MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY : : OCTOBER 25, 1882.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

ALABAMA INSURRECTIONS.

The Selma *Times* in a lengthy article reviews all the rumors of insurrection that just now are alarming the people of Alabama, and thinks it absurd for the white people, for women and children particularly, to be at all alarmed. Even if any plot ever existed, the aroused suspicions of the white people and their careful vigilance for the last few weeks has effectually stopped it. Nervous people, if they will reason, will therefore rest secure and content. But while all this is true, we have no doubt that attempts have been made by the local Republican leaders to arouse the negro from his political indifference and to array him against his white friends, as of old. These local leaders found themselves in a desperate situation, and have been obliged to resort to desperate methods. Doubtless the emissaries operating among the negroes have done so under religious garbs, for thus is the superstitious negro mind most easily influenced. We are satisfied that the aim of these emissaries has been to array the blacks against the whites, and to get the former to the polls, and these emissaries are the catspaws of others, who expect to profit by the results aimed at. These are the men, whoever they are, that should be held responsible for any negro outbreak, and these are the men to be punished swiftly and surely to the full extent of the law.

THE COMET.

The present comet in the eastern sky, which can still be distinctly seen by every one at early morning, is certainly the most remarkable one of all the modern comets. Prof. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., states that the comet grazed the sun so closely as to cause great disturbance—so much so that it has divided into no less than eight separate parts, all of which can be distinctly seen by a good telescope. There is only one other instance on record where a comet has divided, that one being Biella's comet of 1846, which separated into two parts. Applications have been made on Mr. H. H. Warner by parties who have noted these cometary offshoots, claiming the $200 prize for each one of them. Whether the great comet will continue to produce a brood of smaller comets remains to be seen. It is now rushing away from us at a speed 2000 times greater than the swiftest express train, and is the tenth comet of which history has any record, that has been seen by day. The others, according to Camille Flamaion, the French astronomist, were "the comet of the year 43 B. C., which the Romans imagined to be the ghost of Cesar, who had been assassinated a short time previously by Brutus and Cassius; the two comets of the year 1402, the comet of 1532, the comet of 1577, the comet of 1618, the comet of 1744, and the comet of 1843, which passed so close to the sun that it traversed the solar flames with the unimaginable speed of 550,000 meters per second!"

ECONOMICAL FARMING.

In looking over our very extensive pile of country exchanges, we find expressions of rejoicing where farmers have grown plentifully of corn and other varied produce. Where cotton only is the rule, there is a very different tone. To have to pay $1 50 a barrel for corn and twenty cents a pound for bacon bring dismay as to the prospects for the coming winter. Generally there has been a better proportion of corn raised than usual. The effects of the drouth of the previous season brought many farmers to a rational course, one we hope they will not be induced to depart from in the future. Let them grow corn, cut hay and fatten pigs and they can stand where many will fail. It was expected by most people that, on account of the increased acreaged cereals, there would be a decrease of cotton, but such does not appear to be the case, and if a varied cultivation increases on the farms the opposite will be the case. When corn and other necessaries are grown, hogs raised, and so on, the farmer, having his money to pay out from his cotton proceeds, is able to inclose and cultivate more land, or to provide himself with improved implements or machinery, to get good mules and to employ sufficient labor to put in his cotton and other crops in the best possible style. In short, the cultivation of necessaries for the farm and its occupants in no degree lessens the cotton production; more labor is employed, that is all; so that the production of cotton is not decreased, while the profit on the crop is materially increased.

THE TARIFF GRABBERS.

The tariff grabbers believe they have the people by the throat, and from every quarter they have flocked to the Tariff Commission and, at a time when superfluous revenue and the necessities of commerce require a lowering of taxation, they cry, and scream, and thunder for more! more! The people generally are to be taxed that a few manufacturers may be made rich. The pretense is that the working man may get better wages, but the tax-abusers build up fortunes while the men they employ earn no more than workmen whose employers are bolstered up by no taxation, but are contented with the fair profits of their trade. These cormorants who gorge and raven upon the plunder they have managed to secure have no mercy. They are striving to double the duty on iron cotton-ties, and are arrogantly demanding that every poor victim to chills shall pay tribute to extortionate quinine monopolists. All this is done on the plea of keeping up the working man's wages. Protection does not keep up wages in France or in Germany, and what it fails to do there it cannot accomplish here. The merciless quinine manufacturers want to put fifteen per cent, on the profits they are now making. The members of the principal firm in that business have become millionaires through the vast sums the duty upon quinine brought them, but have their workmen prospered any better than workmen in unprotected trades? Not at all; the capitalists have become rich from great profits, but the workmen secur d no advantage. The protection tax-eaters pocket all the tax they get; they do not share the advantages with their workmen; they tell them that wages are fixed by competition, and they give their work to those who will do it for the least money. It is time this cheat of protection of labor was exploded. It is protection for profits, and a machine for making the rich richer, while the working people may implore and organize strikes only to meet with disappointment, and to see the difference between them and the capitalist increasing year by year. The greediness that preys upon the people by prohibitive taxation preys upon the workman by securing for itself as much of his earnings as possible.

