THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : NOVEMBER 3, 1881

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, colder south to west winds, rising barometer, light rains, followed by clearing weather.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. C. P. Huntington has just issued a circular letter in which he clearly and concisely sets forth the general aim and purposes had in view by the promoters of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They are:

1. The construction of a short rail line between the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico and that of the Pacific ocean, within United States territory.

2. The accommodation of a route important to the transportation of products connected with the mining of the vast deposits of precious metals in those Territories and the adjoining States of Sonora and Chihuahua.

3. The desirability of establishing an alternative line between the Northern Atlantic States and the Pacific coast, along a parallel of latitude, and at such latitudes as would avoid severe winter obstructions.

4. The requirements of a growing system of railways extending from the Mississippi river through Louisiana and Texas and converging Mexico, for a more direct union with the system of the Atlantic and Pacific states.

To meet these requirements and accomplish the results examination was made of the whole gulf coast with a view to the location of a port, but it was found that the currents of the Caribbean sea have thrown up a ridge or bar of sand, underlaid by tough clay, along nearly its entire shore circuit, so that though the inlets and rivers are numerous, none of them are without a troublesome bar, limiting the draft of vessels. New Orleans has already a considerable railroad center, but the depth of water at least inland river navigation, the chief source of its commerce, population and travel—since the success of the Eads jetties, is the only really accessible port for the purpose, and it was selected, the distance from El Paso being only 1000 miles, 450 miles further than the nearest point on the gulf. The gulf port selected, the best line to reach it was next considered. This resulted in the purchase of the New Orleans and San Antonio Road, 578 miles of which has been in successful operation for some time, and the extension of which to and from El Paso is being pushed by two working parties of great experience. Mr. Huntington concludes this interesting and candid exhibit with the statement that "it is expected the junction of the two construction parties will be made somewhere near the mouth of the Pecos in the summer of 1882. The nature of the intervening country admits of very rapid work, and the force moving east is the same which built over 300 miles across Arizona within twelve months of 1880, under greater difficulties."

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH.

For a long time our telegrams have told, at intervals, of the difficulties existing between England and the Boers of the Transvaal in Africa; it is a source of satisfaction to know that peaceful relations are restored, and that the Boers can now plod on their humdrum course in the enjoyment of a fair share of independence. When Disraeli's government undertook to crush them, in utter disregard of their undoubted rights, every lover of liberty gave them his sympathy. When that worshiper of pomp and wealth, was succeeded by Gladstone, and the latter, casting all false national pride to the winds, undertook generously and manfully, to stop the wrong that was perpetrating, even at the expense of some sacrifice of British pride, the Boers proved to be incapable of appreciating the noble sentiment that influenced a noble heart, and were vain enough to believe that their bravery and their achievements had induced the English Government to sue for peace. Under this impression a disposition was manifested to reject the offered terms, and to demand still further concessions. This vain-glorious attitude brought a quick reproof. Gladstone let the infatuated patriots know that if they chose to reject what was just they must take the consequences of their own obstinacy. The consequences of continuing an inimical attitude were so obvious that the flying feathers drooped, and the conditions offered were accepted. We are sorry to say that the principal objections of the Boers to the conditions offered by the English were not creditable to their sense of either justice or liberty. They were required to accord religious toleration to the various Christian sects, which, as Protestants, they ought never to have denied; they were forbidden to enslave the natives or deny them redress in their courts—which, as asserters of liberty, they should have been proud to accord. It was these just conditions that they mainly objected to. In future troubles of the Boers those who love liberty and justice will pause before they give them their sympathy.

