# MEMPHIS APPEAL

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### FORCIBLY ILLUSTRATED.

David A. Wells, whose views on political economy and whose mind is a vast storehouse of statistical information, is writing a series of articles on free trade, and uses the following illustration: If every woman who bought a silk dress was stopped by a Treasury official as she went out of the store, and six yards out of every ten were cut off, forcibly taken from her and handed over to a silk manufacturer at Paterson, New Jersey, or if every farmer, butcher, buttermaker, or meat-packer in buying a bushel of salt were compelled to buy and give to a Syracuse, New York, salt manufacturer three-quarters of a bushel additional, in order to have the privilege of using the first bushel; or, if 20,000,000 bushels of wheat had to be especially planted, harvested and put aside to be given to eleven Bessemer steel-rail establishments each and every year, in order to enable them to make and sell steel rails to the people of the country at from twenty to twenty-eight dollars per ton more than equally good rails could be bought for elsewhere; if the tariff could be administered in this fashion, and that which is now done covertly could be done openly, does any one think that such a system could be maintained longer than necessary to elect a Congress to repeal it?

### FREDERICK WOLFFE.

The Mongomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says that this gentleman, now one of the great railroad kings, representing the Erlanger Syndicate, was once a clerk in the house of Lehman, Durr & Co., of that city. He then went into the exchange business on his own hook. He is a born financier. Besides being financial agent of the great corporation just named, he is president of two banks, president of two railroads, and representative of the Wolffe Syndicate, with a capital of twenty-seven million dollars, and representative of the great Erlanger Syndicate—next to the Rothchilds the largest financiers in the world. And Mr. Wolffe is comparatively a young man. No man has a finer record than Frederick Wolffe. Everybody is interested in the roads he proposes to build. The road completed from Selma to Memphis will force the building of the contemplated road from Memphis to Kansas City. The construction of these routes will furnish work to our mechanics and laborers at good wages, and their operation will give constant employment to thousands of persons. They will bring from abroad and distribute among our citizens several hundred thousand dollars. The property-owners along the line of the Memphis and Selma road should appreciate the value of this route to their property, and aid in pushing forward this great enterprise. They are partners in this road and will be injuriously affected by any obstacle thrown in the way of its success.

### THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR.

By the light of the magic lantern the paintings of beautiful cities are suddenly dissolved into crumbling walls, roofless rafters and dismantled towers. In the panorama of Southern life we have before us this dissolving view; but the scene is changed. For the past sixteen years the Southern people have gazed upon desolated homes, charred chimneys, decaying towns, and all the indications of poverty and indolence. But all of a sudden this gloomy picture has been dissolved into a beautiful landscape, in which the mighty and incomparable resources of the South are painted in the most gaudy colors. Less than a year ago the South was represented as the abode of cutthroats, assassins and murderers; but the scene has been changing. The following article from the Philadelphia *Enquirer* may be taken as a sample of the general tone of Northern sentiment:

The South is reaping an exceptionally large share of the benefits conferred upon the entire Union by the revival of prosperity. Many of the barriers which formerly led to the development of her resources have been removed, and her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, commercial and railway interests are now in a much more prosperous and hopeful condition than at any former period. Great advance steps have been made during the last few years in connection with all matters affecting her industrial and financial welfare, and numerous details relating to this subject, which are described in the columns of our Southern cotemporaries or in letters from Southern cities that are published in Northern journals, are well calculated to excite surprise and satisfaction. It is evident that on the ruins of the blighted old slave system a new South is now rising which every year becomes assimilated, to a greater and greater degree, with the sections which were formerly more progressive. The most solid portion of the foundation of the advance movement that has assumed such encouraging proportions is based on the extraordinary productiveness of Southern agriculture, which fairly commenced after the freedmen and their former masters finally devised methods for conducting their affairs on a free labor system. The modern crops of corn and cotton were never equaled in the best of the proslavery years. Many of the sugar plantations have also been very profitable under new methods of management. After the ingenuity of the workmen of the South was incited by the hope of reward, various arts and industries which had formerly been neglected received an increased degree of attention, and additional vigor was infused into all the established pursuits. Next in order came a demand for improved railway facilities. The disjointed old lines were combined into extensive and effective systems analogous in character to those which have quickened social and commercial intercourse in the Northern States. It is said that within the last twelve months at least one hundred millions of dollars of Northern or European capital have been applied to the purchase of old Southern railways, their improvement and the construction of new lines. One of the immediate results will be the establishment of great through lines of communication by which all the commercial and industrial centers of the South will be conveniently connected with each other and with all important Northern and Western cities. A great impetus will be given to the numerous manufacturing and mining enterprises already fairly started or now rapidly being organized in various portions of the South by the improvement in the facilities for carrying at low rates bulky raw materials such as coal and iron ore, over long distances. The construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi and rapid increase of the freight moved on that river, combined with the energetic efforts to connect the entire Southwest by railways with the Pacific coast and Mexico, and the operations of the new Southern trunk lines, will materially increase the internal and foreign commerce of the leading cities on the Gulf and the South Atlantic coast. The great success which has attended the operations of a number of Southern cotton factories, and the eagerness with which the capital is contributed for the formation of new companies that propose to convert the great Southern staple into finished fabrics of various kinds, forms a favorite subject for discussion in journals printed in towns and cities south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is reported that millions of dollars of Northern capital have been invested in such enterprises, the usual method being to raise the sums needed to start a new factory by combining the subscriptions of citizens of the community in which it is to be built with amounts advanced by Northern manufacturers, and to intrust the latter with the management. The South is also being materially helped by the additions to the volume of available local capital derived from the sale of the Southern railroads by their former owners to Northern or European syndicates, and in some quarters a system has sprung up under which considerable sums of money are loaned on landed security to Southern planters at comparatively low rates of interest, and they are thus relieved from losses they suffered when obliged to mortgage their crops.

