THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1881. VOL. XL—NO. 243

The cotton market yesterday opened and closed firm, with middling quoted 11½c. In New York cotton middlings were easy at 11½c; Orleans closed steady, with November quoted at 11.21@11.22c. In Liverpool middling uplands were firm at 6 9-16@6 11-16d; November futures, 6 17-32d, and weak at the close.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHARLESTON ROAD.

A dispatch from Hamburg, in another column, relates all doubt as to the future of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In the hands of the new directory, instead of being a sidetrack in a system running from Charleston to Brunswick on the Atlantic, we may reasonably hope it will be what it was from the first intended to be, the principal part of a trunk road to the West on the shortest line and running through much of the best country on the route. Most of the new directors are men who are Southern men who have a personal interest in having the fortunes of a railroad that before the war was the most promising in the United States, paying dividends regularly and increasing by the country rapidly. Who knows but that we may more certainly and more speedily be alone now, and it will not be long ere we shall be joined by those entitled to speak. The Charleston road has, if the aspirations of a majority of the stockholders are true, been for years merely a means to an end—a sacrifice of the interest and the subject of speculation, however it is to be managed, we hope, in the interest of the people of the country through which it runs, and prove to be in the last score and in most encouraging ways, a Memphis road.

A SOMEWHAT FUTURE FOR MEMPHIS.

Any one at all familiar with Memphis must know that within the past few months she has put on the robes of a brighter promise than her friends have thought possible in the last few years. On all sides there are the unmistakable signs of progress, and all classes are energized and elated. Men begin to realize that the fortunes of those who spoke and write a quarter of a century ago seem the possession of our situation may be realized. The awakening has come to us at last. The completion of the Paducah road, and long delayed, and the corporation of a system which is to have its terminus on the Pacific and on Chesapeake Bay, and the construction of the Kansas City Railroad, promising and already being the greatest grain region of the continent, have not completed the work of energizing men, with immense resources of capital, here awakened the necessities and quickened the energies of our population and developed their energies in an unwonted manner. Every cotton mill has been completed to work night and daytime anyhow, the wheels of industry and mill wills have been quickened, and there is reason to hope that the manufacture of cotton and wool and yellow pine may be revived, and the wonder and admiration of the last long score, be replaced by a more enduring structure and machinery of greater magnitude. That is paid handsomely, and it now we would ask, pay usually well. We have the advantage of those principally in one of the largest of the wool growing States—Texas—and there is reason to believe that a market for wool here would be an incentive to the farmers of the surrounding country to embark in sheep-raising, less expensive than cotton and more remunerative. Our iron interests, which like everything in the manufacturing line has fallen into the few hands, will energy and pluck to persevere in spite of all the adversities that have befallen us, there will feel the inspiration of the new birth, and instead of two or three we shall have as in ante-bellum days ten foundries and machine shops. Birmingham is near at hand, with its iron and its coal, and Memphis is naturally the outlet to market. In the manufacture of carriages, buggies, wagons and drays we have four establishments that will compare favorably with any of the West—in dimensions as well as work. But in spite of these, managed as they are by skilled mechanics and enterprising, far-seeing men, the demand cannot be supplied. There should be several more such establishments to utilize the woods of the forests at our very doors. Indeed, Memphis should be a great market for timber and all that can be made of it of furniture and window sashes, doors and blinds. Before the war, when she bade fair to be the Chicago of the Southwest, we had a beginning in furniture manufacturing that was perhaps the most promising of our industries save the cotton factory in Chelsea, the chimney of which remains a sad monument of our losses by war and poverty. But we are on the upward turn now, and all those losses may be retrieved. Our merchants, whose pluck has become proverbial, have held their own in spite of all drawbacks. The great volume of our trade has not diminished, if it has not augmented in volume, it has not been lessened. This has been our stay hitherto, now it is to be the foundation of our future. Our merchants generally have been doing a safe business, and have secured, most of them, surplus capital. For this they must find employment in safe investments in something under their own eye, which they can watch and look after, something that will make returns of more than interest. What better can offer than cotton factories, so rich in profits in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and elsewhere in our State; or woolen mills that past experience has proven quite as profitable as cotton; or in foundries and machine shops such as paid so well when our population was not more than half what it is now; or in manufactories of all kinds of products from wood, already demonstrated to be as profitable as anything we have named. The Chesapeake and Ohio road will shortly bring us within a few hours of the best of the merchantable timbers, and the branch of the Vicksburg road to Texas will, in a couple of years, put us in direct and quick communication with the wool markets of that promising empire. As to our cotton market it is in safe hands and is sure of growth as rapidly as other roads than those mentioned are built. The Vicksburg road will be worth from 200,000 to 300,000 bales to us, and the Selma road as much as 100,000 bales more. What the Texas branch of the Chesapeake may do can be guessed from the statement of the people residing in the country to be drained by it. Long ago, in their eagerness to get to Memphis, which they greatly prefer as a cotton market—the largest, strongest and best in the interior of the United States—they promised all the way from 250,000 to 350,000 bales. To these promises in trade let us add the benefits and profits of good government and the prompt enforcement of the law. Our criminal prosecutors by their sleepless vigilance and swiftness assure us peace and safety; the Taxing-District government under wise direction and control secures us the exact and prompt application of taxes to the uses and purposes for which they are levied. The contrast between what it has done and the failures of the old municipal government is as wide as that between the darkness of 1878 and the light of promise which now shines in through every man's door. To preserve this government in its integrity and up to the usefulness that has characterized it, should be our especial care. Men of the highest character should be selected to administer it, men of responsibility, of clean hands, who are not smirched, smeared or befouled by corruptions in the past, who are above the scheming demagoguery which under the old system cost us so much of money, and which was a constant source of demoralization with its myriad of dead-beat hangers-on, drawing on the public coffers for a support. In the management of the affairs of the Taxing-District we need men of the highest stamp, men of enterprise, of push and energy, who will make its affairs their own, and feel a just pride in its growth and advancement to the proportions of a great city. We are on the flood tide of success. It will be our own fault if we do not profit by it. All round about us, within easy reach, there lies the raw material for great wealth. The next twelve months will tell whether we are worthy of it—whether the pluck that has fought war, pestilence and panics can carry us forward to a great success through roads and byways where welcoming hands are outstretched to receive us.