THE WORLD'S COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The Washington State Department has published in a volume of 400 pages, reports of American consuls in every part of Europe respecting the cotton and woolen mills there. The department forwarded a set of questions to each consul, the book contains the replies and is one of great interest, and in view of the advances the South is making toward manufacturing the material it grows, it is to us of decided importance. The information asked for by our consuls was in many instances refused, Germany and Spain especially were adverse to making statements, and even in England and France direct refusals to communicate the facts asked for were not unfrequent. Business men will understand the reluctance various manufacturers expressed, but beside their frequently declared desire "to keep their business to themselves," there was often a special reason growing out of the advance of cotton manufacturing in the United States. One German cotton manufacturer said: "America has the staple, and as soon as the manufacturers there adopt European methods, trade here will be at an end." In Spain, where, the consul at Malaga states, enormous profits are made in the cotton manufactory, among Barcelona manufacturers information was commonly refused. There was a fear of competition from us, of our building mills for ourselves, and to ask for information to use it against those who gave it was thought impertinent. In this feeling of jealousy we see how clearly the business people of Europe recognize our advantages—indeed, they know them better than we do ourselves. Could we see these advantages as they do, but little raw cotton would for the future leave our shores. To the South all this is extremely encouraging. Europe recognizes that when the producers of cotton, instead of making it over to them to manufacture, take to manufacturing it where it grows, a trade that has built up cities and made thousands millionaires will be retained in the hands of the producing country. How vast the cotton interest is few of us have actually realized to ourselves. In England alone the amount of wages paid in the cotton industry is $121,662,500 a year, and the total value of the production last year was $474,916,368. The amount of capital invested there in the cotton-spinning and weaving industry is $253,058,000, and this outside of the hosiery and lace machinery, and the printing, bleaching and dye works. The English Lancashire report is of great value, and many particulars especially so; for instance, much as we hear of Lancashire "strikes" we learn here that at Oldham they have a superior class of work people who are on the best terms with their employers, and, we read, "The local cotton trade is entirely free from those petty strikes occurring at individual mills, which are the bane of employers at other towns in England. Should any dispute arise properly accredited individuals at once take the matter in hand and settle it, with almost mathematical precision, by arbitration." If our associated workmen in Memphis desire to introduce the arbitration system, let them correspond with Oldham and learn their invaluable secret. The English manufacturers are much censured for the manner in which they "size" their goods. We are told in the report before us that the practice is not the exact it is supposed to be, and if we become exporters of manufactured cotton we shall have to size also. The principal demand for sized goods is in the East, where—when the natives select these goods they are fully aware what they are doing—such goods are required in many ways. At large funeral displays a loose robe is given, as we give gloves and crape, for wrapping the dead, lining coffins and other funeral observances. There is also a vast use of cotton-cloth in a way that makes a low-priced, good-looking article necessary. The lasting quality is of little importance. For lining for clothing, and for articles not washed, the same need exists for low price and decent appearance, while the more lasting quality is of minor consideration. Of French manufactures long statistical tables are given, but the manufacturers generally declined to give special information. In Normandy we learn of the work people that "a considerable number of the men and women live together without the sanction of law, and hardly seem alive to the immorality of such unions. In consequence there is an illegitimate progeny, the care of rearing which is divided between the parents and a charitable branch of the government charged with such duty." The German manufacturers were particularly jealous about giving information, fearing it would be made to act against their interests. A particular point in that country is the low payment for wages compared with the high charges for food. The report says: "Thus far the means of subsistence for them are restricted to the barest necessities of life; much of the daily diet of the American workman would be considered luxuries in a German workingman's family, and is placed wholly beyond his reach." This starvation policy is bad, however, as well as cruel; the underfed workmen cannot do the amount of labor ordinary with us. That low wages, insufficient for the support of manly strength, should exist in Germany, where a rampant "protection" system also exists, is demonstrative proof that if protection can make food dear, it fails to keep up wages equivalent to food prices. Here lies the secret of the prevalence of socialism, a product of the two factors "ill-paid" and "ill-fed." The Italian portion of the report states that American cotton goods are preferred in Italy to the English on account of their superior strength, and with attention a good trade could be established. These reports contain much excellent matter, especially with respect to technical education, to which we will turn on another occasion.

HONORING A PHILOSOPHER.

