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# MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : : OCTOBER 13, 1882


## THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

*For Governor—WILLIAM B. BATE.*
*For Congress—CASEY YOUNG.*
*For State Senate—D. T. PORTER.*
*For State Senate—J. S. GALLOWAY.*
*For Representative—JOSIAH PATTERSON.*
*For Representative—MORGAN J. KELLY.*
*For Representative—ED. J. WENDEL.*
*For Representative—W. F. PRICE (Colored).*
*For Representative—I. F. NORRIS (Colored).*

### THE PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Wednesday, has an article upon "Immigrants and the South" which shows that events and circumstances are increasing our population from the outside, and tending to do so in a still greater degree. In the North land is becoming harder to get and higher in price, and this is inducing many of the young and enterprising to seek homes where there are chances of more success and of better gains to industry. The attractions of a genial climate, a rich soil, and good openings for persons who understand agriculture and cattle-raising are turning the attention of many Northern people toward the South, and many are selling out unprofitable possessions and settling where prospects are promising and success readily obtained. The extension of railroads, the opening of mines, the increase of manufactures, and the gradual but certain decrease of prejudice, all combine to win the Northern people, who find difficulties multiplying about their old homes, to a land smiled upon by the sun, and possessed of a generous soil. The following brief but expressive statistics amply demonstrate the shape events are taking. The government disposed of 8,650,219 acres of land in 1879; of this amount 481,174, or 5.6 per cent., were located in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, the only Southern States in which there are any public lands. In 1880 the government sold 9,166,918 acres of land, of which amount 996,816, or 10.9 per cent., were located in the Southern States named above. In 1881 the government sales were 10,759,107 acres, of which 1,517,136, or 14.1 per cent., were Southern lands, and in the year ending June 30, 1882, the government sales reached 15,699,849 acres, and in the South the sales had increased to 2,355,764, or fifteen per cent. of the whole. In other words, the total sales have not doubled since 1879, while in the South they have increased almost sixfold. The West, open to those who desire more inviting prospects than they find where they were born, is no longer the West of thirty years ago. The steady march of foreign immigration has every year thrown it farther back, until only vast and treeless prairies, subject to the vigorous winters of a Russian clime, or regions to be cultivated only by the aid of irrigation, are open to the seekers of new homes. The South has, therefore, become the most inviting of any spot to those who find obtaining a living in the North becoming every year more difficult. Here, with good profit, they can grow grasses and cultivate grain, for the proceeds of which there is a steady demand at good prices. The success of those who come insures their being followed by friends and old neighbors, and the work of immigration once arrived at a certain stage will proceed with unusual increasing rapidity, until—Northern thrift being added to Southern experience—our sunny land will become the most prosperous and wealthy that is to be found within the limits of the United States.

### THE REGISTRATION IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* states that nearly all the returns of the registration of voters under the Edmunds law commissioners are received, and they indicate an entire voting force for the Territory of 33,000 to 34,000 persons. The *Tribune* adds that "there is no reason to doubt that the registration was fairly conducted, nor that all who wished to register were afforded full opportunity to do so." Mormon papers have had made charges of unfairness, alleged, in several instances, withdrew them. The returns show a registry of 32,451 persons out of a population of 143,963, which is more than one voter to every four and a half persons. As the women vote in Utah as well as the men, "the registry," says the *Tribune*, "might easily have been double what it is but for disfranchisements. As the registry might, counting everybody, polygamists and all, easily reach 65,000 to 70,000, it will be seen that the polygamists disfranchised must be in the neighborhood of 25,000, or possibly 30,000." The loss of these voters must be extremely mortifying to the Mormons, but the disfranchised consist of unconvicted criminals, men and women living in habitual transgression of law. Judge A. B. Carlton, one of the commissioners, has published an interesting communication upon the subject of the Mormons, who, he says, present "the hardest conundrum I ever had put to me. They are a worse puzzle than the Eleusinian mysteries." He found that they are not all fools or knaves, while many are intelligent and well educated, but the common herd are honest and stupid fanatics, and many are "crauks." Commissioner Carlton has no doubt that polygamy is on the decline, one indication of which is that the payment of tithes has fallen off sixty-eight per cent. during the last twenty years in proportion to the population. Notwithstanding the increase of population, the total tithes paid is less than it was twenty years ago. The admission of women to the suffrage adds materially to the political strength of the Mormons. Appeals were made to the commissioners to hold the law giving votes to women invalid, but they decided not to interfere with it. Mr. Carlton says: "It is not expected by any intelligent person that the Edmunds bill and the other acts of Congress will accomplish the purpose immediately; but it is generally agreed that the Edmunds bill is the hardest blow that has yet been struck against polygamy and the power of the Mormon Church. Ten or fifteen thousand men and women are disfranchised from voting and holding office. And while the Mormons will likely carry the election for delegate to Congress in November, by the votes of non-polygamous Mormons, yet it is believed that at the August election of next year the Gentiles will be able to elect many of the county officers and members of the Legislature."

### THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The speed with which Egypt was conquered has made a great change in the position of Gladstone's government in England. When the trouble in the land of the Pharaohs first broke out the government was rapidly losing strength. The continued agitation in Ireland, and the rabid, malignant opposition of the Tory party, appeared likely to be fatal to it. Victory for the English arms has changed all that. Gladstone is stronger than ever, and his ministry has taken a new lease on its political life. This is a bitter pill to the Tories, for they regard Gladstone as a man who is removing the old landmarks of property, and as an invader of the rights of land-owners, and as one who is striking down the foundations upon which the institutions of aristocratic power and privilege repose. Ireland is assuming a quieter attitude, the people there are finding Gladstone's land law a tower of strength, protecting them against the oppression of grasping landlords, and they are placing their reliance on the Land Court, which the new law has instituted, rather than on the agitation of Parnell's Land League, or the horrors of mob law and inexcusable assassinations. As the law resumes its empire, as rents are legally brought down to just limits, as security reigns where disorder was lately triumphant, Ireland tends more and more toward a repose that is heartily welcomed after the dark horrors that have brooded over every mansion and every cottage, stopped the flow of trade, and increased the miseries of poverty. All this tends to strengthen the position of the British minister, who can now turn his attention to the wants of the people of Great Britain. These wants are likely to prove of a serious description. The English, the Scotch, and the Welsh tenants have their grievances as well as those of the Irish. They know also what it is to suffer from the selfish extortions and insolent humiliations inflicted by unjust landlords. The results of entail, of primogeniture, of the obstructions to the sale and purchase of land affect them deeply, especially now American competition in grain and meat is making inroads upon their profits. But all those remnants of feudalism are the very rocks on whose might the institutions that give power and rank to lords, and dukes, and marquises rest for existence and safety. But Gladstone has given proof that when an oppressed class of people look to him for redress, and an overbearing aristocracy appeal to him to conserve their privileges and to insure to them the right by which they oppress, that the just claims of the people will receive his attention and be the subject of his efforts, whatever may become of rights that are used to inflict wrong, and of privileges that violate the demands of justice. The lovers of liberty everywhere will rejoice that the present English ministry now stand independent of Tory aristocratic dominations.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

"GATH" has discovered that Folger, as well as Arthur, was engaged in the political trading business with Boss Tweed in Tammany's earlier days.

THE Hon. Thomas Williams, of Alabama, says the Independents are "independent of the intelligence and patriotism of the country, and dependent on its ignorance and corruption."

THE New York *Sun* says: "Valuable as parties are in a free government, important as they are, there is no such thing as an ethical system for men in political life different from the ethics on which men act in private life."

THE Rochester *Democrat* (Rep.), whose editor has been named as the possible choice of the Smyth State Committee for Congressman-at-large, as a sop to the Garfield Republicans, says that no friend of the late president can accept a place on that ticket with self-respect.

THE Lone Fisherman of the St. Lawrence, Ex-Vice-President Wheeler, declines with thanks the Stalwart offer to put him on the tail of the Saratoga ticket in the place declined by Mr. Hepburn. He says his reasons are personal to himself and ought to be satisfactory to everybody else.

THE disaffection among the Virginia Readjusters does not grow less as the election approaches. At the meeting of the Readjuster County Committee at Manassas the other day, resolutions were adopted denouncing Mahone's boss rule and demanding his removal from the chairmanship of the State Committee.

THE Buffalo *Express* explains the declaration of the *Sunday Times*, of that city, for Folger as follows: "To prevent misunderstanding, it should be generally known that the 'influence' of the *Times* was first offered to the friends of Mr. Cleveland, who declined to buy. People who have newspapers to sell must go to the other shop for a customer."

WHETHER Jay Hubbell shall succeed in his senatorial aspirations or not, he will be entitled to the distinction of having made the most successful raid ever inaugurated against the officeholders. Fully $400,000 have been collected and distributed where they will do the most good for the Stalwart cause, and the great assessor has dismissed his clerks and is preparing to return to the Michigan wilds to complete his senatorial canvass.

IN view of the great admiration expressed for John Kelly by the *Commercial Advertiser* (the administration organ), the New York *Herald* takes it for granted that the administration will endeavor to form a coalition with John Kelly to defeat the Democratic State ticket. Kelly's reward, it is said, is to be the mayoralty, a position he is longing to attain. Considerable doubt, however, is expressed about the Republicans of New York supporting Kelly.