This sort of talk is the way to reconstruct the South, the way to unite the people of all sections in a loving brotherhood. The vast capabilities of the South have amazed the whole country, even ourselves. The Northern people are convinced as to our future, and Northern capital is rapidly unlocking our rich resources. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* truthfully says: "What the South had to endure for fifteen years after the war would bankrupt even the masculine English tongue to adequately portray. What the South has done, despite this awful environment, to right herself and get upon her feet again, can only be described as phenomenal, The work of the past has been a terrible ordeal, but it has not been in vain. The majority of our people have demonstrated their capacity to conquer the most adverse fortune, and they have also proved themselves worthy of inheriting a land that is just beginning to be appreciated abroad as it should be."

### SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAINS.

The recent discussion between the APPEAL and a Mississippi correspondent, in regard to Sunday railroad trains will give some importance to a few late decisions on this question. The New York *Tribune* says that "a case in the Criminal Court of Indianapolis presented the question under the State law forbidding the prosecution on Sunday of common labor or usual vocations, except works of charity or necessity. The agent engaged in selling tickets for excursion trains run on Sunday was prosecuted, the argument being that such sales were a continuance of the usual vocation and were not a work of necessity. Now there was, in 1879, a decision of the State Supreme Court which attracted some attention at the time, ruling that the clerk of a hotel who supplied guests with cigars from the hotel cigar stand was not guilty of Sabbath-breaking. The Supreme Court said that 'necessity' in the Sunday laws is not used in an absolute sense, but relatively to the pursuits, manners and customs of the people. Such enterprises as sailing ships, running steamboats and railroad trains, carrying the mails, operating telegraph lines, keeping up waterworks and gasworks, are not prohibited on Sunday, nor are large manufactories, glass furnaces, oil wells and other establishments depending upon machinery or processes which cannot be stopped without serious inconvenience or loss, required to suspend operations. To keep a hotel in operation on Sunday is not unlawful, and if it may be kept open it may be conducted substantially in the same way as on a week day. As a consequence, a hotel which keeps a cigar stand as a part of its establishment, for supplying cigars to its boarders and guests on week days, may supply the same want in the same general way on Sunday without breaking the law, on the same principle that it may furnish meals. The Judge of the Criminal Court, in deciding the excursion train question, seems from the brief report given in the Indianapolis *News*, to have forborne expressing an independent opinion, and to have ruled the case in obedience to the hotel case. He said that as railroad companies are not forbidden in Indiana to carry on their general business on Sunday, and as excursion trains on that day, within the sound discretion of the directors, are not unlawful, it cannot be an offense for an individual employe to sell tickets. An excursion ticket may not be an absolute necessity of life, but that is not the point. Selling excursion tickets is a necessary adjunct to the business of running the train, and if the business as a whole is lawful the necessary incident is not criminal. The other decision, rendered in Louisville, presented the question under Federal law. The trains sought to be stopped by the suit were through trains carrying the United States mails, and the Judge held that it is beyond the power of a State Legislature to pass laws interfering with railroad communication among the States, or with the carriage of the mails. The power to regulate commerce among the States—and railroad communication is a branch of commerce—and the power to direct the transportation of mails, are exclusively vested in Congress. Any power of the States over the subject must be limited to local trains carrying freight or passengers only."

IN addition to the tunnels under the Alps—where a new one is to be bored under either the Simplon or Mont Blanc—the Hoosac tunnel, the tunnel now commencing that is to pass under the sea between France and England, and the tunnel now cutting under the North river between Jersey City and New York, preparatory cuts have been made one-fifth of the way across the Mersey for a tunnel from Liverpool to Birkenhead. Tunneling has come much into favor of late years, facilitated as it is by the ingenious improvements that have been made in the boring apparatus. As tunneling tends to decrease the number of bridges over streams, and to diminish street obstructions in cities, its prevalence may be regarded with satisfaction.

