THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, : : OCTOBER. 16, 1881

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, fair weather variable winds, becoming northerly, higher barometer and lower temperature.

THE cotton market yesterday closed quiet with middling quoted at 10½c. In New York middling spots were 11 9-16c; futures, October, 11.30@11.32c. In Liverpool middling uplands were steady at 6 7-16d; Orleans 6½d; October futures, 6 9-32d, and firm.

THE Garfield fund now amounts to $357,-851.

BOSTON has contributed $50,664 to the Michigan relief fund.

RICHARD MCCORMICK, Ex-Governor of Arizona, is lying dangerously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT has resigned as Governor of Arizona. It is thought the General N. P. Banks will be his successor.

THE French in Algeria have not only to fight the Algerians in the field but to cope with them as assassins and incendiaries, and this they find very difficult to do.

HERE is a great truth in brief compass from London *Truth*: "The damage done to the reputation of a heedless girl usually comes from women rather than from men."

THE Minnesota Legislature wants a National Convention called to settle the question of civil service reform. It can be done at much less cost and trouble by a resolution of Congress.

WE are glad to note that the Board of Health is likely to be instructed to abate the cabbage nuisance on Front street, by prohibiting the rehandling of the useful vegetable in cellars or stores.

WHETHER there is anything like public feeling or not, we think it but just, in the interest of commerce, that the paving of Main street should be finished to the Louisville Railroad depot, if possible, at once, and we trust the Taxing-District Commissioners will so provide at their next meeting.

THE condition of the sidewalks in many parts of the city is simply disgraceful. It is as much as one's neck is worth to venture out at night on some streets. No grade is observed, and ruts and tree roots await the unsuspecting pedestrian at very inconvenient distances. The ordinance in this regard should be rigidly enforced.

IT is stated on what is said to be good authority, that John Sherman, who has been much annoyed by the persistent reports that Ex-Senator Conkling would be given the Treasury portfolio by President Arthur for the express purpose of punishing him for his conduct in removing General Arthur from the New York Collectorship by exposing alleged abuses in the Treasury Department, will make a strong demand himself for an investigation. It is intimated that John is safe in doing this, as before leaving the Treasury he was careful to cover up his tracks.

WE publish a card from Judge Latham, very moderate in tone and very carefully and considerately written, in which he admits the readiness of the Water company, of which he is President, to sell out to the city, and he states that the new machinery is working, that the company is doing all it can to furnish a proper supply, and that the water, so far as he can rely upon Dr. Smart (who analyzed it before the sewers were laid), is free from pollution. Judge Latham writes candidly and frankly, and, from his standpoint, fairly, and he courts investigation, believing that the Water company has nothing to lose by it.

PREPARATIONS for the County Fair are progressing finely. The grounds are being put in good condition, the inquiry for space for the exhibition of goods by several of the prominent and progressive merchants of the city is encouraging, and the ladies of the city and county are making entries for needle-work, preserves, etc., and all the signs are most promising for a successful and attractive fair. The officers of the association have decided to offer additional amusements and attractions by adding extra purses for running and trotting races for Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of the fair week.

MRS. HARRIET S. JUDD, wife of the well-known agriculturist, Orange W. Judd, was defeated for School Trustee at an election held at Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday last, by District-Attorney Benjamin W. Downing. The contest was the most spirited ever known in the State of New York. One thousand one hundred and seventeen votes were cast, 359 of them by women. Mrs. Judd received a total of 442 votes (presumably all the women votes), and Mr. Benjamin 675. There were many novel sights and scenes during the day, but the women were active and spirited, and made a most encouraging beginning.

THE ceremonies preliminary to the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia, on the 19th of October, 1781, will commence to-morrow on the site of the great event. There will be much of becoming pomp and parade, and the spirit of '76 will pervade all that is said and done. The President, Cabinet, Senate, foreign ministers, including the British minister, and the chiefs of the army and navy will be present, and several regiments of the regular army and nearly all of the Atlantic fleet and several French vessels of war, will lend *eclat* to the affair. A vast crowd of people will be present, for whom adequate provision has been made.

OUR telegraphic columns this morning contain the crop report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau, showing the condition for the month of September. The condition of cotton exhibited a further decline, four per cent., since September 1st, and fifteen per cent. below the same time the preceding year. The weather was generally favorable, but with drouth still prevailing in some localities. There was a failure of the top crop, and much shedding of the bolls. A telegram from Chicago, to date, is discouraging. The stock of old corn held in the West is unusually light, and the present crop shows a falling off as against last year, the shortage in many places amounting to thirty-five or forty per cent., with a consequent proportionate falling off in the hog supply. Nebraska and Kansas speak less unfavorably; Missouri has also less corn and fewer hogs.