MR. THOMAS M. MARSHALL, who declined the Cameron nomination for congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, in a public address on Thursday evening last charged Mr. Cameron with obtaining by bribery the nomination of Mr. W. H. Rawle as judge of the Supreme Court. These are his words: "Don Cameron bribed the delegation to the Harrisburg Convention for William Henry Rawle, and I am responsible for what I say when I make this assertion."

PROF. LANGTON, Prof. Greener and Commissioner Douglass, colored orators and politicians, are to take the stump in Virginia against Rev. Dawson, a man of their own color, and in favor of John S. Wise, a white renegade. Against them is to appear Thomas J. Fortune, "a distinguished colored lawyer, writer and thinker, now a resident of the State of New York, the full equal in point of ability of either of the above named 'big four.'"

THE Augusta *Chronicle* says that "Democrat" pays a deserved compliment to Mr. James R. Randall, in suggesting his name to the Democratic Convention, to assemble on the 30th of October, for Mr. Stephens's unexpired term in Congress. Mr. Randall has rendered long and able service to the party, and the suggestion of the correspondent is a graceful tribute to his services. It is due to Mr. Randall to say that the communication was written without his knowledge or consent.

THE time appears to be ripe, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), for President Arthur, Mr. Conkling, Don Cameron and Ex-Senator Platt to hold a conference somewhere on the condition of the administration party. There is imperative need of heroic measures of some kind. In what Mr. E. Platt Carpenter would call the "immemorial" words of the Hon. Tom Platt, the people need "inoculating" with something or other. Perhaps a little common sense on the part of the machine leaders would do as much good as anything.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that the announcement of a reduction of $15,000,000 in the public debt during the month of September will have to be carefully forgotten by Democratic orators and editors who propose "abusing" the Republican party during the campaign. Instead of being forgotten it should be used by Democrats as a text for a sermon. If the country is able to pay $15,000,000 a month of its public debt in spite of the waste of public funds by lavish appropriations and all manner of thefts, how much could it have paid without these? The credit of such a discharge of our national indebtedness is not due to Republican financiering at all. It is the result of the richness and prosperity of the country's trade.

THE New York *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks the literature of this campaign will form a unique collection in political records. The administration candidates have made a new departure in the style of letters of acceptance. Judge Folger wrote two columns of excuses for accepting a nomination for governor, and added a third containing an ingenuous confession that he had little hope of being elected. Mr. B. Platt Carpenter—there is a growing danger that he will B. Flat Carpenter after election—followed with a column letter, devoted partly to a blundering and disastrous effort to show that he was not so bad a man as the great majority of his own party believed him to be, and partly to an offensive lecture on the subject of political morals.

THE New York *Herald* says that Mr. Blaine may go back to the House of Representatives. He may go back to the Senate. In either place he could no doubt become once more a prominent figure. But the conservative, respectable, peace-loving and honest American people will never trust him again in any executive position whatever. They have seen that he is not trustworthy. We doubt if the people of Maine would elect him their governor. The unscrupulous intrigues which marked his short career in the State Department showed to a great multitude who formerly admired and followed him that he does not deserve their confidence; and that he is capable of gambling with the honor and the future of the country in a way which the conservative spirit of Americans justly abhors.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says there is considerable uneasiness for Judge Van Eaton, the Democratic nominee in the Sixth District. It is a hard fight, and fears are openly expressed by Democrats that Judge Van Eaton's prohibition opinions will defeat him. In the seacoast towns the feeling against the blue laws is exceedingly strong, and it is unfortunate that the Democratic nominee at one time took part in the total abstinence nonsense. On this subject the Crystal Springs *Monitor*, a staunch Democratic journal, expresses itself as follows: "Lynch is taking advantage of his opponent's position for prohibition, and doing some lively work at it. If it turns out that Van Eaton is defeated, it will teach the Democrats to let prohibition alone, we trust. It was only a short while ago that the *Monitor* warned the Democrats to steer clear of prohibition."

THE debate over the free canal amendments still goes briskly on in the New York newspapers, and may soon be expected "on the stump." It is argued by the supporters of the amendments that the great cities that will be benefited by free canals will actually pay nearly all the money for the future maintenance of the canals if the tolls should be abolished. The Brooklyn *Times* states that "of every dollar of tax collected by the State, New York City, Brooklyn and Buffalo—the cities chiefly benefited by the canals—pay sixty-two and a half cents; the inland canal cities pay twenty-seven and a half cents, and the remainder of the 100 cents ten cents on the dollar. Consequently the cities which derive the chief benefit from traffic on the canals, and that would most directly be benefited by free canals, will pay almost the whole of the tax required for their maintenance."

