THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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BESIDES the Odd-Fellows' Grand Lodge, that of the Good Templars of the State is in session at Nashville.

THE Jubilee next week cannot fail to be a great success. It is in the best hands and under the safest and most responsible management. The ball on Tuesday will be a most brilliant affair.

THE heir to the earldom of Crawford and Balcaris in the peerage of Scotland, Prof. Barfoot, has just died in Salt Lake City. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce. He became a Mormon in 1856, and about ten years later moved to this country, and has been intimately identified with the Latter-Day Saints.

WE learn from Miss Clara Conway that it is possible the Association for the Advancement of Women may hold its next meeting in this city in October of 1883. We hope the association will so decide. If it does, the women of Memphis will give the members an enthusiastic reception, in which the best men will heartily unite with them.

JUDGE JERE BLACK declined to argue before the Tariff Commission. He said: "My pleas are always for justice, and I might as well argue on constitutional law before Ulysses S. Grant, or present a scriptural text to Robert G. Ingersoll, as to expect justice from the representatives of the many special interests of which the commission is composed."

ACCORDING to the *Medical Record*, "the blue appearance which milk sometimes presents after standing a few days is due to an organism which is allied to bacteria, and can be transplanted into other samples of milk and various solutions. The bluing occurs only in presence of oxygen, and is attended with evolution of carbonic acid."

IF the cotton crop could be utilized in this country in the same proportion as the corn crop now is, its value as an article of domestic use and for export would be greatly enhanced. To its price in the raw state would be added the cost of manufacture, and its export would bear with it the value of the labor expended in its transformation from a farm product to merchantable goods.

SINCE the Ohio election Hubbell has nailed his hat to his hand and is "sending his collectors about the departments with directions to call upon all who have declined to pay. The clerks say that the manner of the collectors is more determined than before." The clerks should kick the collectors out of doors, and thus make an end of them and Hubbell, too.

W. M. BURWELL, in a letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, says that in all probability the South will soon be demanding protection for her infant manufactories, and that New England, with her vast capital and well-established factories, will be taking the other side to keep down her new competitor. There need be no fear of that. The South has the advantage of the raw material—wool, iron, coal and cotton—at her doors, and will always find ample protection in saving the "coats and carriage," which New England has to deduct from all profits.

IT is again rumored in London that Mr. Gladstone, on account of ill-health, will be compelled to resign the premiership, in which event the leadership of the Liberal party would fall to the Marquis of Hartington, who is distasteful to the Radical wing just now in the majority. The result of course is clearly foreseen by the leaders of the party, and great efforts will be made by the Radicals as well as the Whigs—though especially the latter—to induce the premier to change his decision, and with a man of Mr. Gladstone's temperament it is impossible to say that they may not meet with success.

AMONG the railroad news which we publish on the third page of this APPEAL will be found a very startling statement touching the expenditure of the funds of the Erlanger Syndicate, and that work on the enterprises in manager has in hand is to be stopped until an investigation can be had. What effect, if any, this will have on the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railroad does not appear. We hope none. It would be a sore disappointment to the people of Holly Springs as well as those of Memphis and the people of the country intermediate between the two places, should there be any further delay in the construction of a road which is essential to their growth and commercial welfare.

IF the report now current in New Orleans is true that the Louisville Railroad Company is about to surrender the New Orleans and Mobile and the Mobile and Montgomery railroads to their former owners, it will be generally accepted as a confession that the great corporation has been a loser by the grab game which for a while blinded even shrewd and intelligent operators to the possibility of so untoward a result. The South is not ripe for colossal railroad enterprises like those of Pennsylvania and New York, which depend not upon a thickly settled country alone, but upon a great many large and growing cities for remunerative travel and traffic. Besides it is the East and West lines that have been most successful and are to be in the future. Westward is the line of emigration and travel and of settlement, and there the most assured channels of profit are to be found for capital in railroads and other enterprises.

THE new national organization effected in Dublin yesterday by Mr. Parnell, in spite of some opposition from Mr. Davitt, is the most comprehensive Ireland has had since O'Connell's death. The objects of this National League are (1) to agitate vigorously for further needed amendments to the Land act; (2) to obtain a larger share of local self government, (3) to devise measures for the encouragement and promotion of Irish manufactures; (4) to secure immediately household suffrage in order to extend national representation in the English House of Commons; and (5) to urge an increase of the tax on grass lands, and that all covenants against tilling be declared void. This is manifestly a sagacious and statesmanlike programme, aimed not at the ideal best, but at the best attainable; and it will certainly command the sympathy and support of Ireland's practical friends in the United States.

