THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

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OBSTRUCTIONS TO COTTON MANUFACTURES.

There is no industry in the South want any other protection than it can get from the advantages it possesses of getting cotton from first hands, free from heavy freights and the disadvantages of compressing; where the climate is favorable to the processes, and operatives are plenty? The remainder of the profits made by Southern cotton factories do not appear to show any necessity for support beyond that their business brings in a legitimate way, as a return in the regular operations of trade. If the Eastern mills, which Senator Voorhees regards as likely to apply to be relieved of the incubus of protection, can do without that infliction, Southern mills certainly can. If the profits of the Eastern mills are unsatisfactory let their move to the neighborhood of the cotton fields, and they will have no reason to complain. If moving to the South will relieve them of any difficulties that may occur, why should the whole country be taxed—not to protect the manufacturers, for is falsely urged, but to enable that manufacture to be carried on under unfavorable conditions when favorable ones are obtainable? The Louisville Commercial well remarks: "The New England cotton manufacturers had better move down to the Gulf States and save their looms and a bonus for a tariff for revenue only. If they need no protection in New England, as General Hawley, of Connecticut, says, they certainly will need none in the South, where they can manufacture twenty or thirty per cent. cheaper." The best thing legislation can do to aid the manufacture of cotton fabrics is "to let be alone" by removing obstructions to success. Take off the odious cotton-tax, let the manufacturer be relieved by allowing him to get his machinery and whatever else he may require in his business where he can get them cheapest. Then he will be in a position to enter the world's markets and "sell where he can sell cheapest." The so-called protection is an obsolete idea and a letter, and the cotton industry will take a rapid spring forward when the country is relieved of an incubus that prevents its energies and retards its progress.

A CHECK TO DRUNKENNESS.

As the years go on the evils of intemperance stronger forced attention, and provoke attempts to restrain them in our own and in other countries. Among what may be called the drinking nations, Russia has always held a prominent place. Something like the Indians or Indians the Russian, when he drinks, gives his mind to it. He gills the business conscientiously until he is stupefied and never considers himself satisfied until he drops. In that condition he may be robbed or left to shew him sympathy, and they gently slow him away where he can sleep off his debauch in peace. A few years ago the friends of temperance in Russia began efforts with a view to reclaim the erring and raise the young from the foul contagion. As the Czar's Government is centrally a paternal one, and because a revenue is derived from the drinking habits, the Czar's Minister-General hesitated, following the footsteps of the English in their opium policy, suppressed the well-meant and humane attempt. It is one of the good man's encouragements to know that "truth crushed to earth will rise again," and so affairs proved the English who make up in China for compelling them to receive opium by sending them missionaries, but the Russian Government have taken in hand to check a vice which has become too extensive to be longer endured. As a start, only one drinking place is allowed in a village. The keeper of it is to be a picked man, fit for the duties entrusted to him. He is an official with a salary, he gets nothing from the sale of liquor. Sales can only be by the glass, none are allowed to be carried off in bottles. The places of sale must also keep food and non-intoxicating beverages. The municipal authorities are held responsible to preserve the specially and habitually drunken, and all who sell illegally. With so many experiments making in different countries, it is probable that some effectual war of dealing with intemperance will be perfected.

THE MORMON GOD.

That the Mormons are a "smart" people is a very general opinion, but if the reception of stupid ideas be inconsistent with smartness, the Mormons are as besottedly stupid as can well be conceived. For instance, they believe that the Supreme Being of heaven and earth, from whom they received their own personal existence is, as the negro said of the monkey, "a sort of folks," that he is a creature of the form of a man. That is the sort of a god the Mormons give their faith to. It will be difficult for the reader to believe this, but the statement is the Mormon's own. The *Ogden Herald* is a very handsomely printed Utah paper, and a warm advocate of Mormonism. Its editor was one of the speakers at the recent great convocation of the saints at their temple in Nauvoo. We have before us the number of the *Herald* issued November 9th, and in it the editor is replying to some strictures made by the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* upon their recently deceased elder, Orson Pratt, who was a man of more ability than is common among the Mormons, and who was, says the Mormon *Herald*, "an able expounder and a staunch defender of the doctrines of the church." The *Democrat* stated that Pratt's doctrine, as shown in his writings, "was that of a confirmed anthropomorphist" (man-shaped). The *Herald* admits and proclaims the fact, and says: "It is true that the deity described in his writings, and worshiped by Elder Orson Pratt and by the church which he represented, is in the form of a human being, as how could he be otherwise? The deity said: 'Let us make man in *our own image*, after our own likeness.' "So God created man in his own image," and endowed him with numerous attributes. * * What *other form* could deity possibly have, if, as Scripture declares, He made man in the *same form* as himself? What was the form of Jesus Christ? His form was like that of human beings who lived in the same city as Jesus did. His mother was human; she was married to a human being named Joseph. He was a carpenter by trade. Yet Jesus, it is declared, was in the express image of His (heavenly) Father's person," and when he came out of the waters of baptism, the voice of God was heard saying, "This (Jesus) is my beloved son." This man-shaped creature is the god the people worship who are carrying hundreds of citizens to their haunts and their pagan filthiness, while missionaries are sent to rescue Africans and Brahmins from worshiping false gods.