WE publish in another column the particulars of a brutal murder perpetrated in open day in New Orleans. It is a horrible story, in which cowardice as well as courage plays a conspicuous part, and for which, the *Times* charges, the people themselves are responsible, because knowing one of the parties to be a murderer and the other a thief, they employed them as detectives—the most confidential of public servants. The *Picayune* charges the responsibility for the crime upon the City Council, "who sanctioned the creation of the new office on the police force for political purposes," and the *Democrat* says it resulted from the fact that the execution of the laws had been confided to a set of men who set the example of breaking the law. "For months past the community has been looking on at deeds of lawlessness and ruffianism in which the leaders and inciters were policemen, law officers—men appointed and chosen to preserve the peace, suppress crime, and punish criminals."

IN another place in the APPEAL of this morning will be found a communication from Captain S. S. Garrett, one of the Inspectors of Steam Vessels for this District, which should have the earnest consideration of owners and masters of steamers and the public generally. The lack of care shown in the shipment of the powerful explosive is deserving the severest condemnation. While the law may not have been technically violated, the safety of the boat and passengers was seriously endangered. In this connection it is but due to the Inspectors to call attention to the efforts they are making to insure, as nearly as possible, entire exemption from loss of life and property on the rivers within this jurisdiction. The report made by Captains Ralston and Garrett a few days since, of their investigation into the circumstances attending the explosion of the John Means, is proof that they are fulfilling to the utmost their duties, alike to the people, to steamboatmen and to the Government.

THE POLLUTED WOLF RIVER WATER

The Taxing-District Commissioners yesterday passed a resolution requesting Major Benyaurd to make a survey of Wolf river, from its mouth to the Waterworks, with a view to ascertain if there is any back-flow of sewerage from the discharging sewer, as was reported in Friday's APPEAL. This is just what should have been done some months ago, when the first complaints of this nuisance were made, and if the Taxing-District authorities were equal to their work it would have been done. But, "better late than never." Instead, however, of waiting until the 21st, this work should be done to-morrow. As to Major Benyaurd's *ex captandum* statement to Mr. Burke, that he does not think there is any danger of the water supplied to the people being polluted with sewerage, and that the survey made by the APPEAL'S Commissioner was faulty, we think the Major would have better sustained his reputation as an engineer by refusing an opinion in a matter so serious when he had made no examination. Rivers are difficult things to deal with, as the Major has before now found out, and it is not safe to pooh-pooh any statement as to what they are doing without examination and painstaking investigation. We have not the slightest doubt that the Wolf river water is polluted by sewerage, and we never had any doubt that the location of the discharge pipe near the jail, emptying into Wolf river, was an egregious blunder. If for no other than the excellent moral effect it would have, it should be removed without delay. A vote in this direction by Major Burke and Mr. Goodbar would better satisfy the public than their attempt to neutralize the facts and comments of the city press by their mere say-so or second-hand statements. They might just as well try to whistle down the wind. It is the duty of the press to look after the interests of the people, and to see that public officers do their duty. If in doing so, uncomfortable truths are told, so much the worse for those affected by them. The Wolf river water we believe to be polluted. If the statement of that fact, as Mr. Goodbar says, keeps merchants and traders from coming to the city, he should not rail at the "editors." His remedy is nearer to hand. He has only to secure the votes of his fellow-commissioners for the immediate removal of the discharging sewer from Wolf river, and the thing is done. This is what he should have done instead of complaining of the newspapers. He is a practical man, and in the conduct of his own affairs has been successful. The application of the same plain rules that govern his business, to the management and direction of the affairs of the District, and he would leave no room for newspaper fault-finding, or criticism.

FATHER RYAN.

As anything that concerns this great and good man will be read with avidity by the people of Memphis, where he has a host of friends, we reproduce the following from the Mobile *Register*:

Our whole community will be pained to learn from our columns this morning that Father Ryan will to-day preach his farewell sermon at St. Mary's, and in this way bid adieu not only to his own flock, but to the people of Mobile. For eleven years Father Ryan has lived among us, and during that time he has become personally known to a very large number of our people of every faith and creed. During that time he has zealously labored in the cause of humanity and religion, and his eloquent tongue has very often been heard in behalf of all kinds of charity—Catholic, Protestant and Confederate. So, apart from his fame, we think it would be a graceful act upon the part of the people of Mobile to tender to him in parting some substantial and appropriate testimonial of their esteem. It is hard to say farewell to such a man as Father Ryan. We hope among his many admirers and friends some action will be taken in the direction which we have ventured to suggest.