IN the current number of the *Agricultural Review*, Gen. E. A. Walker has an article on the future of the unsettled area of the United States. According to the census of 1880, the wholly unsettled area amounts to 1,400,000 square miles, being nearly one-half of the whole area of the country. He discusses the questions as to the character and capabilities of these vacant lands and the probability of their occupation, and he estimates that in another year all the land available for ordinary agriculture will have been practically taken up. Every quarter section worth entering at the land register's will have been seized upon. While the available agricultural land has nearly all passed out of the hands of the government, there is still a great quantity that has not come under cultivation, so that there are still indefinite capabilities of development in the way of food production and the elements of supporting population. But all these facts, says a Western cotemporary, serve to show how exceedingly deceptive is the idea conveyed by the bare statement that nearly half the area of the country is still unsettled. Manifestly the proportion of this which can never be settled is far greater than generally supposed.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

Speculations as to Who Will Wield the Gavel Over the Next House—Probable Candidates.

Garfield Claims—Bowen and Brewster—Another Bond Call Contemplated—Capital Briefs.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Merrick, Ker and Wells held a conference to-day on Star route matters. The gentlemen are reticent on the subject of their conference, but it is probable that important proceedings will result from it within a few days.

ANOTHER CALL.

FOR CONTINUED FIVE PER CENTS CONTEMPLATED BY SECRETARY FOLGER.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Secretary Folger has in contemplation another call for continued five per cent. bonds, which will probably be issued to-morrow. The amount and other details of the call are not decided upon. He has been overrun with office-seekers since his return to Washington, and is very much annoyed thereat.

GARFIELD CLAIMS.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLAIMS FILED WITH THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The following is a complete list of the claims filed with the board designated by Congress to audit the claims arising from the illness and death of President Garfield: Dr. D. W. Bliss, $25,000; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, $14,700; Dr. Robert Reyburn, $10,800; Dr. D. S. Lamb (for examination of the body at Elberon, N. J.), $1000; Dr. Susan A. Edson, $10,000; Henry H. Little, receiver of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, for laying a special track at Elberon, N. J., and running special trains, $3239; Milne & Proctor, of Washington, for furniture, $162; George W. Knox, of Washington, express charges, $13; G. C. Shaw, of Washington, for drugs, etc., $7885; Charles A. Benedici, of New York, funeral expenses, including casket, $88,750; Thomas Dolan and James Sheridan, messengers at the Executive Mansion, $300 each; Wm. Irwin, messenger at the State Department (amount left to the discretion of the board); James W. Wlelan, for embalming the body, $5; George Tremain & Co., of New York, surgical instruments, etc., $85 27; H. L. Cranford, for sprinkling the grounds of the Executive Mansion, $270; W. H. Bailey, services at the Mansion, $200; W. B. Moses & Son, linen, etc., $40 35; James Goodwin, of Boston, invalid bed, $75; Wm. S. Dupee, messenger at the War Department, $210; Singleton & Hoeke, of Washington, for carpets, etc., $122 44; the National Capital Telephone Company, $60; Charles H. Lee, messenger for the Department of Justice, no amount named; James Wilson, cooking, etc., $10 80; Independent Ice Company, for ice, $1516 92; Margaret Nugent, cook, three months extra pay; Fred R. Moore, messenger service, $175, and the claim of the employees of the Executive Mansion for three months extra pay. No claim has yet been filed by Dr. Hamilton or Dr. Boynton. The board is waiting to hear for them.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

WHO WILL WIELD THE GAVEL OVER THE NEXT HOUSE?

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The almost positive conviction that the next House will be Democratic (indeed so astute and hide-bound politician as Simon Cameron predicts it) causes interesting speculations as to who the candidates for speaker will be, and what their qualifications are. The list will include Randall, Morrison, Kenna, Carlisle, Blackburn and Cox, the position indicating their relative strength. Of Randall's qualifications it is unnecessary to speak. Morrison, of Illinois, will be his most formidable competitor. He will make his fight on a free-trade platform, and receive, with Mr. Carlisle, the solid support of the Southern members, who, as a class, dislike Randall for his high protection proclivities and his arbitrary rulings in several instances on matters of vital interest to that section. Kenna, of West Virginia, will be the young men's candidate. He is not over thirty-five years old, and has just been elected by his constituents for a third term. He is regarded by his *confreres* as unusually clever and bright. Such men as Perry Belmont, Frost, of Missouri, and Roger Spencer, of Georgia (who has lately returned to the Democratic fold), will give him their cordial support. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, is the best constitutional lawyer in the House. His position on the tariff, which can be denominated an intermediate one, may be regarded as favorable to his success. He is very popular in the South, personally and politically, and will make a good canvass. Unfortunately there are influences at work among his own delegation which will operate very strongly against him. Joe Blackburn is a splendid debater, an impassioned orator and a thoroughly good fellow. He is a typical Southerner so far as political characteristics are concerned, but lacks coolness of judgment. He made a gallant fight against Randall three years ago for the speakership, and hopes that the prestige thus gained will stand him in good stead in the next contest. "Sunset" Cox? The name provokes a smile wherever the genial humorist is known or his bon mots remembered. His chances are less favorable than any of those previously named. Cox enjoys the distinction of being the "funny man" of the House; but his very prominence in this respect has proved the greatest barrier to his political advancement. People instinctively mistrust "funny men" as leaders in cases requiring judgment and skill. The "funny man" may possess every known requisite, but his title hampers him. At such time his more somber colleague, even though less gifted, inspires a greater degree of confidence. There would be something grotesque about a "funny man" filling the dignified rôle of speaker, be his qualifications ever so great. This much, however, may be said in Cox's favor: He has more friends on the Republican side than any Democrat in the House; he is the originator of more wholesome and practical legislation for the benefit of the masses than any member of either side; he is essentially the laboring man's friend, and is charitable and kind-hearted to the very extreme.