DEBATING societies, lawyers, clubs, newspaper correspondents and society everywhere have now a question for discussion that would make the celebrated Philadelphia lawyer himself scratch his head. Everybody knows about Guiteau's crime, and everybody has their opinion about the propriety and necessity of dealing out to him all the punishment the law awards. But the law says that those who have formed or expressed an opinion about the guilt of the accused person cannot sit on the jury that tries him. Where is Guiteau's jury to be found?

THE Italians have added some very fine war vessels to their navy, and are ambitious of reviving the ancient influence of that nation upon European policy. The feeling there runs high against the French on account of their invading Tunis, and correspondents describe the people as spoiling for a fight.

HAS any philosopher ever explained how it is that where the smallpox is the most prevalent vaccination is most opposed? When there is danger of drowning boats are in demand, but, in some localities, when there is danger from smallpox vaccination is objected to. The phenomenon is a strange one.

SOCIALISTS at Zurich, Switzerland, have appealed to the Federal tribunal against the local prohibition of the Socialist Congress. The Anarchist organ publishes a resolution of the Socialist Congress in London referring to Switzerland, and recommending the use of dynamite for the destruction of existing institutions.

ONE CENT COOK subscriptions to the number of thirty thousand had reached the office of the Cincinnati *Commercial* up to Tuesday night. As the sum originally called for was only thirty-three dollars, what to do with the surplus is a puzzle to the *Commercial* folks.

MANY readers remember the once popular play of *The Minstrel*, with its character of "Old Bags." Old Bags has become the principal role in a new farce now acted with animation, but not with applause, by the postal authorities of the United States and Canada.

### A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The boiler of the steam threshing-machine on the farm of Henry Young, near Columbia, Illinois, on the St. Louis and Cairo Narrow-Gauge Railroad, exploded this morning, killing five persons and seriously injuring five others. The names of only three of the killed are yet reported, viz.: Fitzgerald White, Nathan Brown and Alfred Arnold. The two latter are colored men.

### Shoot Him on the Spot.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Do the people of the United States understand that the office-seekers must let the President alone this fall? Is it not practicable to form a public opinion sufficient to blast any man who, before the Christmas holidays, goes prowling around the President for an office?