THE CONDITIONS OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

While efforts are making to introduce manufactures in the South, so that by varying its industries the country may become self-supporting, the main business of the Southern people will evidently remain that of agriculture. If the people of the South are fairly to share the prosperity of those of the West, it must mainly be by success in their agricultural processes, to which manufactures are accessories. The issues of the war, by changing the base upon which the Southern labor system was founded, has changed the aspect of its entire agricultural system, and we stand to-day in a transition state, face to face with new problems. The most striking result of the change, so far, has been the breaking up of the plantation system, and the introduction of the small farm system in its stead, so that the number of separate agricultural establishments in the South has doubled. Up to this time the change has evidently been a favorable one, and the increased production of cotton shows that it is a profitable one to the country affected by it. The South was formerly defined to be a land in which the traveler found alternately "a plantation and a desert." The extension of the number of farms is gradually effacing this cause for reproach. But the mere increase of number would of itself be of comparatively small advantage were it not accompanied by, and partly caused by, other and more important changes. More important because they are changes in the habits and standing of the population. The custom formerly was to cultivate land until it was "worn out," by continually taking from it and returning nothing to it, then taking in virgin soil to subject it to the same wasteful, unwholesome system. Now farms are smaller, and every foot of the soil well known, and every peculiarity of it thoroughly ascertained, the farmer keeps his soil "in heart" by rotation of crops and the use of manure and artificial fertilizers. The greatest and most beneficial change, however, is in the labor. Formerly that consisted mainly of the unthinking kind, that studied nothing, and knew nothing, and to which the use of only the rudest and simplest implements could be intrusted. The changes that have taken place have increased the number of white laborers in the fields, and their example, and the force of circumstances, are not without their effect upon the negro. The number of farms being greater, and their size smaller, their proprietors have been compelled to take an active part in all the practical details, having no overseer to rely upon, and this activity has made him more reflective and intelligent. The negro being left to shift for himself, to provide for his own living and that of his family, has necessarily undergone the valuable education which comes from having to shoulder those responsibilities, an education denied to the slave. This, and closer association with the whites in the daily occupations of the field, has compelled the negro to think, to plan, to forecast, to provide for the future as well as the present. The consequence is increased practical intelligence, so that the negro to-day can undertake the use of improved agricultural implements, such as were never put into the hands of the careless, unreflective slave. The superior intelligence of the laborers at the command of the Western farmer has [illegible] his wonderful prosperity.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS MAY BE MADE FOR IT IN NEW YORK.

THE COTTON BELT

To Have the Benefit of the Signal Service Bureau—Delicate Attentions from Little Guatemala.

Attorney-General MacVeagh and Postmaster-General James Catching It from the Star-Route Gang.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Frederick Frelinghuysen receiver of the Mechanics National Bank of Newark, and Linus M. Price assistant receiver.

MacVeagh and James.

MacVeagh states that he long ago declared that he would prepare the Star-route cases for court and then drop them; that he never had any intention of going beyond the Grand Jury with them, and in pursuance of this plan he employed eminent counsel for their prosecution; therefore he maintains that he cannot justly be charged with abandoning the cases or shirking his duty in insisting upon leaving the Cabinet. The President is undoubtedly desirous of holding MacVeagh until these cases are disposed of, and he does not intend to let James leave the Cabinet until the Star-route prosecutions are ended. The apparent dilatoriness on the part of the prosecution has had the effect of awakening a suspicion here that the prosecution do not regard the evidence as strong as they have stated. All seeming hesitation on the part of the Government renders the defendants more defiant than ever. The defendants are saying that MacVeagh has run, and that James is preparing to back out by by leaving the Cabinet in a month or two.

General Hazen's Annual Report.

General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, in his annual report says the past year has been distinguished by additional progress and by decided improvement. Referring to the weather forecasts made this year for the first time in the interest of cotton growers, General Hazen says: "Congress did not appropriate the amount carefully estimated as necessary to meet the expense of increased work, and I was unwillingly compelled to reduce the number of stations to 100, selected from the 248 stations promised, which are so situated as to best cover the cotton belt. I earnestly hope that Congress will this year provide funds necessary for the great extension of this special feature of the Signal Service, which promises with a very small expenditure such great practical advantages to the staple interests of the South." General Hazen notes the deductions made of the weather conditions for the day succeeding that for which the forecasts are made, and says that if the result of these studies is sufficiently successful indications will be in time issued for all districts for periods of more than one day. General Hazen calls especial attention to the values of the river reports, and says: "The opinion is again expressed that with a proper study of river floods, and with stations properly placed, reporting at times of special danger, it can be made almost impossible for a flood to follow a river course without notice being given in advance of its coming to localities threatened. The frost warnings now telegraphed to New Orleans for the benefit of the sugar interest will be extended for the benefit of the orange interest of Florida and the fruit interest at other points."

Guatemala's Condolences.