THE following, taken from the New York *Examiner*, the leading Baptist paper of the North, hitherto pronounced Republican in tone, indicates how the tide is setting in the Empire State: "The time seems to be fast passing away, if it has not already gone, when the Republican party, great as has been its history in many particulars, could with any sort of propriety lecture Southern people on tissue ballots, or any other abuse in their modes of getting at the will of the people. The scandals of the Saratoga Convention, and others not needful to be here named, make the Republican leaders very poor preachers of political righteousness. Somehow or other, the great party that did so much in other days for the highest good of the country, and gathered to itself so much of the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the nation, is selling its birthright for about as mean a mess of pottage as that for which Esau parted with his."

THE Vicksburg *Commercial* says of Mr. V. B. Waddell, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Mississippi, that as a Democrat, representing the principles of the party, he is preferable—other things being equal—to either of the Republican candidates. Besides being a gentleman of ability, energy and honor. He at present represents Tate, Desoto and Tunica counties in the State Senate and is regarded by his colleagues in that body as a faithful and efficient member. If elected to Congress Mr. Waddell will undoubtedly represent the interests of the district as efficiently and faithfully as either one of his opponents, and certainly much more to the satisfaction of Democrats. It is highly probable that the next Congress will be Democratic, and, in that event, Mr. Waddell would wield an influence superior to any Republican in procuring favorable legislation for our section so greatly in need of governmental favor. We believe that if the Democrats of the district will organize and make the effort we can send Mr. Waddell to Congress, and to that end the *Commercial* proposes to labor from now until the 7th of November. We believe in Democratic principles and in men who will work to achieve their success.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WHEELMAN, published at 608 Washington street, Boston, Mass., is the name of a new monthly devoted to cycling, and, considerably like *Scribner's Magazine* in its make-up, and contains a number of articles which will interest lovers of the fascinating sport.

THE UNITED STATES MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for September, contains readable articles on "Florida," "The Mississippi Valley," "The Rise of English Fiction," "Living Germs of Death," "The Conservation of Energy," besides fiction and poetry. It is an interesting number.

THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS, for August and September, published in magazine form by Rev. J. William Jones, D.D., of Richmond, Va., is at hand. It contains articles upon the Vicksburg campaign, "Fall of Fort Fisher," Battle of Fredericksburg," "Sherman's March," "Gen. William Smith's Reminiscences of the War," "Diary of a Confederate Soldier," "The Movement Against Altoona," "The Terms of the Vicksburg Surrender," and many other topics.

THE CLEVERDALE MYSTERY; *or, The Maiden and Its Wards*, by Wm. A. Wilkins, editor of the Whitehall (N. Y.) *Times*, published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, is a story of American life, dealing primarily with politics. The disreputable practices of the "machine" are admirably set forth, and the political "boss" is flayed alive. The book is not without its humor, though a pathetic love story runs through, designed no doubt, to enhance the reader's indignation at machine politics.

WILFORD'S MICROCOSM, for October, a religio-scientific monthly, published at 23 Park Row, New York, is brimming with the discussions of vital and thought-awakening subjects. The articles are all short and attractive. Though the tone of the paper is healthily religious, it is void of cant, and the aim is to reconcile science and religion. The editor is a vigorous, original writer, and by his works seems to have thrown considerable fuel into the camp of science, that will fire a spirited discussion.

OUR CONTINENT, of October 12th, contains besides the installments of fiction by Albion W. Tourgee, the editor, and by Julian Hawthorne, a characteristic poem by Hjalmar H. Boyesen, one of our most delightful writers; a well-illustrated article on a dull subject, "The Old Philadelphia Library;" "The Chinese Professor;" "The First American," and several sketches. *Our Continent*, though a neat and well illustrated weekly, seems to be considerably devoid of vigor. Vigor and strength seem to be tabooed in its columns, and a spirit of mild æstheticism substituted.

THE CALIFORNIAN, for October, is at hand. It contains, as usual, many well-digested and attractive articles. A review of the "Doctrines of Emerson" by E. R. Sill shows a thorough sympathy with the labors of the greatest intellect of the century. The article is well written, and the reviewer says that a statement of Emerson concerning man or concerning life, when true, is as much scientific truth as though it was an observation on a mineral or an asteroid. An article by Charles A. Washburn on "Civilization in South America," an article on "Color-Blindness," by E. Pontoppidan, "Modern Ethics and Egotism," by Millicent Washburn Shinn, are worthy of mention. The *Californian* contains several articles besides, and the usual amount of fiction.