Henry George is the author of a book on the science of political economy, entitled "Progress and Poverty." That science is one that is less studied than it merits, but it has hitherto been put by-before us in manner that is repellant in most minds. In vain did Harriett Martineau bend her matchless skill to sugar-plum political economy, yet with the glamour of the brilliant fancies in which she enveloped its cardinal principles the people could not be made to take to it. But an American writer "performed the impossible," as the French say, in his "Progress and Poverty," and he is the first writer that ever succeeded in drawing the popular mind to be deeply interested" in the "dismal science." His facts are such as all know, his inferences such as all can understand, and the reader follows his reasonings not only with patience but with delight. He shows that, although we now managed, just in proportion as progress builds up large fortunes at one end of the social scale, poverty makes inroads on the other; as the rich become richer the poor become poorer. Mr. George attributes this master evil of the social system to private ownership of land; but many who feel the whole force of his facts differ from his inference, still they honor him for the eminent ability and the masterly analysis of his book. Mr. George recently went to Ireland, when the sort of people the English employ to spy and dog and provoke Ireland took it into their heads that he was an agitator and a firebrand, and searched his baggage and arrested him; conduct for which the proper official authority has since apologized. On his return to New York some of his admirers, including Henry Ward Beecher, testified their appreciation by honoring him with a special festivity at Delmonico's on Saturday evening. The president of the Central Labor Union, Mr. R. Brisbert, said that the principles of that union were those laid down in Mr. George's book, which had grandly laid down the basis of true liberty. In his reply to this and other addresses, Mr. George defended the theory of his system, which seeks to remove all restrictions upon the production of wealth, and so to distribute that wealth that what a man fairly earns he may receive. Suppose a man comes here from Europe, and brings wealth to use in building a structure and establishing a business, instead of meeting with encouragement he finds for what he is going to do on every article that passes the customhouse. He sees a poor neighborhood, in which is a piece of ground covered with unwholesome refuse, and he says, "I'll clear this filth away and put up a factory on the ground, and give these poor people work, so that they may live in comfort." He is received with joy and encouraged? No; he is blackmailed by a heavy fine of purchase for making good use of land that had been of worse than no use at all. He puts up the factory, and families live in comfort in consequence that were almost poverishing for want. Is he regarded as a benefactor? No; the taxgatherer taxes a fine upon him because he has used his capital so as to create wealth, to give subsistence to labor and to benefit his species. This way of punishing the benefactors of the race Mr. George would do away with. He would not tax him who, with his capital or his labor, was benefiting his country; he would tax the land. Then nobody would hold land unproductively, as it would not pay the tax; those would occupy it who would make it productive of wealth and so could pay the tax on it. In this way there would be no more dog-in-the-manger occupancy of land by men who do nothing with the land themselves, yet prevent those occupying it that would make it a source of wealth and a blessing to the country. This exposition of Mr. George's views will give the reader the key to the philosophy of his splendid work *Progress and Poverty*, which every intelligent person should read. Mr. Beecher associated the name of Mr. George with that of Herbert Spencer, now present in this country. Both are striving to make the community acquainted with remarkable errors we entertain to our loss, and those who thus open the eyes of the intellect and war upon error merit to be honored as Mr. George has been on his visit to New York.

The Brightest Intellects Suffer Most.

Young men who have lead a life of excess and dissipation, reform! Give tone to the stomach, regulate the liver and bowels, strengthen the urinary organs, relieve those dull pains in the limbs, rid yourself of that feeling of nervous listlessness, languor and nervous debility; give tone and strength to each organic function by using Brown's Iron Bitters, then will you experience a genial warmth and unwonted life in place of that dead feeling of decay; and dyspepsia, nervous debility, etc., no longer undermine your constitution. "Delay is dangerous."

POLITICAL POINTS

From Every Part of the Country Which Make Interesting Reading for All Good Democrats.

Everywhere We Are Making Gains and from Every State There Comes Encouraging News.

COL. MANNING is bringing to a close one of the most brilliant political canvasses ever made in Mississippi. He will be returned to Congress by a rousing majority.

THE Coffeeville (Miss.) *Times* hopes that Mr. V. B. Waddell will be elected to Congress from the Shoestring District. He is a good Democrat, and "as there are two Republican candidates in the field his prospects are good."

WITH a Democratic majority of thirty on forty in the next House, what good is Gen. Chalmers going to do the Republicans if he should by chance get there? And what advantage will his election be to the Greenbackers?

GEN. BATE will speak in Brownsville, Saturday, October 28th. It will be a grand day. The *Democrat* says that not only all the citizens will turn out to hear him, but the ladies will shed their smiles upon him and cover him with flowers.

THE Brownsville *Democrat* says that Col. Savage, who addressed the people of Brownsville Saturday, exhibited good taste by not indulging his usual tirade of abuse against Senator Harris, which would have been received with hisses instead of applause.