Lorenzo Montufar, Secretary of State of Guatemala, and special envoy to convey in person the sympathy and condolence of his Government with the Government and people of the United States, on account of the death of President Garfield, called upon President Arthur to-day, in fulfillment of his mission. He was accompanied by Dr. Loring, Minister of the United States to Central America, and by Secretary Blaine. Montufar, in closing the address, said: "Although the illustrious President Garfield be dead, his elevated thoughts and noble aims have not gone down with him into the grave. They live in the hearts of all Americans and are continued in the person of a citizen of high endowments and civic virtues. Receive, sir, the wishes I cherish for the well-being of your Government and for the happiness of this admirable republic, which, in its rapid development and extraordinary growth, is unparalleled in the history of the universe." Mr. Arthur replied: "Mr. Minister, I am singularly touched as well as deeply gratified by the sympathetic expression of sorrow with which the people and Government of Guatemala share in the grief that has overshadowed our Republic, and it is especially pleasing to me to receive the eloquent assurance that sympathy through one who is so well fitted, by his high station and personal qualities, to speak in the name of his country. Called, as I am, to the peaceful working of the Constitution which laid the foundation of freedom on our great continent a century ago, to succeed a wise and good Chief Magistrate, whose loss we mourn, it is my aim to carry out and still further develop the purpose he so nobly manifested of good will and earnest friendship toward all kindred republics of the New World, to which we are bound by sacred ties of common government and close material interest. And in your person, Mr. Minister, I greet the Government and people of Guatemala with sincere wishes that they may ever possess the blessings of liberty and prosperity, for which the United States so earnestly desires to see shared by all its neighbors."

Minor Mention.

The Star-route reductions since the 4th of March have been about a million dollars.

George H. B. White has been chosen President of the Stock Exchange. The business begins Monday next.

The President to-day commissioned Statham postmaster at Fruitbush, Ohio, in place of Wilson, suspended under the tenure-of-office law.

Captain Francis M. Ramsay has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, and Admiral Rodgers will be retired.

The following postmasters have been appointed: Jacob Steininger, Jefferson City, Missouri; Cyrus W. Jones, Memphis, Missouri; Joseph W. Harris, Moberly, Missouri.

The commissioners appointed to examine 200 miles of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington Territory have been directed to examine an additional section of twenty-five miles extending eastward in Idaho.

Paymaster-General Brown, in his annual report, gives the receipts at $15,630,067, all accounted for. Received during the fiscal year for soldiers' deposits $524,112, an increase of $46,938 over the previous year.

President Arthur goes to New York tomorrow and will not return until the middle or last of next week. He will then go direct to the White House and remain there. He will next go to the Soldiers' Home. When at the White House yesterday he selected his room in the northwestern portion of the house.

Interests due November 1, 1881, on the funded loan of 1881 continued at three and a half per cent, was computed ready for full interest for the quarter ending October 31st at three and a half per cent. and deducting therefrom the interest from August 1st to the 12th—the date of the call for three and a half per cent., August 12th being the date on which the interest commenced, as stated on the face of the bonds.

CRIMINAL CHRONICLES.

Gone Up for Ninety-nine Years.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., NOV. 2.—The jury convicted Wm. Petty of stage robbery, and fixed the penalty at ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

Nipped Sam Hague's Diamonds.

BUFFALO, November 2.—James Hughes, property man for Sam Hague's British Minstrels, disappeared to-night, taking with him about three thousand dollars worth of diamonds presented to Hague in England.

Preferred Death to Work.

ATLANTA, GA., November 2.—Rufus M. McPherson killed himself to-day in the barroom of the Imbell House. The alleged cause is because his grandfather disinherited him.

A Defaulting Cashier Returned.

NEW YORK, November 2.—August D. Wheelock, book-keeper for J. C. Walcott & Co., charged with the embezzlement of $55,000, arrived to-day from Europe and gave bail in $5000.

An Obstreperous Miner Killed.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 2.—Last night J. W. St. Clair, Prosecuting Attorney of Fayette county, West Virginia, shot and killed a colored man named Joseph Lewis. Lewis was one of the leaders of the strike at Caperton mines, and while under arrest he made an effort to escape, and St. Clair shot him.

How Baldwin Was Victimized.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The *Graphic* says it is known that Baldwin, Cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of Newark, lost a great deal of money in coal shares about the time of the coal war, and he has been dabbling in Wall street for a great many years. Sometimes he made money, but he was oftener a loser, and was frequently robbed by professional pointers and blackmailers.

Afraid He Has Been Lynched.

MILWAUKEE, November 2.—Wm. Kuhl, alleged to be the desperado Lon Williams, was taken from the jail here on the sly early this morning and started for Pepin county. Kuhl's attorneys, sisters and friends got arrived, and are horrified at the discovery that Kuhl has been taken away, fearing his death by lynching, while they are more vehement than ever that he is not Lon Williams, but is an innocent man.

Flipper on Trial.

GALVESTON, November 2.—The court-martial for the trial of Lieutenant Flipper, colored, of the Tenth Cavalry, met yesterday at Fort Davis. Captain Merritt Baker, of the Sixteenth Infantry, appeared as counsel for the accused. Since the preliminary proceedings, last September, Lieutenant-Colonel James Van Voost, of the Twelfth Infantry, was detailed as an additional member of the court, and upon taking his seat was objected to by the accused, on the ground that he sustained the challenge, not of illegality, but because the accused was unwilling to submit the case to seven officers instead of five. Adjourned to the call of the president.

