# MEMPHIS APPEAL

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### A RELUCTANT CONFESSION.

Justice is often tardy, but sooner or later it triumphs. Pending an important election the South is abused and vilified; our people are accused of bulldozing and kukluxing—of every outrage in the catalogue of crime. They are represented as thriftless vagabonds, caring more for politics than their material interests. But so soon as the elections are over praise and flattery are substituted for these slanders. The New York *Times* recently furnished an illustration of the tone of the Republican press before and after an important election. In an article headed "A Phase of Southern Progress" the *Times* does the South tardy justice by speaking of our section and people in a tone entirely at variance with its utterances when the exigency requires that the Northern heart should be fired with sectional hatred. The *Times* says:

> Nothing is more marked in the Southern journals than the comparative indifference with which they discuss current politics and the attention which they give to questions of a business character. Not that they have abandoned politics, or that their examination of commercial problems is more uniformly marked by knowledge and skill than that of Northern papers; but the proportion of politics is notably smaller than it was a few years ago, even in times of quiet, and the treatment of material interests is not only more full, but is also more careful, thorough and practical. There is in the former less of bitterness and cant, and in the latter less of mere vague generalization. It is obvious that the temper and tastes of Southern newspaper readers are changing, and that newspaper writers are recognizing the change.

These comments are truthful and just to the Southern press and people. It is true that both the press and people of the South have been profoundly interested in politics for the past sixteen years. But they were engaged in a life or death struggle, and the zeal, labor and time bestowed upon politics were inspired by the same motives which induce the mariners to labor in putting out the fires of their burning ship. After the war, if there had been no Radicals in the South, no reconstruction, no military, no persecutions, and no carpet-baggers to rob the taxpayers of their hard earnings, there would have been no Democratic party, for the Southern people were impoverished, demoralized, implored sympathy, and were ready to give their hearts to anybody or party that proposed to protect them, or even befriended them with words of kindness. It was this feeling that caused the Southern people to rally to the support of Greeley, their life-long enemy. So soon as he showed that magnanimity toward the vanquished worthy of the conqueror, he received the sympathy and support of the Southern people. The same affection would have been bestowed upon Grant if, during his first administration, he had given them home-rule and that peace and prosperity which has followed the triumph of the Democratic party. The Southern people are politicians only so far as they are made so by the natural law of self-protection. They know what Republican rule means in the South; they know that there has been tranquility and prosperity by a change, and they are Democrats because it is to their interest to be Democrats. The Southern people would gladly abjure sectional issues. This they have long since done. But they will vote with the Democrats so long as there is a Republican party to revile them and foment discord between the whites and blacks, whose interests are identical, and should therefore live in peace and concord together. It will be seen from the above extract that the *Times* has discovered that the South is now earnestly bent on developing her material resources, and that our success has been remarkable. This determination was formed immediately after the war, but little progress, however, was made until the extravagance and corruption of Radical rule was supplanted by the honesty and economy of Democratic rule. The prosperity of the South would have commenced fifteen years ago if the Southern States had not been robbed, plundered and ruled by enemies. The prosperity of the South since the people secured home-rule has been marvelous, and it will be still more surprising at the end of the present decade. Everything pertaining to the South has been so long and so grossly misrepresented for vile party purposes that the Northern mind was not prepared to believe that the South had been keeping pace with the other sections in material progress. It was the generally accepted idea that the figures of the census would give the North a largely increased proportion of congressional representation. But when the truth became known it was found the South gained rather than lost representation. This was so much of a surprise that the Republicans denied the reliability of the figures, and it was not until the census of South Carolina was taken a third time that the Republicans were satisfied that they were honest. Deluded by the slanders of the Republican press, the ignorance prevailing in the North in regard to the true condition of the South was sublime in its stupidity. In future elections the Northern people will not be deluded by the abuse and misrepresentations of the Southern people. It is now demonstrated by incontrovertible facts that they are earnestly endeavoring to work out the problem left for them to solve by the result of the war. Never did a people make such rapid strides in greatness and prosperity as the Southern people have made since they freed themselves from Republican rule. Their entire system of labor was destroyed, and an entire social revolution followed the track of the reconstruction policy. Families once opulent were reduced to beggary, and soft, delicate hands were compelled to learn how to work for the maintenance of the dependent. Necessity has quickened the faculties of all, made them prudent, economical, industrious and energetic. Such a marvelous change has come over the South that the time is not far distant when it will rival the North in many industries and surpass it in others. Capital is flowing into the South, manufactures are everywhere being established, railroads are being built at a wonderfully rapid rate, and the people are looking solely after their material prosperity.