BOWEN AND BREWSTER.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE SPECIAL AGENT AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—H. A. Bowen, under arrest at Philadelphia upon a warrant of his landlord for non-payment of his board, was taken to the residence of the attorney-general in that city. He sent in a note to the attorney-general, who at once came out of his private office into the outer apartment where Bowen was seated. The conversation which took place was heard by a senior student, who has furnished the following report for publication:

"I was present at the interview between Mr. Brewster and Mr. Bowen on October 16th, at about 4:30 o'clock; said Bowen was in the custody of an officer, having been arrested for non-payment of his board. He asked Mr. Brewster to advise and assist him, so as to relieve him from arrest, and advise him how to get bail. Mr. Brewster reminded him that he did not know him, and that he had never seen him before to his knowledge, and because he was a stranger to him, and also because of the peculiar position of Mr. Bowen toward the Department of Justice in connection with the Dickson charges, he was the last man that Mr. Brewster could interfere to help under any circumstances. Mr. Bowen said he saw the propriety of all that. Mr. Brewster said that he (Mr. Bowen) had involved his department in a scandal maliciously gotten up by these Star-route men, by attempting to bring Mr. Dickson in connection with Mr. Cameron. Mr. Bowen said he was very sorry, but he meant no wrong, and he came from California to make it plain. Mr. Brewster told him if he had not come he would have made him come. Mr. Brewster then suggested if he could get the money from his friends in New York, where he said he had money, he could easily get it by a telegraphic remittance. Finally Mr. Bowen said, 'Yes, that could be done,' and the officer said he would go with him. Mr. Brewster spoke in a loud tone, in the presence of the officer and myself, and on Mr. Bowen's suggestion that they speak in private, he refused, saying there was nothing to be private about. Before the interview Mr. Bowen sent in by me the appended note, and Mr. Brewster immediately came out in the front office. I was present during all the interview, and made this memorandum at the suggestion of Mr. Brewster as soon as Mr. Bowen went out."

The note is as follows:

To the Attorney-General of the United States:

SIR—While giving my statement to the district attorney this afternoon on the alleged bribery of Mr. Dickson, I was arrested by the proprietor of the hotel where I am stopping for my board bill. The bill has never been presented, and I can pay it to-morrow. Inasmuch as I am detained here and have been by Mr. Ker, who is out of town, I am constrained to ask that you advise me as to my course of procedure. Respectfully,

H. A. BOWEN.

Bowen paid his bill this afternoon and was discharged. Attorney-General Brewster says Bowen has made a statement to District-Attorney Valentine regarding the Star-route bribery investigation, and it has been forwarded to the department officers at Washington. The attorney-general refused to speak of its contents, and District-Attorney Valentine will give no information on the subject.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The President is expected at the White House by the end of this week.

Gen. Sherman will leave Saturday to attend the army rifle contests at Leavenworth, Ks. He will return by way of St. Louis by the 1st of November.

The examination of Lieut. Danenhower was resumed to-day before the Jeannette Board of Inquiry. The witness sketched the progress of the ship from day to day from the time of entering the Arctic ocean until the final freezing in of the vessel.

RACE NEWS.

Arrival of More Horses Yesterday for the Races.

Yesterday afternoon an APPEAL reporter met Colonel Montgomery, president of the Jockey Club, who was enthusiastic over the races. Mediator and the other horses of his stable arrived from Nashville yesterday. Four horses from New York also arrived yesterday. Two car-loads of thoroughbreds will probably arrive to-day, among them is the celebrated Cardinal McCloskey. Another car-load left Louisville last night. Fully forty horses from Little Rock will be here. The Montgomery stake will in all likelihood be the finest race run in this country for years. Prominent turfmen declare from the character of the entries that it will eclipse the Kentucky derby.

A STEER ON THE STREET

Threatens Women and Children with Death—A Crying Evil.