BOSTON, October 3.—145,000 shares, or some 1ngalls, shoe facts Southern 4600 ber 24th, are $105,712; [illegible] $35,145.

A DEFINITE DENIAL

Of the Story That There Is in the Bank of England any Money Belonging to the Dead Confederacy.

The Land Court in Operation in Ireland—Some Startling Figures Already Brought to Light.

CAIRO, November 2.—Herr J. Von Schoeffer, at present Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Austria at Alexandria, has been appointed Austrian Minister at Washington.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 2.—It is expected that Gambetta will shortly make an important statement regarding his policy, either during the debate on interpellation, with reference to the Government's Tunisian policy, or previously at a meeting of the majority.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 2.—The advanced Democratic members of the Chamber of Deputies have decided to support Sorrilla's programme and policy, although Maritos and his friends are forming a minority party against the course. The newspapers state that the Chamber of Deputies will, if necessary, sit three days to permit a discussion of the budget before the 24th of December.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, November 2.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria, Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Princess Girlaida, will, in May next, return the visit of the King of Italy.

The floods in Dalmatia and Croatia have caused the river Kerka to burst its bounds. Houses are inundated, crops damaged, roads submerged and postal communication suspended. The rain continues and the water is rising.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 2.—In a terrible storm at Manzanillo four large vessels and all the small craft in the harbor were lost. The customhouse and the stores of Oetling, Stolett, Dicamanu, American Consul Ruiz and others were completely destroyed. No additional loss of life has been reported. A Pacific mail steamer due the day of the storm had not arrived at last accounts. The Administration candidates have elected a President, Senate and deputies for November.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 2.—The police have just made important captures. Suspicions had been directed to the inmates of a house in a respectable quarter of the city. The police surrounded the place at night, burst open the doors, and seized a man and woman who were preparing dangerous explosives and pamphlets in the room. The man is a student in the School of Mines. Last week numerous Nihilist proclamations were distributed about the city, and several copies thrown into the barracks of the Imperial Guards. It is stated that the Czar has lately received many threatening missives.

Five employes of the Czar's palace at Gatchina have been arrested, and one of them has revealed a plot to repeat at Gatchina the Winter Palace explosion, when the attempt was made to kill the late Czar.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, November 2.—It is stated that Sexton has been given to understand that he is to go to Tralee as a condition of his release from prison.

Lord O'Hagan retires from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland next Monday.

Sexton has assumed the chief direction of *United Ireland*, and will contribute its leaders.

Gilhooley, Secretary of the Bantry, County Cork, branch of the Land League, has been arrested.

Two thousand tenant farmers in County Limerick have resolved to apply to the Land Commission to fix a judicial rent or set aside the unjust leases.

It is stated that the Land League leaders have changed front and directed the tenant farmers to send in claims under the Land act, with a view to swamping the commission.

The Archbishop of Limerick, who is strongly opposed to the rent manifesto, has signified to Father Sheehy the desirability of prolonging his absence from the diocese during the present agitation.

The reduction of rent by the first decision under the Land act at Monaghan has been considerable. An application was made to the Dublin Land Court to fix a rent holding in Castle Shane valuation is £27 and the rent £113. Justice O'Hagan said the figures were startling.

Disturbances continue at Bellmullet, County Mayo. Thus far four persons wounded in the affray on Thursday last are dead, and six more deaths are expected. Two hundred military and 200 police are on the spot. The roads leading to Aglow are blockaded with stones, and the bridge has been broken for the purpose of impeding the military.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 2.—The *Times* denies that the Government has resolved to enter upon more direct relations with the Vatican.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet early next week.

The first complete train, carrying one hundred passengers, passed through the St. Gothard tunnel in fifty minutes.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Baron James Rothschild incurred losses on the Bourse in October amounting to 80,000,000 francs, and his anxiety caused the bursting of the aneurism.

The Secretary of the Liverpool Branch of the Land League telegraphed Gladstone as follows: "The elections yesterday show how your measures of civilization" are appreciated by 150,000 Irish citizens here, by a roll of greenbacks. "Young man, he said, "this is the true way to make money. Economy and saving. This is my stationery allowance. The Senators are allowed $125 for stationery. Too much, too much. I have used just four dollars worth, and am entitled to $121 in cash, and here it is. Be economical and saving, young man."