THE COLORED MAN

And Brother is Very Seriously Objected to by Guiteau as a Juryman—He Must Be Tried by His Peers,

And the Negro, He Insists, is Not His Peer—A Rather Queer Position for a Stalwart Republican.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The pressure to obtain admission to the court room this morning was notably greater than yesterday. After the ushers had exercised their right of selection and admitted two or three score of well-dressed, respectable looking people, including a Pennsylvania member of Congress, accompanied by ladies, the doors were thrown open and there was a sudden and impetuous influx of representatives of the rougher elements of society. The five jurors sworn yesterday were early in attendance, and the court was formally opened a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and immediately afterward the counsel in the case and the brother and sister of the prisoner entered. After a few minutes Guiteau was hurried into the court-room, in custody of half a dozen policemen and deputy marshals. His handcuffs were removed, and he shook hands with his sister and brother and took a seat reserved for him between them and his counsel. Scoville then submitted an affidavit and made application for an order for an additional number of witnesses, which order was made by the court. Then the additional panel of seventy-five witnesses summoned last evening was called, most of the persons responding when called. Guiteau exhibited less nervousness and excitability than yesterday, although his whispered conversations with his sister and brother were quite demonstrative and earnest in manner.

A colored barber, named Howard, was the first juror to be called and examined as to his fitness to serve. His answers showed him to be not disqualified from service, but the defense challenged him peremptorily, being the fourth peremptory challenge.

The next juror was named Lynch, who had a decided opinion that Guiteau ought to be hanged or burned. He was, of course excused, as was also the next, named Bailey, who declared his belief that Guiteau was crazy.

The next was a colored man, remarkable for a frilled shirt-front and dramatic posture and manner, who related the history of his past life, and then was peremptorily challenged by the defense. In fact, it is understood that Guiteau is resolved not to have a colored man on the jury

The next was an Irishman, named Michael Sheehan, with very pronounced brogue, who had no opinion on the subject of Guiteau's crime, except "that the man was out of his head." He was sworn in as the sixth juror.

Mr. Scoville, an ironworker, having answered all questions to the satisfaction of the defense, saying he "had never bothered his head about the question of Guiteau's guilt," was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

Several others in succession were excused on their statements that they had firm and decided opinions. One of them believed Guiteau ought to be hanged, and another would require considerable medical testimony to change his opinion. A long faced young religious man named Foster declared he was perfectly free from any prejudices in the matter, but admitted he had mentioned it (the murder of Garfield) to several parties "as quite a serious accident." He was challenged peremptorily by the defense.

Samuel F. Hobbs, a native of Maryland and a plasterer by occupation, answered all questions satisfactorily and was sworn as the seventh juror.

G. W. Gates, a young man, a native of Washington and a mechanic, was sworn as the eighth juror.

After that for about an hour every man called confessed he had formed "firm," or "decided," or "unalterable" opinion on the question of the prisoner's guilt.

