THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.

One copy, one year, by mail	$10 00
One copy, six months, by mail	5 00
One copy, one month, by mail	1 00
One copy, one week, by carrier	25

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year	$1 00
One copy, six months	60

GALLAWAY & KEAVING,
252 Second Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

Entered at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : NOV. 19, 1881

WOLFE AND THE ROAD TO SELMA.

The Tupelo *Journal* says that "the people along the line of the proposed Memphis, Holly Springs and Selma Railroad, who were so much elated a few months ago by the bonding operations of Mr. Wolfe, the President of the new company, have at last begun to realize the superiority of his extraordinary talent for inducing the building of railroads. In reference to the building of this road, it is said by men who means business don't waste time in blowing his horn." The Holly Springs *Reporter*, also in a very doubtful vein, and intimated as to Mr. Wolfe's performance of his promises, suggests that if he is really in earnest as to the Memphis, Holly Springs and Selma road, now is his time, as the people in this portion of the country are all gathered and the amount of idle material for labor will remain unprecedented in this State until near February. Not only is the number of unemployed laborers exceptionally large, but, owing to the hard times, everything is extraordinarily cheap. The company proposing to build this road, if it be actuated by honest intent, will save thousands of dollars by going to work at once." The Vicksburg *Commercial*, very angry at the "Holly Springs journals" for speaking as they should in the interest of the people in all of what they are complaining about," and speaks of Holly Springs with contempt for the idea that "the paltry bills of Marshall county, which numbered only two thousand people, Vicksburg, having the advantage of it by perhaps a thousand more. The town that has been down its county contemptuously for this fashion, literally choking with the contempt by the weight of the superior population of Vicksburg, assures them that it happens "to know that the road between Memphis and Selma will be built." Then it proceeds to thump and pummel Marshall county for not paying its bonds, and to say, after thirty or more lines of the same, "we propose to tell the *Reporter* and the *Tupelo Journal* that if they will but "hold the lists in this case, they will see that Mr. Fred Wolfe is pushing the work from Selma toward Memphis as fast as money and the labor obtainable can do it. The sincerity of his purpose is manifest in his acts, and they speak louder than words. But the *Reporter* and *Journal*, not having by nature or otherwise any extensive source of information, can be readily excused on the ground of ignorance and total depravity." Having thus jumped on the *Reporter* and the *Journal*, we might say, with both feet, the *Commercial* proceeds to pay its respects to the *Appeal*, which it thinks "ought to know better than to have misgivings in the ultimate success of the Erlanger syndicate to build the road. We, for one, have read the last report of the Erlanger syndicate in London, and which regarded it beyond the importance which this movement attaches to the early completion of a Memphis and Birmingham connection with their east Southern system." We beg leave to inform our warlike contemporary that the *Appeal* does not know better than its respected and respected contemporaries of Holly Springs and Tupelo. We know nothing and care less about the work at Erlanger, of which the *Commercial* makes so great a flourish, and as to the report made to the London Syndicate it is to us as so much blank paper. We beg to differ with the Commercial in the estimate it puts upon the Entaw work and that report to the London Syndicate so far as they have any immediate bearing on the question raised by the Holly Springs *Reporter* and the Tupelo *Journal*. We and they are concerned in the construction of so much of the road from this city as has been graded to Holly Springs and which we were assured last spring would be in running order by the time. The Entaw work has nothing to do with this, and the mere words of the London report have about as much practical effect to that end as the article of the Commercial itself. Mr. Wolfe, we are persuaded, has for the time being pocketed the Memphis and Selma road and is giving his time to the construction of the Cincinnati, Selma and Mobile road. He has the Colt crew to compete with four already existing lines from the Ohio to the Gulf or the Atlantic, and does not, judging by his performances so far, intend to unite Memphis, Holly Springs and Selma, at least not very soon.

AMERICAN COTTON AND THE DEMAND OF THE WORLD.

