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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882. VOL. XLII--NO. 292

CASEY YOUNG spoke at Mason yesterday, and will address the people of Somerville to-day.

PARNELL'S present policy is a sensible one—the extension of Irish manufactures. That is what Ireland needs most. Diversity of pursuit will cure many of her present ills.

GEN. BATE speaks at Covington to-day and in this city on Monday. Senator Harris will speak at Lewisburg, Marshall county, to-day, and Col. Savage at Bolivar.

HENRY GEORGE, the noted political economist, will be entertained to-night by a banquet given in his honor at Delmonico's, New York, by some of the most distinguished men of that city.

OUR legislative candidates, who have been doing very telling work the past week, as the columns of the APPEAL have shown, will speak to-day at Raleigh and Bartlett.

EVERY Democrat in Shelby county should from this until the 7th of November be an earnest advocate for the election of the whole Democratic ticket—State, congressional and legislative.

IT is now evident to the members of the family of Thurlow Weed that he is growing weaker, and they are not as hopeful as they were last week. The venerable editor's hours are numbered. But he is willing to go. Old age is beginning to be burdensome.

MATTHEW ARNOLD succeeded in setting three countries to talking by remarks in his recent Liverpool address. He declared the English to be deficient in "lucidity," the French in morality, and the Germans in civil courage. Mr. Arnold seems to have been sufficiently "lucid" himself.

IN commenting on the remark of the health office of Detroit, that "wooden block pavements are by far the costliest in the long run," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "In Louisville we have made the discovery that such pavements do not pay in the short run either. * * Within two years, such pavements are worthless."

GEN. BUTLER, who is now making a canvass of Massachusetts as the Democratic nominee for governor, is storming the Beacon Hill statehouse for the sixth time. In 1859 he ran against Gen. Banks. In 1860 he tried it again; also in 1871. In 1878, he failed of nomination. In 1879, he polled 110,000 votes, the largest vote ever thrown for a Democrat. He is worth $5,000,000 and has a law practice worth $75,000 a year.

SOME stupid pamphleteers in Paris are calling for a dictator, assuming that the republic is a failure, and one more stupid than the rest suggests Gambetta as the person to play that role. That statesman has several times had the opportunity to play it were he so minded. But he is a patriot in whom France can and does place the utmost reliance, assured that so long as he lives there will not be any dictators within her limits.

WE have received from Messrs. Latham, Alexander & Co., bankers and cotton commissioners, of New York, *Cotton Movement and Fluctuations, 1875 to 1882.*" The contents are of great value, discriminatingly selected and carefully classified and arranged, making an array of figures and statements which are of practical use for reference throughout the year. The binding is luxurious and the illustrations accurate to the life.

THE Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, of Indianapolis, is making war on pew rents. He claims that it fosters a self-riotous spirit in the ungodly who pay, and that it tends to test men by the money standard. He also proves conclusively that the primitive Christians paid no pew rent. But Brother Pierson forgets that this is an esthetic age, and is by more than 1800 years removed from the simplicity of the fishermen who went abroad to teach all nations. Mr. Pierson is toofresh.

THE most trustworthy estimate of the losses caused in French vineyards by the phylloxera is that given by the *Soleil*, which places the damage at 330,000,000 gallons of wine. The product of brandy has been reduced in even greater proportion, so that it may be said that genuine spirits are no longer exported except in limited quantities from old stocks. The deficiency in wine is supplied by the manipulation of cheap Spanish and Italian wines, and much of the brandy offered is nothing but well doctored whisky.

THE Business Men's Moderation Society of New York is an organization established for the purpose of putting a stop to the adulteration of beer. There were sold last year in the United States 16,000,000 barrels of malt liquor—a barrel to about every three inhabitants. It may be assumed that almost if not quite all of the drinkers of this beverage would be unanimously in favor of any plan for making the beverage pure and unadulterated. Hence the *Evening Post* predicts the success of the society as one that temperate people should encourage.

OF the Rev. Dr. Haygood, who has been elected general agent of the Slater fund, the Atlanta *Constitution* says, "it is to be hoped he will be able so as to arrange his affairs as to accept the position." He is a practical educator who thoroughly understands the needs of the colored people in educational matters. It is understood that the trustees do not propose either to erect buildings or to aid institutions already established. The present intention is to use the net income of the fund in aiding students, especially those who propose to become teachers. An effort will be made to train teachers for the colored schools of the South.

THE Democratic Congress will have it in its power to take up the measure Senator Pendleton has introduced into Congress, a comprehensive measure for the reform of the Federal civil service. This the Democrats will have it in their power to pass into a law. The Senate could not decline to follow their example, and the President must sign it. The reduction of taxes will also be within their province, and if manfully taken in hand the tariff may afford them some laurels. Administrative reform, however, is the issue upon which alone they can hope to make a record that will tell favorably upon the struggle of 1884.