WHY THE COTTON-GROWER IS POOR.

The Atlanta Exposition, while it aids the planter, and cotton men generally, directly, by what it places before their eyes, by the information it imparts, and by the new ideas it engenders, will probably be found to have done its best work indirectly, by arousing general attention to the whole subject of cotton-growing, cotton-manufacturing, and cotton commerce. Among other things, it is beginning to draw other eyes upon cotton matters besides those that have been accustomed to regard them. Men used to other branches of agriculture and trade are led to compare the processes and usages of the cotton interest with those of other interests with which they are acquainted, and as the result of these comparisons becomes known, valuable results will follow. Mistakes will be detected and rectified; usages hitherto unquestioned will be brought to the bar of investigation, and called upon to show why they should continue to exist. We see something of this process in a communication, published in the New York *Times*, from the pen of its shrewd and observant Atlanta correspondent. The letter shows what light may be let upon a subject by an intelligent looker-on. We, who are accustomed to the ways and means of the cotton-planters, know how they, very naturally, view their position from within, and find certain barriers to their welfare, to whose obstruction custom and training has made them yield, and these barriers, apparently existing of necessity, and insurmountable, cramp their energies and retard their advancement. The looker-on from outside takes a wider range. The cotton interest is to him only one among other interests. He sees that what others may do, the cotton man may also accomplish, and that barriers deemed insurmountable may be passed, and obstructions that have been submitted to from mere custom can be removed. Such is the way in which the New York *Times* correspondent views the position of the cotton-grower, and his views are worth consideration. The first thing that strikes the *Times* writer as inimical, and too often fatal to the prosperity of the cotton-grower, is his failure to produce, first of all, his own corn, wheat, oats, pork, vegetables, mules, and so on, raising all the cotton he can after, not before, those necessaries are provided for. He reasons on the principle that a man does not get rich from what he gets, but from what he saves. He shows that Northern farmers keep solvent and live in comfort by the fact that they produce themselves most of what they consume. In the case of the New England farmer the teeming fields of the West have, to a great degree, deprived him of a market for his staple products, but, although restricted to little more than what he raises for his own consumption, he lives in comfort and brings up his family decently, because while he has little to sell he has less to buy. What his sales bring him is his own, to be applied to farm and household use. The cotton planter is restricted within no such narrow limits. There is a ready market and good prices for his product, yet he is poor, complaining, and often almost hopeless. He is not even his own master, for he lives on the advances of his factor, and loses his free agency accordingly. If by degrees he got into the habit of raising the supplies for his own wants, he would be the richer and the more free, for every tuft of hay, every bushel of corn, every potato, every pound of bacon and every pound of wool he produced would, to that extent, render him independent of factors and cotton markets. Another year he could produce more of these necessaries, until at length, when he received the money for his cotton, having no hay, corn, pork, potatoes or wheat to pay for, the money would be his very own, not something to be shared with the factor. He would be easy in mind, his family would be in comfort, and he would have something to lay by to commence the next season with, while his neighbor, who had grown "all cotton," would be in difficulty, because, though his gains were large, the outgoings left but a small portion to his share. One has toiled for himself, the other for his factor and other creditors. One has gained most, the other keeps most, and has an easy mind and freedom, besides. This is the result arrived at by looking at a cotton-field through New England spectacles. The barrier raised by planters' advances, the obstacles caused by heavy interest to be paid for credit—unavoidable things to the Southern farmer—have no existence to the Northern one, and we see, in the circumstances of the two, the result. In the same way the writer we refer to enters the question of the planter's borrowings, and shows how he is hampered, shackled and bound by bonds custom has made him think unavoidable, but which in eyes looking over a wider horizon than he has ever been led to survey, are seen to owe their evil force more to the yielding of the victim than to the strength of the bonds he submits to. The cotton-grower complains of the narrow margin the price of his cotton brings him when compared with what the cotton cost him, and he longs and waits, and speculates for higher prices. His true policy is to decrease the expense that attends growing cotton, by providing, for the future, and raising all the necessaries his farm will produce, then putting in what cotton he can besides. If his cotton fails he will not want, if it produce well he will make money. No demonstration can be more complete, no truth more obvious, yet custom, a lazy dislike to change, a disposition to slip on in the old grooves without thought, plan, or effort, keeps the planter poor and a slave to his factor. It will be well, however, for the easy slider to remember that, in the end, *he who will not produce supplies for his own wants will have to sell to those who will.*

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* has gone over to repudiation, bag and baggage, since Mahone's success in the Old Dominion. It insists that "if the movement which has wrested Virginia from the Bourbons and given such evidences of growth in other States, is to have its full effect in the future, it must be sustained by the National Administration, and must have the backing of a united and patriotic Republican party in the North."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

MISSISSIPPI.