The annual circular of Mr. Ellison always contains information of value and interest to cotton growers and others, and has special interest, as showing the effect the rapid progress of cotton culture in the Southern States during the past five years is having upon the markets of the world. If the production has expanded, however, the demand has expanded. The enlargement of the supply during the last five years has amounted to 2,100,000 bales, over 46 per cent, and the price has averaged higher than the rate of five years ago. In 1860-61 Europe received 4,884,000 bales; of this the United States supplied 3,826,000 bales. At that time the stock in Europe was 1,244,000 bales, a quantity equaled only twice since then, and not even approached since 1875. During the war in this country the shipments from all other countries increased, 5,470,000 bales, grown and shipped at the end of that time, being three times the former production. This included as much as India, Egypt, Brazil and other countries could produce, their share of the above supply being 3,156,000 bales, which in 1871-2 became 3,680,000 bales. The resumption of cotton cultivation in America soon reduced the supply from other countries, which last season—1880-81—had fallen to 1,865,000 bales, the American crop being 6,569,000; the world's total supply was 8,454,000 bales. The difference was the greater, as the American bales had increased 50 pounds in weight. During the five years the American crop increased from 4,485,000 to 6,589,000 bales, while the European import of cotton from other places than the United States dropped from 2,219,000 to 1,865,000 bales. Not one of the other cotton-growing countries has held its own against this cause the war; during the last five years the East Indian supply has fallen off 14 per cent.; Brazil ships scarcely half the amount she exported in 1876. Egypt is highly favored by soil and climate to produce cotton of superior staple, but it does not hold its ground against our cotton fields by 10 per cent. In 1876-7 its export was 441,000 bales; 1880-1, 411,000 bales. Less important cotton countries diminished their supply within the last five years 46 per cent. From the highest prices during the war prices in Europe declined from an average in Liverpool of 21¼c to a 13¼c average during the season that closed with last October. Notwithstanding the large increase of our production of cotton prices have risen as the supply has increased, as the following table shows:

	Average. d.	Lowest. d.	Highest. d.
1875-6	6.82	6.00	7.37
1876-7	6.50	6.00	7.31
1877-8	6.31	6.00	6.87
1878-9	6.36	5.25	7.31
1879-80	7.06	6.75	7.62
1880-1	6.62	5.81	7.43

At the time the circular was issued the price, 6.68d in Liverpool, was slightly over the previous year's average. We have, the present season, a decreased supply, while the increased cost of production—full twenty per cent. above that of the previous season—has reduced the rate of profit, unless prices should advance in proportion to the decreased supply. This statement indicates that the policy of the cotton-planters should be to increase their profit by a decrease in the cost to themselves of growing cotton. There are two main ways by which this can be done. One is to insist on Congress removing from the tariff all such imposts upon goods imported for the cultivation or manufacture of cotton as shall stand in the way of the great cotton interest. Prohibitive duties upon iron ties, and upon other articles essential to the cotton business, must be abolished. Those duties are put on for the sake of other businesses, but the cotton interest has no more right to be subjected and made tributary to the iron or any other interest than those interests to be made tributary to cotton. Such an injustice the cotton interest has never asked to have inflicted upon other interests nor can it continue to be made the victim of those interests. What the cotton interest has no wish to inflict upon others, others must not be permitted to inflict upon it. The other way to cheapen the production of cotton is to lower plantation expenses by the planter producing his own bread and meat and so becoming free of factors and money-lenders.

THE ONWARD STRIDE OF LIBERTY.