A wild animal broke loose from a Texas cattle procession early yesterday morning, just when the school children were on their way to their respective schools. The untamed beast made his way to Tennessee street without killing anybody, but on that thoroughfare a lady barely escaped from being run over and gored or stamped to death. A little further on a mule was less fortunate, and was considerably injured by the bad cow. His ferocious steership then meandered over to Main street, down which he sped with head and tail at forty-five degree angles with the horizon. Numbers of school children on the sidewalks became panic-stricken and fled in every direction, which seemed to attract the ferocious beast's attention, and the course was directed toward them. Several citizens succeeded in getting the children into their houses, and the cow continued its headlong race toward the suburbs, where we learn it was killed by a policeman. The owners of the brute may congratulate themselves on a lucky escape from some dreadful calamity resulting from the heedless manner in which loose wild cattle are driven through the crowded thoroughfares. But as long as the authorities allow it there is no way to prevent it. Some day the horrible picture of a woman or child impaled on the horns of a wild bull as it stampedes up and down the streets will compel some action to be taken toward putting a stop to the dangerous custom.

COLORED BULLDOZERS.

Dr. C. A. Peyton Gets Brickbats for Affiliating with the Democrats.

While Carter Harris was speaking at the Republican meeting last night, Dr. C. A. Peyton was standing the crowd quietly listening. The doctor has become disgusted with the Federal ring and is now going to work against it. On account little scrimmage arose in the party endeavored to pick a quarrel with him. He says that he was called a s— of a b——, and that bricks were thrown at him. In his connection he wrote the following card last night to the editors of the APPEAL:

I am a Republican so long as it is to the interest of my race to be such, and I want everybody to know that is the true sentiment of the negroes. I claim that we, as a race, don't owe our freedom to anyone except God and ourselves, and were never admitted in the war until it was a case of meat, and were forbidden until this great Republican party found out that they could not possibly get along without us; then they called on us to help save a country that we had no second to. Every intelligent man knows that before the war, when we were little boys, we were allowed to go to Democratic meetings unmolested, and listen as much as we pleased, so long as we observed the Loyal League and its damnable teachings. That was my primary branch of politics teaching. I was all O. K., but now as I have arrived at my majority, as a race, and want to think and speak for myself, I am not even allowed to do it. A general ring vampire, negro-bloodsucking meeting without being stoned or brickbatted. It was not because of what I done to molest the meeting, because I did not interfere in the least. It is to be proven by two respectable gentlemen, one Mr. J. Jones, clerk of Messrs. Gitenheimer & Schwartz, and Mr. J. Morrison, 4th Goldsmith's clerk. What do you call that? Bulldozing or not? Remember I was standing at least fifty yards from the speaker, noisying a word, and it was only because I came to hear and see the lick at Egypt that I was stoned. Look out, old Republicans; we will have to call on the military soon; this is twice—at Bartlett and Memphis—both within the last week, in the center of civilization. Is that the way that you are going to conduct this campaign?

C. A. PEYTON.

SPORTING NEWS.

Pimlico Races.

PIMLICO, MD., October 17.—*First Race.*—Central stakes; one mile. Won by Circassian; Fairview second, Eolist third. Time—1:47.

Second Race.—Dixie stakes; two miles. Won by Monarch; Hilarity second, Bienheim third. Time—3:44.

Third Race.—Orole handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Won by Girofle; Ella Warfield second, Prole third. Time—2:01¾.

Fourth Race.—Two-mile heats. Only Glenmore and Bushwacker started. Glenmore won the first and the third heats and the race. Time—3:43¼, 3:47. Bushwacker's time for the second heat was 3:42.

Fifth Race—Steeple chase, regular course. Ike Bonham won; Kitty Clark second, Bethune third. Time—5:48.

A Close Contest.

KNOXVILLE, October 17.—The fall races of the East Tennessee Fair and Turf Association began to-day. In the running race between Gen. Mahone, of Tennessee, and Planet, jr., of Alabama, Mahone won the first heat by a half length, in 1:53. The next was a dead heat between Mahone and Planet in 1:53. The third was dead between the same horses in exactly the same time. The fourth heat was won by Gen. Mahone in 1:54, coming out only half a length ahead of Planet, jr.

Little Rock Races.

LITTLE ROCK, October 17.—The State Fair was largely attended, and a large increase in the number of exhibitors. There were four races, one having been postponed on account of yesterday's rain. The track was heavy.

First Race.—Hotel stakes, for three-year-olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, Little Rock hotels adding $500; one and one-half mile dash; $100 to second horse; Joe Murray won; Apollo second. Time—2:13¾.

Second Race.—Club purse, $200, $25 to second horse; one and one-fourth miles; Wild Moor won; Wedding Day second, Avalon third. Time—2:44.