This notice does not announce where Father Ryan intends making his future home, but wherever he may locate, he will be followed by the prayers and good wishes of the whole country. To see Father Ryan is to understand at once the mystery of his poetry. Goodness beams from every feature, as morality shines in all his song. Despising the impurity of Byron and the madness of Poe, he pours forth his melody in a stream as pure as the water from the fountain. His harp never loses its inspiration or sweetness. Whether in constant use or casual, its plaintive strains still strike the heart's chords, awakening the most tender and sacred emotions. His poems, too beautiful to be forgotten, have sung themselves into the public heart. What he writes is human nature touching human nature. His words come to us vibrating with the heart's pulsations, and there is always an answering chord. Father Ryan is a man of great ability, but he is admired for his tender, loving disposition, his exquisite modesty and his forgiving disposition, and his many friends in Memphis and throughout the whole country, express the hope that he will achieve new triumphs and joys in his new field of labor.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. George White, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, corner Adams and Second streets, returned to the city yesterday from St. Louis, where he has spent the past ten days. This venerable and useful minister had nearly worn himself out in raising the means and in superintending the repairs of the church edifice in which he has preached for the past twenty-three years, and his friends will feel gratified to know that he returns to his labors with renewed health and zeal. Dr. White is not only loved by his own denomination, but has the confidence and affection of all on account of his piety and liberality. Combining the qualities of the gentleman with those of the Christian philanthropist, he has the love of all creeds and classes. The benignity of his nature, the affability of his manners, and a bearing venerable and dignified, makes an impression upon all blessed with the hallowing influence of his society and his ministry. Dr. White has been a minister for fifty years. His life has been clean, tranquil, serene and full of usefulness, and,

As travelers hear the billows roar,
Before they reach the sea,

so he no doubt hears the faint melody of the songs that are to greet him in that heaven which he has so faithfully labored to reach. The edifice in which Dr. White has so long labored has been in the hands of the architect, J. B. Cook, for the past six months, undergoing thorough repairs, and will soon be completed, presenting one of the finest specimens of sacred architecture in the country. It will be one of the chief attractions of the city. The entire building has been remodeled, and the change gives to it a solemn grandeur and beauty quite in keeping with its uses. There is much sanctimonious talk about the money wasted in extravagant expenditures upon Christian churches; but surely, if anything merits all the magnificence that wealth and art can give, it is Christianity. Paganism constructs the princely dome, the arched column and the sculptured marble, and why should true religion dwell in unsubstantial edifices, totally void of taste and convenience? There is nothing in convenience and comfort, nothing in magnificence incompatible with the purest devotion. Vice is made attractive by its gaudy trappings, and churches ought to be made attractive and impressive in their architecture and appendages. There is nothing more grand and impressive than a splendid church edifice, in which an organ whose powerful tones, with the blended harmony of its vocal accompaniment, awakens a responsive anthem in the soul, and gives some faint conception of the music of the spheres. Dr. George White has given the best part of his life for the the past two years to the great work which is so soon to be finished, and which for centuries will stand as a monument to his memory. Lee sleeps at the university which his genius and his popularity constructed, and Dr. White should be given sepulture in the edifice which stands as a monument to his indomitable energy and devotion to the church he has so long served with so much efficiency.

HERESY AND EXCOMMUNICATION.