There was one exception, in the person of a colored man named Ralph Wormely, a plasterer by occupation, who thought he could render a fair verdict, and said he had not read more about the case than he did "in ordinary cases of that kind." He did not believe everything he read in newspapers, because they had published things about himself that were not true. He could not say whether the President was shot by the prisoner until he heard the testimony. Of course, if an insane man did the shooting he would be as responsible as anybody else. The "crazy part of the business was something else." No sensible man could have done such a thing. After consultation between counsel and the prisoner and his brother, Mr. Scoville said the defense would accept the juror, and so Wormely was sworn in as the ninth juror.

The list of seventy-five talisman having been exhausted, the Marshal was ordered to summon another list of seventy-five for tomorrow, and the court adjourned.

Trouble in Maintaining Order.

There was some difficulty found in maintaining order among the crowd of spectators present to listen to the proceedings of the second day of the trial of Guiteau. There were no manifestations of ill-will against the prisoner, except now and then a disposition to applaud the witnesses occasionally made by those being examined for jury duty that they were of decided opinion that the assassin ought to be hanged, but the applause was in every instance checked by the deputy-marshals. The cause of the disorder was the overcrowding of the platform assigned the general public, and the efforts of a number of young men, of whom the audience was chiefly composed, to secure more available places.

An Analogous Case to That of Guiteau, Which He no Doubt Has Studied.

The similarity of the case of Lawrence, who shot at President Jackson in 1835, is noted in the New York Sun by a writer who has had an opportunity of carefully examining the now somewhat difficult to procure report of the trial. The question is raised of whether the cases are legitimate coincidence or has Guiteau studied Lawrence's record and perfected himself in the pantomime and fallen into the trap of an imitative lunatic. Lawrence's attack on President Jackson occurred on January 30, 1835. A Representative from South Carolina, W. R. Davis, had just previously died. His obsequies were held at the Capitol, and the President and heads of departments attended. The President walked side by side with Secretary of the Treasury Woodbury in the procession; and as it was passing through the rotunda, Lawrence, who had been in waiting, stepped from the crowd, approached quite close to the President, aimed a pistol at him and pulled the trigger. The cap missed fire. As he was drawing a second pistol he was secured by Secretary Woodbury and others. Political motives were at first supposed to have prompted the act. Lawrence was, however, not brought to trial until April following. In the pamphlet report published at the time he was described as a man five feet seven inches in hight, of slight build, genteel figure and intelligent countenance, though having a certain wild expression of the eyes, which attracted attention. His age was variously estimated at from twenty-eight to thirty-five years. He was of English birth, and was brought to America by his parents when only twelve or thirteen years of age. His demeanor during imprisonment was quiet and orderly; he was generally taciturn, but seldom refused to answer direct questions. His appearance in the court-room on the opening of the trial was prepossessing; but before the District-Attorney (Mr. F. S. Key) had uttered half a dozen words of his opening speech, Lawrence started from his seat, shouting, in substance: "What means this personal injustice? Is it decreed that I am to be brought here? And for what? I desire to know if I, who claim the crown of the United States, likewise the crown of Great Britain, am to be treated thus?" The Judge (Hon. William Cranch) ordered him to be seated, and his counsel (Mr. W. L. Brent) remonstrated with him, but his wild interruptions were continued. The prisoner's counsel asked that he might be removed and the trial proceed in his absence. The court refused to order this; but it was some time before the prisoner could be quieted enough to allow the District-Attorney to make his address. A witness named Redfern testified as follows: "I have known the prisoner for sixteen years. I married his sister. I first observed a change in him in 1873. (Witness narrated vagaries in prisoner's conduct in respect to going back and forth, to and from Washington about claims he had against the Government). After this he remained at my house six months, but did nothing. He said he had no occasion; that it was very well for men such as me to work, but he had no need; that he had large claims against the Government. He was quarrelsome with his sisters, and struck them on several occasions. He would go about the house without speaking for days together, but would talk and laugh to himself continually in his own chamber. It was the general impression of the neighborhood from the beginning of 1873 that he was insane." Several witnesses, relatives or acquaintances of the prisoner, testified to his eccentricities and vagaries. He had frequently claimed to be King Richard III; to be heir to the British crown; also, to be King of the United States. He was eccentric in dress and in his habits of visiting the Capitol about his "claims." He was violent and immoral in conduct, and by his profane and threatening language, his riding in public with a person of loose character, his practice of firing pistols out of his chamber window, and like conduct, alarmed and disgusted his relatives. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We find the prisoner not guilty, he having been under the influence of insanity at the time he committed the act." The court directed him to be kept in custody as a lunatic.