## THE COTTON CROP.

### What an Intelligent Correspondent of Bradstreet's Has to Say of the Prospects in the Belt.

### The Yield will Probably Equal, But is Not Likely to Exceed, That of Last Season.

*Bradstreet's* has an article understood to be from the pen of A. B. Shepperson, Esq., an able and acute stastitician, from which we glean the following, gathered up to July 20th, from 700 reports from the cotton districts: The weather has been fine but too dry for the uplands where the plant is, in consequence, small and unpromising, especially in South Carolina and Texas; in the river bottoms the plant is in fine condition. The reports indicate a total for the United States of 21 better per cent. than last year, 22 an equal per cent., and 47 a worse per cent.; these figures are based on the average planted; on bottom lands the yield will probably be better than the figures indicate. The crop generally is now in a critical condition, and the plant needs quiet, slow rains. With favorable weather hereafter the crop will probably equal that of last year, but no sufficient reason now exists for expecting a larger crop. *North Carolina* and *Virginia* report favorably at 53 points, and too dry at 34. The weather has been more favorable than last year at at 26 points, less so at 38, at the rest equally good. The plant healthy, fruiting and blooming well according to 71 reports, 14 report poor; a small plant and shedding on the uplands from dry weather. At 28 points the crop better than at the same time last year, at 37 points worse, the rest equal to last year. Little harm from insects. Will commence picking by August 7th; the plant generally needs rain, especially in the uplands; unless it comes soon the damage will be considerable. In *South Carolina* the weather is too dry, two-thirds of the reports say less favorable than last year, one-third says as good or better. The plant is healthy, blooming and fruiting well according to 40 reports, 15 say poor, the rest a fair average; six-tenths of the cotton lands reports cotton less promising than at the same time last year, 18 per cent. as good, 22 per cent. as better. The uplands have suffered from drought, with a little shedding; where the ground is damp the prospect is very fine, but an early slow rain is needed. No damage by insects, but some lice. In places picking will begin August 10th, and without there is too much rain, will be general by August 27th. The weather dry, but not very injurious, in *Georgia* and *Florida*. At 76 points the weather is favorable, 60 not favorable—this from the poorer uplands; better than at the same time last year from 57 reports; less favorable from 58; the remainder say as good. The majority report the plant healthy, blooming and fruiting well; 26 say poor. The principal complaints are of the plant being small, firing and dropping the bolls and squares. Condition and prospects better from 30 per cent. of the crop; equal from 29 per cent.; not as good from counties raising 41 per cent. of the cotton. From 15 points complaints of grass and cut-worms, with little if any damage. In consequence of the cooler weather picking has begun; as a rule it will begin August 1st; rain is needed all over those States. In *Alabama* dry weather, but more favorable to the plant than at the same time last year, 28 reports say; 40 report less so; the remainder say about the same. As a rule, the plant is very healthy, blooming and fruiting well, only 24 report the contrary; a few complain of the plant being small, drying up and shedding. The condition and prospect on 40 per cent. of the cotton territory better than last year, 15 per cent. equal, 45 per cent. worse. River and bottom lands very fine, the uplands in many cases bad; 16 points report caterpillars, 8 worms but no present harm done; unless too much rain come, the crop will escape serious injury; picking will commence August 1st, and become general by the 20th. *Mississippi* had fine weather but too dry; 37 points report it more favorable than last year, 27 less favorable, but most say quite as good. The plant generally healthy, and blooming and fruiting well; only 7 report damage, mostly shedding from drought. On 38 per cent. of the cotton territory the condition and prospect is reported better than last year, 29 per cent. equal, 33 per cent. less promising. Rains needed in some places, fears that it may come too heavy and cause shedding; if they come soon and are moderate, the crop will be a fine one. Some worms and caterpillars, but no damage done or feared. Picking will be general by August 20th; some will begin on the 1st. In *Louisiana* the weather has been very hot and dry; more favorable than at the same time last year, according to 18 reports, 17 less so, the rest say about the same. The plant is healthy, generally fruiting and blooming well; only six reports speak of poor condition, with a little rust and some shedding from drought; some complain that the early stand was bad. Compared with last year, 32 per cent. of the territory reporting speak of the crop as better, 25 per cent. as equal, the rest worse; a few worms, without damage. Early picking will commence August 5th; a general fall not to be heavy rain would produce a good crop. In *Texas* the weather generally has been hot and dry, and the crop has suffered. Of the reports, 22 note more favorable weather than last year, 90 less favorable, the remainder about the same. The plant was healthy, blooming and fruiting well according to 18 reports; some say only fairly. Compared with last year, 13 per cent. of the cotton territory reports better condition, 16 per cent. equally good, 71 per cent. worse, some promise only half a crop. There are complaints of drought, shedding, forcing of the plant, stunted growth, and that it has been neglected for want of labor, with an almost universal cry for rain which would greatly improve prospects. Without gentle rains the condition of the plant is critical. There are a few caterpillars and worms, with slight damage; poison is used. Early picking has begun. *Arkansas* reports too dry weather since the 10th. From 17 points it is reported better than at the same time last year, from 24 worse, the rest about equal. The plant generally healthy, blooming and fruiting well; few complaints. Condition as compared with last year better in 31 per cent., not so good in 40 per cent., drought given as the principal cause; the uplands in many cases the poorest prospect. A few worms and caterpillars without damage. Picking will begin August 15th. With rain soon the crop will be good. The weather in *Tennessee* is reported as generally favorable, 18 report better than last year, 11 worse, most say about the same, with the plant healthy and blooming and fruiting well; 3 report the contrary, and complain of shedding. From 55 per cent. of the cotton land the plant is reported in better condition and prospect than at the same time last year, 31 per cent. quite as good, 14 per cent. worse; the poorer uplands complain of drought. No harm from worms; picking will begin August 15th. Rain needed soon or the prospect will be materially injured. *Missouri* reports are favorable as to condition and weather, and more promising than last year. Sea island cotton is reported promising in South Carolina and Georgia, the former a little too dry. In conclusion the Bradstreet report says: "Damage by drouth has already been done, and every additional day without rain but adds to the disadvantage of the situation."