LAST week we mentioned the singular case of Walter Philbrook, of St. Louis, who, having recovered his reason after a mental blank of fifteen years, has just lost it again by drinking to excess. It now appears, on the authority of the St. Louis *Republican*, that this Philbrook is the man who refuted Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's recent declaration that Ex-President Jefferson Davis appropriated $2,500,000 in specie after the fall of Richmond. Philbrook, it is said, was the Confederate Treasury agent who had charge of the specie train sent to the far South when it became apparent the rebels must abandon Richmond. During the lucid interval which has just ended in a prolonged debauch, Philbrook gave a circumstantial account of the disposition of the $600,000 in specie confided to his care, and showed pretty conclusively that Gen. Johnston was utterly mistaken in his charges.

THE STAR-ROUTERS.

Brady Disposing of His Washington Property, and Preparing to Make Himself Scarce.

Dorsey Completely Broken and Almost Blind—The Jeannette Inquiry—Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—A meeting of the Cabinet was held at the White House this afternoon. The President arrived from the Soldiers' Home, where he will reside during his temporary stay in the city. The session was short and unimportant. No names were agreed upon for the vacancy in the army caused by the retirement of Maj.-Gen. McDowell. The political situation in New York and Pennsylvania was informally discussed.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE AFTER JANUARY 1ST—A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Stamped envelopes will be sold to the public after January 1, 1883, at a reduction of ten per cent. on present prices. The Postoffice Department has also arranged to print special return request notices upon the envelope without additional charge, when ordered in quantities of 500 or more. Gen. Hazen states a fact not generally known, that stamped envelopes, when spoiled through misdirection, or other causes, can be exchanged for a postage stamp of the same denomination at the nearest postoffice.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

THE FURTHER ERECTION OF THE UNSIGHTLY NUISANCES TO BE PROHIBITED.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The engineer's office of the District government has been trying for some time to stop the further erection of telegraph poles in this city, and to compel the laying of all new lines of wire underground. Lieut. Green has given much attention to this subject, and has made a study of the methods of constructing underground lines abroad, and has set them forth at length in his report. The difficulty here has been not so much with controlling private corporations in the matter, but the trouble has been largely with the running of the government lines. A case has now arisen where an order may be obtained that will result in forcing all wires underground. Upon an application for an extension of lines for the benefit of municipal business, Lieut. Green has formally recommended that the lines asked to complete connections be laid under the surface. The trial circuits will be 1000 feet long. If the commissioners adhere to the plan, it is not likely that permission will be given for the erection of any more poles in Washington, and those now standing will be gradually removed. The present lines are not only a great disfigurement of the streets, but are interfering with the shade trees. Efforts have been made of late to trim the trees in order to clear the wires, and one of the departments of the government undertook to clear one of its lines in this way, but the commissioners have promptly stopped this attempted vandalism, and there is now a chance that they will go a step further, and forbid the further defacing of the streets by the erection of poles.

THE STAR-ROUTERS.

BRADY DISPOSING OF HIS WASHINGTON PROPERTY—ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The disclosures of the last few days have made some things in the Star-route matters clear. While they have shown that there has been much bad management on the part of the prosecution, they have also shown that the attorney-general is very much in earnest, and that if the President does not interfere the Star-route cases will be prosecuted to a successful termination, provided an honest jury can be found in the District of Columbia. That such is the determination of the persons now in charge of the case for the government, it is very evident that the defense no longer have a doubt. Astonished that they so narrowly escaped conviction, they fear the result of another trial. Brady is making such disposition of his property that he will soon have few ties in Washington, while Dorsey has retired to his ranch, almost blind and a quite broken man. In view of these facts, the purposes of the defendants in their latest move cannot be easily understood. The defendants especially fear the attorney-general, Special-Counsel Merrick and Judge Wylie. They are seeking the removal of Mr. Brewster, knowing that, if successful in that attempt, Mr. Merrick would follow him. They have announced their purpose to endeavor to make it impossible for Judge Wylie to preside at the second trial. The defendants' counsel are constantly busy in their attempts to secure these results, and they are not without important political influence. There is little reason to doubt that the recent publications by the defendants have had in part the purpose of bringing the Department of Justice into disgrace, by exposing the fact, which cannot be denied, that rascals were employed in the government service, and that the Department of Justice, to too great an extent, was made a detective bureau, where the low arts of the spy were practiced. They are endeavoring also to so poison the public mind in this District against the government that it will be difficult next December to obtain an unprejudiced jury.