Colonel William E. Cameron.

Baltimore Baltimorean.

Colonel William E. Cameron, who on the 8th instant was elected Governor of Virginia, was born in the city of Petersburg, in that State, on the 29th day of November, 1842. His father was Walker Anderson Cameron, a well-known citizen of Petersburg, and the son is connected with and descended from some of the oldest families in Virginia. On his paternal side his great grandfather was Daniel Call, of Richmond, a famous member of the bar in his day; on his maternal side, Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, a name widely known throughout Virginia and many portions of the far South. He is the present Mayor of Petersburg by three successive elections, in the last of which he received a large proportion of the votes of both parties and both races. Since the war Colonel Cameron has won laurels as editor and poet, and has established a reputation as a finished orator and an astute politician. In person he is of medium hight, has a good figure and an intellectual and attractive face. Although courteous and dignified, he is yet urbane in his address, and has the happy faculty of attracting strangers and holding fast his friends. Colonel Cameron is a bold and ready speaker, and possesses many of the elements of a popular orator. About ten or twelve years since Colonel Cameron was united in marriage with Miss Lou Egerton, of Petersburg, Virginia. This union has been blessed with three children, and there are few more happy households. The election of Colonel Cameron will necessitate a removal of residence from Petersburg to Richmond.

LITTLE ROCK POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster Hadley Claims that the Alleged Crookedness is Only a Scheme to Oust Him.

The Hope Train-Robbers Both Sick with Nastalgia—A Republican Democratic Meeting.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, November 15.—The report of the removal of Postmaster Hadley causes no surprise here. It has been well known to his friends that Inspector Cameron had reported against him, but they claim it is simply a conspiracy to oust him. Hadley says the clerks agreed to the salary matter among themselves, and that the whole amount was consumed. Cameron urged District-Attorney Waters to place the matter before the Grand Jury. Waters refused, and said no law had been violated. Both officers referred the matter to the Attorney-General and Postmaster-General.

The Hope train robbers convicted under the names of Monroe and Cox are both ill with nostalgia, and their recovery is doubtful. Dulaney, their companion, died last week of the same complaint.

The question of amendment Democrats here to-day was well nigh a fizzle. This is the republican wing of the party.

LIMITATIONS

Pleaded in an Important Case in the United States Court.

The following case was submitted in the United States Court yesterday to Judge Hammond:

In 1843 Daniel Cherry died, leaving a will conveying about 2000 acres of land, in Carroll and Gibson counties, to his sons in trust for the use of his daughter, who subsequently married Hiram A. Partee. The latter was appointed trustee by the Chancery Court on the resignations of the sons. Partee and wife conveyed the land in smaller tracts to various parties in 1848 by power of attorney. These bills in equity, seven in number, were filed by Mrs. Partee since the death of her husband, in October, 1880, to recover the land. The defense is the statute of limitations, of seven years. They were argued by Major Caldwell, of Trenton, for the defendants, and by Major W. D. Beard and Mr. Julius A. Taylor for the plaintiff. The case was taken under advisement by Judge Hammond.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Election of Honorary Members of the Porter Guards Last Night.

The Porter Guards met last night, transacted some business and drilled. A number of complimentary honorary members were elected. The press was liberally drawn upon for this honor. The complimentary honorary members chosen were: Dr. D. T. Porter, W. J. Camp, E. J. Wendell, Colonel M. C. Galloway, Walker Kennedy, Colonel F. S. Nichols, J. H. Thompson, J. Harvey Mathes, Captain W. L. Trask and Captain R. W. Lightburne.

The honorary members elected were: John D. Murtagh, Captain Robert Wise and Captain Milt E. Harry.

After this business was finished the company had a fine drill, Captain Waldran commanding.

The Porter Guards have decided upon a new uniform, which will be one of the nobbiest things. It will not be like those of most other companies, made up of blue. The coat is to be a beautiful red, trimmed with gold, and the pants will probably be gray. When they get their new uniforms on they will present a novel and attractive appearance.

A DARING BURGLARY

Not Only Took His Money, but Horses and Carriage.