## GAINED WITH GOLD.

**A French Journalist's View of the British Conquest of Egypt—Arabi Bought Up by Wolseley.**

**Startling Contribution to Long List of Panaceas for Irish Discontent—What an**

**Excavation in the Hills of Tara Will Disclose—The Huddy Murders—German Politics.**

CAIRO, October 12.—The following pashas will be arraigned with Arabi Pasha for trial: Toulba, Ali Fehmy, Mahmoud Fehmy, Abelik Ali, Samy Toulba, Yakoob Omar, Radmy and Ali Roubr, and Said Bey Gandeel. A list of the prisoners awaiting court-martial was handed the British consul-general. It contains 113 names, exclusive of prisoners in the provinces, who number thirty.

Gen. Allison has been appointed to the chief command of the army of occupation. Gens. Hamley and Willis have sailed for England.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, October 12.—Thirty-two Europeans have arrived to serve in the *gendarmerie*.

Three colonels, accused of complicity in the late massacre, were arrested in the interior and brought here.

**England's Egyptian Policy.**

LONDON, October 12.—Mr. Courtney, M.P., in a speech last night, said the policy of the government was to detach Egypt from the Sultan, to look after the Suez canal, and to allow Egyptians to stew in their own juice, and in so acting warn the Khedive that his future position depended on his management of affairs.

**A Frenchman's View of the British Conquest.**

This, from the Paris *Nationale*, is a French journalist's view of the conquest of Egypt by the English: "Dreading an irreparable rebuff, Gen. Wolseley resorted to what I will call St. George's Cavalry. He loaded his cannon with guineas. It is rightly said that gold is the sinews of war. In this country of backsheesh, it is the key to every fortress. Soubhi Pasha was charged to negotiate the surrender of Arabi's camp and his flight before the attack. The arrangement was concluded toward the 9th, and on the evening of the 11th Arabi left the camp in order to prepare for the surrender of Cairo. On the morning of the 13th the pretended fight took place, and at 9 o'clock the capture of Tel El Kebir was known at Alexandria and Port Said. There was but one exclamation. It was, 'Arabi has sold himself.' The English no longer make a mystery of these negotiations, for everybody knows that the Mudir of Zagazig commenced negotiations before the arrival of Sultan Pasha."

### IRELAND.

NEW EXHIBITION COMPANY.

DUBLIN, October 12.—At a meeting of the Exhibition Company, Lord Mayor Dawson submitted the prospectus for the formation of a new company, and £500 were voted to defray the preliminary expenses connected with its organization. It was also proposed that the new company take power to carry on banking transactions and grant loans on ample security to Irish manufacturers.

THE HUDDY MURDERS.

In the inquiry into the murder of the Huddys, near Lough Mask, Informer Kerrigan and his wife stated that the elder Huddy was stunned with a stone as he was serving processes. He was then kicked, and one of the assassins fired four shots from a revolver into his body, killing him. The young Huddy's head was then dashed against a heap of stones, and he was afterward shot in the presence of a crowd of villains. The corpses were then placed in sacks and taken to Lough Mask.

THE POLICY OF THE IRISH PARTY.

*United Ireland* says Parnell has cabled Mooney, president of the National Land League of America, that he will call a conference advise the adoption of a prudent though firm policy, strictly maintaining the original programme and abolition of rack rent, pending the attainment of a peasant proprietary. *United Ireland* says it believes this expresses the unanimous opinion of the Irish leaders, and declares the foolish chatter about dissensions absolutely baseless.

**The Irish are the Lost Ten Tribes—The Secret is Hidden in the Hills of Tara.**

An esteemed London cotemporary, the *British Israel and Judah's Prophetic Messenger*, has just made a startling contribution to the long list of panaceas for Irish discontent. "The only way to give peace to Ireland," it tells us, "and to settle all disputes," is to open an excavation in the hill of Tara. The Irish are the ten tribes of Israel, and when Dr. Schliemann himself, for we are positively assured that the exploration will "prove the truth of the mission of Jeremiah to Ireland, and its planting and building; that the British nation is identical with the lost ten tribes of Ephraim-Israel; that Jeremiah the Prophet brought the stone which is called Jacob's stone, the coronation stone now in Westminster Abbey; open out a divine way of deliverance to the Jews in all parts of the world; unite America with the British nations—Ephraim and Manasseh; open the way by which all our foreign enemies will be overcome; bring forth our evidences that we are Israel, and have the right to possess the Palestine and Jerusalem—the Great Gate, the Gate of the Lord; sweep away the blindness and ignorance from the minds of the people, and God's people called out of Babylon (that is France (Paris).)" Precisely how these results are to conduce to the pacification of Ireland it is not easy, we confess, to understand, but it might do no harm to open the trench, provided the home secretary, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, could be induced to make the exploration, in the language of Cook's circular, a "personally conducted" enterprise. The sacred soil of Tara's hill is friable, and there is a local tendency to landslips.