THE JEANNETTE INQUIRY.

LIEUT. DANENHOWER'S NARRATIVE CONTINUED—A QUESTION OF JUDGMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—Lieut. Danenhower resumed his narrative before the Jeannette Board of Inquiry this morning. Danenhower stated that about 4 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by a seaman who was calling his relief, and saying "Hurry up, for the ship is going down!" Witness heard a crash and the remarks of the two men as they watched her go down. That morning after all hands were called the spot where the ship sank was visited by the party. A cabin chair, the signal chest and front piece of wood were found.

Witness was asked, "What was the condition of the ice on the 12th of June?" and he replied, "It was very much broken and thrown up in ridges. The large floe in which we had been drifting for ten months seemed to have been broken up by hanging on Henrietta Island and swinging around to the northwest. The average thickness of the ice was about ten feet, and the greatest draught of water of any piece I saw measured was thirty-two feet."

In answer to the question as to the condition of the Jeanenette before the heavy pressure of June 12, witness said, "She was a very strong ship, and in the same condition as when she left San Francisco with the exception that her forefoot was twisted."

Question—Knowing her condition at that time, would you, if in command of the expedition, have deemed it expedient to continue an Arctic expedition?

Answer—No; for she had been fitted out originally for three years, and the supply of clothing, provisions, etc., would not warrant another year in the ice. The supply of coal also would have been insufficient for the coming winter, and the crew had already been exposed for two years to the rigors of the climate. Furthermore, it is the custom when a ship is fitted out for three years of Arctic work to return at the end of the second summer.

In reply to a further question, witness said: "Had it been any other vessel, however perfect she would have been, my judgment would have been the same."

The entry in the ship's log for the last day previous to her abandonment was identified by witness as in the handwriting of Capt. De Long, and made part of the record, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The President will remain here a week or ten days, and then return to New York.

Attorney General Brewster arrived tonight.

The President has returned in excellent health. Reports that he was suffering from Bright's disease are incorrect.

The President has appointed James P. Luce register of the land office at Deadwood, Dak., and Lorne Peck, of New York, consul of the United States at Fort Erie, Canada.

The report of the director of the geological survey for the fiscal year is now nearly complete. The survey has been engaged during the greater part of the year in the preparation of statistics relative to the mining industries of the United States.

THE violation of any of Nature's laws brings its warning by the feeling of discomfort. Exposure will induce cold, throat diseases, consumption, etc., all of which gives warning by a troublesome cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time, and remove both the cause and effect of your discomfort.

The Philadelphia Almshouse Frauds.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The *Record* to-morrow will publish an exposure of the thefts committed by Ellis P. Phipps, ex-superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, who fled to Canada and now contests the proceedings for his extradition. The article says Phipps's thefts reach a total of $650,000, extending over a period of nine years, and that Phipps made a bargain when elected superintendent in July, 1873, to divide the profits of his office with four members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and that under this agreement $75,000 was stolen every year.

THE COTTON PLANTERS.

A Cotton Centennial Exposition to Be Held in 1884—Resolutions Adopted.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, October 20.—The National Cotton Planters' Association this morning passed, after much discussion and some amendments, a number of important resolutions appertaining to the industrial condition of the South, chief among which, to the public at large, was one concerning a World Centennial Cotton Exposition to be undertaken and carried out by the association, in it being a historical fact that just 100 years previously the first eight bales of cotton were exported, and upon arrival in England the king seized it as contraband on the ground that America could not grow so much cotton. The association will at once institute correspondence with various cities in the Union and hold their great exposition in that city which offers the most inducements. After a warmly contested ballot between a number of cities as the point for holding the next annual convention of the association, principally between Vicksburg and New Orleans, the former was successful, after which the Convention adjourned, having had one of the most brilliant and important meetings in the history of the association.

Associated Press Report.

LITTLE ROCK, October 20.—The National Cotton Planters' Association to-day resolved to hold a world's centennial cotton exposition in 1884, that year being designated because of the seizure by the King of England, in 1784, of eight bales of cotton as contraband, it having been charged that America could not produce so large a quantity.

It was decided to establish a planters' and farmers' mutual life insurance company, and resolutions were adopted urging that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer; approving the plans of the Mississippi River Commission, and thanking the President and Congress for their action; asking a reduction of the tariff, and appointing a committee of one from each State to consider the proposition to establish a cotton and land syndicate, and for an alliance between Manchester spinners and American cotton growers.

The next annual meeting will be held in Vicksburg, the time to be determined by the executive committee. Adjourned *sine die.*

MALIGNANT DIPHTHERIA.

The Pestilence Devastating Pittsylvania County, Va.