It is gratifying to all who feel concerned in the improvement of the condition of their fellow-creatures to observe that throughout all Europe, at the present time, the tendency among the peoples is to more freedom, more emancipation from feudal and aristocratic influence, more personal independence, and more self-government. It is not because these things make man better that the philanthropists rejoice when they are obtained—yet they do much toward it—but because they are proof that men are better. Depraved and ignorant societies do not acquire liberty; if they did they would only abuse its liberties, as men who cut a throat with the useful knife that was made to cut a leaf. France, though becoming a republic when the charlatan, Louis Napoleon, was tossed contemptuously from the throne, had still her monarchical institutions adhering to her; there were none other to govern with. If liberty became established it must be by using the implements its adversaries had introduced. Here was danger and the difficulty, but spite of all the course of France is onward; it has bowed the haughty head of aristocracy, it has boldly met its clerical foes and ousted them from the monopoly of the public school education. And Gambetta, the strongly liberal, yet strictly rational spirit, is at the head of the French Ministry with a more advancing progress still—reform, disconnection of church and state, and the establishment of truly republican institutions are his objects. France, spite of her unjust invasion of Tunis, is going forward wisely and well, and should she ultimately succeed in establishing a republican government on a sound basis that will show all Europe that kings are unnecessary, as well as expensive and mischievous the death note of every throne in Europe has sounded, and the enfranchisement of the masses everywhere is secured. Germany has to deal with a king whose personal qualities have won the people's liking, and with a minister whose pluck and ability compel their admiration, but under even these circumstances the recent election shows that the great German people are pressing forward with leisurely, but reflective and intelligent-ly-directed steps, toward wider liberties and sounder principles of government. At the very moment Bismarck was attempting reaction by limiting the power of Parliament, the solemn voice of the people has pronounced "hands off," and the schemes for quadrennial parliaments and biennial budgets are dropped. When a weak government arises that shall arouse Germany's contempt, or a wicked one that provokes her anger, then Germany, like France, will send into flight the puppet that is foolish, or the monkey that is mischievous, and become a republic. Italy is gradually settling her institutions, upset for long generations, and doing so in a spirit of freedom. Her population will soon generally possess the right to vote, and the hatred of church tyranny, and of church principles of governing by repression and force is intense—so intense that the Pope is deliberating whether he shall not leave Italian sunshine for less genial but safer skies. And Spain, poor, beautiful Spain, so long the victim of Carlist kings and unchaste queens; so long trodden under foot by ecclesiastic oppression; so long the victim of priestly narrowness and intolerance, Spain is traveling toward the goal of her freedom. She is casting down the walls of prejudice that have shut her in; she is emerging into the light of day, standing with manly aspect beneath the blue sky, unruffled by the threats of the priest, undaunted by the shaven skull of the cunning monk. Castelar, one of the purest, most intelligent and most unselfish statesmen of the day, is leading the people on toward the temple of sacred freedom and the people have sufficiently surmounted their old superstitions to appreciate his virtues, to comprehend his wisdom and to follow his lead, giving to patriotism what they had so long surrendered to unreasoning bigotry and blind superstition. Russia is in the throes of anguish. The people are just becoming awake to a sense of the wrongs they have so long submitted to. Realizing how they have been robbed, oppressed, outraged, and tyrannized over, they are convulsed with a spasm of wild resistance. Scarcely realizing how to strike, or whom, they blindly dash out in the might of their indignation and answer the cold, harsh, deliberate tyranny that crushes them with denunciations hot and sulphury, and face chains, exile and death only to gain the opportunity to hurl themselves with the insatiate craving of relentless revenge against their enemy. Cooler thoughts and wiser counsels will succeed the uncontrollable outburst of rage. Already the trembling Czar is making some feeble attempts to give the people a few privileges, as the bound animal is allowed a little lengthening of his rope. A little liberty allowed, yet not so that the creature can go free; only as much as can readily be taken away again when desired, or crushed if the people should wish it extended. Foolish, short-sighted Czar! if you refuse anything, you will only dam descending waters that, accumulating by obstruction, will overwhelm you with one of those catastrophes that make the world shudder and dim the page of history with the blackest horrors in her story. If you give at all, every point the people gain will but increase their power and stimulate their disposition to get more, and the end will be disaster. The curse of tyranny has struck too far, the fangs of oppression have tortured too long, the foul wrongs of arbitrary insolence and presumption against the laws of God have been too glaring for aught but blood and violence to destroy the foul past and lay the harsh but firm foundation of a better future. Like the Bourbons, the Tartars who prey with wolfish blood-thirstiness upon the vitals of Russia, will be reduced to harmlessness only by the throes of a revolution such as created the guillotine in Paris, and was presided over by a Robespierre, a Danton, and a Marat. We have left ourselves no room to speak of England, but the Land bill just torn by force and fear from her aristocracy gives indications of profound import.

MAX MARETZEK

Sues Adelina Patti for Breach of Contract, Claiming $40,000.

New York Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.

It was reported to-day that suit for a large amount had been begun against Mme. Patti in the Supreme Court by alleged breach of contract. It was learned that the plaintiff was Max Maretzek. The suit was on a claim twenty years old. When asked if the amount of the claim was $40,000, as had been reported, the reply of her lawyers, Colt & Bros., was that it was not so large a sum. R. S. Newcomb is attorney for Mr. Maretzek. He was found at his office. He said he had begun the suit on behalf of Mr. Maretzek, but did not care to give any of the details of the suit. It was stated by another person that the suit was for an alleged breach of contract to sing in Mexico in 1861. It is said that Patti was engaged for a stipulated sum, and that Maretzek prepared a route, engaged the rest of the company, purchased the necessary wardrobe, made contracts for theaters, and advertised extensively. A short time before the date to start Patti refused to go to Mexico because of some trouble which had taken place in that country, and broke her contract. Mr. Maretzek expended upward of $10,000 in making arrangements for the tour, and says he lost nearly three times that sum, in addition, by reason of a breach of contract, and for these amounts he has brought suit. The figures given above are not the exact amounts, but approximations. Maretzek has been in Cincinnati for some time, but came here a few days ago. Mr. Franchi, Madame Patti's agent, to whom she referred the *Commercial* correspondent, said that Madame Patti knew nothing about the case whatever. At the time of the alleged breach of contract she was only seventeen years of age, and was entirely under the management of her father, Max Strakosch. She went wherever her father told her. If any contract was broken, Mr. Franchi thought it was because the state of the country was such that Madame Patti's father was afraid that bodily harm would befall her if she went to Mexico.

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.

Grammarians are puzzled over the question whether "unmps" and "measles" are singular or plural. They often look singular; that is no criterion on a question of this kind.—*Richard Grant White.*

A HEAVY LOSS.

Burning of the Imbecile Asylum, Near Columbus, Ohio—The Work of an Incendiary.

The Effects of the Inmates Totally Destroyed—Loss to the State, $200,000—No Lives Lost.