It is now whispered that the reason of the ex-Queen of Spain's intimacy with our American princess, Mrs. Mackay, was that the fair Californienne had loaned the Queen some thousands of francs, for which that lady had given her note. Subsequently she attempted to collect the sum loaned when the note became due, but Her Majesty blandly informed him that she never paid such things; that she considered the loan sufficient to her introductions and invitations she had given.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* gives the following sketch of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, who takes Dr. Holland's place as editor of the *Century Magazine* (late *Scribner*): "In choosing the new editor-in-chief, the strictest principles of civil service reform were followed, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, who has been, from the foundation of the magazine, Dr. Holland's associate-editor, being promoted to the vacant chair, and his place being filled by Mr. H. U. Johnson, who has been for the past eight years assistant-editor."

Secretary Windom has escaped from the Treasury, too, in time to avoid meeting the inquiry of the next Congress as to why he should have disregarded the emphatically expressed purpose of a large majority of that body, Republicans as well as Democrats, to fund the debt at not more than three per cent. That one of the first struggles in the new Congress will be for the adoption of a three per cent bond is not doubtful, although the fact that the three and a half per cents are now down a little from former premiums may operate to prevent a change.

Joaquin Miller, the poet and father of the modern æsthetical movement in England, recently gave his followers this bit of good advice: "If you wish to have your house furnished in perfect taste do not admit into it anything in outlines. If you cannot afford a real good Persian or Kinderminster carpet get a piece of plain, neat matting. Do not fill your windows with decalcomanic stained glass. Plain white deal furniture, artistically designed, is better than ebonized and gilded trash. As false pretense is intolerable in moral life, so it is equally objectionable in matters of taste."

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A box of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime; but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

John Freeman.

Some persons have charged that Mr. John Freeman, of Jackson, intentionally avoided service of a subpena in the bribery investigation. The publication was made without explanation that the writ was returned indorsed, "not to be found in my county," by the Sheriff of Madison. As a matter of fact, we learn that Mr. Freeman had been for two months before the issuance of the writ in Texas, where he has an estate. Thus any man who wants to know the truth can ascertain. Those who lie for the love of it, can keep it up. Mr. Freeman is at home, and can be had at any time anybody wants him very badly. The investigation will never fail because his testimony can't be reached. It is not improbable that some persons are better satisfied with not having than with having him before the Grand Jury.

Methodist Matters.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in appointed the time for holding conferences during 1882, and adjourned. The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided to appropriate $675,000 for missionary purposes, $6500 going to Africa, $12,650 to Central America, and $22,892 to Central China.

Receipt of Gold at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—The value of gold brought by the steamer City of New York was $1,042,750, all for use in the United States.

Killed by the Cars.

[illegible] November 2.—A man supposed to be a German, was [illegible] of St. Louis, was [illegible] while attempting [illegible]

SPAIN WAKING UP

To the Fact that the World is Moving, and that She Must Keep Up With the Procession.

Discussion of the Proposition to Autonomize a Government in Cuba in the Cortes Yesterday.

MADRID, November 2.—Senor Portuondo, Deputy for Havana, a most liberal partisan of Cuban autonomy, and in favor of a government under the sway of Spain, like that of Canada or Australia, under English rule, made a speech in the Cortes criticising the policy of the Liberal Government; its delays in carrying out reforms; its hesitation in treating with precedents and with the officials of Canova's Government; its detention of so many Cuban prisoners in Europe; its indulgence of abuses in colonial administration, and its playing into the hands of the Creole Conservatives and planters, ever subservient to the Madrid Government, on condition of being allowed their own way in the island.