CHATHAM, VA., October 20.—Diphtheria has been raging in a most malignant form in certain sections of Pittsylvania county for the last two months. A reporter spent several days traveling through the affected district, seeing the doctors and ascertaining the exact number of cases, the extent and the type of the disease in a radius of six miles. Six physicians report 380 cases, out of which eight are dead who were treated by them, and there were fifty-nine others who either died before the physician came, or were too far gone to receive treatment after his arrival. The disease appears in different forms. In some cases the patient is attacked with vomiting, emptying in the last stages a greenish or bluish fluid; in others high fevers, and others congestion of different parts. Whenever there are sores about the limbs they are covered with the false membranes similar to that in the throat. The doctors all agree that filth has much to do with the spread and malignity of the disease, and disinfectants are recommended. It is difficult to secure good nurses in the country at best, but when the disease is so general and the people avoid it, as in this instance, many suffer from lack of attention. In one house, with only one room, a man, his wife and five children were down at one time, and but for the persistence of the physician would have suffered for want of food and care. There were other cases in which the family had to shroud and bury its own dead. The physicians inform us that no one who has had the disease in a malignant form has been fully restored. Some are paralyzed; some but partially; some have dropsy; in numerous cases the eyes are affected, and others are drawn in various ways. Several of the patients died of heart-clot after they had apparently recovered from diptheria. Relapses are frequent, and in most cases fatal. The treatment of the disease varies with different doctors. They have all abandoned the old style of mopping out the throat; all have found that the disease yields to corrosive sublimate and iron, when taken in time. Some cases died in twenty-four hours after being seized with the disease. To show its fatality and extent, three physicians informed us they had over twenty cases at the same time. Henry Orange buried three of his children the same evening, and James Matherly buried two of his in the same grave. Some families lost six, some five, and in some instances every child died.

"A SUBBER"

That Troubles the Speculators, and is Not in Accordance With Their Notions.

NEW YORK, October 20.—There is dismay and rage among the rubber manufacturers. Speculators hold absolute control of the entire production of South America, and fix the prices of the raw material to suit themselves. In 1879 the raw India-rubber, or caoutchouc, was worth but seventy-two cents per pound. At that point the speculators seized upon it, and, as a test of their temporary strength, put the price up to $1 per pound. Under that pressure a quantity was dragged into the market through channels over which they had not yet obtained control, and the price dropped to eighty cents in the spring of 1880. It has never since, however, got so low, for the speculators developed strength enough to cover the entire ground, and have made prices what they pleased. Just now they are higher than ever before. On Thursday they went up from $1 17 per pound to $1 25. Yesterday buyers were refused prices by holders on the pretext that there is no stock in the market, and that figures cannot be named until the arrival of the next steamer. This, however, is affirmed to be untrue, as it is said some 1200 cases of rubber came in by the last steamer from Para, and are now being held until such time as the necessities of the manufacturers will compel them to submit to another heavy advance. It is feared that the price will go up to $1 50 before there is any drop. In this extremity the manufacturers have been spurred to an attempt at concerted action to protect themselves, and have called a meeting, which is to be held on the 18th instant, to devise measures for neutralizing in the future the power of the present speculators. The great trouble, they say, is that the men now controlling the supply of rubber practically own the Indians and small traders of the interior of Brazil, in the Amazon valley, whence the material comes, having got a firm hold upon them by advances and systems of keeping them in debt, such as the Hudson Bay Company used to employ in dealing with the Canadians. To meet this condition of affairs, the manufacturers expect to be compelled to form a colony in Brazil, establish trading-posts of their own, and so open up a rivalry in dealing directly the Indians.

The consideration in all this business that most directly interests the public is that the higher the price of crude rubber the greater will be the adulterations to which it is subjected for manufacture into clothing, hose, springs, and all other forms of general use. This adulteration is practiced by grinding up old rubber, vulcanized rubber, already reworked, and adulterated rubber of all sorts, old shoes, old hose, old rollers, etc., and mixing it with a small percentage of the pure, fresh material. This adulterate it is that causes the modern rubber shoes to pull to pieces so easily, clothing to crack, hose to burst, springs to crumble, and in all other sorts of rubber the development of such fragility and unreliability as it never used to possess.

Christian Conference at St Louis.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Rev. Charles Spurgeon, of London, in company with J. S. Smithson, the Rev. W. J. Erdman, D. W. Whittle and James McGranahan, leave old morrow morning for St. Louis, and for 23d a Christian Conference there 23th and 26th; at Indianapolis 25th and 26th, and at Cleveland 27th and 28th.

WHITTAKER'S FLOP.

The Ex-Cadet Blossoms into a Full-Fledged Democrat—His Profession of Faith.