Pontotoc is suffering from a scarcity of eggs and butter.

Coffeeville has received 1560 bales of cotton thus far this season.

The Helena *Herald* says a cotton factory is wanted in that county.

Helena has not houses enough to meet applications for residences.

The citizens of Aberdeen are subscribing toward building a cotton factory.

Vicksburg is about to build an operahouse; many shares are already taken.

An agricultural paper is about to be started at Winona to be called *The Rural Mississippian.*

Okolona is to have a Signal Service station, and the *Messenger* will publish the weekly reports.

The Vicksburg *Commercial* says: "For forty years Vicksburg has been decreasing;" now Vicksburg has discovered that fact it is clear she is awake—go ahead Vicksburg.

Columbus *Index*: "The rains have raised several of the streams above their banks. ..... Many housekeepers in Columbus have tried cotton-seed oil for cooking and like it; it is becoming popular."

The Wesson cotton mills consume annually 1,500,000 pounds of cotton and 400,000 pounds of wool, manufacturing twenty-five varieties of woolen goods in 126 different patterns, and forty-four varieties of cotton fabrics in 155 patterns. The mills are run twenty-two hours out of twenty-four, and employ 650 operators.

ARKANSAS.

A gaslight company has been organized at Texarkana; capital, $35,000.

The Fort Smith *Daily Elevator* has suspended—last issue Saturday.

A handsome new hotel is to be soon built on the Gaines property, Hot Springs.

Arkadelphia is reported happy and prosperous since it stopped the sale of liquor.

At Little Rock a man caught cutting cedar posts on Government land was held in bonds for trial.

It has not yet been decided whether the 'Frisco railroad shops will be located at Fort Smith or Van Buren.

M. D. Walsh, of Fort Smith, a day or two since left $800 in the hands of thieves, who, entering his room, stole trunk, clothing and all.

Texarkana real estate is rapidly advancing in price. Many brick buildings are in process of construction, and the streets are receiving unusual attention.

A new postoffice has been established in Sharp county by the name of Williford. It is between Canton and Martin's Creek, and Dr. Haile has been appointed Postmaster.

It turns out that the two Passionate Fathers who visited Fort Smith were Passionist priests on a mission.....Immense drifts in the Arkansas river there intimate a big rise above.

The Eureka oil mill, at Arkansas City, recently received a consignment of 16,200 sacks of cotton-seed, the largest shipment ever made to any mill in the United States at one time.

Hot Springs is receiving a good deal of cotton this season. There is much complaint of the quality of the gas there. An opera-house is soon to be erected on Central Avenue, Hot Springs; capital stock, $40,000.

The little narrow-gauge from Hope to Washington promises to grow very rapidly. The report now is that it is to be extended west to the line of the Indian Territory, and southeast to a point in Louisiana, either Monroe or Farmersville.

Pine Bluff: Crab grass, which is said to make good forage, is being liberally brought to this city, and readily disposed of at easy prices.....The solemn lamp-posts standing up in the gloom of dark nights eloquently plead that they may be supplied with gas.

Corning *Advocate*: "An employe on the Crowley's Ridge Branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad, now under construction from Knobel to Forrest City, was killed by a falling tree while at work some eight miles from Knobel.....A few days since while out gunning in the vicinity of Knobel, a man mistook a brother hunter for a turkey and shot him, but fortunately inflicting only a slight wound.....Two prisoners took down a portion of the wall of the Corning calaboose and escaped."

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 host 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.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Welles, the Man Who Tried to Blackmail Gould in New York, the Thief Who Robbed the Government of $2,000,000 at the Close of the War—Signal Service Promotions—Postal Decision.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Comptroller Knox has ordered an assessment of 100 per cent. on the shareholders of the wrecked Mechanics National Bank, of Newark, New Jersey.

Postmasters Commissioned.

The President to-day signed the commissions of the following Postmasters: Archibald F. Coon, David City, Nebraska; John W. Hookworth, Brenham, Texas; Geo. W. Copeland, San Diego, California; Albion B. Emery, Park City, Utah.