Leon J. Castillon, Minister of the Colonies, in a long speech, upbraided the impatience and ingratitude of the Cuban Liberals. He enumerated what the Sagosta Cabinet had done in seven months for Cuba. The Constitution was promulgated, the censorship of the press abolished, the press laws of Spain implanted, military dictatorships made impossible, more liberties allowed than in the Spanish-American Republics, and courts of accounts established. "We are about to send out," he added, "a law regulating promotion and admittance to civil and other employments under the crown law allowing public functionaries to be sued without permission of the home government. In the budget, while largely reducing expenses, we will also introduce extensive tariff reforms to satisfy colonial opinion. Can we go further? And would the Cubans ever admit conscription and many of our heavy imports and excise duties? We have them citizens of Spain, with equal laws and liberties, and now even with the coasting trade between Spain and Cuba. And in a few years all the duties will be abolished on their imports in the Peninsula." As regards the autonomy of Cuba, Castillon, amid much applause from both the Democratic and Republican groups, declared that he considered "autonomy a danger, as it would lead in a short time to separation from the mother country. Autonomy is irrevocably impossible; the old colonial regime is equally impossible. Between these two exaggerations stands our policy of sincere and practical assimilation within the limits of what is possible in the colony. Did the Spanish Democracy give you more at the time of the revolution of September, and can Senor Portuondo deny that in the ranks of the autonomist school in Cuba there do not exist some reactionaries in the colonies? Can we make Cuba Castilian Canada, when we recollect how for ten years the Cubans fought for independence? No, autonomists, even Spain has the right to be an American power. Her flag in Cuba and Porto Rico, with free and liberal institutions, stands in the front of Spanish-American republics, as does the glorious escutcheon of their fathers on the old manor houses of the Asturias." As regards slavery, Castillon declared the "Government must respect the law voted by the Cortes until it had heard and consulted the Cuban members, in order to examine and make corrections of abuses and regulations that allow corporal punishment. The recent emancipation of five million natives in the Phillipine Islands by the abolition of the tobacco monopolies, proves what the present Government and country think of slavery." Loud cheers welcomed this ministerial declaration, the members of both sides of the House rushed from their seats to congratulate Castillon. The Madrid press, of every shade of political opinion, praises this clear explanation of Sagosta's colonial policy, and all parties in Spain are evidently opposed to Creole self-government.

LEADING POINTS

In Yesterday's Proceedings of the American Missionary Association.

WORCESTER, MASS., November 2.—At the session to-day of the American Missionary Association, General J. O. Howard spoke of the special needs of the association.

General Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, read the Indian report, in which the committee recommended the association to continue to educate the Indians at their homes and in schools South, and urge the Government to educate and raise them to citizenship.

Captain Pratt, who has charge of the Government Indian children at the Carlisle barracks, advocated general education of the Indian children.

Rev. J. E. Roy, of Atlanta, Georgia, spoke on field missions.

Rev. Charles F. Collins, of Cleveland, made an address on educational work.

At the evening session, Prof. Northrup, of Yale College, and Senator Hoar made addresses on Christian education in the South.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Peabody Hotel—C. B. Galloway & Co., Proprietors.

This Hotel is furnished with a steam passenger elevator, electric bells, and is first-class in every department. Table board, $35 per month.

J B Metcalf city | S A Cherry, Ark
N Norment, Tenn | J Eirlich, St Louis
J Porter, Tenn | W Curry, Tenn
E Baxter, Tenn | J H Fearer, Tenn
R Coleman, Louisville | B M Snow, Comp's show
W D Bager, Comp's show | N McCarty, Comp's show
L J Farmer, Comp's show | W Campbell, Comp's show
N Evarts, Comp's show | W Campbell, Comp's show
W H Harnett, Cincinnati | Q M Stoop, Tenn
Miss I Alsworth, Miss | D Quisenberry, N Y
W Harris, Ark | C M Sebastian and two children, Tenn
W S Bradley, N O | T W White, Miss
C E Herring, N Y | D McKee, Miss
Mrs J P Harris, Miss | J I Flocker, Miss
Miss E Crone, Miss | A H Callaway, w & c, Miss
J A Huff, Ky | A W Curtis, Ohio
P H Shepherd, Ohio | John Hamilton, N Y
W Scott Ware, Tenn | Miss S Waddle, Ohio
W Scott Ware, Tenn | W P Robertson, Tenn
J Lawance, Tenn | J Y Chisca, Miss
J B Chism, Miss | A E Stevens and wife, Ga
J F Heaberg, Miss | D F Bryant, Miss
J Bonham, N Y | J Pierce, Tenn
Jerry Witherspoon, Tenn | C T Cooper, Miss
Miss Lewis, Memphis | W G Brandenburg, Memphis
J M Dockery, Hernando | W G Boardman, Como
J Dockery, Tenn | J H Matthews, Miss
E R Dabney, Miss | J A Gay, Ark
Benj Mayo, Va | J Prenist, Tenn
F Van Zandt, Glendale | J T Martin, Ark
C E Caller, Philadelphia | G A Inglville, Philadelphia
J Bell, Sedalia, Ark | Thomas Jones, Ark
W P Henry, Miss | Rev J N Craig, Miss
E B Ludlow, N Y | C H Mitchell, Ark
W T Wetherington, Tenn | Miss Wetherington, Tenn
J T Gregg, Kerrville | E B Tollison, Ark
J T Gregg, Kerrville Jr | Kimbrough, Ark
Isham G Harris, Tenn | G W Tompkins, Chicago
A Stein, St Louis | W Lambert, St Louis
J Hall, Friars Point | O P Gurley, Ark
J R Chase & wife | Barrett & w, Tenn
Miss Mary E Sybalia | E H Dunlap, wife and 2 children, Memphis
W Simons, N Y | Miss E D Falkner, Miss
W F Zach, N Y | W Ball, Boston
C L Harris & 2 sons, Ripley | J W Falkner, wife and son, Ripley
Miss Harris, Ripley | Mrs M Thurmond, Tenn
Miss M Thurmond, Ripley | S Walker, Miss
G S Bohting, Cincinnati | M Bryant, Miss
T Chandler, Miss | C W Sicelil, Walnut Ridge
W Lucas, Fort Smith, Ark | J W A Jones, Tenn
J P Wright, Ark | S S Lyon, Wis
J A Spencer, Chicago | A Spencer, Chicago
H S Summerfield, Mo | J M Hunt, Miss
J C Meeks, Mo | Mrs J H House, Ark
T Bankhead, Ark | H Cerf, N Y
T A Radcliffe, Tenn | H T Williams, Tenn
R McWilliams, N Y | W A Pittle, Miss
T H Harney, Ohio | E F Gale, Miss
J W Rush, Chicago | F Fentner, Tenn
J Lindsey, Mo | G P Tyler, Ark
S Lander, Miss | H B Fallin, Tenn
J A Hatcher, Ark | J Barton, Mo
J D Ashmore, Miss | C Prentice, Ga
R Long, Ga | C Oliver, Ark
J H Blackburn, La | D Kline, Ga
J Wilson, Miss | S Harris Tenn
G Roberts, Tenn | G Fatman, Ark
A Driver, Ark | W P Duffutt, Ark
J S Speed, Ark | G Thurston, Ind