The Senatorial Deadlock in Oregon—Smith and Simonton at Mason—Manning and Chalmers.

Special to the Appeal.]

MASON, TENN., October 20.—The Hon. C. B. Simonton met Judge Smith here to-day, as advertised in to-day's APPEAL, and, to use a mild expression, trimmed his nails in the neatest manner possible. It is the universal opinion that Judge Smith is the poorest congressional timber ever offered by either party in this district. All wavering Democrats are now solid for Young and the whole Democratic ticket.

A Political Broil.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 20.—W. H. Bailey, Democratic candidate for the House from Mecklenburg county, was assaulted this morning by A. E. Gillespie, a revenue agent, and badly wounded. The attack was made because Bailey stated that he was informed that Gillespie was using money to carry the election for the Republicans. The affair caused considerable excitement. Further trouble is apprehended.

Will Beat Chalmers on a Fair Count.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

HORN LAKE, MISS., October 20.—"M. S." writing from Hernando, says that Gen. Chalmers will be elected, but that the Democrats will count him out. I don't see how they can. The chairman of the Republican County Committee is one of the three election commissioners, another a Chalmers Democrat. Col. Manning will not need any counting against Gen. Chalmers. He will get enough Republican votes to beat Gen. Chalmers on a fair count. A REPUBLICAN.

The Senatorial Deadlock in Oregon.

SALEM, OR., October 20.—The Stalwarts, in conference last night, decided to stand by Mitchell to the end of the session. Mitchell, in an open letter, says he is in the hands of his friends. The anti-Republicans also met last night and decided to hold out.

MITCHELL LOSING GROUND

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—The Oregon Legislature has been balloting for seats or all the afternoon. The Democrats are trying to obtain an adjournment, both wings of the Republicans opposing. Mitchell held his strength until the twenty-sixth ballot, when his supporters began to go over to J. N. Dolph, and the twenty-ninth ballot stood: Mitchell, 26; Dolph, 23; remainder scattering. The balloting is still going on.

Whittaker's "Flop."

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 20.—Ex-Cadet Whittaker has published the following card in the *News and Courier*:

BEAUFORT, S. C., October 15, 1882.

To the Editors of the News and Courier:

I noticed not many days ago slurs in some of the newspapers as to my "political faith" and my "flop." I have never yet belonged to any particular party, therefore I cannot be said to have "flopped" from one party to another. This letter explains my political faith. A Democrat I love the South and its interests. I look to day upon the South as the colored race in the South, and ask: How can the problem be solved which he is the main factor be solved? For more than twelve years he has been driven by a party and made to vote and act against his own interest and against those whose interest must from the surrounding circumstances be identical with his. No one denies that radical rule has brought all the ills which have come alike to white and black in this section for the last twelve or fifteen years. No one can deny that the reign during that time was a reign of plunder. How can the condition of the South be made better? I answer: By educating the masses, by educating men to act irrespective of party ties, by maintaining honesty, by burying old feuds and by showing the colored man that his friends are the men of the South. When he comes to act, as he now does without cause, against the interests of the Southern people, Southern votes, Southern men, native-born, must and will rule the South. I all citizens will recognize this fact and work for the accomplishment of this end, a better feeling must exist between the two races, and a better government must and will be established. There are many among the colored people who are tired of the party lash, and who will one day make a break. They only need the few who will be brave enough to lead, and teach, and speak. There does not long be a change from the foundation of our national government. It is even now foreshadowed by the brave fight which just men are making against "bosism" in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by the fight that is being made against corruption in Ohio, New York, and in the South. This change must begin in the Northern States. It must come in the South, and be such that it will prove to all the friendly feelings can exist between the two races. I owe Radicalism nothing, and with the records of the advocates of Radicalism before me I feel it my duty to my country to vote, write, or speak to bring a return of Radical rule in the South. Yours for good government. J. C. WHITTAKER.

Whittaker has been lecturing here and in other Southern cities about his experience in West Point. His profession of his political faith is now published, however, for the first time.

Hawkins on Slavery.