Cabinet Gossip.

A report is current that Secretary Lincoln will shortly retire voluntarily foom the Cabinet, that Hon. Emory Storrs will be the new Attorney-General, and that Ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, will succeed Kirkwood as Secretary of the Interior. Chauncey I. Filley is mentioned as Postmaster-General, General Longstreet as Secretary of the Navy, and General Beale, of this city, as Secretary of War.

Attention, Merchants.

The following decision, made by the Postmaster-General to-day, is of interest to merchants. The Postmaster-General has, after careful consideration, advised that the ancient rule of the Department to the effect that matter of a lower grade may be inclosed in that of a higher, authorizes printed matter to be inclosed with merchandise, and that to make a distinction between printed matter inclosed with merchandise and printing upon a tag attached to a sample, or to the sample itself, when the latter consists of paper, is not within the reasonable intendment of the law. It is therefore decided that upon all paper sent as merchandise there may be printed any matter not having the character of an actual or personal correspondence, and with such merchandise, and merchandise of other material, there may be inclosed such printed matter, or the same be attached to such matter. All former rulings in conflict with this are revoked, and First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Hatton to-day decided that publishers of matter admitted into the mails as second-class may print upon the side of a postal card intended for communication bills, receipts and orders for subscriptions for their publication or publications, and may also print the address of said publishers upon the address side of the card, and inclose same in their second-class matter.

Promotions in the Signal Service Corps.

Army circles for some time have been stirred over an interesting controversy between the War Department and the Chief of the Signal Bureau, in relation to promotions from the ranks in the signal service. Of late the fire has been smouldering, but the indications are that the flames will soon break out with renewed force.

A representative of the Washington *Post* called upon the Secretary of War a day or two ago for his interpretation of the controversy. Mr. Lincoln politely but firmly declined to be interviewed on the subject. A call at the headquarters of the Signal Service elicited the fact of the absence from the city of General Hazen, the chief of the service. "The controversy has been vastly exaggerated," said one of the regular army officers on duty, "and there is no danger of any casualties. There are four commissioned officers in the Signal Service who were promoted from the grade of sergeant. One of them is an exceptionally good officer. Since the summer of 1880 there have been no promotions, although two sergeants, after a general examination, and a most rigid one, were recommended for commissions. There is no doubt that the question in dispute was referred to the Attorney-General and by him decided; the opinion about the Signal Bureau is that the decision was to the effect that two sergeants should each year be promoted to second lieutenants. You must consult General Hazen as to his views, but you can safely say that he favors promotion as an incentive among the enlisted men to faithful service." The General of the army was found at his residence. Carefully reading the correspondence given above, he turned to the *Post* reporter, and in his gruff, sincere way said: "The whole story is the mere invention of some malicious fool. I have nothing to do with the Signal Service, and I don't want to have anything to do with it. I have no favorite lieutenants for the Signal Service, nor, for that matter, for any service. The Signal Bureau costs $1,000,000 a year, and its operations are of no value to the army. I do not mean to convey the idea that the Signal Service is of no value to the country; simply that it is of no earthly use to the army. Now, why should that million dollars be annually charged to the army? Let Congress appropriate for the purpose all the money it may, in its wisdom, see fit, but it is not fair to saddle it on the army appropriation. Again: The young army officers each year assigned to duty at the Signal Bureau should be with their respective commands. I dislike to see young officers called to Washington on any special duty. Let them do the work for which they were commissioned on the frontier and at the military posts. Why, the colonels of regiments are constantly calling for the subordinate officers of their commands. It will gratify me to see the Signal Service expanded and improved in every way, but I do not want this done at the expense of the army. It is very disorganizing to thus detail officers from the duties for which they were commissioned."

The Wells Frauds.

J. Howard Wells, the man arrested for attempting to blackmail Jay Gould in New York on Monday, is remembered by some of the old army officers as an officer who defrauded the Government of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 during the war, and departed for Europe before his shortcomings were brought to light. He was a captain and commissary of subsistence, and was for a long time in charge of the purchasing depot in Baltimore. His time expired and he was mustered out May 19, 1865. He was relieved by an officer whose name cannot now be given, but for the present purpose may be called Johnson, an old gentleman who had seen some hard service in the field as commissary of subsistence, but the aggregate of his transactions was small and his experience was very limited in dealing with large values. Through Congressional influence the authorities were influenced to give him an easy berth for the last few months of his service, and he was ordered to Baltimore to relieve Wells. Wells's accounts were found to be in perfect order, and his cash and bank account corresponded with his books to a cent. There only remained the property on hand, which was necessarily very large in bulk and value, Baltimore being one of the chief purchasing depots for the army. There were six large warehouses filled with supplies, and these Wells exhibited to Johnson, explaining that it would consume much time to check off the property in detail, and assuring him that everything was correct. Johnson thereupon receipted for the entire amount, both of money and stores, which Wells claimed to have on hand. Wells started immediately for New York, and within three days sailed for Europe. Johnson's term expired May 31, 1865, and an officer of the regular army was sent to relieve him. Johnson exhibited his books, cash and bank account as Wells had done, and then attempted to turn over his stores in bulk.