THE Boston *Journal* is still dilating upon "Bourbon outrages in South Carolina and Alabama." There are some organs that haven't got a large selection of tunes, and they therefore are continually going back and playing the whole collection over again.

THE slaughter of Republican congressmen in Ohio has many lessons, but one of them is that it is a fitting sequel to the gerrymander which was made by the last Legislature, by which the Republicans claimed that out of the twenty-one districts, at least seventeen would be Republican.

BOSTON *Star*: "Ex-Cadet Whittaker, in a lecture at Athens, Ga., spoke of 'fraudulent Hayes,' 'horse-loving Grant' and 'accidental Arthur,' besides intimating that he has had several chances to marry white girls. His reasons for slitting his own ears are now obvious. They shaded his face too much."

BEING hastened to name expected Republican congressional gains in the South, Mr. Gorham responds as follows: "One in Maryland, four in North Carolina, one in Georgia, three in Alabama, two in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, two in Texas, one in Tennessee, and two already secured in West Virginia."

SENATOR HOAR'S friends are very anxious about his political prospects. The senator wants to be re-elected, but there is a strong movement against him which may produce a Legislature hostile to his interests. Gov. Long is Hoar's strongest opponent, but probably his Excellency will prove a stronger candidate, and Ben Butler a stronger candidate still.

THE unseating business will now probably be conducted on the other side of the House. J. H. Wallace, Democrat, will contest the election of Wm. McKinley, Republican, from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, who has been returned as elected by a majority of eight votes. It is said the canvassers of one district in Stark county threw out fifteen legal votes cast for Wallace.

THE Hon. W. P. Brownlow, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, has requested of Senator Isham G. Harris a division of time at his appointments for the Hon. A. A. Taylor. It has been granted, and the joint discussion begun at Fayetteville on Monday last, and will close at Union Depot, in Sullivan county, on the first day of November. An interesting discussion may be expected.

"OUR anticipations," says the Boston *Herald*, "of the inadequacy of Hubbell's barrel and the President's patronage to prevent a political revolution at the South and of the chilling effects of the Ohio election upon the budding coalitions in that section, are confirmed by the surrender of a voluminous correspondence to two Louisiana districts, and the evident loss of confidence in regard to other localities."

THE country sustained the "great evil" of a Democratic Congress from 1875 until 1881, during which time business rose from a state of frightful depression to a condition of unexampled prosperity. The first session of the Republican Congress that succeeded it was marked by an enormous and outrageous increase of the public expenditures. Can the people see anything alarming in the prospect of another Democratic Congress next year?

MAHONE is the boss of the henchmen in Virginia, and makes every man in his party wear a collar, labeled "Mahone." He puts bows in turn, as the New York *Sun* well says, wears the collar of the Guiteau administration. This is, indeed, a sorry state of affairs for Virginia, moreover, was no secret when in the old Dominion enslaved! The leader of a so-called party enslaved! As we said long ago, Mahone is boss in Virginia and slave at Washington.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* writes: "It has grown to be the wonder of everybody how that three men could continue to bear up under the incessant strain upon their powers. The earnestness and evident sincerity of Pattison, the versatility and polished rhetoric of Black, and the force of logic of Elliott under the trying circumstances, mark them as one of the strongest combinations of speakers which ever essayed the task they are now performing in Pennsylvania."

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in alluding to two after-dinner speeches recently that Emory a Storrs and Gen. John B. Gordon, says that it is understood that the latter will go to the Senate as Ben Hill's successor. It is probably not so written by men who think they know. Unless the machinery breaks down generally, and goes to pieces after the manner of the deacon's "One-Hoss Shay," Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt will be Senator Brown's colleague after next March certainly and December probably.

WHEN Cameron was urged to compromise the split in Pennsylvania by taking Beaver off the ticket, he threw down his check for $20,000 with the assertion that he "would pay the d—n State." The Montgomery *Mail* says that that sort of thing may be tolerated in Pennsylvania, but when the blackmailers propose to buy the honest voters of Alabama they will have only their trouble for their pains. Money campaigns find no favor among Southern white men, who count an honest cause their own.

THE Coffeeville (Miss.) *Times* says that the dirty, base, officious tricks of the bosses in Mississippi in having a Republican President send a letter to Ham Carter "in care of the Hon. Van H. Manning," is too thin to hold water. Like the Jonas-Lamar letter, it came from their own camps, and neither Manning nor his friends had any control over it; but a Republican President did have control over it. A lovely President, he! And a nice lot of co-conspirators has he got in Mississippi.