CHICAGO, November 15.—A Youngstown, Ohio, special, says that Jesse Baldwin, of Boardman township, five miles south of this city, the lunatic who created a sensation by appearing at the Treasury Department, Washington, and demanding gold for $17,000 in bonds, was robbed this am. at 3 o'clock. He kept his money in an old-fashioned safe under the stairs, in the hallway of his residence. The party of burglars numbered five. The family slept up-stairs, and the first intimation they had of the burglary was a furious noise made by blowing open of the safe with powder. George Lewis, Baldwin's son-in-law, fired three shots at the robbers as they left the house with the bags of gold in their arms. The burglars fired back, but nobody was injured on either side. The robbers had previously taken two of Baldwin's horses and his best carriage from the stable and had them standing near the residence. They jumped into a buggy and escaped, going south. Baldwin has offered a reward of $1000. It has just been learned that the carriage broke down four miles from Baldwin's house.

MORE SIGNAL STATIONS

Wanted for the Cotton-Growing Country—Cotton Exchanges Raises Initiation—French Visitors.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The building of the St. Louis Cold Storage company, 214 North Commercial street, was damaged by fire this forenoon about $200, and the adjoining property injured about $2500; insured.

The detectives, up to noon to-day, had not captured either of the three men who yesterday afternoon entered the Biddle Market Savings Bank and robbed the safe of $5500 in currency, nor does it seem they have any trace of them. The affair was the old dodge of a man engaging the teller in a dispute about change, another pretending to negotiate a sale of bonds with the cashier, while the third slipped in and abstracted the package of money from the safe.

The French visitors left for Chicago this morning. During their stay here they visited Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city, and were entertained at luncheon by the army officers stationed there. They were also shown kind attention by a number of the old French families of this city. The party will go from Chicago to Omaha; thence to California.

The cotton Exchange of this city has raised its initiation fee from $250 to $500, from now till January first, and after that date it will be $1000. The Exchange will present a memorial to Congress this winter asking for an appropriation to increase the Signal Service stations in the cotton-growing country.

THE BRUISERS.

Nothing Definite as to the Belden-White Mill.

ERIE, PA., November 15.—The White-Holden prize-fight may not come off after all. White arrived, but Holden is not here yet, and White's friends offer to bet $1000 that he will not come. Two Canadian detectives are reported to be here watching events. The presiding judge of this judicial district remarked from the bench yesterday that the full penalties of the law would be visited upon all parties brought before him for a violation of the regulations against prize-fighting. This has served to render the managers unusually cautious and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain reliable information. The present intention seems to be leave for Canada at 3 o'clock to-morrow, to settle the affair immediately on landing, returning to Erie in the afternoon. The steamer Pearl, of Buffalo, is expected to take the crowd across the lake. Some think the fight will occur on the peninsula just across Erie Bay. It belongs to the General Government, and the promoters of the mill are inclined to the belief that State laws cannot reach them there.

Look Out, Sports, They're After You.

SIMCOE, ONT., November 15.—The sheriff is advised that the "fancy" are pouring into Erie and that boats are chartered to leave for Long Point at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. The sheriff has chartered the Annie Craig, and she is lying at the Port Dover wharf with steam up. Two companies of volunteers have been furnished with ammunition and the sheriff with fifty pairs of handcuffs.

U. S. SUPREME COURT

Three Very Important Decisions, Which Will Set at Rest a Number of Points of Law

Hitherto in Controversy—Of Especial Interest to Railroads, Fast Freight Lines and Express Companies.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The following decisions were promulgated by the Supreme Court:

Davis & Patrick vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

This Court holds that where A, in a consideration of one dollar to him in hand paid, executes and causes to be delivered to B an unconditional agreement to guarantee payment up to a specified amount of C's present and future indebtedness to said B, it is not necessary for B to formally notify the guarantor A, of his acceptance of the terms of the agreement, or to keep the latter informed from time to time of the amount of C's fluctuating indebtedness. In the opinion of this Court, the written instrument in question is not merely an offer to do a certain thing which, to be valid, must be formally accepted by the party for whose benefit it is made. It is, on the contrary, a completed contract by virtue of the acknowledgment which it contains of the receipt by the guarantor of a valuable consideration for services to be rendered. The payment by the guarantor of a stipulated consideration is sufficient notice to him that his agreement is accepted, and he is by the instrument itself estopped now from denying that such consideration was received. The fact that the consideration is merely nominal makes no difference. A stipulation in consideration of one dollar is just as effectual as if the sum were larger. With regard to the obligation of the guarantee to notify the guarantor of the default of the debtor, the Court holds that if the guarantor suffers loss or damage by reason of the failure of the guarantee to give him such notification, he is to that extent released; but both the *laches* of the plaintiff and the loss of the defendant must concur to constitute a defense. The judgment of the Court below in favor of Wells, Fargo & Co., is affirmed.

Francis H. Barton vs. John Barbour, Receiver.