Third Race.—Saloon stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance, half forfeit, saloons to add $400; three quarters of a mile dash; North Anna won; Black Gal second, Hardwood third. Time—1:18¼.

Fourth Race.—Club purse, $150; all ages; $25 to second horse; half mile heats; Spielgelberg won; Norton second, Garfield third. Time—0:50¼, 0:53¼.

Ohio Races.

CLEVELAND, O., October 17.—The Grand Lodge of Ohio, Free and Accepted Masons, began its annual session here to-day with about 300 in attendance. Grand-Master C. C. Keefer delivered the annual address in the forenoon. The grand secretary and grand treasurer reported, and standing committees were appointed. In the afternoon a visit was paid to Garfield's resting place at Lakeview Cemetery. The session will be continued to-morrow.

"It is the common observation that the standard of natural health and normal activity, among American women, is being lowered by the influence of false ideas and habits of life, engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxurious living. It is a happy circumstance that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

National Cotton Planters' Association.

LITTLE ROCK, October 17.—The National Cotton Planters' Association met in annual session to-night at the statehouse. Large delegations from all the cotton States were present. The address of welcome was delivered by Judge W. M. Rose, of Arkansas, and replied to by Maj. Breckenridge, of Arkansas. After appointing the necessary committees, the association adjourned until to-morrow night.

MR. PARNELL

Still the Recognized Leader of the Irish People—The Great National Conference at Dublin.

A New League to be Established—Treasurer Egan's Report—Proposed Land Schemes.

DUBLIN, October 17.—At the time fixed for the opening of the conference to-day a very few delegates were present, but in about an hour there were between 700 and 800 in the hall. On the platform were Lord-Mayor Dawson and Messrs. Healy, Thomas Power O'Connor, Corbett, Gill, Sexton, O'Sullivan and Brennan. Nearly all the extreme Irish members of Parliament were present. Parnell and Dwyer were received with tremendous cheers. Parnell presided.

A letter was read from Egan, dated Paris, tendering his resignation as treasurer of the Land League, and giving a statement of the fund of the League. The report shows a total of £244,829 that passed through his hands. Of this sum there was disbursed in relieving distress in 1879-80 £60,000; in defense at State trials over £15,000, and in expenses through the General Land League and Ladies' League £148,000, leaving a balance of nearly £32,000.

Egan, in his letter of resignation, says: In view of the fact that a new national organization is likely to spring from the conference, and as it is impossible for me to longer absent myself from my own business in Dublin, I must earnestly beg my friends in the Land League to relieve me of the treasurership." Egan submitted the financial statement above mentioned. It will be noticed that he gives only round figures, as the books of the League are in Dublin.

Eagan specifies the purposes to which the £148,000 expended through the General Land League and Ladies' League, were applied as follows: Support of evicted tenants, erection of Land League huts, payment of law costs and general expenses of the organization. For his own protection, as well as for the satisfaction of the members of the League, he asks that two members of the Executive Committee be deputed to examine his accounts.

Davitt proposed and Justin McCarthy seconded a warm vote of thanks to and continued confidence in Egan, which passed.

Parnell, in address to the conference, corrected the impression that nothing had been done for evicted tenants. He said since the dissolution of the Land League there had been spent in relieving them, and that hundreds of families had been placed in a position to avail themselves of the benefits of the arrears act.

Brennan and Sexton were appointed secretaries of the conference.

Numbers of letters and telegrams from America approving the movement were read; others were also received from several Catholic bishops apologizing for their absence, and expressing confidence in the leaders of the movement.

Parnell then submitted the programme of the conference, and reviewed its proposals. Parnell declared that he wished to confirm his first utterance on a public platform, namely, that until he attained for the people of Ireland the right to make their own laws they would never be in accordance with their wishes. No solution of the land question could be final that did not secure to farmers the right to become owners of their holdings by purchase. He believed that a fair amendment of the Healy clause would result in an average of twenty per cent. further reduction in judicial decrees fixing rent. He said the Irish party required eighty five or ninety members in Parliament, but they could not hope for this until the franchise was placed on the basis of household suffrage. In relation to the assertions of English papers with regard to the alleged differences with their kindred in America, Parnell declared that it had been his endeavor to prevent that disagreeable feature, but he for one would have declined to obey such dictation. On whatever points they might have differed they all agreed to SAVE the sons of the Irish people. Despite the most tyrannical coercion act the world had ever seen, they would not attain the measures on which they had set their hearts.

The scheme for the establishment of the Irish National League was adopted.

Davitt then addressed the conference. He spoke in somewhat more pronounced terms than Parnell. He declared that until the land which was stolen from the people was restored to the whole people as national property, there could be no final and satisfactory settlement of the land question. At the same time he wished it distinctly understood that his declaration did not separate him from Parnell on the land question.