ONE of the most fiercely contested congressional districts in the country is the Fifth District of Minnesota. The interest is wholly centered in the Republican canvass. With two candidates in the field, one of them making an energetic campaign, the party is getting the most thoroughly shaking up it ever had in that region. Neither Kindred nor Nelson can claim a regular nomination, but the sentiment of the better class of voters are with the latter, and it is reported that the hopes of his election are becoming brighter.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOWE has recently expressed his unqualified opposition to the proposition to reduce letter postage to two cents for the half ounce. He asserts that the loss to the revenues will be at least $10,000,000, and that it will be folly to make such a reduction. Mr. Howe assumes that there will be no increase in letter writing, just as did the British postal authorities when Rowland Hill's reforms were brought to their attention. This is demonstrably erroneous, as the history of postal reform in this country as well as in England, as the next Democratic Congress will prove to him.

THE Kosciusko *Star* says that with Col. Singleton there are no "silver threads among the gold," for his head has grown white in the service of his country, and yet not one stain, yea, not even an indiscretion in the public record he has made. Following the interests of the people as the sailor follows the indices of the compass, he is entitled to and will receive the enthusiastic support of the Democratic party of this district. No man so well as he can rally the masses, and they will give him a roaring majority on election day. Democrats! he is honest, he is competent, he is faithful to the constitution.

CONGRESSMAN R. L. GIBSON, of Louisiana, wrote to Congressman Thomas H. Herndon, of Alabama, the other day, congratulating him upon his renomination and incidentally saying: "I am sure there is one class of voters that will always stand by their old comrades in the 'Lost Cause,' who were associated with you in the trials and sacrifices that even attended its overthrow; and I shall always feel a deep interest in your welfare as one of my comrades who distinguished himself by superior skill and gallantry among the brave defenders of Spanish Fort. And I suppose the above we have received for the river and harbor bill in the East is also another tie."

COMMENTING on John Roach's statement that "We are all prosperous under the present tariff," the New York *Herald* says: "Who are 'we?' The American ship-owner is not prosperous, for in the foreign carrying trade the name of an American firm is almost unknown. The American mechanic is assuredly not prosperous, for it is only a few months since Mr. Roach's own workingmen were on a strike for higher wages, begging to be protected, not against the 'pauper labor,' but against Mr. Roach, the protection philanthropist. The Roach protective policy has resulted in this—we have no ships; we have half-starved mechanics and fat, well-fed and highly-protected John Roach."

WHY shall we not have postal telegraphy? Our present system is one in which Jay Gould, Mr. Pender and one or two other magnates do about as they please, with the telegraph lines. Their use for the transmission of communications is but a small part of what they are constructed for. They are made so as to "bull" and "bear" the stock markets, to effect combinations, monopolies and the like, all of which have to be paid for by the people. In England it costs twenty-five cents to send a message of twenty words to any part of the kingdom, and six cents additional for each five words in excess. For the year 1881-82, receipts of the management of the telegraphs above the expenditures were over $1,000,000.

A LIVELY CANVASS is now going on in Obion county between the Hon. D. D. Bell, the bolters' candidate for the State Senate, and the Hon. B. B. Watkins, the nominee of the regular Democracy. Mr. Bell was a member of the last Legislature, and made himself conspicuous for the one-hundred-and-three bill, with its coupon attachment. His vote is found recorded for every settlement proposed by the bondsmen to the last Legislature. He is a staunch supporter of sixty-and-six, and proposes to run on that ticket. The Dyersburg *Clipper* says he will not get twenty Democratic votes in the Dyer county. The Republicans will vote for him, as a matter of course, but Watkins will carry the district by a large majority.

THE question who is to be the next speaker of the House of Representatives is now attracting much attention. Among others mentioned is Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, whose speech on the subject of the tariff at the last session put him in the front rank of Democratic statesmen. Mr. Carlisle is, without doubt, one of the ablest of living Americans, and he is fully equal to the discharge of the delicate duties of that high position. No doubt is entertained that the next House will be Democratic by a considerable majority, our own estimate placing it in the neighborhood of fifty. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio will have great influence in the Democratic caucus, and it is very likely that the speakership will be given to Kentucky.

THE Grenada *Sentinel* has a word to say about the presidential candidates. It thinks "Mr. Cleveland is a good and reliable man in the subordinate position to which his friends have assigned him, we have not a doubt, but that he should be chosen as the great Federal head of the Democratic party, simply because it has decided to try the republican party may elect him governor of the great State of New York, is just what we are opposed to. When such men as Tilden, Thurman, McDonald, Hancock, and many others who have stood in the fore-front of the battle for twenty, and even forty years, shall be cast aside on the mere spur of expediency, it is just what we do not recognize as good common sense, even-handed justice, or statesmanship."