Dr. Thomas, a minister among the Methodists of Chicago, was deposed from his ministry, and excommunicated, by being excluded from church membership, by the Rock River Conference during the past week. The charge against him was heresy, and he now stands stigmatized before the world as a "heretic." How the word takes us back into the past, to the Inquisition, the *auto-da-fe*, the fires of Smithfield, and the cruelties of "bloody Mary." Thumbscrews, racks and burnings are no longer permitted by the civil powers of states to be exercised on behalf of the children of the God who is love, but deposition and excommunication still survive as deterrents from heresy, and as punishment for heretics. "Methodism," said Dr. Hatfield, at the Black River Conference, "has become a well digested system of theology, mighty in her articles of religion," and Dr. Thomas was deposed and excommunicated as a heretic because he had swerved from "the second and twentieth articles of religion," as they exist in the mighty theology of that church. Heresy has been the ground of many recent exclusions from various churches, so many as to suggest a doubt whether excommunication is any more powerful than it was at the historical era of the Reformation. The ways of God, as shown in nature, have been made known to the present generation, by the researches of science, to an extent never before understood. The history and language of revelation have also been subjected to investigation, and have had a flood of light thrown upon them, of which those living at the opening of the present century had little idea. The result is that long-known truths are often received in senses different to those that prevailed seventy years ago, and that intelligent and reflective minds naturally differ in their views upon various subjects, and will continue to do so until examination and discussion shall have performed their salutary work, and brought about a large amount of uniformity of opinion as their logical consequence. That time has not yet arrived; inquiry is still proceeding; the conflict of discussion is not yet over, and, as a necessary effect, there exists an unusual proportion of "heresy" in the religious world. It is well that we should bear this condition of things in mind that we may judge the heretics and those who condemn them. One thing in this relation ought specially to be remembered—the reflective, the intelligent, and those of active mind generally will be those who engage in the conflict and render valuable service to the cause of religion, by assisting to discriminate between truth and error, and separating the tares from the wheat. The mentally indolent will render no service in the conflict; they will await the issue and submissively go with the majority when more peaceable times are established. The former class are the true soldiers of the church, and from that class will come the ultimate victory of truth over the enemies and the destroyers of religion. Yet among this class will necessarily be found the "heretics," the drones, the imbeciles, and the time-servers are not among the active participants in the struggle. Such being the case, it would be an injurious policy in the church to be too ready to condemn, to stigmatize, and to excommunicate. To do so is to offer a premium to the indolent and the mere subservient waiter on events, and to discourage the soldiers who combat, and think, and discuss, and so aid in defending truth and vanquishing its opponents. In the case of Dr. Thomas, and in other similar cases, the churches are undoubtedly wrong upon one point—they try alleged culprits not for departure from Scriptural truth, but for violation of systems of theology that have been constructed by councils or individuals. Luther in his grand struggle in favor of the Bible as the criterion of Christian belief and conduct, was accused of departing from what had been taught by Origen, Augustine, Athanasius and Anselm—of violating the decision of a council of Trent or Nice, and he very properly refused to be bound by such letters when he had the teachings of Christ and His apostles to refer to as primary and sufficient authority. Yet the system that condemned Luther is called into action by the condemners of the "heretics" of the present day, who are not arraigned for deviations from Bible truth, but from somebody's opinions and inferences as to what is Bible truth. In this way St. Wesley and St. Calvin become as obstructive to Christian progress as St. Augustine and St. Athanasius, and the thirty-nine articles and the Westminster confession prove to be stones of stumbling as much as the authoritative decisions of general councils or the official utterances of an infallible Pope. The system on which the heresy trials are conducted, and the grounds on which the accusations are made, are contrary to the foundation principles upon which rest all Protestantism. True, Dr. Thomas agreed at his ordination to preach Christianity according to Wesley, but his church had no authority to stipulate such a requirement nor he to agree to it. The Bible—not creeds, nor articles of religion, nor the casuistry of theologies—is the criterion of faith and conduct, and no power is given to anybody or association to substitute or add any other.

GONE TO YORKTOWN.

Atlanta, October 15.—The Governor and staff have left for Yorktown.

Baltimore, October 15.—The Maryland military left for Yorktown this afternoon.

Boston, October 15.—The Ninth regiment and honorary guests have left for Yorktown.

Mr. Yountze Was Correct.

LITTLE ROCK, October 15.—Intelligence reached this city to-day of a terrible tragedy last Saturday at a saw-mill near Grand Lake, Arkansas, a small town on the Missisippi river. W. M. Brooks, proprietor of the saw-mill, was beating an employe, when a fellow-workman named Wm. Yountze interfered. Brooks, exasperated, turned upon Yountze, when the latter drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Brooks in the head, killing him instantly. Yountze was arrested, and after a preliminary examination, discharged.

Heavy Suits Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—Two suits of $50,000 each, of the city against the bondsmen of Alexander Austin, late tax-collector, were dismissed in the Superior Court yesterday.

BROKEN SLATES

Sent Flying About the Ears of the Cabinet-Makers at the Capital, all Because of Conkling.

Unimportant Senate Proceedings—Mahone and His Fight with the Virginia Opponents of His Policy.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The Senate agreed to take a recess from Monday until Friday next.

A Wolfe in the Fold.

Ex Senator Wallace, who is here *en route* to Yorktown, says that the independent candidacy of Wolfe for Treasurer, in Pennsylvania, is arousing general interest in the canvass and makes the result doubtful. Wallace thinks that Wolfe will probably draw votes enough from the Republicans to elect the Democratic candidate.

A Word from Chandler.

William E. Chandler is in town getting the drift of things. He predicts that every member of Arthur's Cabinet will be a practical politician and be appointed to strengthen the party machinery. Of Garfield's Cabinet only Blaine, Windom and Kirkwood were of this class. Hunt, Lincoln, James and MacVeagh have absolutely no value in politics. He thinks none of them will be retained permanently.

Walked Around the Board.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson, United States navy, whose nomination for promotion to Pay Inspector was sent in to-day, was reported against by the board of naval officers who examined him for promotion. This board was appointed by Secretary Hunt, and their report was approved by him. B. G. Ingersoll was counsel for Stevenson, and has since denounced the appointment and finding of the board as generally unjust. Through his influence the President set aside the finding, and gave Stevenson the position, to which he was entitled by seniority. He is a candidate for the place of Paymaster-General of the Navy.