"No," said the regular army officer, "that is not the way I do business. We will check off the stores."

"But," said Johnson, "that is the way I received them. It will take a long time to check them off."

"It must be done," rejoined the other, "if it takes six years."

Johnson's time was therefore continued, and he was not relieved from his obligations until December of that year. Meanwhile an investigation was in progress, which disclosed the fact that Wells was short in his stores between one and two millions in value. His method of operations was similar to that more recently adopted by Captain Howgate. It may best be understood from an illustration. He went to a dealer in flour, for example, and purchased 1000 barrels, for which he received vouchers in duplicate when he paid the money. He filled out the first voucher in full, but said to the dealer that his clerk would fill out the duplicate at his leisure. Wells was a large purchaser, and transactions of the kind were so common that no question was made by dealers of the propriety of the action. After getting the duplicate vouchers, Wells filled out the one signed in blank, making the purchase appear as 10,000 barrels, and this raised voucher he turned into the accounting office. He carried the fifty years old. In his property returns and books, and made his books and accounts agree with scrupulous exactness. It was, in fact, impossible to detect his frauds, except by checking off his stores, and this was a work of months. He doubtless intended, if that work was ever begun, to leave the country before its completion, but his successor's inexperience opened a way for the formal settlement of his accounts, so that his record was made complete up to the time he was mustered out. Some irregularities were hinted at a day or two after his departure, and a rumor found its way into the Baltimore papers to the effect that all was not as it should be. Thereupon Mrs. Wells came to Washington very indignant that any suspicion of her husband's integrity should be entertained. She, however, left permanently immediately and took an early steamer for Europe. Since that time nothing has been heard of the pair until the developments contained in the New York papers of this morning.

It was learned during the investigation that Wells, when at Baltimore, was a heavy operator in Wall street, keeping large sums on deposit in New York, as his means for his speculations. It was given out in Baltimore that he was very successful in operations in gold.

At the time he was known in Baltimore, he spelled his name "Howard Wells," in autograph in full, round hand, "J. Howard Wells, Capt., etc., U. S. Volunteers," is well remembered by the accounting officials of the Treasury and the Commissary Department.

Minor Mention.

Secretary Hunt returned this evening from a tour of inspection of the navy-yards.

Number of immigrants arrived during October, 67,927.

In response to an inquiry relative to the issue of a call for bonds, Secretary Folger says that he has not reached a decision on the subject.

OUR MISSIONS.

Encouraging Reports from all Quarters—Contributions Increasing.

BOSTON, November 16.—The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society continued its session to-day. At the communion service music was sung by a choir of clergymen, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, assisting. "Domestic Missions" was the first topic.

Rev. Dr. Swing, Secretary of the Domestic Committee, spoke of the large increase in contributions from about $36,000 to over $200,000 in three years. Large gifts are becoming frequent. This year there have been increased appropriations for work, but the contributions are not yet up to the required amount.

The Indian missions were then taken up, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, opening the discussion and showing the progress of the work among the Indians of the Northwest by their influence.

BRAVE SAILORS

Face Wind and Wave for Love of Their Fellow-Men—A Noble Act.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The bark Law Wood, arrived to-day, reports that on October 20th, in latitude 49° 10', longitude 37° 30', she sighted the bark Bendor, sinking, with spars cut away and main mast stove, and the sea making a clean breach over her. The second mate of the Law Wood, George W. James, and four men volunteered to rescue the crew of the sinking barks. They went off in a boat, and as they neared the wreck a heavy squall shut from view both the boat and the wreck. When the squall passed the Bendor signaled that the boat was swamped, and its crew were not seen again. During that night, the next day and night, and the following day till noon, the gale was blowing. It then moderated, and just before dark the wreck was again sighted. We got as close as prudent, owing to the heavy sea running, when the mate and two men volunteered to attempt the rescue. They were successful, but, owing to the small boat, they had to make two trips. Returning the second time from the wreck, they shipped a sea which filled the little boat full of water, but, as the crew used their lasts to bail it out, they were enabled to get safely alongside the Law Wood. The Bendor probably sank that night in the very heavy gale.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Boston, November 16.—Liabilities of C. A. Claflin & Co., failed, $1,105,000; nominal assets, $575,000.