### THE NEW TEMPERANCE POLICY.

The liquor question is exciting more attention at the present time than it ever did before. There is less noise, and there is an absence of the brass band, banner, and procession and hurrah business, but more minds are considering the liquor problem, and more wills are determined that the abuse of liquor shall cease, than at any former time. The saloon people are indignant that their business should be interfered with, but they have not themselves endeavored to abridge the evils that have led to the existing state of feeling with respect to their traffic. They have associated to resist the temperance agitation, but have taken no associative steps toward checking the disorders that led to that agitation. The liquor traffic has furnished its opponents with all the arguments they use; its enemies have fired the guns, but itself has shotted them. The Police Court, the jail, the penitentiary, the hospital, the abused wife, the neglected child, the murderer's knife, fallen youth, and the blasted prospects of maturer years, are all producing their effect upon public sentiment, and that sentiment is bent upon blotting out an evil that has become too formidable to be longer borne with. While agreeing with the aims of the temperance people, however, the sentiment of the day differs from them in policy. It sees that the temperance crusaders have usually satisfied themselves with obtaining paper bullets against the sale of liquor, in the shape of legislative enactments. The more serious business is to enforce the laws when enacted, to ferret out the offenders, to expose those who sell liquor contrary to law, and to bring those offenders to the bar of justice. In this part of the work the temperance agitators have failed, and liquor is sold, not only in defiance of public sentiment, but in the face of law itself. Absolute prohibition having failed to so large an extent, sentiment is now settling down toward trying the effects of regulation—toward attempting to reduce to the smallest possible amount an evil that cannot be interdicted altogether. This is to be sought by restricting the issue of licenses to only a few places in a city ward or country district; those places to be in a spot well exposed to the public view. The licenses to be issued at fixed intervals, and sold by auction, so that the liquor sellers themselves shall fix the price of them; the houses to be subject to strict regulations as the quality of the articles they sell, the hours when they can keep open, and as to the good order that is to prevail, and as to the exclusion of minors and intoxicated persons; the owners of the licenses to be afforded every facility the law and the police can supply to detect, convict, and punish all persons selling or giving away liquors without license. Such a law is less harsh than those that have been tried, as it does not forbid the sale of liquor; it is more harsh as it provides for the carrying out its own provisions, by making it powerfully to the interest of the licensed sellers to prevent any breach of the law by unlicensed selling. Such are the provisions that are coming into favor among people who wish to diminish the horrible evils that now arise from indiscriminate liquor selling; when it comes into practice it will be seen whether it prove more effective than the prohibitive system. In Sweden and Norway, where this plan has been in operation some years, it gives decided satisfaction, and has had a strongly repressive influence, restraining excess in drinking, and has greatly decreased the class of offenses to which liquor drinking most commonly conduces.

### PROGRESS OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS IN FRANCE.

It is gratifying to learn that, spite of conquest in Tunis and dispute in Egypt, France is making steady and intelligent forward steps on the way toward establishing and perpetuating a genuine republican government. France has been a monarchical country for centuries, and the manner of conducting public affairs is permeated with monarchical arbitrariness, and its native spirit and foundation are imbedded and saturated with the influences of the past. To remove, and change, and renovate becomes a necessary work now freedom rules the country; and now the people, instead of being the subjects of the government, are the source and constitutors of the government. To change not only the form but the very essence and spirit of past institutions, is no easy or simple task, and in the previous ephemeral republics France has seen, there has been neither the necessary time nor quiet to allow of the important work of basing the institutions, laws, practices and principles of the government upon republican foundations. Consequently those republics were never consolidated so as to become controlling and regulative powers. The name and the surface was republican, the basis and the substance were the old monarchical principles. It is upon the necessary, but often delicate changes that have to be made, that some of the most profound thinkers and of the most skillful legists in France are now industriously laboring. So numerous are the subjects requiring their attention that the changes proposed, during one session of the lower House, when published in close print by a Paris paper three weeks ago, filled four of its columns. The concordat with the Pope, relations of the State with the church, the manner of taking the oath, the project of selling the crown jewels and devoting the money to education, changes in the judiciary and in legal proceedings, are among the subjects under consideration. The method of criminal proceeding in France is especially bad and unjust to the accused, who is treated as guilty until he is proved innocent, and who is questioned and examined by the magistrate with inquisitorial scrutiny, and without being allowed counsel. These relics of feudal times and Bourbon tyranny are to be done away with, and the very tenure of the magistrate's authority is to be changed. The whole criminal code is to be examined into, an herculean work. The whole scope of the various reforms is to give to every French citizen a degree of personal liberty, such as he has never before possessed, but such as, when secured, will be the strongest of all bulwarks in defense of the republic and its mightiest support, because it secures the personal interests of the citizens in its conservation.