Parnell accepted the amendment to the proposed land scheme to the effect that the erected taxes shou'd be placed on grass land, and that all covenants against tilling should be declared void.

The conference unanimously adopted an amendment to the programme in favor of an Irish party in the House of Commons.

On motion of Davitt, it was resolved to include the establishment of workingmen's clubs and reading-rooms among the objects of the conference.

Davitt moved, as an amendment to the proposed constitution, that the Executive Council of the new League Council consist of thirty-two members, one for each county, the Parliamentary party to have no nominees, but that its members be eligible.

F. P. O'Connor said this amendment amounted to a vote of want of confidence on the Parliamentary party. He accused Davitt of trying to injure Parnell's prestige, and reiterated the charge, despite Davitt's repeated denials. Davitt became greatly excited and said the gentleman should not have made such an insinuation. To prove it groundless he withdrew his amendment.

It was finally decided that the council should consist of forty-eight members, thirty two for the counties, and sixteen for the Parliamentary party.

A resolution thanking Parnell for presiding over the deliberations, and expressing unabated confidence in him passed, and the conference closed.

The proceedings of the conference were not altogether harmonious. A delegate named Loubon, who attempted to speak, was shouted down as a "land-grabber" and "renegade," and denounced by ex-suspect Barrington as a "coward who ran away from coercion." All the speakers declared the land act an utter failure. Davitt said he was unable to go with Parnell in his scheme of land reform, but would co-operate with him for the abolition of landlordism.

THE BUDDY MURDERS.

GALWAY, October 17.—At the investigation into the murder of the two Huddys near Lough Mask, Kerrigan, the informer, was again placed on the stand. He further deposed that a man named Higgins, aged sixty, with his son, took the chief part in the murder and compelled passers-by to assist in carrying the victims, whose groans could be plainly heard while they were in the bags into which they were thrown into the lake. Other witnesses corroborated this statement. The prisoners were remanded.

EGYPT.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, October 17.—The native who wounded the British consul during the riot has been arrested.

Cairo Gazette, the official department of the Public Domain is published, declaring that the country is in a state of ferment, which can only be cured by the execution of the leaders of the rebellion.

AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, October 17.—It is reported that the authorities of the canal have prohibited the employment of anyone who worked for or assisted the British forces. Consequently many are unemployed.

ENGLAND.

FOREIGN WHEAT FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 17.—James Caird estimates the requirements of Great Britain for foreign wheat from the 1st of September at 15,500,000 quarters, or nearly 2,000,000 quarters less than were imported for the same period last year.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

PARIS, October 17.—Eighty Frenchmen, assisted by 1400 African laborers, are about to commence the construction of a railway between the Niger and Senegal rivers. Their operations will be protected by a military column, which will plant the French flag and erect two forts on the Niger.

SPAIN.

SAGASTA AND SERRANO.

MADRID, October 17.—Political and financial circles are much excited by the news that Senor Sagasta, the prime minister, had a long and amicable interview with Marshal Serrano. The incident has created a profound sensation in the bearing on the situation and prospect of political parties.

The Land of the Polygs.

SALT LAKE, October 17.—The county officers of Piute county turned over the offices to the appointees of the governor under the Hoar amendment. The county has a large Gentile element. The city officers of Corinne, a Gentile town on the railroad, turned over the offices to the governor's appointees. In all other cases the incumbents, although largely polygamists, refused to give possession. Applications for mandamus were argued in the First and Third District Courts. The judges have it under advisement. Last night a man named Kunze was arrested, on complaint of neighbors, for violating the Edmunds law in cohabitating with more than one woman. He was about to start on a mission. The case was heard today before a commission.

THE SAFFRON SCOURGE.

Fifty New Cases at Pensacola—The Medical Knave.

PENSACOLA, FLA., October 17.—Fifty new cases of yellow-fever and three deaths reported. Total to date, 175 cases and 144 deaths. Weather oppressively warm. No indications of an early change. The Italian doctor, professor and magician, mentioned yesterday, has opened an office for the sale of his infallible remedies, and the place is besieged by crowds of negroes, with a small admixture of whites, blocking the sidewalks adjacent. The medicine is served out of a barrel on draught, and the enthusiasm of the patients is marvelous.

Two Deaths at Matamoras.

BROWNSVILLE, October 17.—Strict quarantine has been established at Port Bagdad against all vessels arriving from Vera Cruz and other places infected with cholera. Two deaths from yellow-fever in Matamoras during the last twenty-four hours. One death here.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Annual Meeting at Detroit—Officers Elected.