### A CLOUD-BURST

#### Which Totally Wrecked Two or Three Mining Towns.

CHICAGO, August 9.—A Central City special says: The most destructive flood in the history of the country occurred this afternoon. At 2:30 a heavy storm-cloud appeared, accompanied by almost incessant thunder and lightning. About 4 o'clock the citizens were startled by a most unearthly roar to the westward, and almost instantly a volume of water between four and five feet in depth came rushing down Nevada and Eureka streets, taking everything by surprise. Heavy quartz teams standing in the streets were overturned and carried down stream like feathers. Rocks weighing 500 or 600 pounds were rolled along the streets like pebbles. Animals and everything in the track of the flood were swept away. In an incredibly short time the streets were cleared of people, everybody seeking shelter during the flood. Large masses of *debris* were carried through the streets at a rate of speed of about fifteen miles per hour. The whole length of the gulches from Nevadaville on one side to the head of Eureka on the other, presents to-night the most desolate scene imaginable. The roadways are entirely destroyed, in many places the ruts being five and six feet deep, and extending for hundreds of yards. The entire length, for about three miles, is strewn with *debris* of every kind. At several points between Central and Blackhawk the *debris* is piled twenty-five feet high. Eureka street, for a quarter of a mile, is one mass of rocks and rubbish. On Moore street four feet of sand is deposited. The flood was caused by the bursting of a rain-cloud over the entire western portion of the city. The natural channel of the stream became dammed, turning the water into the streets. The only loss of life known at present is that of Joe Gerry, whose body was found in the Blackhawk. The flood lasted but twenty minutes. The damage is estimated at about $50,000 sustained by the highway. A number of small houses upon it were washed away, and many residences and stores flooded, and mud and sand deposits on floors and in cellars to the depth of several feet. Advices from Idaho Springs say it was the severest ever felt. Several houses in Virginia Canon were carried away, and a six-year old girl was drowned. Nearly all railroad and country bridges between the forks of the creek and Idaho were swept away. Nearly all the houses in the business part of the town were flooded and the streets damaged. The damage to Idaho will amount to $20,000. It is estimated that it will take a hundred men forty-eight hours to repair the damage to the railroad tracks between Idaho and Floyd Hill. No trains are expected to depart or arrive on the Central road until late to-morrow. The indications point to a stormy night.

### BEAUTY AND BOOTY

#### Which Has Fallen into the Hands of a Murderous Scoundrel.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Theodore Allen, better known as "The" Allen, long notorious in this city as a gambler and keeper of the place known as the "American Mabille" in Bleeker street, was married Sunday evening in Jersey City, by Rev. Mr. Tuniston, of that city. The young woman whom he married was, by name, Ella Abbie Glover. She is described by the minister who performed the ceremony as of very prepossessing appearance and refined manners. Allen said last night to a *Tribune* reporter that his bride is about twenty-three years of age, and lived in Lexington avenue. From her father she inherited a fortune of $442,000, which came into her possession at the age of twenty-one. Their acquaintance began a few months before their marriage. Her photograph, which Allen had, represented a handsome young woman of blonde complexion and fine figure, in fashionable attire. The first wife of Allen obtained a divorce from him some months ago. "But I also obtained one," said Allen. "At the same time she was taking proceedings here I got one in Indiana. It was granted a few days after the last Presidential election, at which time I had been a resident of Indiana for thirty days. There is nothing they can do about it except perhaps bring me up for contempt of court." The minister who performed the ceremony stated that according to the legal advice he had received there was no obstruction to the marriage in New Jersey, although there might have been in New York." The. Allen will leave the business in which he has long been engaged and will hereafter lead a quieter life, he says. He kept a resort at 615 Broadway for many years, and has been several years at his present place. A few years ago Allen shot and killed Edward Malloy, but the jury found the shooting accidental.

### A Victim to Technique.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Did you get my article on the Revival of Orthodox?" asked a Brooklyn clergyman, approaching the managing editor of the *Eagle* yesterday afternoon.

"I did," replied the editor, "and it's in type. Be out in to-morrow's paper."

"Some conversation with the brethren has materially modified my views, and I wish to withdraw the thesis temporarily," explained the clergyman.

"All right," said the editor, "I'll attend to it."

"But," remonstrated the minister, with a smile, "you journalists are subject to aberration of recollection, and you may forget it. Would you object to making it a certainty now?"

"Of course not. Here, Swipes! Tell the foreman to hunt through the God galleys and kill the Rev. Postledrum."

"They had an accident out there a bit ago, and I guess the Orthodoxy was pied, sir."

"Ah! that's all right. Then your stuff has gone into the hell-box, Mr. Postledrum, and you need not trouble about it. Be glad to hear from you again, sir. It's rather clever slush."

And the reverend gentleman retired, wondering if orthodoxy had received another blow or whether he was the victim of printing-office technique.

### THE PRINTING PRESS.

Hearts of iron and fingers of steel,
Clamp and lever, and clog and wheel,
Clink and clatter, and noise and din,
The long night out and the long night in—
Woe and weal to-morrow!

Feathers to fall with the weight of the dew,
Pangs to sadden the long life through,
Roses and thorns 'tly too close to grow
And thoughts of the years and the wafts of a day,
Hope and love and sorrow!

Fiends, that grin with a demon joy,
Twine with human to taunter and toy,
Every clamp on the molten bed
Is a dream, a hope or a promise dead—
A chill to pulse forever.
The days and months and years go by,
Till the prophet angel leaves the sky
For the misty room with the rattling wheel,
Its click and clog and touch of steel,
Its band and seam and lever!

And side by side in the rolling press,
Turns, to chee, to crush, to bless,
The angel and demon ever wait,
Shaking the very doors of state,
And thrilling through the nation!

Hark, how the monster throbs and groans,
Creaking his iron nerves and bones;
What to him is the pain of a pulse,
Joy from the land or death from the seas—
High or lowly station!