### "SMART" MEN AND THEIR "CORNERS."

To any country, especially a commercial one, monopoly is an unmitigated curse. All our system of "protection" is not protection at all, it is simply a system for the support of monopoly. It says to men engaged in certain businesses—you shall be relieved from a great part of the competition that reduces your profits. Such a monopoly is not a natural product arising from the laws of trade, it is an artificial thing constituted by legal enactment in violation of the laws of trade. Monopoly thus being constituted and sustained by law, our people from the force of habit seek to extend monopolies. What are called "corners" are simply monopolies. Certain parties get a certain commodity into their hands and so exclude competitors, then they sell at their own price. The results of this species of gambling are, like those of all monopolizing operations, calamitous. We see a strong instance of this in the monopolizing of wheat by the "corners" of Chicago and Milwaukee. The English were beginning to buy wheat of us largely. As their consumption is large such a customer was worth treating so that his transactions in our market could be made continuous from year to year. Did we try to retain him and to win his feelings in favor of buying his wheat of us rather than of others? Quite the contrary. We treated him as if he were an enemy whom we were desirous of preventing from taking the wheat we grow over to his own country. We got up "corners" against him. If any lady finds that the dry goods store where she makes her purchases is using every resort of their skill, and every trick of their ingenuity, to raise prices up against them, will they continue to frequent that store? So the English, seeing the schemes by which they were to be made to pay more for their wheat than the open market price, set about finding another place to take their custom to. The East Indies can produce vast amounts of wheat, and as the natives live largely upon rice and vegetables, they can export by far the principal portion of what they grow. The quality has not been what the English like, but, goaded by the "corner" trick, they are sending improved seed and introducing the best modes of cultivation. India, in consequence, is sending more wheat to England than Russia, or than our own Pacific States, and nearly two-thirds as much as our Atlantic States. It has become our most formidable competitor, and can increase its production indefinitely. It is our monopolists and our "corners" that have cast this piece of good fortune into the hands of the East Indians. What adds to the mortifying character of our senseless proceeding is that the cornerers hugged themselves with the idea that they were particularly "smart;" that they were cunningly and victoriously bleeding John Bull. The English saw into the scheme, of course, and have pricked the gas-bag of the "smart" cornerers by destroying their monopoly and raising up a tremendous rival to our wheat trade. So other monopolies, and the sales of "futures," which is another form of monopoly, and so "protection" will serve us in the end; it is only a question of time.


For all pulmonary, urinary and digestive diseases, and affections of the heart and brain, use Brown's Iron Bitters. It strengthens every part, and cures by its soothing and refreshing effect.


## THE STATE CANVASS.

### Several Additional Counties Heard from and All are for Harmony and for a 50-4 Settlement.

### No Man Yet Centered on for Governor—Atkins, Bate, Sneed, Marks and Dibrell Mentioned.

So far we find the Democracy of all the counties of the State earnest for harmony, and nearly all opposed to the sixty three-four-five-six settlement of the State debt, and generally in favor of fifty-and-four, a few fifty-and-three, with instructions to have any settlement over that submitted to the people. But there are not wanting some men who are unwilling that harmony shall prevail. They fear the result to themselves and are in a double-dealing way secretly advising the people against the very policy they are compelled by pressure of public opinion to advocate in public. The Tipton *Record* says:

> We warn the people of this county and all other counties that there is a certain class of politicians whose avocation being entirely gone when the Democracy is again united, are sowing the seeds of dissention wherever and whenever they can. Their very political existence depends upon fomenting strife, and there is nothing they so much fear as the unification of the party. They are so much the more to be feared because they do not work openly, but they express themselves as favoring harmony, while counseling a course of action that they know full well can only result in disunion. Watch them closely, and do not be led astray.

The Benton County Convention reported twenty-four delegates, two from each district, nearly all of whom are State-credit Democrats and in favor of indorsing the sixty three-four-five-six settlement. Chairman Greer and Secretary J. E. Jones were added to the list of delegates. Resolutions were passed unanimously favoring harmony in the convention, and while the delegates are instructed, it is understood that the delegation is solid for Atkins for governor.

Stewart county refused to instruct its delegates, is opposed to the sixty-cent settlement and favors party harmony.

Moore county opposes the sixty-and-six, recommends fifty-and-three, is pledged to abide the decision of the Nashville Convention and urges the nomination of A. S. Marks.

The Democrats of Williamson are opposed to the Republican settlement at sixty three-four-five-six, favors fifty-and-four, and in the State Convention will through their delegates urge harmony for the sake of victory.

Maury county is opposed to the sixty-cent settlement and is earnestly for harmony.

Lawrence is for harmony, wants the State ruled by Democrats instead of being ruined by Republicans, is therefore opposed to the sixty three-four-five-six settlement.

Franklin county is opposed to the sixty-cent settlement, and declares the unity and perpetuation of our party with the principles on which it is founded is of superior importance to any local question, and can only be attained and promoted by harmony in the party ranks. The delegates are instructed to vote for Marks.