DETROIT, October 17.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in this city to-day. There was a full representation of fifty odd leading dailies in the territory covered by the great leading journal's news association of the country. Action was taken looking to the increase and perfection of the already large news facilities possessed by the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; D. M. Hauser, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*; W. N. Walsh, for embalming the body, $5; George Tremain & Co., of New York, surgical instruments, etc., $85 27; H. L. Cranford, for sprinkling the grounds of the Executive Mansion, $270; W. H. Bailey, services at the Mansion, $200; W. B. Moses & Son, linen, etc., $40 35; James Goodwin, of Boston, invalid bed, $75; Wm. S. Dupee, messenger at the War Department, $210; Singleton & Hoeke, of Washington, for carpets, etc., $122 44; the National Capital Telephone Company, $60; Charles H. Lee, messenger for the Department of Justice, no amount named; James Wilson, cooking, etc., $10 80; Independent Ice Company, for ice, $1516 92; Margaret Nugent, cook, three months extra pay; Fred R. Moore, messenger service, $175, and the claim of the employees of the Executive Mansion for three months extra pay. No claim has yet been filed by Dr. Hamilton or Dr. Boynton. The board is waiting to hear for them.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

WHO WILL WIELD THE GAVEL OVER THE NEXT HOUSE?

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The almost positive conviction that the next House will be Democratic (indeed so astute and hide-bound politician as Simon Cameron predicts it) causes interesting speculations as to who the candidates for speaker will be, and what their qualifications are. The list will include Randall, Morrison, Kenna, Carlisle, Blackburn and Cox, the position indicating their relative strength. Of Randall's qualifications it is unnecessary to speak. Morrison, of Illinois, will be his most formidable competitor. He will make his fight on a free-trade platform, and receive, with Mr. Carlisle, the solid support of the Southern members, who, as a class, dislike Randall for his high protection proclivities and his arbitrary rulings in several instances on matters of vital interest to that section. Kenna, of West Virginia, will be the young men's candidate. He is not over thirty-five years old, and has just been elected by his constituents for a third term. He is regarded by his *confreres* as unusually clever and bright. Such men as Perry Belmont, Frost, of Missouri, and Roger Spencer, of Georgia (who has lately returned to the Democratic fold), will give him their cordial support. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, is the best constitutional lawyer in the House. His position on the tariff, which can be denominated an intermediate one, may be regarded as favorable to his success. He is very popular in the South, personally and politically, and will make a good canvass. Unfortunately there are influences at work among his own delegation which will operate very strongly against him. Joe Blackburn is a splendid debater, an impassioned orator and a thoroughly good fellow. He is a typical Southerner so far as political characteristics are concerned, but lacks coolness of judgment. He made a gallant fight against Randall three years ago for the speakership, and hopes that the prestige thus gained will stand him in good stead in the next contest. "Sunset" Cox? The name provokes a smile wherever the genial humorist is known or his bon mots remembered. His chances are less favorable than any of those previously named. Cox enjoys the distinction of being the "funny man" of the House; but his very prominence in this respect has proved the greatest barrier to his political advancement. People instinctively mistrust "funny men" as leaders in cases requiring judgment and skill. The "funny man" may possess every known requisite, but his title hampers him. At such time his more somber colleague, even though less gifted, inspires a greater degree of confidence. There would be something grotesque about a "funny man" filling the dignified rôle of speaker, be his qualifications ever so great. This much, however, may be said in Cox's favor: He has more friends on the Republican side than any Democrat in the House; he is the originator of more wholesome and practical legislation for the benefit of the masses than any member of either side; he is essentially the laboring man's friend, and is charitable and kind-hearted to the very extreme.

BOWEN AND BREWSTER.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE SPECIAL AGENT AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—H. A. Bowen, under arrest at Philadelphia upon a warrant of his landlord for non-payment of his board, was taken to the residence of the attorney-general in that city. He sent in a note to the attorney-general, who at once came out of his private office into the outer apartment where Bowen was seated. The conversation which took place was heard by a senior student, who has furnished the following report for publication:

"I was present at the interview between Mr. Brewster and Mr. Bowen on October 16th, at about 4:30 o'clock; said Bowen was in the custody of an officer, having been arrested for non-payment of his board. He asked Mr. Brewster to advise and assist him, so as to relieve him from arrest, and advise him how to get bail. Mr. Brewster reminded him that he did not know him, and that he had never seen him before to his knowledge, and because he was a stranger to him, and also because of the peculiar position of Mr. Bowen toward the Department of Justice in connection with the Dickson charges, he was the last man that Mr. Brewster could interfere to help under any circumstances. Mr. Bowen said he saw the propriety of all that. Mr. Brewster said that he (Mr. Bowen) had involved his department in a scandal maliciously gotten up by these Star-route men, by attempting to bring Mr. Dickson in connection with Mr. Cameron. Mr. Bowen said he was very sorry, but he meant no wrong, and he came from California to make it plain. Mr. Brewster told him if he had not come he would have made him come. Mr. Brewster then suggested if he could get the money from his friends in New York, where he said he had money, he could easily get it by a telegraphic remittance. Finally Mr. Bowen said, 'Yes, that could be done,' and the officer said he would go with him. Mr. Brewster spoke in a loud tone, in the presence of the officer and myself, and on Mr. Bowen's suggestion that they speak in private, he refused, saying there was nothing to be private about. Before the interview Mr. Bowen sent in by me the appended note, and Mr. Brewster immediately came out in the front office. I was present during all the interview, and made this memorandum at the suggestion of Mr. Brewster as soon as Mr. Bowen went out."