Mahone Sticks to His Henchmen.

Senator Mahone insists upon the Republican Senators standing by the nominations of Gorham and Riddleberger for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Republicans believe they could elect a Secretary acceptable to Senator Davis, of Illinois, but they must get Gorham out of the way first. Senator Mahone refuses to consent to any other candidate except Gorham, and he has said that if the Republicans do not make an effort to elect Gorham and Riddleberger, he would submit a resolution to this effect. He will hardly do this, however, as the resolution would undoubtedly be defeated.

What the Democrats Will Do.

A majority of the Democrats favor the immediate offering of a resolution to make Chief-Clerk Shober acting Secretary, but a few Democrats insist upon an election. It is likely that a Democratic caucus will be called on this question, and the result would be to direct the introduction of a resolution to appoint Shober as acting Secretary. President Davis, of the Senate, is willing to vote for the Shober resolution, and as the Republicans believe they cannot elect Gorham, they would not oppose it.——A later dispatch says that a Democratic caucus is called at 10 o'clock Monday morning, to decide what to do about the matter.

All the Offices Are Broken.

The President's determination to delay sending in Cabinet nominations until week after next has broken all slates, and it is asserted that he is more embarrassed than has hitherto been supposed. The rumor that Conkling is to be a member is revived, and Blaine's friends say that the intention to appoint him has never been abandoned.

A WESTERN SENATOR

said this evening that he had felt that such an appointment would be so nearly fatal to the success of the Administration, and to the future of the party, that he had gone to the President and protested against it. The President listened calmly and courteously, but did not indicate in any way his intentions. In reply to a question, the Senator said Conkling would be confirmed, probably unanimously. There could be no objections to him on the score of ability or integrity; but the appointment would, nevertheless, wreck the Administration.

Mississippi River Convention.

Secretary Windom writes the Executive Committee of the River Convention to be held in St. Louis in a few days, that in all likelihood he will not be able to attend the convention, as he had hoped to do, on account of the pressure of public business. It was expected that Mr. Windom would be chosen President of the convention. Secretary Blaine is expected to be present, or if that is not possible he will probably send a letter to be read to the convention.

The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, a Congressman from Texas, writes that ill health will prevent his attending and advises the convention to make its request of Congress for appropriations general in character for all navigable rivers, and not specially for the Mississippi river, as has been the intention, for the reason that he does not believe Congress will consider a proposition for a special appropriation.

Proceedings in the Senate.

The proceedings in the Senate this morning were devoid of interest, and the Senate at 12:20 p.m. went into executive session.

The President nominated Septimus J. Hanna, of Colorado, Register of the Land Office at Leadville, Colorado; D. Newton Thompson, United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Noah C. McFarland, of Kansas, as Commissioner of the General Land Office; James W. Siler, of Indiana, United States Consul at Capetown, and a large number of Postmasters, among them, E. T. Langley, Tracy, Iowa; J. M. Miller, Clarinda, Iowa; Albert G. Sigle, Girard, Illinois; Joseph W. Madlage, Carlisle, Illinois; Theodore M. King, Paxton, Illinois; Joseph S. Patton, Peoria, Illinois; Thomas B. Tait, Knoxville, Illinois, Edward L. Chapman, Great Bend, Kansas; Gratt C. Wildy, Galena, Kansas; Simeon Donaldson, Caldwell, Kansas; Francis Bower, Marion, Kansas; John D. Tinney, Vicksburg, Mississippi; George K. Foote, Jackson, Tennessee; John D. Lowns, Pulaski, Tennessee.

When the doors were reopened, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Politics First—Fighting After.

Senator Mahone said to-day that the dueling Funders could be attended to after the election. He had resolved not to be forced into personal difficulties, and had advised his Readjuster friends to take the same course. The epithets now hurled against all his friends were part of the system of political intimidation which he had made war upon. After he had buried Daniel under a big Readjuster majority, there would be no desire to renew the quarrels of the campaign. Until then he hoped Riddleberger would take no notice of Wise.

SENATOR MAHONE ARRESTED.

Late to-night Senator Mahone was taken into custody. The arrest was made at the instance of Samuel Strong, an old resident of Washington, who received information which he believed to be from a reliable source, to the effect that General Jubal A. Early had challenged Senator Mahone to fight a duel, and the latter had accepted the challenge. Senator Mahone was conveyed to the residence of Judge Sorrel, of the Police Court, where he denied having received a challenge from General Early, saying that the latter was too old and feeble to fight, and adding that all their differences had been harmonized. Senator Mahone was released on his personal bond and returned home. He will appear Monday to answer the charges.