COLUMBUS, O., November 18.—About 10 o'clock this morning a telephone announcement was sent to the city that the Idiatic Asylum was in flames. The intelligence was communicated to the fire department, but it was necessary to take an old Silsby engine, as well as reels, for the reason that the institute is outside of any connection with the city waterworks. By 11 o'clock the entire main building was destroyed, and the fire department was devoting its energies to saving the other buildings. The fire occurred in the basement, on account of some sudden derangement of the steam heating machinery, but just how will probably forever remain a mystery. The building was the best constructed, not to be fire-proof, building belonging to the State; but the ventilators and air-flues were just so many avenues for the flames. All the time of the fire the children were in the school-rooms of the main building, the part destroyed. The teachers were notified by messengers and they marched the pupils down the stairways in good order, and conducted them to the hospital building, a building in the rear of the new north wing and not connected with any other building. Here the children were provided with bread, meat and other provisions, carried from the kitchen. There was enough to feed all who had access to food under the immediate eye of the teachers. The discipline of the teachers was perfect, and a more faithful set of women cannot be found anywhere. The building destroyed contained reception parlors, school-rooms, office of trustees and superintendent, amusement hall, officers' and teachers' dining-rooms, kitchen, refrigerators for meat, vegetables and butter, sleeping-rooms of the officers and several of the leading employees, and quite a number of other apartments for various purposes associated with the administration department. A lady attendant was so depressed that for a time she was entirely bereft of reason, but by care she was soon restored. The 614 pupils and all the employes were safely removed from the building, and only one accident occurred to a fireman, badly spraining his left leg. Dr. Daren, superintendent, stated that he could not possibly see how the fire could have originated in the basement, where it first broke out, as there were no furnaces, stoves or lights, or combustibles of any kind. The steam heating pipes pass through the basement, but they were thoroughly and safely protected, and the woodwork could not have ignited from them. The heating apparatus is in another building. Dr. Daren is firmly convinced that it was the work of an incendiary. The Doctor said that while he was assisting in getting the children out he observed several strange men about. He requested them to help in the work, and before his very eyes they rifled the rooms, taking all the small articles they could lay hands on. He was so much occupied with the children that he had no time to attend to these ghouls, but he said that had he had a club, or weapon of any kind in his hands he should not have hesitated to use it. He expressed it as the most savage, brutal thing he ever witnessed. The books of the institution were in the safe, which is fire-proof. About 12 o'clock the flooring in the room which it stood gave way, and it fell into the basement. Later on, as soon as possible, water was turned on, and it is thought the books are but slightly damaged. Superintendent Rutter, of the Insane Asylum, had his employes help, and has provided temporary assistance for about 200 until future arrangements are made. The officials, teachers and employes lost every particle of nothing except what was on their backs. Dr. Daren states tonight that the loss will amount to $200,000 or $250,000. There was no insurance on the property, as the State does not insure its buildings. An appeal has been made for clothing, shoes, stockings, etc., for lady teachers and employes.

DROPPED FROM DROPSY.

Inquest on the Body of a Colored Woman Yesterday.

Annie Johnson, colored, wife of Charles Johnson, a roustabout on the river, died early yesterday morning in a house on the bayou, south of Carolina street, formed by Mrs. N. Bruce, of that city, and supposed to have been dropsy and congestion of the heart. Her friends made an effort to have her remains interred yesterday, but could not obtain a burial certificate because no physician had attended her during her illness. Coroner Elliott was informed, who summoned a jury of inquest, composed of one white and six colored men, who viewed the corpse about dark yesterday evening. Several colored women and the woman's husband gave testimony from which it was ascertained that she had been sick several months; that a doctor had called to see her once and pronounced her illness as dropsy; that he came no more. The woman's husband said he had no money to pay doctors; that he was constantly employed on steamboats, and made forty and forty-five dollars per month; that he left home last Saturday night, to go roister on the Belle Memphis; that she was sick when he left, that he left no money with her. The jury wanted to bring a verdict that death was caused by criminal neglect and disease, but were instructed by the Acting-Coroner, Esquire Elliott, that they could not bring in a verdict of criminal neglect, but could modified to death from disease and want of a physician, according to the testimony of the witnesses. The corpse will be interred in the potter's field this morning.

THE BISHOP OF NASHVILLE.

No Nomination Made by the Provincial Council at Cincinnati.

The agent of the Associated Press at Cincinnati was in error in stating that the Catholic Bishops in council at Cincinnati had designated a suitable person for appointment as Bishop of Nashville, subject to the approval of the Pope.