The note is as follows:

To the Attorney-General of the United States:

SIR—While giving my statement to the district attorney this afternoon on the alleged bribery of Mr. Dickson, I was arrested by the proprietor of the hotel where I am stopping for my board bill. The bill has never been presented, and I can pay it to-morrow. Inasmuch as I am detained here and have been by Mr. Ker, who is out of town, I am constrained to ask that you advise me as to my course of procedure. Respectfully,

H. A. BOWEN.

Bowen paid his bill this afternoon and was

BATH AT TRENTON.

A Glorious Day for the Gibson Democracy—The Regular Nominee Enthusiastically Received

By His Constituency—Fully Eight Hundred in Attendance—The Spike-Team at Brownsville.

Special to the Appeal.]

TRENTON, TENN., October 17.—To-day has been a glorious one for the Democracy of Gibson county. There has not been such an ovation given a man here since the war as was given Gen. Bate to-day, and the general made the best speech that has been made here during this canvass. There was more real, genuine enthusiasm exhibited than has been in any previous canvass. The solid Democracy of Gibson are at work. The morning had hardly fully come when hosts of Gibson Democrats with one accord were in one place awaiting the arrival of the gallant standard-bearer of the true Democracy. Suddenly there came a sound; it was the Democratic cannon proclaiming the coming of the next governor of Tennessee; and as the train rolled in from the north at 10:40 o'clock there was a voice—it was the voice of 400 Democrats, who had gathered at the depot giving three loud, long cheers to the

HERO OF TWO WARS.

Five hundred men in carriages, on horseback and on foot had formed a procession at the depot to meet Gen. Bate. He was introduced from the depot platform by the Hon. Wise A. Cooper in a most eloquent speech, and General Bate, mounting a cotton bale, in a deeply impressive, fervent and eloquent style, acknowledged the compliment paid him by the Gibson county Democracy. Among other things, he said: "I feel, my countrymen, that this ovation is not to me, but it is to the grand old Democratic party which is rising up from the mountains to the valleys to wrest the proud old State from the hand of the spoiler." At the close of the speech rounds after round of applause went up from the crowd. It was truly grand to see the Democracy of Gibson rising in its might amid the roar of artillery, the sound of martial music and the shouts of Democrats who had lately heard the

BANT OF ALVIN HAWKINS.

The procession moved up Second street to High, up High to Sixth, across Sixth to College, and down College to the square, and around the courthouse to the Hicks House, where Gen. Bate alighted from the carriage and was escorted by the mayor and the committee to the sitting-room of the hotel, where he met and shook the hands of many Democrats, prominent among whom were his comrades of the Mexican war. By noon a large crowd had assembled on the square, and not echo the voice of hundreds when I say it was the most enthusiastic crowd I ever saw in Trenton. Gen. Bate commenced speaking at 1 o'clock. He was introduced by the Hon. J. M. Coulter, and spoke until 4 o'clock. It is impossible to give the points of his grand speech. It was eloquent; it was beautiful; it was logical; it was grand, and no man ever held a crowd as he held ours.

FIFTY-EIGHT HUNDRED PERSONS were in the house, and they remained during the whole time. Among the crowd were a number of ladies, the clapping of whose white were heard as the hardy sons of Gibson cheered the gifted speaker as he poured the hot shot into Alvin and his kith and kin. He made no war upon brother Democrats, but he contended upon the Republican party, which he said, as represented in Alvin Hawkins, was terrific. Many had heard the blustering tirade of Gov. Hawkins here a few days ago, and as Gen. Bate fairly scorched him from head to foot the feelings of approval of what he was saying found expression in loud and prolonged applause, the very foundations of the courthouse shook, and the timbers rung with the shouts of 800 Democrats that stood

AS THICK IN THE HOUSE

as stubble in a fresh-harvested field. The speech from beginning to end was eloquent and forcible, and will have the tendency to bring out the full Democratic vote.

At the close of the speech a beautiful floral tribute, made by Mrs. A. W. Raines and Mrs. R. E. Grizzard, was presented to Gen. Bate on behalf of the ladies of Gibson county. Captain Cooper presented the flowers and said that the band-box and the ballot-box would place Gen. Bate in the gubernatorial chair, and the Democrats of Gibson were invited to Nashville to see Gov. Bate invite Alvin Hawkins and his family to