A SUIT for criminal libel has been filed against Senator William Windom by the editor of the *National Free Press*, a weekly newspaper at Washington City, published in the interests of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' League. This journal has been making war upon Windom in the interest of Dhnnell, and the former has retorted by denouncing the editor and his assistants as blackmailers of the worst type. The libel is based on the *Free Press* in large type with an exposition of Windom's suddenly acquired wealth. A short time ago, before entering the treasury, it alleges, Windom was a poor man. Now he builds a $1,000,000 mansion, drives a $25,000 turnout, and is reputed to be worth $2,000,000. This while Windom is pleading his poverty in Minnesota as illustrative of his honesty.

POINDEXTER DUNN is making a brilliant canvass of his district. The Bateville (Ark.) *Guard*, speaking of his speech in that town, says: "We wish every Democrat and Republican in the county could have heard a presentation of facts regarding Republican legislation in behalf of capital and wealthy corporations, and against the laboring classes; of the baneful effects of the oppressive and outrageous tariff exacted of the producers and consumers. Frequent rounds of enthusiastic applause were proof conclusive that the hearts of his hearers were with him. Every man who heard him was firmly convinced that this district has in him a worthy, able and faithful representative, and that the best interests of this people demand his election and return to Congress, and we are satisfied that the Democracy of this county will do their whole duty to that end on the 7th day of November."

THE Vicksburg *Commercial* says of Mr. V. B. Waddell, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Shoestring District, that he is worthy and well qualified for the high and responsible position to which he aspires. Besides, he is a representative Democrat, zealous, energetic and faithful in the advancement of the Democratic party which is the true and reliable safeguard to the country. Although not formally nominated, it becomes us as Democrats to rally to his standard and give him an undivided support. He is a gentleman of unblemished reputation, capable and honest, and will represent the true interests of the district in the next Democratic House far more efficiently than it is possible for either one of his opponents to do under the inevitable circumstances of an impending Democratic triumph in even the very strongholds of Republicanism in the North and West.

THE Ripley (Miss.) *Sentinel* tells its readers that "Wm. R. Moore, who won the prize in the present Congress as the *longest eared animal* on exhibition, made a speech, or rather we should say, a great deal more than delivered an oration in Memphis Tuesday night, in which he recounted his many wonderous feats during the last two years, principal among which was the 'reformation of Chalmers.' We remember that when the 'game cock' presented himself last winter to be sworn in as a member of Congress that the Memphis prophets got on their stilts and scraped the ceiling, while in indignant and patriotic protest and 'in the name of civilization of the nineteenth century,' demanded that Chalmers be kicked out unceremoniously, but we didn't know that he was the father of Bunny's Republicanism. But so it is, so it is. It was always so. Some of the greatest achievements of the grander minds are long kept slumbering in the background."

THE Chicago *Tribune*, of Saturday, furnishes some proofs of the turpitude of the Arthur administration, and that Mahone is just now playing the role of despot in Virginia with marked success. It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday gravely considered the subject of a change of postmasters in Kansas, where the salary of the office is $300 a year, and decided to remove the present incumbent, who is a sister of a prominent anti-Mahone Republican, and appoint in her place a friend of Mahone's brother. Again, in the case of a little postoffice in Franklin county, whose postmaster sent $20 in Confederate money in response to a Mahone Hubbell assessment circular, notice was promptly received from the Postoffice Department in Washington that the postmaster might consider himself no longer in the service of the government; and, worse still, the office itself was abolished, and the nearest postoffice is now ten miles away. Mahone and the administration are between them making it very warm for Straightout Republicans in Virginia.

ACCORDING to the October reports, now nearly all in, says the Nashville *World*, Fussell has been mopped up and flung out of the race. The fact also is disclosed that Beasley is hanging on by his eyebrows. Bate is gloriously elected, thanks to the patriotism of such men as Gen. Hood, who left the sinking Fussell craft, and Col. Edwards, the leader of the Greenbackers. Both of these patriots and thousands of others like them all over the country went, not forgetting to overthrow Hawkins. He is overthrown, and we remark in passing that the judgment that has seen those reports is very anxious to back the prophecy that Bate will be our next governor to any amount. These October reports from the counties where the war is waging for the people against Hawkins are conclusively that Gen. Bate has added many votes to the September poll. They also show that Fussell is clean out of the race, as we have before said, and that Beasley's moon has waned almost out of sight. We congratulate the people on the glorious condition of the struggle. A long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether and the victory is ours.

In reply to an intimation of the YAZOO *Sentinel*, that the Hon. C. E. Hooker, like Achilles, was sulking in his tent while the battle was fiercely waging around the walls of our political Troy, the Vicksburg *Commercial* recently stated on the authority of Col. Hooker himself that his services were at the command of his party in any congressional district in the State after he had filled a previous engagement to speak in some of the Northern States—an engagement made while in Washington at the urgent solicitation of Western congressmen and the Democratic Congressional Committee. Col. Hooker has for the last week or so been speaking to vast audiences in Michigan and making the welkin ring with his matchless oratory and brilliant logic. Since the great battle of 1884 is to be fought and won in the North and West, Col. Hooker could find no more useful field for the employment of his splendid talents than where he is now giving hope and cheer to the forming Democratic battalions. The Democratic candidates for Congress in Mississippi are gallantly leading their own invincible forces to sure victory, and stand ready at the first sound of the voluntary service of even so powerful an auxiliary as Col. Hooker would be in any part of Mississippi. Col. Hooker never sulks.