Louisville, November 16—Hon. John B. Huston died at his home, Winchester, Kentucky, this afternoon.

Philadelphia, November 16.—Dr. Agnew, consulting physician in the case of President Garfield, has been summoned as a witness in the Guiteau trial.

Baltimore, November 16.—James Ridgely, since 1842 Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. of the United States, is dead.

Charleston, S. C., November 16.—The Mayor forwarded to-day to Governor Baldwin, at Detroit, $795, contributed in Charleston for the Michigan sufferers.

Chicago, November 16.—The French visitors were favorably received this morning by Mayor Harrison, who welcomed them in an address delivered in the French language.

New York, November 16.—The Produce Exchange voted to-day in favor of a new building on the present plans, provided the debt of the Exchange would not exceed $1,250,000.

Chicago, November 16.—This afternoon the Railway Berth Association heard the report of Charles Huntington, of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Secretary and Treasurer, showing the receipts for the year to be $52,000.

Boston, November 16.—George T. Clark, dealer in morocco leather, has failed. Complications arising out of the failure of Christopher Nugent & Co., of Newark, New Jersey, were the immediate cause of his embarrassment.

St. Louis, November 16.—At a meeting of the sub-executive committee of the National Millers' Association, delegates were appointed to attend the Tariff Convention to be held in Cooper Institute, New York, November 29th and 30th.

New York, November 16.—Steinway Hall was thronged this evening by an audience composed of the leading citizens of New York, the occasion being a testimonial to Adelina Patti and her company in aid of the Michigan sufferers. Mayor Grace presided.

New York, November 16.—It is expected that Secretary Folger, in view of the steadily increasing surplus in the Treasury, will soon issue a call for $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, extended so as to be redeemed in ninety days hence, or on presentation before that time, with interest at three per cent. per annum.

New York, November 16.—The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Edwin Booth were held at the residence of J. H. McVicker, West Fifty-third street, this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Ashley officiated by Rev. Dr. Ewer officiated. Husband and daughter and father and mother were present.

San Francisco, November 16.—A Napa dispatch says that G. Baith, a prominent citizen, missing for the past two weeks, is found to have gone to Arizona, taking with him $30,000, entrusted to him by friends for safekeeping, and also his employer's money in his hands. It is supposed that recent business reverses led him to abscond.

Raleigh, N. C., November 16.—The Treasurer of North Carolina reports over $8,000,000 of old North Carolina bank notes funded into new four per cents, under the compromise act of March, 1878. All operations of exchange will cease January 1st. Holders of about $4,000,000 of the old debt have not yet availed themselves of the act.

Portland, Oregon, November 16.—News has just been received of the cowardly assassination of John Hawks, in Willow valley, Union county, near Idaho. Hawks and Adams were camped in a tent. During the night a volley of rifle shots was fired into it. Four bullets pierced Hawks, fairly riddling him. Adams escaped uninjured.

Cincinnati, November 16.—A number of merchants of this city, desiring to complement the Atlanta Exposition, have had prepared two colossal pieces of floral work, to be placed on exhibition there. They consist of a *fac-simile* of the City of Richmond, on the Inman line, full rigged, fifteen feet long, and of a copy of the celebrated Arch of Triumph at Paris. It is eight feet high. A special train left to night with the floral tributes and a number of merchants and their wives.

PERSONAL TO WOMEN.

A woman at Marietta, Ohio, on reading of somebody having committed suicide by means of a towel, remarked that she did not understand why people should hang but an hour afterward she was found choked to death in exactly the same manner.

Mrs. Theresa Longworth Yelverton, who brought the two famous suits for recognition as the wife of Hon. Henry Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore, and who gave a public reading in Charleston several years ago, recently died at Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

There was a pretty little scene at Pontafel, on the Austrian frontier, a fortnight ago, when a group of young Italian and Austrian girls, dressed in white, gave Margaret of Italy a lovely bouquet. They were all kissed in turn, with many affectionate words, by the beautiful and stately young Queen.

The Paris *Gaulois* announces the impending marriage of Mrs. Cartwright, "one of the most fashionable women of the American colony" in Paris, to Lord Ashburnham. The Earl of Ashburnham, who is a bachelor just turned of forty, represents, according to old Fuller, "a family of stupendous antiquity."

Rumor says that proceedings will shortly be taken by one of the most distinguished families of London society against a foreign diplomatist, now accredited to an Eastern Court, on the ground of abduction and indelicacy in pecuniary matters. The proceedings will, if so, bring to light several curious facts of an interesting character.