Gaston's Hotel—November 2d.

G H Barnum, St Louis | J W Hickey, Ark
T Cunningham, city | W Holcomb, St Louis
E M Warner, St Louis | R E Frecar, Tenn
A Balch, Ky | J Pickett, Ark
W T Speed, Tenn | C Taylor, Tenn
J Speed, Ark | S C Paine, Ark
A Driver, Ark | F Speed, Ark
J A Morris, Ark | J D Viteti, Miss
A M Pittman, Ark | R Pittman, Ark
H Smith, Ark | G Sands and family, Ark
Mrs Wilson, Mad dan, Ark | J Fennel and wife, Ark
N M Bass, Miss | J D Morring, Miss
J P Barrett and wife, Miss | Mrs J H Turner, Miss
Mrs Hudnell, Miss | Mrs Chamberlin, Tenn
Miss Tucker, Tenn | Miss Bass, Tenn
W S Lovecraft, Baltimore | J H Murry and wife, Ark
J C Williams and w, Ark | Miss E Bass, Tenn
J C Williams, Memphis | Miss Mary Bass, Miss
P M Black, w & c, Miss | Mrs Dr Dipscomb, Tenn
J S Pittman, Ark | Mrs S A Hall, Ark
E E King, Miss | G Strans, Lonoke
C Crews, Ark | Mrs D T Rose & c, Tenn
W M Randale, Tenn | J Leminger, Tenn
T J Flippin, Tenn | R S Cobb and wife, Miss
J P Edmondson, Tenn | W L Davis, Tenn
W Morris, Tenn | W S Cochran, Tenn
J W Bailey, Tenn | A Lann, Miss
H T Simonton w & c, Tenn | H E Penny, Miss
J C Grant & f, Tenn | H Summerfield, Miss
J Bell, Tenn | Mrs C S Wooten, Miss
M P Remley, Ark | R B Ward, Ark
J Tooher, Ark | T C Cooper, Miss
E R Higgs, Ark | R Davis, Ark
J H Hall, Tenn | J P Parrott, T and P R R
W H Allen, Tenn | S H Russell, Tenn
C Wilson, Miss | J T Pant, Miss
J G Bidleman, Ky | H A Porsall, Chicago
G B Robbins, Chicago | C W Sebastin, Tenn
J Barton, St Louis | B F Willford, Tenn
H C Oldham, Tenn | A A Anderson, Tenn
Mrs A Anderson, Tenn | A J Douglass, Tenn
J L Cooper and f, Tenn | J Buchanan, Tenn
J Fogleman & w, Ark | P M Custer, Miss
R S Cook and wife, Tenn | H R C Foster, Miss
J W Foster, Miss | J Oliver, Miss
W Sims, Miss | M Barrett, Tenn
A L Welsiger, Miss | S D Conand w, Miss
J M Taylor, Miss | T R Van Eaton, Miss
C M Hunt, Tenn.

OUT AMONG THE SPORTS.

A Game of Football.