A case involving the liability of a receiver to a suit in the courts of another State than the one whose court appointed him. It is held that where the court of one State has a railroad or other property in its possession for administration as trust assets, and has appointed a receiver to aid it in the performance of its duty by carrying on the business to which the property is adapted, a court of another State has no jurisdiction to entertain a suit against such receiver for a cause of action arising in the State in which he was appointed, and in which the property in his possession is situated, based on his negligence or that of his servants in the performance of their duty in respect to such property, or for any services performed or materials furnished the receiver in carrying on such business. The judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is affirmed.

St. Louis Insurance Co. vs. St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

This was a suit brought by the St. Louis Insurance company, assignee of Weir & Co., to recover the value of certain cotton shipped at St. Louis in 1873, for Liverpool, under agreement of Weir & Co. and the fast freight line known as the Erie and Pacific Dispatch. The cotton was shipped by the Dispatch over the Vandalia line, thence over the lines of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroad company. It was burned at Jersey City, while in the custody of the Erie Railroad. The Vandalia line did not execute the bill of lading, but way-billed the freight from St. Louis to Indianapolis, and there delivered it in good order to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis company. The main question is, whether the Vandalia line was responsible for the safety of the cotton, after delivery to another carrier. Its liability was asserted by the owners of the property in question, on the ground that it and other railroads had an arrangement with the Erie and Pacific Dispatch, and with each other, whereby a through rate was established for the whole route. Such an arrangement, it was contended, made the railroad company's partners as to third persons. This Court does not decide whether the Vandalia line could or could not take the benefit of the special exception in the bill of lading given by the Erie and Pacific Dispatch to Weir & Co., but assumes, for the purposes of decision, that Weir & Co. were not bound, under the proof, by any special terms which that instrument contained. The Court, then, holds that the mere establishment of through rates by the railroads among themselves, on a basis of distance only (each road bearing the expenses of its own route, and of transportation over it), is not of itself sufficient to make these roads partners, or to bind any one of them, as by special contract, to transport the cotton beyond its own line. The Erie and Pacific Dispatch is liable, under its contracts, for the safety of the cotton on the whole route, but each railroad is responsible only for its own negligence. The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed, with costs.

Why Vanderbilt Goes to Cincinnati.

[From an Interview with Gath.]

"What is Mr. Vanderbilt going to Cincinnati for?"

"Well, during Commodore Vanderbilt's lifetime, and for some little while after his death, there was a financial panic in the country, which prevented the carrying out of any large enterprises on the part of the Central people. I refer to the panic of 1873. While that was on, with its strikes and stagnation, nothing was done but to fulfilate the Central main stem. Commodore Vanderbilt, among other signs of old age, had a theory that he would own no railroad property outside of New York State. He had obtained more wealth than he ever expected, grew quite conservative toward the last. His son, with much respect for his father's views, has found in the course of years that a system like the New York Central Railroad can never become stationary. The Southwest is coming into prominence equal to that of the Northwest. A line to Cincinnati seemed to be required to join the New York Central system on to the Southern system of railroad. Mr. Vanderbilt took time by the forelock and secured the best route from the lake shore to the Ohio river."

The Future of Cremation.

New York Tribune.

The world moves but slowly in the direction of Dr. Le Moyne's hobby, but it does move. Buda-Pesth and several other Hungarian towns have decided in favor of cremation. In Italy additional furnaces have been erected during the summer, and in England popular prejudice against it is shaken by increased familiarity with the idea, as it has been discussed by different scientific bodies, rather, however, as a probably necessary evil than a desirable reform. No less a person than Dr. Frazer, Bishop of Manchester, has given in his adherence to it as a measure which, for sanitary reasons, must be accepted by large communities, however much sentiment or feeling may protest against it. On the under side of the world the difficult question is not of burning the dead, but of quite a different matter. The Japan *Weekly Mail* states that in the province of Rinkin it has always been the custom to disinter the dead at the end of every three years for the purpose of washing and otherwise paying homage to the skeleton, prompted by the same policy, we suppose, that leads rural colleges to confer the degree of A.M. on their alumni of three years standing, on the supposition that wherever they are their intellectual march is onward and upward. As Rinkin was ravaged by cholera in 1878, the Government of Japan naturally object to the resurrection of the dead of that year for cleansing purposes, and have issued an edict forbidding the ceremonial. The Rinkinans, however, are obstinate, and to wash or not wash is the question now agitating the minds of the living, and possibly the dead, subjects of the Mikado.