A Black Brute.

GRAND FORKS, October 24.—Yesterday Charles Lurbane, a negro barber, met a Norwegian girl on the road and ravished her in the most brutal manner. He rode on about a mile and overtook a house on Col. Coulthard's Sam Burbank, of the Manitoba road, and outraged Mrs. Burbank. A party of threshers saw the first deed and started in pursuit. At Burbank's house they killed his horse, but the black brute escaped, flourishing a knife. Two parties are now in pursuit. The negro will undoubtedly be lynched if caught.

THE best remedy for exerting a powerful tonic effect on the muscles governing and controlling the action of the heart, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

HEAVY HURRICANE

Raging in London—Snow and Hail-Storms Prevailing in Various Parts of England.

The Prosecution of Arabi to be Abandoned—How James Gordon Bennett Helped the Sultan.

Special Cable to Western Associated Press.]

LONDON, October 24.—A destructive hurricane is raging in this city to-day. The damage will be very great.

3 O'Clock P.M.—The wind and sleet storm which visited London early this morning is still raging, and merger dispatches report snow and hails-torms in various parts of England. In several localities the streams have overflowed their banks. Telegraphic communication is so seriously interfered with that no estimate of the damage can yet be given.

Later.—The hurricane has finally ceased, leaving a trail of colossal wrecks along its shores. No great casualty has resulted either on sea or land, but the aggregate damage is considerable.

MR. STANLEY ON DE BRAZZA'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Stanley's very long speech in Paris, which was telegraphed the *Times* nearly verbatim, and occupied three columns of that paper, has at last roused the English press to a sense of the extreme importance of the question at issue—whether France shall take advantage of De Brazza's monstrous claim and annex the country along the banks of the Congo. The London papers, with scarcely an exception, while striving to be impartial, side strongly with Stanley, and regret that it is impossible for England to interfere. They recognize heartily the value of Stanley's work, his immense energy, the tact and ability which he has shown. The French papers, even comparatively reasonable journals like the *Temps*, ignoring the charges of De Brazza's treachery to his employers and the imposture of the pretended treaty, urge the government to seize the territory. The *Times* warns M. Grevy that French interference could only undo Stanley's civilizing work, and would tend to throw Africa back to barbarism.

IRELAND.

THE TRIAL OF THE JOYCE MURDERERS.

DUBLIN, October 24.—The trial of the murderers of the Joyce family, near Cong, begins about the 4th of November. The attorney-general has decided to try the prisoners in batches of two at a time. Justice Barry will preside.

SPAIN.

THE TYPHOON IN MANILA.

MADRID, October 24.—An official dispatch from Manila, dated the 21st, states that the typhoon destroyed all wooden and thatched houses, and carried away the tiles and tiled roofs of others. Six thousand families are homeless. The barracks, hospitals, government offices and stores were destroyed. The loss of life, however, is relatively small. Maiacca and Boulacan were also devastated. Communication is interrupted between Manila and towns on the Island of Luzon.

GERMANY.

ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE DIET.

BERLIN, October 24.—Further reports regarding the elections for direct electors for members of the Diet show that the Extreme Right and Secessionist Liberals are net gainers to the extent of nine and five seats respectively. The National Liberals lost ten seats. The election of Stockard for Westpnalia appears assured. The government is making every effort to prevent the alliance of the Conservatives with the Clerical party, and the effort of the fusion of Free Conservatives and Moderate National Liberals of the Bundesrath has decided a prolongation of the minor state of siege in Hamburg for a year.

EGYPT.

AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, October 24.—The Egyptian government officially denies that the false prophet has any share in the defeat of the Egyptian troops during the late war. The authorities attributed the result to other causes.

It is stated that the capital of Kordofan has been besieged for forty days. Its capture is expected. An attack on Khartoum will follow.

Arabi Pacha's correspondence for the last two years was seized this morning and deposited with Sir Edward Malet, British consul-general. It will be published with correspondence with Constantinople and the ministers at the secret sittings of the Baroudi cabinet.

AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, October 24.—It is unofficially reported that the Egyptian government is about to abandon the prosecution of Arabi Pasha. The report is charged that this action is due to the expressed wishes of the authorities at Constantinople.

How James Gordon Bennett Helped the Sultan.