Scoville and His Client.

Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, since coming to Washington, has had as large a daily mail as a Cabinet officer. He has endeavored to read and dispose of his correspondence, but the task increases so with each day, that he has sent to Chicago for his stenographic clerk, who is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning. He has not received a reply from General Butler, and therefore wrote again this evening. He thinks Butler's telegram, recently published, indicates a willingness to defend Guiteau, rather than that he should not have a thorough defense. He expects to summon almost every one who attended Garfield during his illness, especially Swaim, Rockwell and the surgeons. He thinks Butler will make it very warm for them, and that he will not neglect those responsible for the peculiar and illegal treatment of the prisoner. In reply to a question, he said: "Guiteau was terribly frightened while in court. As I have said often before, he is a very timid man. He was under great excitement in the court-room yesterday, and that made him look bad. When he returned to jail and recovered his equanimity he felt better and looked better. I intended to suggest to him to let his hair grow, but neglected it. When I returned to Washington I found that he had it cropped short again, which makes him look rather peculiar. Some three or five years ago, when Guiteau wore his hair like other people and dressed well, he made a very presentable appearance. He was really a very handsome, winning man. I never knew any man more careful about his dress and appearance. He could talk with a man for half an hour and borrow money, when another man could not have done it on long acquaintance. He had a very winning general way, and being of French extraction was naturally polite. He could go into any hotel and secure a room without any baggage or other security, or without paying in advance. I have known of his going to the Palmer House in Chicago three different times in succession and to get a room each time, though on each former occasion he had been turned out. I only mention these things to show that he is not uncouth and rough, as some people think him to be, and in these things he did not think that he was doing anything wrong. His moral sense is so defective that he thought it was right. His idea was, "I have not the money now, but I will have some next week." He always had glorious expectations of something that was going to happen to him—sums of money that were coming to him.

"Is Guiteau confident of his acquittal?"

"He doesn't know," replied Mr. Scoville. "He is given credit for having more intelligence than he really has. Of course, the great question of insanity in this trial, for the defense, is the question. By the way, I have received many letters on this point. One I received yesterday from a lawyer made some very valuable suggestions as to tests of insanity. I have received many letters like this from lawyers. Of course they are confidential, and I cannot give their names. If it were not for such help, I don't know what I should do. The task is a great one, and I have but little time to prepare. Among other letters I received," said Mr. Scoville, smiling, "are some from cranks, as they are called. One of the letters is from a person who claimed that Guiteau, like himself, had been drugged by an electric 'telefony' circuit, and was under an evil influence. Others were from insane persons, who claimed to be insane once, and offered advice in reference to the case. If Guiteau was not crazy," said Mr. Scoville, renewing the conversation, "he ought to be hung. The trouble is, that it will require ten times as much proof of insanity in his case as in the case of a man who shot a negro in the street. People say he is not crazy, but they accept the defense of Sergeant Mason that he is insane without question. I think there is much more proof of Guiteau's insanity than of Mason's. Another trouble we will have to meet," said the lawyer, "is the jury. It will be hard to find a jury of moral courage enough to acquit Guiteau even if they believe him insane. For instance, a man who keeps a grocery store will be afraid to vote for acquittal because he will think all his customers will condemn him. That is the way public opinion acts. It does not require much courage to vote guilty, especially as the public opinion will favor such a vote."

COLONEL CORKHILL DOES NOT THINK

the danger to the prisoner from self-appointed avengers is over and intends to take every precaution to prevent any one shooting him while in Court. There is much discussion as to Judge Cox's opinion upon the jurisdiction question. The fact that he insists upon deciding it before the trial begins is said to point to a decision against the jurisdiction of his Court. Should this decision be given the prisoner would have to be taken to New Jersey for trial, with many chances in favor of the courts there holding that there is a failure in jurisdiction there also. Should

JUDGE COX DECIDE

that he lacks jurisdiction there would be no appeal but in his favor. An appeal could be taken by the defense, even after trial and conviction, on *habeas corpus* proceedings. In the latter event he could not possibly be tried again. Should there be a likelihood of his escaping through such means, the danger of lynching would be very great.

Minor Mention.

Secretary Windom received over $5,000,000 in three and a half per cent. bonds for redemption under the recent offer.

Chiefs of Bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, and officers of the army and navy on duty in this city, called upon the President to-day, and were formally presented by Secretaries Lincoln and Hunt.

DEATH AND FIRE

Sorely Distress the Good People of Humboldt—Burning of Two Blocks of Buildings.

Death of Two of the Oldest Citizens of the Town—A Sad Sunday Morning.

Special to the Appeal.]