The London *World*: "If *Carlyle's Reminiscences* gave offense, what—say those who know—will be the effect of the publication of Mrs. Carlyle's letters? For it seems that the sage's 'little woman' had both a tongue and a pen. It may be asked by the innocent why her letters should be published at all, her importance not having been great in the eyes of the general world. Mr. Froude seems determined to do what he considers his duty at any cost."

Washington *Star*: "It has been frequently the subject of comment by many people here that nearly all the babies born to their acquaintances this year have been girls. Two out of three of General Grant's grandchildren born since July 4th are girls, and both the grandchildren added to General Sherman's family this year are girls. Nearly all the married officers attached to a certain man-of-war now at the Navy-yard have had daughters born to them within a few months."

The *Democrat* makes the remarkable statement that the play of *Widow Bedott* "was written by Petroleum V. Nasby (Mr. Locke) as the *Bedott Papers*, which he afterward dramatized." The *Democrat* ought to know that the famous *Widow Bedott Papers* were written about forty years ago—when Nasby must have been quite small—by Mrs. Frances M. Whitaker, the wife of an Episcopalian clergyman. The author of the *Widow Bedott Papers* died in 1852. Mr. D. R. Locke borrowed from her work largely in writing his play.

The *Gaulois's* list of actresses who have married titles:

Mlle. Hortense Schneider—Comtesse de Bionne.

Mlle. Goby—Comtesse de Lauviere.

Mlle. Marie Heubron—Vicomtesse de la Panouse.

Adelina Patti—Marquise de Caux.

L'Alboni—Comtesse de Pepoli.

La Ristori—Marquise Capranica de la Grillo.

La Cruvelli—Baronne Vigier.

La Grisi—Comtesse de Melay.

La Taglioni—Comtesse Gilbert de Voisins.

The New York *World* says: "In view of the impetus given to political huckstering and dishonesty by the Administration patronage of Mahone, the Republican work done in Virginia on Tuesday must be pronounced the worst day's work done against the Constitution and the Union since 1861."

WILL POPE LEO XIII

Leave Rome? the Question Just Now Prominent in European Political and Religious Circles.

Cholera on the Increase at Mecca—John Bright's Birthday—Walter on America and its Resources.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 16.—Five hundred persons are dying daily in Mecca from cholera. Steamers at Djiddah refuse to embark returning pilgrims.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, November 16.—The complete annihilation of the village of Elm, in the canton of Glarus, appears to be only a question of time and bad weather. The summit of the peak nearest the village is moving.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, November 16.—Ali Bey, the Tunisian commander, has suddenly made his appearance here with a small escort, although his departure from Zaghouan was not announced.

The Arabs who retired before the expedition to Kairwan are now ravaging undefended points on the coast.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, November 16.—The Sanitary Commission is informed that 300 persons died of cholera in Mecca, on the 6th instant. The epidemic has broken out at Djiddah.

The elections for the Egyptian Assembly of Notables were quiet. The Arabs manifested little interest. Premier Cherif Pasha expressed his satisfaction at the result.

CAIRO, November 16.—Malet, Diplomatic Agent at Alexandria, has dispatches from Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, dated November 4th, renewing the policy of Great Britain with regard to Egypt, and adding: "We are convinced that the tie uniting Egypt to the Porte is the best safeguard against foreign intervention. If it should be broken, Egypt might soon be endangered by rival ambitions. The only circumstance which could force us to cease maintaining this tie would be an outbreak of anarchy in Egypt, and we look to the Khedive, to Cherif Pasha, and to the good sense of the Egyptian nation to prevent such a catastrophe. As long as Egypt continues tranquil, it will be the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to contribute toward such satisfactory result. We have every reason to believe that France will act in a similar manner. Any aggressive designs on the part of either Government must tend to destroy their useful co-operation." Cherif Pasha expressed his satisfaction with the foregoing, and ordered it translated for publication in all the native papers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 16.—A decree has been issued announcing the separation of the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. It points as an example to the United States and other countries which have made agriculture a distinct department.

General Miribel has been appointed Chief of Staff.

The British Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet to the Technical Educational Commission. Samuelson, President of the commission, said he and his colleagues were surprised at what they had seen in the French technical schools. England had much to learn from France. He hoped the Anglo-French treaty of commerce would be founded on free-trade principles.

Gambetta has sent a circular note to the representatives of France abroad, stating that the change in the Ministry will not modify the pacific tendency of the foreign policy of France.

The *Figaro*, referring to the papers offered the United States Government for $20,000 by De Rochambeau, declares that there is reason to doubt the genuineness of the bearing that illustrious name who went out with the Yorktown delegation is Rochambeau at all.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, November 16.—Measures to be submitted by the Government to the Reichstag include renewed bills for quadrennial parliaments and biennial budgets.