Hardin is opposed to the sixty-cent settlement and is in favor of fifty-and-three, favors submission to the people and instructs for Marks.

Green is emphatically for harmony, denounces the sixty-cent settlement, demands its repeal, and declares that the said "railroad debt," as it is called, should be left where it now is—before the courts—until the final adjudication and settlement of the pending litigation, and that it will be time enough to provide for its settlement when the liability of the State therefor shall have been fully adjudicated. The delegates are instructed.

White county is in favor of a fair settlement of the debt, urges harmony, and sends its delegates uninstructed. It will support the action of the majority, whether it is sixty three-four-five-six or fifty-and-four.

Hickman county requested its delegates to vote for fifty-and-three or fifty-and-four, but did not instruct.

Smith county denounces the sixty-cent settlement as procured by fraud, and reaffirms so much of the resolutions of the Democratic party of Smith county, passed in convention in 1880, as follows, to-wit: "We favor the adjustments upon the best terms that can be secured of what is known as the State debt proper, including the Capitol, Hermitage and Agricultural bonds, for which the State is primarily and exclusively liable. That, after the bondholders have fully exhausted their remedies against the railroads, for whose benefit the bonds were issued, by a sale of the roads for their full value, if any bonds remain unpaid for the payment of which the State is legally bound, we are in favor of a settlement of them upon terms equitable to the State and just to the bondholder." The convention was also in favor of harmony, but instructed its delegates as above.

Putnam county denounced the sixty three-four-five-six settlement as a Republican trick to divide the Democratic party, favored harmony and the submission to the people of any settlement. The delegates were instructed.

Sumner county sends her delegates to the State Convention uninstructed, to act for the best interests of the people of Tennessee. Conservative men from each faction were appointed as delegates to the convention. The sixty-cent settlement was earnestly condemned.

Humphrey's favors a fifty-and-four settlement of the State debt and urges harmony.

Dickson county is for harmony, is opposed to the sixty three-four-five-six settlement, and sends delegates uninstructed.

Obion county instructed her delegates to Nashville to use their best efforts to secure harmonious action at the State Convention, and furthermore pledging the Democracy of Obion county to a faithful and earnest support of the nominee of the platform.

Gibson county adopted resolutions declaring opposition to the sixty and six settlement, and denouncing it as a Republican scheme to divide the Democracy, expressing opposition to repudiation, declaring for harmony and unity of the Democracy by all reasonable concessions, and favoring a settlement of the debt at from thirty-three-and-three, to fifty-and-three, but in no event to go beyond fifty-and-three. Resolutions were adopted expressing a preference as first choice for governor, the Hon. A. S. Marks, and as second choice, the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins.

The Jackson county Democrats adopted resolutions favoring harmony in the convention of the 20th, and the nomination of any good Democrat, without regard to the particular wing he may have belonged to heretofore; also, disapproving the recent settlement.

### The Congressional Contests in all the States.

The local contests in the several States will have special interest in all parts of the country, because twenty-six United States senators are to be elected, and there is a chance for the Democratic party to recover its lost majority in the House of Representatives. The New Orleans *Picayune* has presented some figures under this head that will prove of interest. The next Congress will contain 325 Representatives. Oregon has elected a Republican. A majority of the House will be 163. The reapportionment of the several States whose districts have been readjusted has been effected with greater care than was ever before known in this country. In most cases there is not a particle of doubt that the delegation will stand exactly as the majority of the Legislature calculated in laying out the State. For all practical consideration, therefore, the following States may be set out of the question. The possibility that Alabama and Texas may elect a Greenbacker apiece is so small that we do not count it. In the Third district of Louisiana the nomination of Acklen threatens Democratic defeat. Any errors which may be found in the following list are likely to offset each other, so that the general result will not be affected:

| States. | Next Congress. Dems. | Next Congress. Reps. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 8 | — |
| Arkansas | 5 | — |
| Delaware | 1 | — |
| Florida | 2 | — |
| Georgia | 10 | — |
| Iowa | — | 11 |
| Kansas | — | 7 |
| Kentucky | 10 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 5 | 1 |
| Maryland | 5 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 11 |
| Michigan | — | 11 |
| Minnesota | — | 5 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 1 |
| Missouri | 13 | 1 |
| Nebraska | — | 2 |
| North Carolina | 8 | 1 |
| Oregon | — | 1 |
| Rhode Island | — | 2 |
| South Carolina | 7 | — |
| Tennessee | 7 | 3 |
| Texas | 11 | — |
| Vermont | — | 2 |
| West Virginia | 4 | — |
| Total in twenty-four States | 103 | 62 |