Out of the misty halls below—
Hither and thither the white wings go—
Tones that pressed shall trickle for aye,
Pains that never and never can die.
Ah! Time's relentless surges!
Pressman! See that thy reins are well—
Every turn of that press shall tell—
It may be woe and it may be weal,
Who can say how far the wheel
Into the future urges?

### Mississippi's Next Governor.

Shreveport (La.) Standard.

General Robert Lowry, of Rankin county, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi, at Jackson, yesterday. As is usually the case, in this instance the two most prominent candidates for the coveted honor, General Barksdale and Governor Stone (the present incumbent), were left out in the cold, and a third party won the prize. General Lowry, however, is a very prominent man in Mississippi politics, as well as a very able one, and will worthily fill the place. His nomination is equivalent to an election. Governor Stone was understood to be the candidate of Senator Lamar, and the nomination of Governor Stone over Colonel Barksdale's friends in the Convention indicates that Mr. Lamar will not have a walk over in the Senatorial contest before the Mississippi Legislature next winter.

### Socialistic Wind and Froth.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Brooklyn Socialists in mass-meeting to-night protested against the extradition of Leo Hartmann, such a course they believed having been contemplated by the authorities. They adopted resolutions to the effect that it would be a disgrace to our country and an insult to the memory of the founders of the republic if the Government should deliver up the revolutionary hero to certain death, while he found refuge as a political exile, even in a British monarchy. The Secretary was instructed to inquire of Secretary Blaine if the chief executive officers conform their views to those expressed by Hitt. The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to Mr. Blaine, with the request for an early reply.

### Carpenters and Joiners.

CHICAGO, August 9.—The Carpenters and Joiners National Convention this morning elected R. W. Comfort, of Chicago, President; John Ritter, of New York, Vice-President; P. J. Maguire, of St. Louis, Secretary; Thos. P. Doran, Assistant Secretary. The report of the Provisional Committee, P. J. Maguire chairman, showed that the committee had written many letters for the purpose of discovering the best means of consolidation. The committee recommended a reduction of the hours of labor, a general organization of the trade, a connection with the carpenters of Canada and Europe, and action regarding a continental federation of the trade. The report was adopted. Many reports showing that the order was in a flourishing condition were read.

### Mississippi Country Newspapers.

Vicksburg Herald.

Mississippi needs some good country newspapers. The country press of this State beats the world in the way of inferiority. As a general thing they are of the patent-outside variety, the inside poorly printed and almost unreadable, and containing very little editorial or local news. And most of these concerns have at their heads the names of a firm of publishers, the name of an editor and a local editor—four or five men to do work in a whole week that one industrious man could do in two days. No wonder the people do not support them.

### Run Down by a Locomotive.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Miss Lena Homan and Mrs. Farber were killed last night by a locomotive at Pleasant Plains, Staten Island. Miss Homan attempted to drive across the track, when the horse balked and the engine struck the carriage.

### Cincinnati's First Bale.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—The first bale of new cotton from Georgia, raised in Terrell county, was sold here to-day for 38½c per pound. It was raised by J. J. Grant, and the purchasers were F. A. Laidley & Co.

D. HIRSCH & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory 973, 3d Collec. Dist., N. Y, are best, 3 for 25c.

## A WAR GOVERNOR.

### The Executive of Arkansas Binding Up for Himself Great Sheaves of Military Laurels.

### Less than a Year in the Gubernatorial Chair has Brought Him Many Annoying Experiences.

Governor T. J. Churchill is a brave, honest and intelligent gentleman, in every way qualified to fill the high position to which he was called last September by the people of Arkansas. The only drawback to his usefulness—if drawback it may be called—is a military bee in his bonnet. An excellent brigade commander during the war, he was and is enthusiastically in love with the profession of arms, and if he could only find a system of tactics applicable to civil government he would be supremely happy. However successful he may be in his administration of the duties of his office in other respects, he has not walked upon velvet pile as Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces of Arkansas. He had, a month or so ago, a little dispute with the Captain of a Pine Bluff volunteer company in regard to military punctilio, out of which he failed to get much of glory. Later on, the troubles in Perry county necessitated the sending thither of a company of militia from Little Rock, and from this has grown more vexation for the Governor. With this prelude, it is better to let the telegraphic dispatches and newspapers tell just how deep the Governor has put his foot in it.

### An Arrest and a Cartoon.

LITTLE ROCK, August 8.—News from Perry county says that Payton and Isom are slowly moving toward an anxious terminus. The question among many is, will justice be afraid to render a decision regardless of fear? The result of the trial will settle the question whether or not the military is really needed. Everything is quiet now, but no one is to be surprised at any turn affairs may take. Within a few days the crisis, if there be one, will shape the future course of the military. To-day at least fifty militiamen, in addition to those who entered the service on Saturday, were sworn in. They will be left in charge when the Quapaws leave for home.