In an article on this subject the Nashville *World* says: "Long after the war had begun, when Southern victories still kept his armies at bay, as a military measure President Lincoln issued a conditional measure that after a certain date slavery would be abolished in all Territories, and authorized that should still remain in rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States. This was intended as a threat to bring the South to terms. It was thought that slaveholders would not further risk their property in a contest with the United States if they could be assured that they could save their property by timely submission. It had its effect upon some, particularly in Tennessee. In West Tennessee a movement was set on foot by slaveholders to save slavery in Tennessee. Alvin Hawkins was the organ, the champion and the standard-bearer of that movement. He was elected to Congress for that purpose, and went to Washington to take his seat. As the test of the State had failed to elect members, Alvin failed to be seated. If Tennessee had sent a full delegation, and Mr. Lincoln had remained true to his pledges, slavery would have been retained in Tennessee. Gov. Hawkins failed in his programme, and slavery in Tennessee was abolished. However, by a convenient fiction of Republican invention, that public money must be lavished freely to all Republicans, he was voted $2000 for a session in Congress, in which he was not allowed to take his seat. This was more money than Clay, Webster or Calhoun either ever received for a year's service in Congress. Gov. Hawkins has never been guilty if fighting either for the independence of the South or its emancipation. But we are informed by Col. Thorp that he did offer his services, and did go to Washington for the perpetuity of slavery. Gov. Hawkins was a public man and a legislator long before the war. We have never heard of a public or private act or utterance of his which showed the least hostility to slavery until after the war. Political necessity at last brought him to the disfranchisement of the whites and the enfranchisement of the blacks. The man of color constituted the majority of the vote which, owing to Democratic dissensions, seated him in the gubernatorial chair two years ago. They were under no obligations to him then, and never were. A large number of them are beginning to study their true interests, and find that there is no just cause why they should forever remain merely the tail of the Republican kite."

Rate at Dyersburg.

[Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

DYERSBURG, October 20.—Early this morning the Democratic sovereigns of old Dyer left their cotton fields, their workshops and their various avocations of life and came in to hear the old hero of the great unterrified Democracy. It was understood that he was to come in on the Jackson road, and by 10 o'clock several hundred people on horseback and in buggies, with flags and brass bands, went out two miles to meet him and escort him in. This was accomplished in fine style by the largest and most enthusiastic assembly of people ever seen together in this county on a political occasion. In the cavalcade were seen at the head quite a number of the fair daughters of Dyer, and close more the gallant Bate was called upon to meet "an army with its banners." He met them gallantly, as of old, and captured them as completely as ever was done on any field. A stand had been erected on the south side of the courthouse. It was beautifully decorated with flowers, and festooned with evergreen, and in the center was an immense arch, with large letters, "Gen. W. B. Bate, Our Next Governor." He was introduced at 1 o'clock by Col. Neal, in handsome style (Neal knows how to do such things in that style), and for nearly four hours he held the large audience in the most complete attitude of attention and ecstacy. The all-absorbing State debt question was handled in a masterly manner, and to have convinced the people, everyone not that the State-debt proper was less than $4,000,000. This vexed question was so ably handled, and so exhaustive, that people were convinced beyond doubt that Gen. Bate was thoroughly posted in the details and ramifications of this great question. Old citizens, who had heard Polk and Clay and other statesmen of distinction, say that Gen. Bate's speech here was the grandest effort that they ever heard; it was, in fact a perfect love-feast for the Democracy, and fully sustained the reputation that the press has given him throughout the State. After the speaker finished, the ladies of Dyer presented, through the handsome and accomplished daughter of Tom W. Neal, a magnificent bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers. Miss Ella Neal made an appropriate and eloquent speech, which could only be surpassed in effect by her lovely self. Gen. Bate answered in his usual gallant manner, in a fifteen-minute speech, which was cheered by the large audience until they were hoarse. Dyer county will give Bate five out of every six votes. Mark that. T. L. WELLS.

THE SCOVILLES.

The Insanity Case on Trial—Scoville's Testimony.

CHICAGO, October 20.—In the Scoville insanity case to-day the court-room was crowded with cranks and sightseers. Mr. Scoville testified to traces of insanity in the Guiteau family from the grandfather down. Mrs. Scoville first showed signs of insanity when their first son became sick. She fell in love with the physician, and confessed it, but subsequently denied that the confession was made. She soon became violent, nervous and irritating, and attempted to leave the house. She confided all her griefs to the servants, and lost affection for her family, except to him. Within the past six months she had deserted him, too. He related in detail his recent well-known troubles with her. She formed a friendship with George W. Earle, an alleged newspaper man, and confessed to witness that she loved Earle. They wrote and sold letters to Mrs. Garfield and others. Mrs. Scoville was very intimate with George Francis Train, in New York. She was very sly now, though formerly frank. She was lately changeable, fickle, and often provoked him.

ROSS'S MURDERERS.

How the Deed was Done—A Full Confession.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Fred Captain, colored, who was arrested on suspicion of the murder of A. W. Ross, at Glendale, October 8th, has made a statement in the nature of a confession. He says that three colored man Harris who was arrested a few days ago was the principal murderer; that he induced Captain to join him in the robbery of Ross at Glendale; that they went there and found Ross not at home, and then waited for him at the railway crossing, and when the alighted Harris hit him with a stone and then beat him over the head with a club. Captain says he ran away as soon as he saw that Ross was murdered, and that Harris did the robbing. The confession was made to Major Giaugue, of Glendale, and to Cincinnati police officers. The latter incline to the belief that the murder was done by Captain and his father. The latter is in jail here on the charge of drunkenness.