Thursday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The nominations for the vacant see of Nashville were not discussed. They were made last July, and have not yet been acted on in Rome. Sometimes the appointment of a bishop to a diocese is not made within a year from the date of his nomination. It required about this length of time to hear from Rome in regard to the elevation of Archbishop Feehan to the archbishopric of Chicago. It is possible that Nashville will have a bishop before Christmas, and if not by that time, it is more than likely he will be appointed before Easter Sunday of next year. Meantime, things in the diocese of Nashville will move on as smoothly as heretofore under the conduct of Father Scanlan, the administrator of the diocese, who has taken a deep interest in his work, and shown himself to be a prelate of thoroughly progressive ideas and decided executive ability."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

TENNESSEE.

Horace Maynard is attending the Atlanta Exposition.

The furniture factory at East Nashville is doing an immense business.

In Nashville they have put up draw-gates where the railroads cross the streets.

Columbia has taken out a State charter for an ice and refrigerator company there.

Twenty blasts a day at the East Nashville quarry. They are not all stone dead there.

Fishermen are congregating at Redfoot Lake, and have the sport among the scales and fins.

The Nashville authorities have adopted plans and specifications for a new free bridge over the river.

There are over $15,000,000 more assessed property in the State of Tennessee for the year 1881 than for 1880.

Part of the population of East Nashville are accused of always taking in their supplies of wood after night fall.

South Nashville is troubled with a large number of people who beg during the day and prowl about during the night.

McMinnville is about to vote whether the charter of that city shall be surrendered. Taxing-Districts are becoming popular.

At Nashville a company has applied for a charter for a Brush Electric Light company, and Nashville is to be electrified while more light.

The Nashville *Banner* says that in that city coal is now fast usurping the place of wood, and in a short time but little wood will be used.

Mr. J. W. Wilder, a mill-man of Carroll county, has collected and sent to the Atlanta Exposition forty seven different varieties of timber from that county.

At Nashville the old wooden shanties on the northeast corner of Church and College streets are being torn down to give way to an elegant block of three stories.

At Nashville James Scruggs, of Bedford, was fined $200 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Davidson county jail for dealing in illicit corn whisky.

The Nashville *Banner* says of East Nashville: "We have no water-main, no engine; we are no more secure from total destruction by fire than when we were a territory."

A colored man in Nashville was arrested on Tuesday for having more wives than one. Odd that what in one part of the Union is habitually permitted in another should be a crime.

The coal dealers in Knoxville are in trouble on account of the absence of cold weather. Too much sunshine does not give black diamonds a chance to glitter and enrich the coal yards.

The Nashville *Banner* asks what a barrel of coal weighs in Tennessee—a good many Tennesseans would like to know that. Why reckon by weight what is sold by weight? Who ever saw a bushel measure used as a coal heap?

It is stated in Nashville that the Mormons have made that city the center of the operations they are carrying on in the South. In Georgia one of their emissaries has been whipped and another shot because they wanted to polygamize among the women.

Chattanooga *Times*: "Messrs. A. D. Thomas and George Holgate, of Ohio, are in the city, and went out yesterday prospecting for farming lands in our immediate vicinity. Mr. Thomas is a large sheep raiser, and Mr. Holgate wants one hundred acres for grazing land and for the culture of strawberries and small fruits. Rev. John Jasper, the famous Ameri-can African divine of Virginia, who maintains that the sun sets and rises, will be at Knoxville on the 25th..... A procession of men passed through Gay street, Knoxville, and were an hour and a half passing a given point. The given point was a saloon..... Messrs. John Hoglen and C. Ely, manufacturers of wood-pulp and hard-wood lumber, at Dayton, and Medway, Ohio, are in the city in quest of lumber. They purchased 50,000 feet of walnut lumber and have contracted for a great deal more, and think of buying or erecting a saw-mill. They are well pleased with our timber, and say that the Tennessee hickory is far superior to any they have bought, being more tough and durable than any they have worked."

ALABAMA.

The pinkeye is prevalent among the horses at Selma.

Birmingham is likely to have a large hotel and operahouse.

Selma is kept musical by indiscriminate firing of pistols at night.

Frederick Paulding, the young tragedian, is recovering from fever at Montgomery.

K. W. Sharpe is on trial at Montgomery for buying cotton in the seed contrary to law.

From Calera to Montgomery new buildings and improvements are going on at nearly every station as far south as Verbena.

Work has again begun on the Government building at Montgomery. Lucky Montgomery; in Memphis that sort of work stands still.

Under the heading "Strayed or Stolen," the Tuscumbia *Democrat* says: "Three sprightly young ladies of our city honored us with a call last Friday."

The Atlanta Exposition overshadowed the Montgomery State Fair, the people were apathetic, and on the closing day a pouring rain prevented the races coming off.

The Florence *News* says: "The Com. Court at its last session appointed Rev. M. Malone to close the contract for building the public fence and gates." That is making the clergy useful to society as well as ornamental to the girls.

A new railroad enterprise has been projected in Chilton county. It is to build a narrow-gauge road from Tate's old mill, on the South and North road, to a point on the Coosa river, which will penetrate the richest ore and mineral section east of Clanton.