HUMBOLDT, TENN., October 15.—A most disastrous fire occurred here to-day. Nearly the whole of the business portion of the city has been destroyed, twenty-nine or thirty valuable business houses being burned. The fire originated in the Humboldt Furniture Factory, and with an unfavorable wind soon had Main street in flames. At this hour it is impossible to estimate the loss, but it is very great. It has been a sad day for Humboldt. Two of our best citizens have died and our little city almost totally destroyed by fire.

Another Account.

Manager Howard, of the Western Union Telegraph, kindly furnishes the APPEAL with the following dispatch regarding the fire at Humboldt:

HUMBOLDT, October 15—9 p.m.

E. Howard, Manager, &c.:

"About twenty-two storehouses, including two squares on both sides of Main street, also the Humboldt Furniture Factory and a large brick building, for storage, were burned at 5 p.m. Loss very heavy. Very little insurance. R. T. LOWE."

THE PORTER GUARDS,

Under Captain John D. Waldran, Leaving Last Night for Little Rock.

Last night the Porter Guards assembled at their armory and formed in line preparatory to their visit to the Arkansas State Fair, where they propose to show the stuff of which they are made. Captain Waldran is an enthusiastic officer, and never did man work harder to inspire his men with enthusiasm, and, at the same time, to drill them well. For several weeks the boys have been drilling, and of late they have been doing so well that they have aroused the interest and enlisted the admiration of every one. They are ready to go into the Arkansas contest to win, and the APPEAL does not doubt that they will come back with the $1500 prize.

The departure of the boys last night took place under flattering conditions. Their march along Main street was a continued ovation. They were headed by Arnold's band, and marched to most inspiring strains. At the corner of Main and Madison the boys stopped. A crowd of friends assembled there and wished Captain Waldran and his boys the success they deserve to achieve. After the boys had rested and bidden good-bye to their friends, they formed in line, Arnold's band went before them with torches, and all of them started for the depot. That all Memphis is interested in the fortunes of the Porter Guards was attested by the fact that a large crowd of people thronged the streets, rendering it difficult of passage. At intervals of about a block bonfires were built, and the march of the boys along the street was constantly hailed with cheers.

Concerning the chances of the Porters, those who wish to bet can safely put up their money on them. There is now but little doubt that they will carry off the prize. Company K, of St. Louis, cannot go, and between them and the Porters the contest might have been lively. The Memphis boys are sorry they did not get the chance to compete with the St. Louis men. The result of the drill will be awaited here with interest.

WORK OF THE WOMEN.

Adjournment of the Women's Christian Association.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The International Conference of the Women's Christian Association, which has been in session here several days, adjourned to-day, to meet at Boston two years hence, the exact day to be fixed by the Boston Association. Mrs. C. H. Springer, President of the St. Louis Association, was chosen to preside over the next conference. The *Earnest Worker*, of Cleveland, the *Christian Worker*, of Utica, New York, and *Faith and Works*, published in Philadelphia, were made official organs of the association, and each local organization was requested to appoint a correspondent for these journals. The ladies visited the Merchants' Exchange in a body at noon and took great interest in the option dealings, which happened at that time to be particularly lively. This afternoon they visited Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles below the city, where they were entertained by the resident military officers.

Secretary Windom writes the Executive Committee of the River Convention, to be held here in a few days, that in all likelihood he will not be able to attend the convention.

TUMORS, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula and general debility cured by "Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

VERY TAME SPORT,

Considering the Reputation of the Horses, Offered by St. Julien and Trinket at Fleetwood Park.

Hoof-Beats from Chicago—The Madge Again Wins—Other Events in the Sporting World.

NEWPORT, R. I., October 15.—The second race between the yachts Shallow and Madge was won easily by the latter.

Death of Pilot Temple.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The bay stallion Pilot Temple, owned by Sam Ecker, died yesterday of pinkeye. Pilot Temple was twenty-two years old, sired by Pilot, jr., out of Madam Temple, dam of Flora Temple. Pilot was at one time sold for $10,000. His public record is 2:24¼.

Arkansas State Fair.

LITTLE ROCK, October 15.—The State Fair begins Monday. Already most of the space on the grounds has been taken. The attendance promises to be the largest ever known. The inter-state military drill between companies from Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Tennessee, is to come off Monday. The racing will be fine all the week. A large number of fine horses from a distance are on the grounds.

Close of the Pittsburg Fair.

PITTSBURG, October, 15.—The sixth annual Exposition closed to-night. The attendance has been fair, but not as large as at the three preceding ones. To-day's races were very interesting, and were witnessed by a good crowd. The weather was pleasant and the track in first-class condition.

First Race.—2:29 class; purse $500. Postponed after the first heat on account of the darkness. John N. took two heats, Alleghenny Boy two, and Frank Ross one.