In order, therefore, to obtain a majority in the next Congress, the Democrats must elect sixty members from the remaining fourteen States. The fair probabilities at present, which show where work is needed, are as follows:

| States. | Next Congress. Dems. | Next Congress. Reps. |
|---|---|---|
| California | 4 | 2 |
| Colorado | — | 1 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 2 |
| Illinois | 6 | 14 |
| Indiana | 5 | 8 |
| Maine | — | 4 |
| Nevada | 1 | — |
| New Hampshire | — | 3 |
| New Jersey | 7 | 4 |
| New York | 12 | 21 |
| Ohio | 6 | 15 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 18 |
| Virginia | 8 | 2 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 7 |
| Total in fourteen States | 59 | 101 |

It is not quite certain that we can elect four in California, or ten in Pennsylvania, or eight in Virginia. But the tables show where party contest lies. The Democrats must fight for three in Wisconsin, for eight in Illinois, for eight in Indiana, for eight in Ohio, for fifteen in New York, and for twelve in Pennsylvania. That will give it a working majority of about twenty in the House. The strongest efforts must be made in the heavy central belt between the Hudson and the Mississippi, and there are only about thirty congressional districts in that section where it is much use to make the struggle. Into those doubtful districts every speaker who can be spared from secure States should be sent.

### MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Commercial* is dissatisfied with the recent municipal election in that city, and charges fraud in rather strong language.

A great many men go in for "Money," but, in our judgment, a large majority of the voters of Chickasaw will favor a clean "White" business in this canvass.—*Chickasaw Messenger.*

The Republican State Executive Committee met in Jackson last Monday, and took steps toward the organization of district executive committees for the coming congressional elections.

Chickasaw *Messenger*: "The *Messenger* does not oppose Mr. Money for a renomination to a fifth term in Congress because he is or is not a farmer, but because we think he has had enough of the "chicken pie."

An Independent reminds us of a man who denies the existence of a God, and claims that there is no devil. He is independent of everything, and, thank goodness, nothing is dependent on him. He is a small seed potato, which won't sprout; with no principle, no party, no politics, a drifting wanderer on the face of the earth.—*Wesson Herald.*

The doctrine "once in office always in office" is more threatening to the supremacy of the Democratic party in Mississippi than a thousand Conkerings. Independentism, bad as it may be, is no worse than ring rule. A new deal all around will effectually stiffe the one and burst the other, and the results in both instances will be beneficial to the commonwealth.—*Chickasaw Messenger.*

We seldom hear the congressional districts in this State called by their numbers, but it is "Muldrow's district," "Manning's district," etc., just as if these gentlemen had a fee simple title to them. When a congressman and his friends come to regard the district he represents as his personal property an application of the wholesome doctrine of rotation in office is what he needs.—*Tupelo Journal.*

A number of State papers have called attention to Senator Lamar's absence from his seat in the Senate in a way that is calculated to create the impression that he is neglecting his duty. In this they do great injustice. Mr. Lamar returned from Washington on account of Mrs. Lamar's health, which has remained so poor as to claim constant attention.—*Oxford Falcon.*

Mr. Manning has been in Congress three terms and is now asking for the fourth, and he and his friends will be called upon to show the people in facts and figures what claims he has for re-election, and what good reasons there are why the doctrine of rotation should not apply in his case. If this is done the people will not be backward in giving support, but, *unless it is done*, Mr. Manning nor his friends should complain if support is withdrawn.—*Oxford Falcon.*

Concerning Chalmers, the Calhoun *Reporter* says: "We do not indorse the course of Chalmers, but we are not prepared to say that it will not hurt the party, and that he was of no benefit to us, and that he will be easy to beat, and to call him "Bunny" and the "Little Bantum" and all that. General Chalmers has been a great help to us; he carried the Shoestring district when no one else could, and we believed he was as good as the common run of men when he was a Democrat, and now because he sees proper to differ with us, we shall not say he is corrupt, and that he is unworthy of respect. He has some cause for complaint, although we think he has acted hastily. We do not think, as some of our exchanges, that Manning or Lowry or whoever runs against Chalmers will have a walk-over."

## THE LAST STRAW.

### The Overflow on the Arkansas Side of the River—Suggestions for a Levee Convention at Helena.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