There is considerable excitement to-day over the arrest of Phil Bernays, a merchant of this city, by order of Governor Churchill, for sending a false telegram to Private Maxwell at Perryville, to induce General Newton to grant him a furlough. Subsequently Mr. Bernays caricatured the Governor in a cartoon. The Governor entered Mr. Bernays's store, and stating that he regarded the matter as a personal insult, demanded its withdrawal, to which demand Mr. Bernays acceded. [In explanation of the last sentence, it may be well to say that Mr. Bernays has more than a local reputation as a caricaturist. His pictures are always artistic and often bitingly keen in their reference to local celebrities.—EDS. APPEAL.]

### What the Democrat Says of the Arrest.

The Little Rock *Democrat* of Thursday afternoon has the annexed particulars of the arrest of Mr. Bernays and the subsequent action of Governor Churchill:

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday over the arrest of P. H. Bernays, of the firm of Bernays & Maxwell. He was arrested by authority of Governor Churchill on an order from Major-General R. C. Newton, commanding the Quapaw Guards on Perryville. The *Democrat* holds that the arrest of Mr. Bernays, who is not a member of the militia, either as a private or officer, is without authority and against the constitution of the State and National Governments. Arkansas is not under martial law, and our courts have jurisdiction to punish those who break the laws.

THE PARTIES INTERVIEWED.

A reporter of the *Democrat* interviewed both the Governor and Mr. Bernays this forenoon, as will be seen below:

"Have you got the order from General Newton under which Mr. Bernays was arrested?"

"Yes, sir."

'Will you permit me to copy it?"

"Certainly; here it is."

MORRILTON, August 7th.

To Governor T. J. Churchill:

I am here under orders from General Newton to investigate the telegram sent to the Maxwell boys by P. H. Bernays, stating that their mother is quite low. The dispatch is not only a fraud within itself, but it is an attempt to cause desertion from this command, and General Newton is exceedingly anxious that it shall be promptly dealt with as such, and such is the desire of the entire command to which Maxwell belongs. Mrs. Maxwell lives over Stratman's shoe store. Investigate the matter. If she is ill the Maxwell boys will be allowed to return home. But if she is not, he wishes you to arrest P. H. Bernays immediately. I have a copy of his telegram, which I will forward you if you desire it. Will await an answer.

S. J. CHURCHILL.

[S. J. Churchill, whose signature appears above, is Adjutant of the command at Perryville, and a son of Governor Churchill.—EDS. APPEAL.]

GOVERNOR CHURCHILL RETICENT.

We desired to interview the Governor in the matter, but he said the parties were all friends of himself and family, and he wished nothing sensational.

"Under what charge was the arrest made?"

"I don't know, but presume it will be made by General Newton. Should think the charge would be encouragement to desertion."

"Do you think you have authority to cause the arrest of a citizen not belonging to the militia?"

"Yes, I have authority. We can arrest any man who interferes with the militia."

STATEMENT OF MR. BERNAYS.

Mr. Bernays we found at his store, and by request he made the following statement: "In the first place I do not belong to the Quapaw Guards, nor to any department of the militia. Before the Guards were ordered to Perryville I had made my arrangement to go to New York to purchase goods, and my partner, John Maxwell, endeavored to stay at home. In fact, he declined to go until a corporal and guard came down and took him out of the store. His presence here was imperative, and on Friday I got a letter from him asking me to do all I could at this end of the line, as he had exhausted his resources. That day I got a letter from Henry Maxwell that his mother was sick. You can see it.

DEAR PHIL—Ma has been real sick all night, and as Harry is away I cannot leave the store to be with her. I wish you would do all you can to get John or Wallace home, as there is no one to stay with her. Yours, H. V. MAXWELL.

P. S.—Will see you to-night after I close up. H.

"I was very anxious for my parner to return, and telegraphed him: 'Your mother very low. Come home immediately.' Of course I exaggerated, but the boys understood that. Yesterday Sam Churchill telegraphed to his father (the Governor) asking him to see if Mrs. Maxwell was sick. A messenger was sent around to her residence, and, as she answered the summons, it was considered that she was not very ill. About 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon I was arrested. The following is the order:

[Special Order 18.]

LITTLE ROCK, August 7, 1881.

Colonel Bob Newell:

You will at once proceed to arrest Mr. P. H. Bernays for sending a false telegram to the command of General R. C. Newton.

2. The sending of said telegram was an encouragement for desertion. You will take him with you in the morning, under guard, and turn him over to Major General R. C. Newton, commanding at Perryville.