Second Race.—2:37 class; purse $500. Boston Davis, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1; Daniel Webster, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2; Little Sam, 3, 3, 3, 3, withdrawn. Time—2:35, 2:32¼, 2:34¼, 2:34, 2:39¼.

Hoof-Beats from Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Driving-Park Association a dividend of five per cent. was declared, the Secretary's report showing a net profit for the year of over $18,000.

Secretary Hall was authorized to open a correspondence with James R. Keene and Pierre Lorillard to learn their intentions concerning Iroquois and Foxhall, and offering a purse of $20,000 for their first appearance together over the Chicago course.

The customs authorities have taken steps to break up the practice of importing Canadian mares free of duty for breeding purposes, and selling them in our market for general work. Three horse dealers were arrested yesterday, and fifteen mares confiscated.

The West Virginia Fair.

WHEELING, October 15.—About 10,000 people witnessed the Exposition races today. The free-for-all trot was the event of the season and furnished fine sport.

The running race was somewhat tame, owing to Virginia taking three straight heats with ease.

Trotting race; mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse $600, divided. Summary: Clary J., 1, 1, 2, 2, 2; Colmar, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Lucy, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3; Ambassador, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4; Tom Hendricks, drawn; Onawa, drawn; Desdemona, drawn. Time—2:31, 2:28, 2:28, 2:30¾, 2:31¼.

Running race; mile heats, three in five; free for all; purse $300, divided. Summary: Virginia, 1, 1, 1; Bill Bird, 2, 2, 3; Milese, 3, 3, 2; Belle of Nelson, 4, distanced. Time—1:49¾, 1:50¼ 1:52¼.

St. Julien and Trinket Meet.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Probably the largest crowd ever at the Fleetwood track assembled to-day to witness the great trotting event between St. Julien and Trinket, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $5000. The track was in admirable condition and the weather favorable. The judges were David Bonner, Tim Hoagland and Sam Weeks, jr. General Grant occupied a seat on the judges stand and was greeted with loud applause when he passed the Clubhouse after the second heat. After scoring twice, the horses were sent off in the first heat, Trinket leading, but before the quarter pole was reached St. Julien passed the mark, and at the half-mile led by a length and a half. At the three-quarter pole St. Julien led by a length and kept the lead to the finish, Trinket coming in on the run. Time—Quarter-mile, 32½; half, 1:05; three-quarters, 1:40; mile, 2:14¾. On the second heat St. Julien led two lengths at the quarter pole, a length at the half, half a length at the three-quarter, only a head at the turn, and a length at the finish, when Trinket again broke into a run. Time—Quarter, 34½; half, 1:08¾; three-quarters, 1:43¼; mile, 2:17¼. The horses were evenly started in the third heat. St. Julien led a length at the quarter pole, a length and a half at the half. When near the three-quarter pole Trinket broke, but was brought down at once. St. Julien led a length at the three-quarter pole. At the turn the horses were almost even, St. Julien, however, winning the heat and race by three-fourths of a length. Time—Quarter, 33½; half, 1:06; three-quarters, 1:41; mile, 2:16. Hickok drove St. Julien and John Turner Trinket. St. Julien's victory was apparently an easy one.

A VIOLENT HURRICANE

Spreads Death and Devastation Along the British Coast—Property Inland also Suffers Severely.

Heavy Shipment of Gold from England to America—General Summary of Foreign News.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 15.—The Czar and Czarina have gone to Gatschins.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 15.—The water-spout which passed over the district of Milah, Algeria, killed sixty-five persons.

ITALY.

ROME, October 15.—The report of a contemplated meeting between King Humbert and Emperor Francis Joseph is semi-officially denied.

SCOTLAND.

GREENOCK, October 15.—The Anchor-line steamer Olympia grounded in the river. She was run into and returned to Glasgow considerably damaged.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15.—It is reported the Sultan has recalled the special mission to Egypt.

The Porte has asked the British and French Ambassadors to explain the dispatch of ironclads to Alexandria.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 15.—Details of the hurricane in England show that it has been the most disastrous for years. But few continental or provincial telegrams have been received. Considerable damage was done to the shipping in the Mersey.

Upwards of fifty Berwickshire smacks were at sea during the storm, and it is feared that the most of them have been lost.

It is reported that twenty fishermen were drowned at Dunbar and three pilots drowned in the Tyne.

By the falling of a roof at Stockton-on-the-Tees five persons were killed.

The London parks are strewed with fallen timber, many boats are aground in the river Thames, and steamboat traffic is suspended. Very few places in England escaped damage by the storm. Four hundred trees were blown down in Southwark. The shipping casualties are numerous, but no great disaster is reported.

The double-screw armor-plated corvette Penelope has been ordered from Har