Montgomery *Advertiser*: "The pecan grows well in this and other counties of this portions of the State; the trees grow to a large size, and they are very prolific..... The steady rise in the price of household supplies over those of last year is becoming serious to housekeepers. Prices of many articles have almost doubled..... At the last counties sales gold dollars were offered."

Birmingham has found another wonder. Surely she will be the great city of the South. Just within her town has been discovered a well of hot water, some persons were digging a well and had gotten not more than four feet when a stream of hot water was struck which flowed so rapidly that work was stopped. A steam pump has been attached and water has been pumped out at the rate of 30 gallons per hour.

Florence *Times*: "Mr. Saunders, a new cotton buyer here, keeps the prices nearly up to those of Memphis. Such buyers are a great blessing to this market..... If the fall crop of the county is as good as that about town, there will be an enormous yield this season..... Several cases of malarial fever, with typhoid symptoms, are reported in town and in the surrounding country..... T. J. Wright, the natural doctor, was tried at Center Star last Wednesday for practising medicine without license. Not guilty..... General Wright, chief engineer of the United States army, and Colonel King, engineer in charge of Muscle Shoals improvements, visited the works last Thursday."

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is rumored that an effort is making to induce General R. M. Curtis, of New York, to accept the Internal Government supervisorship, by collecting political assessments from them.

According to Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, Democrats and Republicans alike are now willing to poll a nation with a capital N. "Congressmen," he says, "the National supremacy is the desire of every voter today."

The Randolph plan is, in case Mahone goes into the Cabinet, to give John S. Wise the short term; Lewis, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, the long term, and Richard Scott, Marshal for Western Virginia, just vacated by Lewis.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that Mr. Schoonmaker, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, of New York, being asked the other morning how he thought the election had gone, wittily replied, "Oh, I'm no judge."

The tidings from Washington are ominous of little harking of olive branch. The Government. The President is said to view their intrusion unfavorably, and will apply the remedy presently. They must go. Probably the trouble is that they lack influence with the boys, and don't cut up enough.

Idle stories afloat to the effect that MacVeagh, soon after Mr. Garfield was shot, set to work to implicate leading Stalwarts, and alleged the Star route swindlers in the perpetration of that crime, that he also spent a large amount of money in attempting to build up fabric of conspiracy. This is true to a certain extent, and there are others besides MacVeagh engaged in it.

A correspondent writes that for the first time in eight years there will on January 1st, be a mistress of the Virginia Executive Mansion. Governor Cameron was a widower, so was Governor Holliday. Governor Wise married man. Virginia elects her Governor for four years, pays him $5000 a year and gives him the use of one elegantly furnished mansion on the grounds adjoining the Capitol square.

We have read in late numbers of a New York paper—probably the *World*, but it may have been the *Tribune*, or possibly *Harper's Weekly*—that following Senators Conkling, Cragin, Jake Patterson, Barney Biglin, Johny O'Brien, Bob McGrath, Steve French, Bangust, George Bliss and the rest of the boys who often had opportunity to attach themselves to "Chet Arthur" in private can may now find it difficult to realize that "Chet is no longer willing to chuck dice" with them for the beer."

The Philadelphia *North American* clearly perceives the danger of the hour. It says: "As soon as Mahone can bring over enough white men to give the black men the strength of self-confidence, there will be an alliance of ignorance and lack of principle all along the line. Poor white and poor black will be arrayed against every measure for political or social reform—against the payment of State debts, against the restraint on free whisky, against almost everything that promises a better future to that section. Whatever the faults of the Southern Democratic party, it resembles the Republican party of the North in that it contains the elements which are of the best promise for the future of the country. As Americans we have reason to deplore the policy which threatens to alienate numbers from the guidance of intelligence and moral principle."

PERSONAL TO WOMEN.

Sorrow is seldom measured by its sighs.—*Toledo American.*

A fat take—taking a 300-pound woman on a tour trip.—*Frankfort Herald.*

Queen Victoria's children stand in great awe of their regal mamma. No wonder; she is so much great awe than they.—*Transcript.*

Mrs. Delva A. Lockwood, the lawyer, president of an elegant house at New Orleans, is a lineal descendant of Pocahontas.

A lady named Bridget McGuire attempted to light a stove. The result was cream, so she used kerosene—Pimental Sunday.

Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, still clings to the literary career. She has just published another volume—a collection of novels in verse, which she calls "Pilgrim Ferrets."

The Judge says: "Miss Emma Abbott now sings *Thy Will be Done* as an 'introduced' encore in *Olivette*. This reconciles the religious element to the startling exhibition of Jersey cattle in trunks."