THE MACCABEES.

An Organization to Encourage Agriculture Among Israelites.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—An organization, to be known as the Maccabees, has been formed in this city. Its purpose is to encourage and assist in the promotion of agriculture among Israelites. The plan is to enroll in sections all Israelites over thirteen years of age, who shall pay annual dues of $1 each. Sections in the State constitute a division, and representatives of divisions constitute a grand division. The latter will have an executive committee, which shall control and disburse the funds. A provisional council to act until the executive council is organized has been chosen. It consists of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, Julius W. Marks, Seney Stix, Joseph Abraham, Joseph Frounstine, Alex. Straus, Max Izkies and Henry Lowenstein.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Fairly Active at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, October 20.—Trade is fairly active, with no material change since last week.

Fairly Active at Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 20.—General merchandise fairly active, sales being, for the most part, ahead of last year. Money stronger, 7@8 per cent.

Good at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—General trade has been very satisfactory the past week, notwithstanding the close money market, which has ruled stringent, with an increased demand.

Unchanged at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—The general situation in both financial and mercantile circles was without special change the past week. Money in good supply and quite quickly taken at 6 per cent.

Fair at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—In general business there has been a fair volume of trade, but no especial features and no material change in prices. Money has been in good demand and steady at 6 and 7 per cent.

Satisfactory at New York.

NEW YORK, October 20.—While there is lessened activity in most departments, owing partly to unfavorable weather, the business of the week has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and the outlook is regarded as favorable.

Promising at Boston.

BOSTON, October 20.—The boot and shoe trade continues promising, and shipments on fall orders the past week foot up 51,623 cases, against 43,830 cases for the week in 1881. Factories are already receiving orders for spring goods.

Steady at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—General business did not experience any very great rush, but it kept up well, and a large order trade in the way of clothing and dry goods was done in all jobbing branches. Prices were generally steady. Money firm at 8 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago, October 20.—C. Louis Malmsha, scenic artist at McVicker's Theater, reputed to be the best in his profession, died last night.

[illegible] October 20.—The warehouse of Thoesen & Uhl, Third avenue, burned this morning. Loss, $45,000; insured.

Cumberland, Md., October 20.—The miners in the Meyersdale coal region struck for an advance from forty to fifty cents per ton. Only one mine is working to-day.

Chicago, October 20.—Henry Clay Maynard, for the past eight years manager of the Western Union telegraph office in this city, died at Geneva Lake, Wis., this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Durango, Col., October 20.—The largest fire ever known in the history of Durango occurred this evening, consuming sixty frame buildings. The fire originated in a Chinese laundry. Loss estimated at $25,000; insurance not known.

Little Rock, October 20.—To-day articles of incorporation of the Pinchito and Choctaw railway, 100 miles long, to run from Camden, Ark., northwesterly to the line of the Choctaw Nation, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, was filed in the secretary of state's office.

The State of Ireland Improving.

LONDON, October 20.—George Otto Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Selkirk, Scotland, Thursday evening, said the resident magistrates in Ireland in their last reports were singularly unanimous in stating that the relations between the landlord and tenant were improving; that rents were being fairly paid, and intimidation decreasing. Another subject for thankfulness, said Trevelyan, is the fact that it is now nearly six months since there has been a collision between the constabulary and the people in the Irish provinces.

The Japanese Embassy at Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 20.—The Japanese embassy, in charge of D. W. Stevens, en route from San Francisco, to Washington, arrived this afternoon over the Burlington road, and left at once over the Fort Wayne road. The party is composed of Ersahima Muniro, minister to Washington, and Junbie Wooyeno Kagenori, minister to Vienna, and their suites.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

[illegible] October 20.—A Silver City, a little town of the [illegible] road, in Mills county, destroyed seven houses, or nearly all the business portion of the place. The loss is estimated at over $25,000. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

SPORTING RECORD.

Racing at Little Rock and Baltimore—Maud S. to Again Go into Training.

An Epidemic of Prize-Fighting in Colorado—Rowell' Big Bluff—The Diamond Field.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Buffalos, 2; Metropolitans, 2. Drawn game on account of darkness.

CHICAGO, October 20.—Chicagos, 7; Providences, 3. Only six innings were played on account of darkness.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—Clevelands, 1; Philadelphias, 1; twelve innings. Game called on account of darkness.

Maud S. to Go into Training.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Maud S. will be shipped to Bair, at Cincinnati, some time in December. Her old driver is confident of lowering the record with her.