WESTOVER, ARK., June 7.—Some time since I wrote you that we farmers in this bend of the river would "pick our flints" and try it again when the water fell. This last rise is "the straw" that is likely to break the back-bone. This bend, from Helena to Old Town Bridge down to Old Town Landing, a distance of twenty miles in length and from six to ten miles in width, contains some of the finest plantations and the finest bodies of land on the Mississippi river, producing annually from 8000 to 10,000 bales of cotton. The break in the levee just below Helena lets the water in at the head, so to speak, which fills up to a level, or even higher than the level of the river. In consequence of the outlets being less than the inflow with the present stage of water, nine-tenths of the "bend" is under water, and the plantations are being abandoned or given up. To plant a crop late in the season with the levees down would be as hazardous as dealing in futures or lotteries. Only those who have other resources for a living can stand it, as everything we have done for the past six months has been lost. The poor laborer who has clung to his home here with an utmost hope from time to time, has given up, and can daily be seen with his little all in a dugout or skiff crossing the river to Mississippi, the more fortunate side, in search of employment to keep himself and family from starving. The question now is, what are we going to do? The planter or landowner has advanced to his laborers or hands on the place supplies, in expectation of the river falling in time to make a crop, until he is in debt and is unable to rebuild or put up the breaks in the levees. The State cannot do it, or won't; it has not paid for work already done, as some of the property-holders here can attest. While a portion of the people of Mississippi is soon to meet at Greenville to adopt measures to remedy the existing evils, I see no movement on the Arkansas side. Why not have a similar meeting soon at Helena, and send a strong delegation and lay our troubles before Congress before that body adjourns, and implore aid? Judge Mangum's letter to Governor Churchill was directly to the point. We have the labor and it can be utilized in rebuilding our levees.

CORRESPONDENT.

MR. ALEXANDER GRUNNELL, of Albany, N. Y., says: "I had been for years troubled with great weakness of my digestive organs, which seemed to be always out of fix. Most usually I suffered from constipation, and at other times a severe running-off at the bowels would set in. No remedy I ever tried would regulate the function until I tried Brown's Iron Bitters. It really benefited me from the first day I used it. My bowels are now perfectly regular, and, as a strengthener of the digestive organs, I think Brown's Iron Bitters worth its weight in diamonds."

### A Troublesome Colliery.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 9.—The mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is on fire. One hundred men are engaged fighting the flames. At the time the fire was discovered a large number of miners were in the shaft, and they were compelled to travel through the abandoned workings in order to effect their escape. This is the third time the mine has been on fire, and it is known as an extremely troublesome colliery.

## A REGULAR BATTLE

### Between American Railroad Hands and Mexicans—Three Men Killed and a Number Wounded.

### The Star-Route Trials—Bank Robbers Captured—Killed with a Beer Mallet—Hangings.

NATCHEZ, June 9.—Wood and Fletcher, sentenced to be hanged to-day, were granted a rehearing.

### The Brookfield Bank-Robbers Captured.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—A *Post-Dispatch* special just received says that the Brookfield bank-robbers were captured this morning.

### Given Up the Fight.

CHICAGO, June 9.—All the landlords arrested for renting rooms to gamblers have been discharged, together with nearly all the gamblers themselves, it being said in court that there was no evidence to be obtained that would make a case against them.

### Fight Between American Railroad Hands and Mexicans.

EL PASO, TEX., June 9.—A party of American railroad hands attacked a number of Mexicans in camp at Iago ranch this morning. A desperate fight followed, during which three Americans and a number of Mexicans were killed.

### A Boy-Murderer Lynched.

PERHAM, MINN., June 9.—A few days since a boy named John Tribbetts, aged seventeen years, murdered two men. He was arrested and confined in jail. Last night a mob broke into the jail, took Tribbetts out and hanged him to a telegraph pole. He made a full confession.

### Circus Roughs.

NEOSHO, MO., June 9.—In an attempt by a deputy sheriff to arrest circus proprietors for exhibiting at Southwest City without license, a performer named McBride was shot three times and killed, Seubern was shot badly in the breast, and David Robinson, assistant deputy, was shot in the knee. All the circus men were arrested.

### Killed with a Beer-Mallet.

CAIRO, ILL., June 9.—This morning, J. G. Reeves, a saloon-keeper, struck Charles Vanderfort, a switchman on the Illinois Central railroad, on the head with a wooden beer-mallet. The blow will probably result fatally. Vanderoort cursed Reeves, and after paying his bill began using very strong language toward Reeves, with the above results.

### Hanged.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., June 9.—Quirino Gaieton was hanged here this afternoon in an open lot in front of the courthouse.

RICHMOND, June 9.—Armistead Gray, colored, was hanged about noon at Powhattan Courthouse. The execution was private, in the jail-yard. Gray killed his son, a boy of fourteen years, for stealing molasses out of a can.

### Gave the Whole Thing Away.

CAIRO, ILL., June 9.—A man named John Kelley was arrested last night about one-half mile south of Columbus, Ky., and proved to be one of the gang who robbed the post-office at that place night before last. The watches stolen were found near where he was captured. Kelley gave the whole thing away. Diligent search is being made for the rest of the gang. Nothing besides the watches were recovered.

### Star-Route Trials.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the Criminal Court this morning the government called Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh as the first witness in the Star-route cases. MacVeagh testified that he had a conversation with Reardell in June, 1881. Merrick asked the witness to give the details of the entire conversation, to the best of his recollection. This was objected to, on the ground that the witness must give the date of the interview to make it competent evidence, and for other reasons. After argument, Judge Wylie decided that the evidence was not admissable at this stage of the trial, and Mr. MacVeagh was excused.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing important developed.