He who courts and goes away
May live to court another day;
But he who weds the courts girls still,
May get in court against his will.—*Christian Union.*

Rev. Walter Ching Young and Miss Ah Tim were married at San Francisco by Bishop Kipon Friday two weeks ago. Mr. Young is an episcopal minister, educated in the Eastern States, and his bride is a cultivated young lady of Hong Kong. The wedding was the first fashionable Chinese affair of its kind in this country.

Patti is described as not tall, is graceful in movement, but no longer slim. Her eyes are half blue and brown, her mouth large, the lips red and full, the teeth white and irregular, the chin forward and prominent. Altogether, no one could say she was handsome. Her manner was easy and her years apparent in the gray threads that cut through the brown locks drawn over her shapely head.

Miss Permilla Erickson, aged sixty-three, committed suicide on the 14th instant by hanging herself to a bedpost at her residence in New Albany, Ind. She was the owner of a small cottage and tract of land, and had some money in the bank, but she had a great fear of becoming a pauper and dependent on the county for support. She left a few lines written on a slate, stating the cause for the act.

Mlle. Grevy received very elegant presents upon the occasion of her marriage. The Queen Mother of Spain sent a set of coral with a good deal of gold and silver with it. The Queen of the Belgians sent some lovely Ghent lace; and the Baroness Gustave Rothschild sent a dagger of Damascus work with a jewel-encrusted handle, the pretty weapon being fashioned for a paper-cutter or an ornament for the hair.

So far as attendance is concerned, the Patti concerts in New York are a flat failure. At none of them has the moderately-sized hall been more than half filled. It is admitted by the press that the *prima donna* is in glorious voice, and that nothing near so artistic has ever been seen on the stage. Still, the people will not turn out, and an inquiry into the cause is now going on. The price of seats is one of the causes. Ten dollars may not be too high to hear Patti in opera, but it is thought extravagant for Patti in concert. Then there are her unsavory relations with the tenor Nicolini, and the fact that her support is not first-class.

QUIET AND FIRM,

With no Material Change in Values From Last Week, is the Status of the General Market,

As Indicated by the Reports From the Great Business Centers Given Below—The Outlook Encouraging.

LOUISVILLE.

Iron firm and advanced—Cotton firm, with light offerings—Grain opened dull, closing firm—Provisions more active—Hogs higher.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—In the iron market hot blast irons have experienced another advance, and are ruling at from $1 to $2 per ton higher than ten days ago. Cotton has been firm, with light offerings. The grain market opened this week dull, but is closing firmer. It has been dull, with no new features and change in quotations. Provisions—Packing operations more active, the cooler weather having increased the receipts. The market for hogs has been very high, compared with other points. The demand for produce has been light. The flour market has been quiet, with a fair trade. Stocks are good, and the demand fair.

PITTSBURG.

Trade generally unchanged—Pig iron still and unchanged—Manufactured in active demand—Coal steady and unchanged.

PITTSBURG, November 18.—The situation in trade has not greatly changed for some weeks. As is usual at this season the movement is slow, the fall business being over and winter trade not yet opened up. As a rule, however, merchants and manufacturers report more activity than at same time for many years. The pig iron market is very stiff. The demand has greatly increased the past week, but prices remain unchanged. Manufactured iron is in active demand, without any quotable change. Coal is steady and unchanged. The prospects are very bright for shipment by river of about 12,000,000 bushels to lower ports by Monday.

BOSTON.

Cotton higher—Dry goods strong—Woolen goods inactive—Leather easy—Hides firm—Iron in active demand—Provisions in good demand.

BOSTON, November 18.—The *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will say: "Not quite so buoyant a feeling in commercial circles as a month ago, and manufacturers and merchants are inclined to operate more cautiously and scan credit closer. The values of staple merchandise are well sustained, and some articles have advanced the past week. Cotton has gone up about ⅛, and uplands closed at 12c. The cotton mills are making large deliveries on old orders, and many domestic dry goods are in so strong a position that orders are only being taken at prices to be made when goods are delivered. Woolen goods are inactive, mills generally busy, and deliveries on previous orders are large. The prices of upper leather are very close to cost, and some recent features rendered tender the outlook uncertain. Deliveries of fall goods on old orders continue to decrease and shipments from Boston have been but 32,113 cases this week, against 36,322 cases last week. Hides are very firm. All kinds of manufactured iron continue in good demand at firm and profitable prices. American pig iron is steadier, but foreign pig is easier. Tin is active, at an advance of ⅛ per pound. There is a good demand for provisions at firm prices. Breadstuffs are quiet and easy. Groceries are quiet, and granulated sugar closed at 9⅛c. The tightening of the money market exercised something of a restrictive influence upon trade, irrespective of other influences.

CINCINNATI.