### ENGLAND.

THE FIRST CREMATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 12.—An account is published of two cremations, the first which have taken place in England. The bodies were those of Lady Hasham and Mrs. Hasham, who died in Dorsetshire in 1877 and 1876, respectively. They both expressed the wish that their bodies be cremated. The remains were kept in a mortuary until the preparations for the process were completed. Last Sunday the remains, inclosed in substantial coffins, were placed in the furnace of a furnace of iron and fire-brick, and reduced to ashes.

**Speculations as to Sir Garnet Wolseley's Title.**

The probable elevation of Sir Garnet Wolseley to the peerage has given rise to much speculation as to his title. In the selection of titles for eminent soldiers the English practice has usually been to include in them some one or more of the battles, sieges, or defenses in which they have made themselves famous. Thus, Lord Strathnairn is Lord Strathnairn of Strathnairn and Jhansi, and Lord Napier is Lord Napier of Magdala and Cayenne. The first peerages received by the Duke of Wellington were the Viscounty of Wellington of Talavera, and Wellington, and the Barony of Douro of Wellesly, and Marshal Beresford was created first Baron Beresford of Albuera and Dungarvan, and afterward Viscount Beresford of Beresford. Sir Ralph Abercromby's widow was created Baroness Abercromby of Abouktir and Tullibody; Lord Hill, first, Baron Hill of Almarez and Hawkestone, and secondly, Viscount Hill of Hawkestone; Lord Combermere, Viscount Combermere of Bhurtpore and Combermere; Lord Gough, first, Baron Gough of Chinkeanfoo and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, and secondly, Viscount Gough of Goojerat and Limerick; Lord Keane, Baron Keane of Ghuznee and Cappoquin, and so forth. In the case of Sir Garnet Wolseley his peerage doubtless will preserve the memory of some of his exploits, and the name of Lord Wolseley of Tel El Kebir and Coomassie, with the addition of some local designation within the Queen's dominions, will most likely appear in the patent. Edition of Sir Bernard Burke's elaborate compilation. Sir Garnet will be the thirteenth military commander, as most persons know, whom her majesty will have to peer. His immediate predecessors in this honor were Sir John Colborne and Sir John Keane, in 1839, both made lords. In 1840 Sir Henry Hussey Vivian was made Lord Vivian. There followed, in succeeding years, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Gough, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Robert Napier, Sir William Mansfield and Sir Richard Airey, the latter having been made Lord Airey so lately as 1876.

### GERMANY.

GERMAN POLITICS.

BERLIN, October 12.—The reason of Prof. Gneist for declining a re-election to the Prussian Landtag was that in view of party divisions respecting the commercial and fiscal policy of the government there was no place for him in which to take any beneficial share in legislation. The re-election of all the Berlin members is considered certain. Petitions in favor of a duty on vegetables and an increase of the duties on corn and cattle have been forwarded to the government from many quarters, but they have so far met with little attention. The immense influence of the opening of the St. Gothard railway upon the importation of corn and cereals from Italy and the Levant, however, has given serious importance to the question, and it is considered probable that an increase of duties will be proposed in the Reichstag.

**A German Fire Department.**

The night I arrived, writes a Bayreuth correspondent, I had the unexpected pleasure of seeing a comedy. It was a genuine German comedy too. Its subject matter was the efforts of the Bayreuth fire brigade to put out a fire. I was awakened from a sound sleep by the loud beating of a drum under my windows. I could hear drums beating in various parts of the city, the church bells were ringing, there was the heavy tramp of soldiers through the street, people rushing about and shouting fire—in fact every indication of a fire, except the noise of fire engines. A house a little way down the street was burning. A crowd had gathered there. I found the infantry guarding a patch of beans, the cavalry stationed about the potato patch with flashing sabers and the artillery drawn up around a pear tree. The flames were crackling merrily among the beans. At last, around the corner appeared six big Germans carrying a small ladder, and after them six small Germans carrying a big ladder. These twelve Germans wore green suits and brass helmets. When they had managed to place the big ladder against the front of the house they ran away again. After a while we heard a rattling as though a dog with a tin can tied to his tail were running through the next street. The twelve Germans again turned the corner, drawing after them what looked like a tin box on wheels. It was the fire-engine—an open tin box with a hand-pump. A hose was attached. A fireman mounted the ladder. Another fireman carried the hose up to him. Meanwhile men with large wooden paniers strapped to their backs brought water from the neighboring fountain and emptied it into the engine. Finally everything was ready and the pumping began. Several large streams of water came from the joints of the hose and wet the bystanders. A small stream came from the nozzle. The fire was such a trifle that they really managed to get it pretty well under control. Then they consulted as to whether they should adjourn then and there and get some beer or go on until the fire was completely out. They decided to adjourn. In about an hour they came back and finished their work. I heard one Bayreuther say to another that after all the Bayreuth fire brigade was the best in the world. The next day the City Council voted a resolution of thanks and a compensation of twelve and one-half cents to the women who carried the water from the fountain to the engine. During the *Parsifal* performances the firemen are distributed through the theater. This seems to me unnecessary—the building could burn down without their assistance.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

THE JEWISH RIOTS AT PRESSBURG.