Attorney-General Brewster was in court in the afternoon.

### Is the Plate Genuine?

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Doyle, convicted in Chicago of having in his possession counterfeit bonds, offers through counsel to prove conclusively the genuiness of the $1000 bond plate, how it was obtained and all about it, provided that the government will release him from confinement. The present investigation at the treasury is for the purpose of determining the character of this plate, whether it is a good transfer work or merely a counterfeit, and if the former, to ascertain how it was obtained from the bureau of engraving and printing, and to place the responsibility where it belongs. Secretary Folger and other treasury officials deny in the most positive terms that there are any spurious bonds in circulation, on the ground that if any were in circulation they certainly would have known something about it before now. Doyle's friends claim that he is innocent and unjudged in this transaction, and that they will prove it to the satisfaction of the government. They state that the bonds found in Doyle's possession are not counterfeits, but bonds printed from a genuine plate, the issue of which, however, were not authorized by law.

## ABOUT WOMEN.

Nilsson will sing two seasons in this country under Gye's management.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is living quietly at Butlerville, near Philadelphia.

Some women, instead of darning their husband's socks, darn their husbands.

And now they report President Arthur engaged to Miss Craig, of Washington.

James Gordon Bennett says that bridesmaids in pale coral appear well in a gloomy church.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of Ex-President Tyler, is staying for her health at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, widow of the journalist, has presented a $70,000 building to the New York German Hospital.

Materna will leave this country for Vienna on Sunday next, and will sing at a farewell concert in New York on Saturday night.

Miss Dauphin, daughter of Dr. Dauphin, president of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, died at Boerne, on the 30th ultimo.

'Strawberries are now within the reach of people of moderate means." Provided, that they do not make their purchases at a church festival.

The first American lady to receive the "Golden Rose" from the pope was Miss Emily Harper, of Baltimore, and not Mrs. William T. Sherman.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will deliver the annual address to the *alumnæ* at the commencement of Elmira (N. Y.) Female College this month.

Millie Mallory, of Franklin, Ky., ate an ounce and a half of camphor, which threw her into convulsions, and her life was saved only by great exertion.

Models for the life-drawing classes in New York get fifty cents an hour. Most of the female models are factory girls, glad to earn a little extra money by posing.

The papers of the late Lydia Maria Child are being revised and prepared for the press by Mrs. S. E. Sewall and Mrs. S. M. Parsons, who is a niece of Mrs. Child.

Patti cake, Patti cake, musical man,
Ten dollars a ticket—take two if you can:
Five for the carriage and ten for bouquets—
His salary's swamped for the next thirty days.
—*Hawkeye.*

A lovely young lady, a member of a mutual aid union, advertises in the Yazoo (Miss.) *Sentinel* that she is ready to receive proposals of marriage from nice young men.

Margery Deane says she fell to musing over an old shoe the other day. If it had been an old boot there is no knowing where she would have fallen to.—*Picayune.*

The prettiest hand is here to me
That bears the mark upon it
Of having worked to save a V.
Upon her own spring bonnet.
—*W. H. Vanderbilt.*

Natchez has a fat girl. She is six years old and weighs ninety-nine and a half pounds. Corinth claims the fat boy. He is thirteen years old, and weighs 205 pounds.

Boston *Transcript*: "A Wisconsin man bit off the lobe of his wife's ear. He says he did it in fun, but it is suspected that he had promised her a set of diamond earrings, and knew no other way of getting out of his dilemma."

Indianola *Tribune*: "Indianola has the meanest woman in Iowa. A few nights since, when her daughter's best beau was in the parlor, the old lady came in with a setting of eggs and asked him to hatch them for her."

"Are you going to take that ugly pug dog with you again, Carrie?" asked Charles. "I really believe you take him simply to make yourself look prettier by the contrast." "Don't be jealous of poor Pug, Charley," replied Carrie. "I'll take you some time when I want to look especially handsome."—*Boston Transcript.*

Troy *Times*: "She decorated her room with *bric-a-brac* and pictures, and placed her husband's photo on the topmost nail. Then she sat down to admire her work, and blissfully remarked: 'Now everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high.'"

According to a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, the ladies of that city have contracted a habit of biting their lips and contorting the lower parts of their faces, which fails to improve homely countenances and renders pretty ones less attractive.

Mrs. Marion Mulhall, author of *Between the Amazon and the Andes*, is a brunette, short and stout, with strongly-marked features, the looks of a Spaniard, the independence of an American, the constitution of an Indian, and the wit of her native land, Ireland.