The *North German Gazette* understands Bismarck has merely requested from the Emperor authority to negotiate with both sections of the probable Catholic and Liberal majority, and ascertain whether and under what conditions they will be prepared, either together or separately, to conduct the Government. The Chancellor thinks it incumbent on him to obtain a declaration on that subject before he resolves to continue in office. The Emperor's decision upon the subject may be expected soon after the constitution of the Reichstag. Bismarck's apparent object is to clearly demonstrate the impossibility of the opposition acting together.

A report is current that Krupp's cannon factory at Essen is about to pass into the hands of a company.

The Bavarian Ministry have refused to advise the Crown to give effect to a resolution of the Chamber of Deputies in favor of the repeal of the obligatory civil marriage law.

RATHER EXCITING.

The Colored Soldiers Refuse to Admit the Memphis Zouaves with their Present Captain.

The session of the National Guards Union was continued yesterday at the armory of the McClellan Guards. The proceedings were rather exciting.

LEBANON, November 16.—The roll was called to order, Colonel W. H. Bizey in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported back recommending the admittance of delegates who bore *bona fide* credentials from the respective organizations which they represented. Owing to the very confused manner in which the delegates from the Memphis Zouaves were sent in, the Committee on Credentials, to the astonishment of the delegates of the Zouaves be disposed of by the Convention as a committee of the whole.

Major Glass moved that the report of the committee be received and adopted. Agreed to.

Major Glass moved that the convention proceed to investigate the credentials of the Memphis Zouaves. Agreed to.

After much discussion with regard to the legality of the credentials of the delegated body from the Memphis Zouaves, on motion of T. A. Grigsby, the Memphis Zouaves were admitted into the N. G. U.

Mr. T. A. Grigsby moved to discharge the Committee on Credentials. Agreed to.

The present commandant of the Memphis Zouaves having denounced the N. G. U. as a fraud, and he having previously published the same in one of the daily city papers, and the convention having appointed a committee to wait upon Captain Brown, asking that he would make amends to the convention and pledge himself to observe and obey all orders and rules governing the N. G. U., and he failing to make such concessions, the convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Captain Brown, of the Memphis Zouaves be denounced by this convention, and that his name be stricken from all papers and business connected with the association.

Resolved, That in consideration of the failure of Captain R. T. Brown to make the necessary amends to this Convention, as well as refusing to become a member of the National Guards Union, be it enacted, that the Memphis Zouaves cannot be admitted in the organization with their present commandant, and that said company will have thirty days to adjust the matter.

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 $3 per month.

R W Nicholson, Tenn
N G Wormley, Ala
A W Gardner, Nashville
John Clark, Cushoma, Miss
H Dale, Grenada, Miss
G P Mills, Chicago
J N Van Cleave, Ky
R A Burton, returned
D H Crotz & w, Helena
H D Carter, Miss
D Weingarten, N Y
J J Watson, La
C H Jones, Canton, Miss
J S Jones, Canton, Miss
W H Hartley, Memphis
N Kirkpatrick, N O
John E Thomaston, Ark
H N Paine, Somerville
R B Davison, N Y
Robert Jacob, at Louis
E F Pettibone, N O
Miss J Peterson, Tenn
J M Baldwin, U S A
W B Walker, Miss
M T Cooper, Tenn
J R Miller, Tenn
H Dohm, Brooklyn
F W Loise, N Y
J Dorr, N Y
Levin Lake, N Y
J C Evans, Miss
W Rosenberg, N Y
F M McNairy, N O
W A Williamson, Somerset
B Cunningham, England
A K Ewing, Rockford, Ill
W T Tallaferro, N Y
C N Gillespie, N Y
Miss Mamie Pounds
Mrs N J Shelton, Ark
Miss J John, Ark
M B Jones, Batesville
G H Petty & sons, Louisv
R E Nody, Silver
L E Polk, Tenn
Miss E Frierson, Tenn
M C Wilson, Little Rock
John Robertson, Herman

Gaston's Hotel—November 16th.

J D Walker, Little Rock
J S C Miller, Tenn
R S Bentley, Ala
J E Duke, Louisville
Dr Prewitt, Ark
Frank Brown, Ark
A Cohn, N Y
F J Murphy & son, Miss
A Cohen, Miss
J F Kinney, Mississippi
Miss M Werner, Ark
Levi Hecht, Ark
G C Harvey, Miss
J R Clements, Miss
M Gabbert, Miss
E S Green, Tenn
J Reid, La
J M Peeler, Miss
Roy Churchman, St. Louis.

THE INDUSTRIAL LEAG