PESTH, October 12.—In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, Herr Tisz, Prime Minister, in reply to questions in relation to the recent anti-Jewish riots in Pressburg, said the movement might eventually degenerate into one of a socialistic character. He declared he would never tolerate the perpetration of excesses with a view to the settlement of the question. The government, he said, had introduced measures revising usury and trade laws.

**Kossuth's Birthday.**

On the 19th of September Louis Kossuth was eighty years old, and celebrated his birthday, the London *Telegraph* says, "in his modest dwelling at Turin, surrounded by the members of his family and a few of his most intimate friends. The scion of a noble but impoverished house, he was born in the second year of the present century, at Monor, in the county of Zemplin, and at a comparatively early age gave promise of the extraordinary natural gifts that, later on, obtained his universal recognition as 'the greatest orator of an eloquent nation.' Having at one period of his life played a part second to none in one of the most thrilling political dramas ever performed upon the European stage, he lapsed into obscurity shortly after the final collapse of the Hungarian insurrection, and seemed, as time passing on and his country recovered her lost liberties by peaceful means, to lose touch of his countrymen. Between the ex-dictator and Magyars of the existing *regime*, faithful disciples of Dualism, there is probably little mutual understanding and less sympathy. For thirty years past Louis Kossuth has lived in voluntary exile, far from the political hurly-burly, and, but for some unimportant dabbling in a few abortive conspiracies, passive and apparently indifferent spectator of events, many of which had been brought about by his instrumality during a previous epoch. Within the last five years, however, the venerable patriot has given the world convincing proof of his vigorous vitality in the shape of a three-volume work, in which his personal and political reminiscences were admirably recounted. Hungary has now enjoyed for three lustres it last Kossuth and pugilist, and, and so that election fell through. It was a shameful dereliction of duty, and might have had serious consequences except for the wise provisions of the law, which declared that all officers should hold their places until their successors were duly elected and qualified. For this reason the default of the commissioners did not produce any dislocation in the machinery of the Territorial government. The local affairs of the people have continued to be conducted by agents and officers of their own choice, unless a revolution has taken place since my last advices. But an election is to take place in November for a delegate to Congress, and the commissioners are making efforts to induce the large classes of legal voters from the polls, whereby it may happen that a small and dishonest faction (less than one-fifteenth of the whole population) will send a delegate to misrepresent the people and do all he can to injure, destroy and slander them. Those commissioners have of their own motion, without authority of any law, and in the teeth of the constitution, established an inquisition into the life of every man and every woman for twenty years back, and devised a test oath to try them. All who decline to swear that they have not married or cohabited with more than one woman at any time in the course of the last twenty years are pronounced guilty of polygamy, and forthwith punished for the crime by disfranchisement.

THE CORRUPTION OF THE LAW.

"Does the Edmunds act direct this?"

Judge Black—No, there is nothing like it in the act of Congress—not a word that looks in that direction. It simply says that persons guilty of the crime there defined shall not be permitted to vote or hold office, which means no more nor less than this: that any person guilty of that crime after the date of the act shall, on legal conviction, suffer the penalty of disfranchisement in addition to imprisonment and fine. To suppose that more was meant is to impute a willful, deliberate and corrupt violation of the constitution, which is the worst kind of perjury that mortal man can lay upon his soul. It is a well-settled rule of interpretation that such imputation shall ever be made against the legislative department, unless the evil intent is expressed so plainly that no other construction is possible. Neither the Congress nor any other power in this country can disfranchise citizens by legislative decree any more than it can order them to be killed, and Congress did not try to do it. This infamous legislation is the work of the commissioners themselves.

"You ask why it is infamous? That question can be easily answered. The reasons are innumerable. Here is brief a sense of them: It is a bill of pains and penalties; second, it is punishment without trial; third, it assumes that all men are guilty who refuse to clear themselves by an expurgatory oath, reversing the rules of evidence which lie at the foundation of civil liberty; fourth, it is *ex post facto* in its operation, going back nearly a whole generation to disfranchise people for offenses supposed to have been committed long before there was any law to inflict that penalty upon them by denying those principles. No man should be bound to testify against himself. You cannot put his conscience on the rack any more than you can break his body on the wheel to extort a confession. You can not use for punitive purposes or to deprive men of their civil rights are odious, and forbidden by every constitution and by all charters of liberty in every free country."