Money very active—Exchanges easier—Pork active—Groceries active and firm—Tobacco fairly active—Grain fairly active and firmer—Whisky firm.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—The week has been one of good weather for all kinds of outdoor work, and was notable for the resumption of navigation on the Ohio river from Pittsburg down, which affords relief to a large territory and gives increased activity to trade. To-day there was a heavy rainfall, which indicates almost to a certainty a coal rise at Pittsburg, which is a matter of great importance here and at cities below. In banks the week has been one of phenomenal activity, and the limit of discounting has almost been reached by some. Rates were firmer at 6@7 per cent; nearly all new loans were made at the latter figure. Exchange has become easier, and is at par. The greatest increased activity in any one branch is in pork-packing, which, with the better weather, has about quadrupled: prices remain high, ranging from $5 to $6 40. Dry goods indicate a steady demand at firm prices, and the volume of business is quite satisfactory; orders have been received from a wide extent of territory. Groceries have had a more than usually active trade, owing to the opening of new channels by the resumption of river navigation and the unusually favorable weather. Prices remain firm. The demand for pig iron has fallen off in the past week, and offerings are light but prices well sustained. There is a good demand for manufactured iron, and the mills are all in active operation. The leaf tobacco market has been fairly active, with prices well sustained. The new tobacco offered is of a better quality than usual this time last year, and gives promise of an excellent quality for this year. The grain market has been fairly active, and closes firmer, with the prices of corn, wheat and oats higher. Rye and barley are inactive. Provisions have little activity, owing to the continued warm weather. Bacon is scarce, but firm at higher prices. Green meats are inactive, owing to the unfavorable weather. Whisky has rallied, and closed firm, under the influence of a combination made this week to reduce its production.

CHICAGO.

Money steady and firm—Exchange steady—Wheat weaker—Corn firm—Provisions strong—Oats slightly firmer—Whisky steady.

CHICAGO, November 18.—Money remains steady and firm at 6@7 per cent., and funds are pretty well taken up. Currency moves toward the interior only moderately. Eastern exchange is steady at par. Clearings for the week, estimating Saturday, $717,000,000, a good showing for a dull week on 'change. The general mercantile trade has been fairly active, but chiefly of the mail order kind. There are no features to note in this line. The markets on the Board of Trade have shown a good speculative activity, but no excitement in any branch. Reports from the chief winter wheat sections indicate a very fine condition of the crop. This fact has caused a considerable decline and a feeling of weakness which the dark days and rainy weather of the week could not wholly counterbalance. Wheat opened very strong and advanced for a while on Monday, but there was a drop of nearly 4 cents on Tuesday, and the decline continued throughout the week, reaching the lowest point to-day, but reacting sharply toward the close. Corn was exceptionally firm, because of the knowledge of the shortness of the crop. It declined, however, in the middle of the week, and was not particularly strong to-day. Oats were less demoralized than the others, but suffered a small drop. Provisions opened strong and higher and declined considerably, but reacted pretty near the highest price again to-day for pork and medium prices for lard. Whisky remained steady at $1 14. Sales the of January option for the week were: Wheat, $1 28⅛@1 28⅞; corn, 60⅝@62½; oats, 37@37¼; pork, $17@17 67½; lard, 11⅛@11⅝. Receipts for the five days of the week of grain aggregated 1,375,000 bushels, which is about one-half those of a year ago. Shipments were 1,614,000, or less than one-half those of a year ago. The shipments continue to exceed slightly the receipts. The millers throughout the Northwest find a difficulty in figuring out a profit in flour at present. The cost of wheat and labor and transportation threaten to make it uncomfortable for the Chicago grain speculators, who stop their business by pushing the price above what they esteem the market values.

NEW YORK.

Wheat and Corn quiet—Pork and Lard dull—Leather firm—Boots and Shoes quiet—Dry Goods quiet—Sugar quiet—Coffee easy.

NEW YORK, November 18.—There is not much change to note in business affairs this week. Wheat and corn are quiet and unsettled, with slight fluctuations. Pork, lard and petroleum dull. Cotton firm, without decided change. The wool trade is in a healthy condition. There has been a fair business in American pig-iron and prices firm. In leather there has been a fair business and prices generally firm. The boot and shoe market is unchanged. In dry goods there is not much change to note; most of the business doing is in filling orders already on books. Jobbers report but little activity except among notion and fancy goods houses, who are receiving large orders from the retail trade in anticipation of the holiday demand. There are rumored difficulties in the retail trade, in one or two cases unsatisfactory. The year's business in drugs and chemicals resulted in the failure of two prominent houses the past week, and though no more trouble is anticipated immediately, there can be no doubt but that the means of some firms are impaired. In the produce, the situation has changed but little. Butter held its own, but cheese is lower by half a cent and dull at a decline. There is depression in the coffee trade, owing to light purchases, as operators do not seem to carry stocks over the 1st of January; importations large. Raw sugar—quiet demand and