The Rodgers Heard From.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—The *Stock Reporter* publishes extracts from a letter from an officer on the Arctic relief steamer Rodgers, dated October 16th, at St. Lawrence Bay, where the ship arrived the day before. A sledge party was landed on the Siberian coast, about fifty miles from East Cape, with one year's provisions, with orders to sledge the coast to the north and west as soon as the ground is covered with snow. The Rodgers reached latitude 73° 44' north. No land was visible to the northward, but the southward flight of ducks showed that there must be land in that direction.

Slightly Mixed.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Rev. Peter Hughes, a Catholic priest of Braddocks, near Pittsburg, died in 1879, leaving personal property to the value of $30,000. Rev. Matthew Carroll, of the same place, took out letters of administration in Pennsylvania, and Jeremiah Hughes, a brother of the deceased, took out letters of administration in Brooklyn. Surrogate Livingston decided today that the property would have to be administered on in Braddocks, the place of domicile of the deceased.

Why Conkling Refuses Office

Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Speaking of Conkling the other day, a friend of the ex-Senator said that President Arthur had urged upon him to accept a place in his Cabinet. Even after Mr. Conkling had declined, the President appealed to him again to accept. Mr. Conkling, so the story goes, told President Arthur that he had been serving the public for nearly a quarter of a century—for over twenty years—and he was comparatively a poor man. He had an expensive family of his own, besides the most of his father's family, to provide for, and he asked the President if he thought it would be doing justice to himself to sacrifice the very lucrative law business he had now for a Cabinet position, which would only pay him $8000 a year. He told the President that he was willing and anxious, too, to do anything in his power to make his administration a success, but he submitted that should he accept the position tendered him now it would be at a great pecuniary sacrifice. Mr. Conkling's friend says that the ex-Senator has at the present time twelve separate retainers of $5000 each, and others, making in all over $100,000. Besides this the ex-Senator has an engagement to visit St. Louis in January next to argue a case in that city which will pay him $2000 for every day that he is absent from New York, and that compensation to commence from the hour that he starts from New York for the Mound City. In answer to a query whether Ex-Senator Conkling ever intended to enter politics again, his friend said that in the course of four or five years he thought that Mr. Conkling would do so. He was of the opinion that he was too poor a man to do so now, and that a poor man could not afford to stay in politics. At the expiration of the time mentioned, Mr. Conkling expected, if his health and life are spared, to have at least a cool million in money of his own, and then he could afford to and would resume politics, because he liked political life.

THE STAFF OF LIFE.

Weekly Review of the English Grain Market by the Mark Lane Express.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says: "Autumn wheat sowing is nearly finished; the mild weather caused the earlier sowing to appear above ground. Native wheats are arriving slowly, and generally of an inferior quality. In London and the provincial markets the week's supply was very small. Prices throughout the country are very little altered. The supply of country flour is gradually increasing. The consumptive demand is principally for the best grades; inferior grades are difficult to sell. Values in London are about the same, but the country markets are irregular and lower. The trade during the week in foreign wheat was very quiet. In London rates did not improve, although some descriptions were more firmly held, because of the relative scarcity. Fresh supplies of red winter are very small; Australian, New Zealand and the finest East Indian sorts are becoming very scarce in London, while inferior East Indian is plentiful. The bulk of the supply consists of Russian, Ghirkas and inferior East Indian. Foreign flour arrives slowly, the bulk in London consisting of European, the American supply being small. Maize is certainly higher in value relatively with a fair prospective supply of European. Friday in London mixed American fetched 28s 6d; ex-ship declined 3d. There is a rather small supply of barley, but rates are lower. The off-coast market is fairly well supplied with wheat. Sales of light cargoes were reported, including five Ghirkas, which declined about 1s 6d per quarter, at the beginning of the week, but almost completely recovered Saturday. At the close of the week buyers were offering 53s 6d for red winter, and 51s 3d for American spring. Sales of English wheat during the week, 49,136 quarters, at 46s 3d per quarter; against 43,771 quarters, at 43s 5d per quarter, the corresponding week last year.

LET US GIVE THANKS.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, Issues the Usual Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COLUMBUS, November 15.—The following has been issued by Governor Foster:

"In recognition of a time-honored and cherished custom, and in conformity with the recommendation of the President, I appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and devotions, and I request the people of the State to assemble on that day in their usual places of worship and offer thanks to Almighty God for the countless blessings we enjoy, and invoke a continuance of divine favor. During the year the State has suffered a great bereavement in the loss of her most illustrious son, the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but the ties which bind together the people of the whole country have been strengthened; our Government of the people, by the people and for the people, is unimpaired and more loved than ever before. The laws of the republic have been faithfully enforced and obeyed; our religious and educational institutions have prospered, our industries have flourished, and the people were never more happy. In these blessings all have abundant cause for devout thanksgiving, and while enjoying the bounties bestowed upon us as a people, let us not forget the lessons of charity, and while we give thanks for the mercies vouchsafed us during the year that is drawing to a close, let us remember, as we invoke the favor of God for the coming year, 'That righteousness exalteth a nation.'"