NEW HAVEN, November 2.—In the game of football to-day the score stood: Yale, two goals; University of Michigan, none.

Baseball Convention.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—A baseball convention for the purpose of forming a new league is in secret session here. Representatives are present from New York, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. All these want admission, and the question under discussion is how many shall be admitted. The association was organized under the name of the American Association of Baseball Players. The constitution of the old league was taken as a basis, but materially modified. With the view of making the clubs self-supporting and affording more liberal conditions to the players, it has been determined that a fixed sum be paid the visiting club for every game, leaving to the home club the management of the prices of admission. The clubs admitted are the Atalantics of Brooklyn, Athletics of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville and Pittsburg. Application for membership has been made by Newark, New Jersey, the Metropolitan Club of New York and an unnamed club of Philadelphia. Action on their admission was postponed until to-morrow.

Racing Under Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Four inches of mud, a drizzling rain and the appearance of 1200 persons were the features of the opening fall meeting of the National Fair Association.

First Race.—One mile, for two-year-olds. Belle of the North first; Gladstone second, Volusia third. Time—1:57¾.

Second Race.—Novelty stakes; mile and an eighth. Valparaiso first; Colonel Sprague second, Fair Count third. Time—2:09¼.

Third Race.—Mile and a quarter. Blue League first; Florida second, Mary Anderson third. Time—2:24.

Fourth Race.—Steeple-chase, regular course. Kenney first; Kitty Clark second, Katie Long third. Bashi-Bazouk was thrown out of the race by the bridle breaking.

A CIRCUS MAN'S SERMON.

A Class of Men Whose Funerals the Preachers Refuse to Attend.

No man in the circus profession has had a more variegated experience than Harry Evarts, the "Little Giant Orator," who has been everything from the balancing artist to a "wench" on the old "Floating Palace." It is doubtful whether any of his feats ever equaled those which he has been called upon to do this season with the Coup show. He has had to metamorphose the circus man into a preacher. During the season five attaches of the circus have died or been killed, and, as Evarts is a natural orator, he was called upon to arrange the ceremonies. One man died at Cleveland, Tennessee, on the 15th of October, and Harry was, as usual, asked to be master of ceremonies. He went to a preacher in the place and requested him to preach the sermon, but the minister found it expedient to be unable to attend, and so Evarts was called upon to preach the funeral over the body. Fully two hundred attaches of the circus, men who are supposed to be callous to sentiment or feeling, attended the funeral, each one with a badge of mourning upon his coat. The poor dead fellow had no friends. No one knew whether he had a mother, father, sister or wife. They only knew that he was dead.

The "Little Giant Orator" said but a few words over the dead. They were somewhat as follows: "To-day we lose a comrade. He had his faults, as we all have; but now that he is dead, let his memory be green. Perhaps he has in some distant home a mother who prays nightly for her wandering son, perhaps a sister, a wife. He is now in his eternal rest. His name is as the fragrance of a flower, or a flake of snow. Twill soon be lost in the dark and silent realm. What he is now we know not. It may be that he is as a star; it may be that what was once a man may mingle with the earth, and be transformed to flower or shrub or leaf; but one thing we know, that in some form or other the life will go on forever."

The rough crowd were moved to tears by the words, and each man walked up to the grave and reverently placed his badge of mourning on the coffin. During the season Evarts has been called upon to officiate at five funerals, because no clergyman could be found who was willing to stain his priestly robes by preaching a circus man's funeral.

PERSONALS.

MR. JOSEPH CALHOUN and bride, formerly Miss Herron, are stopping at Gaston's.

E. B. LUDLOW, business manager of the Hoey and Hardie combination, arrived from New Orleans yesterday.

LOCAL PARAGRAAHS.

—Frank Miller was arrested yesterday for leaving his team, which ran away.

—Annie Caldwell was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Library building, on the charge of stealing a pair of cuff-buttons, valued at ten dollars, from Blanche Raymond.

—John Baxter, a boy of seventeen, who is a candy-butcher with Coup's show, was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing a misdemeanor. His crime consisted in selling prize packages. It is charged against him that he beat one man out of seven dollars and another out of three.

—The alarm of fire at half-past 1 o'clock this morning was occasioned by the burning of the grocery store of Mike Keeling, at the corner of Pontotoc and Causey streets, and two small frame buildings immediately south of it. Sparks set fire to the cottage of Cecelia Turner on the opposite corner, but it was extinguished before any material damage was done.

—Bently and Thomas Walton, two beetle-browed roughs, who assaulted Rev. Doyle Pierson, and broke into the Southall House at Bunyn's