Rowell's Bluff.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The *Turf, Field and Farm* says Rowell offers to bet $20,000 that he will win in the coming six-days' pedestrian race. The sanguine believe 640 miles will be made.

Little Rock Races.

LITTLE ROCK, October 20.—A large attendance was at the races to-day over the Fair Association course.

First Race.—Purse $175, with $50 to second; mile dash. Won by Wedding Day. Time—1:49.

Second Race.—Planter's stake, $1000; two and a quarter miles, with three starters. Won by Lamassey's "Wildmoor;" Joe Murray, second; John Davis, third. Time—4:09.

Third Race.—Purse $150; three-fourths of a mile dash, with four starters—Avalon, Speigelberg, Northanna and Garfield. Won by Northanna. Time—1:18.

Pimlico Races.

PIMLICO, MD., October 20.—*First Race.*—One and one-eight miles. Won by Boojack; Little Fred second, Brunswick third. Time—2:01.

Second Race.—Vestal stakes; one mile and a half. Won by Amazon; Rica second, Secret third. Time—2:47½.

Third Race.—One mile. Gano won; Heebanc-Tose second, Carlyle third. Time—1:49½.

Fourth Race.—Mile heats. Herbert won; LaGloria second, Compensation third. Time—1:49½, 1:48.

Fifth Race.—Steeple chase, regular course. Ike Bonham won; Kitty Clark second, Joe Hunt third. No time taken.

Prize-Fighting in Colorado.

DENVER, October 20.—The prize-fight mania is prevalent in Colorado. On October 16th Jack Hanley was whipped in three rounds, by Andy Sweeney, near Kansas City. On October 23d Bryan Campbell, of Pueblo, Col., and Billy Lyons, of Eureka, Nev., are to fight with hard gloves at South Pueblo, Col., for $500 a side. The battle is to be conducted according to the rules of the London prize ring. On October 28th, at Florence, Col., Jim Donovan and George Trippett are to fight according to the rules of the London prize ring for $200 a side. Tom Walling, the pugilist of Wilkesbarre, Col., is backing Trippett. Walling is anxious to fight any middle-weight pugilist in Colorado for $500 a side, and has deposited the money with the *Police Gazette*. There is a chance of a fight between Walling and Campbell.

YELLOW-FEVER.

The Disease Spreading to Towns Around Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, October 20.—A daughter of Dr. Whiting, secretary of the Board of Health, died yesterday of yellow fever. Several cases of fever are reported in the adjacent towns.

There were forty-two new cases and two deaths to-day. Among the new cases are the collector of the port and mayor of the city, his wife and son.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Failures for the past week, 117, of which seven were in this city and 110 in the various States.

Assigned.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—D. A. Given & Son, cotton commission merchants, assigned. Liabilities, $36,000; assets, $49,000.

Boston Transcript.]

JAY BUSHELL'S CHANT.

Sir Jay—I am the monarch of the seise,
I assess them as I please;
They've got to pay, although it irks
Head Clerk—And we are the laborers and the workers
All—And we are the laborers and the workers and the clerks.

Sir Jay—When they do not pay up all
I make another call.
And I make wry faces at the papers' quirks
Head Clerk—And so don't the laborers and the workers and the clerks.
All—And so don't the laborers and the workers and the clerks.

Sir Jay—But they've raised such a deuced row,
I'm not quite happy now,
I fear some danger to myself here lurks.
Head Clerk—And so hope the laborers and the workers and the clerks.
All—And so hope the laborers and the workers and the clerks:
The laborers and the workers,
Whom he looks upon as shirkers,
And the clerks.

Jockey Club Associate Members

Will please call at German National Bank and get their badges.

T. H. MILBURN, Treasurer.

Economy is Wealth.

Gents' clothing dyed, cleaned and repaired by I. Isaacs, 270 Second st., opp. Court Square.

DIED.

LINVILLE—October 20, 1882, at 6 o'clock p.m., MR. N. F. LINVILLE, aged fifty-one years.

Funeral will take place this (SATURDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock from her late residence, No. 198 Anction street. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

To Englishmen and Others from England.

I CALL A MEETING OF MY COUNTRYMEN ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, October 23d, at 8 o'clock, at my house, 55 West Main street, for convivial evenings, as well as business of importance to one or our countrymen, an old man in his sixty-second year. JOHN WEST,
Sewing-Machine Machinist.

COTTON-SEED.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES AS to Cotton Seed, we quote the following prices:
Railroad Seed, delivered $12 00
Wagon Seed, at Mill 12 00
MEMPHIS COTTON-SEED AND OIL EXCHANGE.
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