Mrs. Langtry has been very successful at Edinburgh. Not only was the theater full each week, but crowds watched her and cheered whenever she left her hotel or the theater. The students at the University, after her last performance, accompanied her carriage down Prince street.

The Woman's Peace Association celebrated Decoration Day at their rooms in Boston. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe made the opening address, in which she said that women were the universal peace makers, and that it was their duty to accomplish their mission by teaching children to hate wars.

How many young ladies we daily meet who are pretty—some beautiful—who dress richly and with taste, and whose manners are apparently without reproach, until the wabbling of her mouth reveals the fact that she is chewing gum. Then all the charms she possessed vanish, and we observe only the rudeness of her habit.

Mrs. Sprague is said to have regained her good looks, and, since the settlement of her case, has bloomed out again into the wonderful beauty that so long made her the pride and toast of Washington. She is pronounced by good judges to be a much handsomer woman than Mrs. Langtry, possessing equally with her the magnetic attraction that is superior to mere bodily symmetry.

A dispatch from Galveston, Tex., says that Mme. Resa De Verdi, champion rope-walkist and contortionist, wife of Prof. W. F. De Verdi, left her husband Monday night, taking with her their mutual bank account and jewelry. She has set out, it is supposed, for her old home among the mountains of Virginia, where she met the professor some nine years ago, fell in love with him, eloped and was married. Her maiden name was Rosa Hampton, and it is stated that she is closely related to the distinguished senator from South Carolina.

Celia Logan, a member of the talented Logan family, will take the platform next season with a new lecture entitled "Actresses." She is under the management of Major Pond. The lady will treat her subject historically in the beginning, going back to the first actresses on record. Fannie Elsler, Nell Gwynne, Charlotte Cushman and other famous ladies are alluded to. Another point is "British prejudice against actresses, and how it was overcome." Finally, Miss Logan will speak of the value of the actress as a factor in business and society, and answer the question: Does the actress merit ostracism because of her calling?

If any woman in the country deserves well of its bounty it is Mrs. Priscilla D. Twiggs, of Baltimore, who in her eighty-first year asks Congress for an increase of her pension from $20 to $50 per month upon the following grounds: That her grandfather, Commodore Decatur, served in the French war; that his two sons, Stephen Decatur and James Decatur, served gallantly at Tripoli and the latter was killed there; that her father was in the marine corps at the time of his death; that both of her brothers were lieutenants in the navy, the elder being lost at sea; that her husband fell at the storming of Chapultepec; and that her son was killed a month before while on his way to join his uncle, General D. E. Twiggs, as aid.

Adelina Patti's recent victorious lawsuit with her friend Stevens occasioned no little amusement in England. The case was tried before Baron Huddleston and a special jury. Stevens is a gentleman who lives in the vicinity of the *diva's* Welsh castle. He is known by the nickname of Victor Emanuel, from a resemblance he bears to the dead monarch. His business appears to be commissions, and in the latter capacity he acted for the *prima donna*, and succeeded in obtaining a considerable percentage deducted from divers accounts sent in by Mme. Patti's trade-people. He then claimed, by way of payment, one-half of the sums he had saved through his efforts. Madame declined, and said she supposed he had taken the trouble *con amore*. In cross-examination the fair *cantatrice* admitted that she had no opinion of Nicolini's business capacity, and further owned to having desired Stevens to keep the overcharged bills "dark," as "Nic was very mean and stingy." Judge and jury, however, were not to be moved by Stevens's doleful tale, and Patti obtained the verdict. Baron Huddleston is the husband of Lady Diana Beauclerc, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, Nell Gwynne's direct descendant. He is a tall man, with a very long eye-lashes, and is supposed to be the prototype of Tennyson's "Lady Vere de Vere."

## WEST POINT, MISS.

### The Tournament at Aberdeen—A Glass Ball Shooting-Match and Dance—To be Hanged.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WEST POINT, MISS., June 8.—The recent tournament in Aberdeen, Miss., has awakened considerable enthusiasm and admiration along the Mobile and Ohio railroad in Mississippi for the graceful and manly sport of tilting for the first prize and honor of crowning one's *dulcinea* the "Queen of Love and Beauty."

Preparations are making to hold a grand tourney at West Point on Monday, June 19th. The contest will be open to all knights who wish to ride.

A champion glass-ball shoot will take place on the same day, open to all. In the evening Terpsichore will be enthroned at the courthouse, and her devotees will trip the light fantastic to the music of one of the best string bands in the State. Tickets will be sold at excursion rates from points north and south on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Ample hotel accommodations will be provided, and splendid bands secured to enliven the occasion. A large crowd is expected, and it is thought that this will be a gala day not soon to be forgotten.

On the 20th Armstead Coleman, who killed the woman that refused to marry him, will explate on the gallows in this city the crime of "murder most foul." E. M.


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