"What about the new tenor?"

"Mierzwinski? Oh, he is an excellent tenor; he has a splendid voice; he can give the American public big chest notes to their heart's content, and he can sing tenor passages with quite as much expression as Campanini. He is a fine actor, too, and a thorough gentleman, whom I should be proud to introduce in the best society. Campanini, by the way, is resting and will do no more work until he has recovered from the effects of the severe strain of last season's labor. He will always be under my management, and has refused several good offers to leave me. The new contralto, Mme. Sofia Scalchi, has been a reigning favorite in London for a long time. I have no doubt that she will become a great favorite here. I prefer not to say anything about my other people, but wish to wait, and let the public judge for itself."

"Are you going to produce any new operas?"

"Nothing new, but some that have not been done for so long that they will look as good as new. I shall present Meyerbeer's *L'Etoile du Nord*, with Patti as 'Catarina,' the same composer's *Le Prophète*, Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia*, and Rossinie's *Semiramide*. These are all grand works, with plenty of opportunities for stage effects. There are no new operas to produce. There were one or two tried in London last season, but they were failures. Gounod has half promised to write me a new opera, and Verdi is ready to go to work on one if I can find him the book. I hope, on the whole, to have a season satisfactory to myself and to the public."

*LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound cures all female complaints by removing the cause.

## JERE BLACK

**Puts a New Face Upon the Mormon Matter, and Shows That Fanaticism is Playing a Fiendish Part,**

**And That Gov. Murray, Who Disgraced Himself in Certifying Against Cannon, is Striking at**

**The Great Principle of Local Self-Government, and is Using Every Arbitrary Means to Destroy It.**

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The *Press* publishes the following interview with Jere Black on Mormon matters. The correspondent says:

I found him, as usual, surrounded with visitors and friends of his family, enjoying the comforts and beauties of Brookie with a keen delight.

"I have called," said I, "to ask for the *Press*."

"Yes," said Judge Black; "I know you very well; I have seen you before."

"Judge," I replied, "I have no right to interrupt you about your private or professional affairs, but this Utah matter in which you are engaged, and your views upon it, cannot be and ought not to be a secret from the public."

To this he assented in a somewhat reluctant way, but seemed disinclined to converse upon the subject. He got excited, however, when I showed him some recent dispatches and newspaper paragraphs in relation to the situation in Utah. He said that they were full of falsehoods and ignorant conjectures. When in the course of the conversation I asked him if he thought the Edmunds law against polygamy void, he said: "I do not say that the Edmunds law is unconstitutional, because it defines and punishes polygamy as a crime. The Mormons think polygamy allowed by divine authority, and believe it in some cases to be required as a religious duty, but if the civil government be of opinion that it is injurious to society, the conflict must be decided by the authorities of the State, not by the decrees of Church. Congress and the Supreme Court have determined it. The Edmunds bill punishes it as a civil offense by a heavy fine and long imprisonment in the penitentiary, and superadds to this the infamous and degrading penalty of disfranchisement, total incapacity to vote or hold office under the Territorial government in Utah, or under the United States anywhere. You may call that cruel if you please. No one, I think, will deny that there is some ground of complaint against it on that score. But that does not affect the validity of the law. Congress having jurisdiction over them, can punish the offense by hanging or shooting the delinquent, just as certain as it can fine sixpence apiece. Heavy as is the hand that is laid upon them, they must submit until it is lifted."

THE REAL TROUBLE IN UTAH.

"Then your appeal will be to Congress for a mitigation of the law?"

"No such thing," said Judge Black. "If we could show that the law is unjust, even savage, in its character, it would be mere folly to do so with the expectation of moving Congress to pity. That illustrious body, backed by the political piety of the country, would be more likely to increase the punishment than to diminish it; and might find polygamists condemned to be shot or strangled instead of the civil death which they must suffer under the present law. No, I will have nothing to do with an appeal for mere mercy. It is no use. I might as well argue constitutional law with Grant, or quote Scripture to Ingersoll."

"Then how, or in what manner, will you oppose the law and save the Mormons from its operation?"

Judge Black—I won't oppose the law at all, and I do not expect or desire to save the Mormons from its operations."

"Then I don't understand of the case, I do not see where the trouble is."

Judge Black—I will tell you. Commissioners under the Edmunds law were appointed by the President to go into the Territory, take charge of the elections and act as a returning board. All election and all registering officers were removed by the act of Congress, which a provision that their places should be filled by appointees of the commissioners. Five gentlemen of very good character accepted the appointments, took the oath of office and drew the pay. But they