T. J. CHURCHILL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"Colonel Newell told me that he had been requested to order out a detachment of the Capital City Guards, with bayonets and under full uniform, and to make the arrest, but he (Newell) induced the Governor, because the militia would frighten my wife and mother, to permit him alone to make the arrest. He came up to my house in a hack and I went with him. I then went to the Governor, admitted that I had exaggerated the matter, told him the circumstances, and asked for his intervention. He declined, and said he had no jurisdiction, that I was arrested by order of Major-General Newton. I then sought legal advice, Colonel Bob Howard and Judge McClure, and we hunted up Judge Carroll, and asked him if he would sustain a writ of *habeas corpus*. While the Judge admitted the ridiculous side of the case, he told us that he could not interfere. Then I hunted up 'Tom' Newton [brother of General R. C. Newton, in command of the State forces at Perryville], who very kindly said he would see the Governor. He, together with Mr. D. E. Jones and myself, went to the Governor's house last night, when Mr. Jones requested the Governor to read the telegram again—that it did not order me taken to Perryville. The Governor read and found that to be true, and modified his order. Hence, to-day, I am not *en route* to Perryville."

"You are still under arrest?"

"Yes, with orders to report to the Governor at 9 a.m. daily. I cannot leave the State."

### Death of a Respected Cincinnatian.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Mr. Harvey Janes, Assistant Superintendent of Government Buildings, of this city, died this morning. Mr. Janes was a member of Mechanics Institute, an accomplished builder, an exemplary man, and a much-esteemed, public-spirited citizen.

### Granger Patriots of New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, Charles S. Smith, Jacob Wendell, John T. Terry and Osgood Welch were appointed delegates to a transportation conference to be held at Utica on the 18th instant. The call is signed by many prominent farmers throughout the State "to consider whether our Government is to continue a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, or whether it is to be a government of corporations, by corporations, and for the benefit of a favored few." The special committee on railroad transportation submitted a report on the changes which have recently taken place in freight and passenger rates, and presented resolutions thanking the managers of the trunk lines for the general reduction of westbound open rates, and deprecating the practice of making excessively low rates during the season of navigation and high rates during the winter.

## AZTECS AND PUEBLOS.

### The Bedouins of America—Some of Their Peculiarities.

New York Tribune.

The Pueblo, or town-building, Indians were the skirmish line of the Aztec nation when the Mexican empire was in the hight of its greatness. The Aztecs were restless, aggressive, greedy of power, and insatiate in their lust for dominion. To rove and to conquer was the national pastime. The green banner of Anahuac floated defiantly in the tropic airs of the remotest provinces on the Gulf of Mexico, and dauntless warriors upheld their colors in pristine splendor along the extreme coasts of Honduras and Nicaragua. They formed the unshackled, sovereign nation, possessing the highest civilization in North America, speaking a language by far the most finished and elegant of the native tongues, said to be of exceeding richness. The Pueblos, whom we believe to be a rough offshoot of that stock, degraded descendants of haughty princes, are yet a self-sustaining people, independent of the Government, the only aborigines among us not a curse to the soil. In some old time whereof history is silent and about which there are no traditions, nor even the airy hand of a misty legend to beckon us back and point the way, the half-civilized tribes of Mexico must have sought fresh fields for conquest and occupation. They probably marched in detached clans, speaking different dialects, but more or less united under one central government, and with the arts and means of instruction brought from Anahuac they set forth to colonize outlying countries to the north. A glance at the map shows one route by which they could advance. West of the Sierra Madre and up the Gila and its tributaries toward the great canon of the Colorado colonies were planted along the river banks, and possibly the great emigrant fraternized with the native. Captain Fernando Alarcon discovered the Rio Colorado in 1540, and passed various tribes without being able to communicate with them, except by signs, until he reached a people who understood the language of an Indian whom he had brought from Mexico. From this tribe he learned of a similar people far to the eastward, who lived in great houses built of stone. From Mexico the Southerners brought the art of building with adobe, and with stones laid in mud mortar, which alone distinguishes them from the tribes dwelling in wigwams, shifting tents and lodges of buffalo skins and boughs. There was a system of communication between their fortified towns, worn footpaths betraying a constant coming and going, and deep trails furrowed by the tread of busy feet through centuries. The ancient builders invariably chose commanding positions overlooking their cultivated fields for their pueblos, and added story after story to the houses, usually terraced from without, where a few defenders could defy almost any number of assailants with savage arms. Apaches were treated as barbarian hordes. There is no mention of these Bedouins until a century after Coronado's day, from which fact we may infer that they were kept at bay.

### An Old Lady's Explanation.

Edmund de Goncourt.

At a soiree, the other day, I saw a young woman in the most charmingly indecent toilet imaginable. She seemed to be dressed in a corset and a skirt, under which there was no chemise. I was talking about this toilet, when an old woman began to say that hydropathy had killed modesty in the younger generation of women; that splashing about in water like a duck, and the daily habit of showing themselves naked to their chambermaids, was every day diminishing the horror that women used to have of showing too much of their skin or their forms. There is