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, on the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one, and the one hundred and sixth year of the independence of the United States of America. CHARLES FOSTER.

By the Governor:
CHARLES TOWNSEND, Secretary of State.

Murder's Robbery and Arson.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The *Republican's* special from Hillsboro, Missouri, says: "The house of an old man named Anson Vail, living five miles from town, was burned Sunday night. This morning it was discovered that the old man perished in the flames, and from the fact that he was supposed to have a considerable amount of money in his possession, it is believed he was robbed, murdered, and the house fired to conceal the crime."

Pennsylvania Crop Statistics.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Tabulated returns of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending November 15th show the following estimate of the crops of Pennsylvania for 1881: Corn, 22,780,000 bushels; wheat, 19,470,000 bushels; oats, 34,200,000 bushels; buckwheat, 1,687,000 bushels; potatoes, 6,031,250 bushels; tobacco, 2,205,000 pounds.

CONSUMPTION may be prevented by checking a cough or cold in time, and nothing equals Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for throat and lung affections. Twenty-five cents.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—DUGGER—On November 10, 1881, at the residence of the bride's father, near Sardis, Mississippi, by Rev. J. W. Bates, Mr. W. G. Scott, of Oxford, Mississippi, and Miss A. M. Dugger.

COLLIER—COX—Tuesday evening, November 15, 1881, at the residence of Rev. Eugene Daniel, HENRY H. COLLIER and OLLIE, daughter of J. D. Cox. No cards.

To The Trade.

THE HIGH REPUTATION WHICH OUR DON JUAN CIGARS has attained has induced parties to imitate them. We hereby caution the public that the DON JUAN BRAND is copyrighted, and that we are the sole proprietors of the same, and the only manufacturers thereof. Factory 2nd, Third District of New York, and J. BAXTER & CO. are sole Agents in Memphis.

BONDY & LEDERER,
Proprietors of Factory 2nd, 51 District of N. Y.

Public Administrator's Sale.

Office of Public Administrator, Courthouse Shelby county, Tenn., November 15, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, as Administrator of the estates of John McGruer, deceased; Patrick Barrett, deceased; Daniel Hogan, deceased; John Callahan, deceased, and James Ryan, deceased, on

Saturday, 26th day of November, 1881,

in front of the courthouse, Shelby county, Tenn., proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit:

10 shares of stock of The Home Ins. and Trust Co. of Memphis, belonging to the estate of John McGruer, deceased.

One Silver Watch belonging to the estate of Patrick Barrett, deceased.

Assets to the amount of $182 83 on the books of the extinct municipality of Memphis belonging to the estate of Daniel Horan, deceased.

A Ledger Balance of $68 62 on the books of the extinct municipality of Memphis belonging to the estate of John Callahan, deceased.

And a Ledger Balance of $425 46 on the books of the extinct municipality of Memphis belonging to the estate of James Ryan, deceased.

JOHN LOAGUE, Public Administrator.

CHANCERY SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE

No. 4040, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby County—W. F. Bowman, Ex'r, vs. Amelia B. Gray et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 19th day of November, 1881, M. B. 33, p. 42, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, December 10, 1881,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit: Lot fronting 50 feet on Main street, in Memphis: Beginning at a point on the west side of Main street forty-four (44) feet north of the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Vance streets; running thence northwardly with Main street fifty five (55) feet; thence westwardly one hundred and forty feet; thence southwardly fifty-five feet; thence eastwardly one hundred and forty feet to the beginning, with the right of the alley, as declared in Commissioner's Report in case sale R. Coffin vs. James D. Ruffin et al., pending in this court.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash; balance in seven months; purchaser executing note with good personal security for deferred payment; lien retained etc. This November 15, 1881.

R. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
Estes & Elliett, Sols. for complt'nt. sat

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 4091—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Memphis vs. Bowden G. Tate et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Margaret E. Nance, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That she make her appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1882, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, to be heard and set for hearing ex parte; also that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 15th day of November, 1881.

A copy—attest: R. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
By E. S. M'Henry, D. C. and M.
Craft & Cooper and J. C. McDavitt, Solicitors for complainant. wed

THIS PAPER is on file at the office of Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce street), New York, where contracts for advertising can be made in its behalf.

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POPULAR RATES!

A considerable amount has already been received, and the remainder now in transit.

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