The Constantinople correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing to that paper, says: Then came the bombardment and the burning of Alexandria, followed by the landing of English troops, which allowed of no other action of Arabi's army than that of the cannon. The palace was prepared for it, and intended to send a Turkish corps, which gradually would have passed over to the Egyptian side. This, moreover, was no secret. Officers and soldiers were perfectly well acquainted with the situation, and the most ignorant Nizam could tell us more about Egyptian affairs than any journal was able to do. There was no concealment either of opinions or projects, and any one who knows the Turkish troops around the palace could not be deceived in the slightest degree. It remained to reinforce Arabi morally in order to gain time to bring matters to a favorable conclusion. But how was this to be done? To send an envoy officially? Impossible. A secret agent would have produced no effect.

Just at this point Providence appeared and came to the aid of Arabi Pasha. Enter an American journalist by the hand. Mr. James Gordon Bennett arrived in the harbor of Constantinople in his yacht. Wishes presented him to the Sultan, who invited him to dine with him. Under his napkin Bennett found his insignia of the Order of the Osmali.

At the dessert Abdul Hamid unbosomed himself. "You can render me a very great service," said he to Mr. Bennett, who, greatly surprised, immediately replied: "Speak, your majesty; I shall be delighted. What can I do?"

"Go find Arabi and bring him to me."

"Is that all? There is nothing more simple. Count upon me. In five days Arabi and I will be here;" and, as he was about to leave, Abdul Hamid said to him: "One moment; I wish to aid you in this matter. I think that a word from me to the Khedivi will not be without its influence. Here it is, and I rely upon your honor to give it into his own hands."

Mr. Bennett at once departed. He carried with him the reverse of what he believed he was taking. What the Sultan wrote was designed precisely to confirm Arabi in his resistance.

Now, the question is, did the English obtain knowledge of the existence of this letter and of its contents? Certain it is that the very next day Lord Dufferin insisted upon the Sublime Porte publishing Arabi a rebel before sending Turkish troops to Egypt. Naturally the Sultan refused. How could he compromise himself to such a degree in the eyes of his people? Everybody in Turkey knew of the understanding between Arabi and the Sultan.

"Sign!" said Dufferin.

"Certainly, I will sign; but after the transportation of my troops. Then we will see the effect produced."

"No, immediately," said the Englishman. "You must let us know that you are willing a number of methods to render you obliging—the D. affair, the Suez matter, and the constitution."

It didn't need so much. ABDUL HAMID prostrated himself and signed. That signature was worth 50,000 men to the English. The poor dupe, ignorant of the reality, saw only the brutal fact—Arabi had spoken in the name of the Sultan and the Sultan had disavowed him!

The Alleged Cruelty of English Soldiers.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of October 9th, writes:

"In my dispatch of Friday evening I referred to some very serious charges brought by the war correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* in Egypt against the soldiers under Sir Garnet Wolseley's command, and as the subject has been eagerly and almost exultingly laid hold of and commented upon by the press here, I must again return to it. The correspondent in question accuses Sir Garnet Wolseley himself of not having caused the numerous Egyptian dead to be buried, thus creating the danger of pestilence to all Europe; and he also charges the soldiery who fought under him with systematic robbery and plunder. But the main count of his long indictment is that after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir the British troops massacred wounded Egyptians. The letter which contains these charges is dated Cairo, September 23d, and is printed, in two parts, in the Cologne *Gazette* of the 5th and 6th of October. It will, therefore, be seen that the writer, who, in most of his effusions from the seat of war, has shown himself to be influenced by the rabid anti-English spirit of the organ which he serves, undertakes to narrate alleged events nine days after their occurrence. There can scarcely be any doubt, he says, 'that on previous occasions also, but chiefly and especially at Tel-el-Kebir, a large, probably the largest, portion of the enemy's wounded were subsequently killed by the victors.' In support of his most serious charges the writer has nothing better to urge than his own vague convictions, the statements of English soldiers who boasted of what they had done, and the second-hand evidence of a Syria merchant and the correspondent of the Stockholm *Dagblad*. The latter gentleman avowed to him that he beheld eight wounded and helpless Egyptians massacred in cold blood in the trenches of Tel-el-Kebir. These statements, accompanied by indignant comment, are repeated by the German press, which is only too eager to believe that one ugly spot has at last been found to dim the luster of the victorious British arms. The conservative and sometimes semi-official *Post*, it is true, has the fairness to quote from the *British Medical Journal* a report as to the considerate and humane treatment of the Egyptian wounded after the storming of Tel-el-Kebir, and to ask its readers to judge whether greater credibility is to be attached to this or to the sweeping and serious, but second-hand assertions of the war correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*. But its contemporaries are by no means so just, and it would be well if steps were taken by the British military authorities in Egypt to rectify statements which, if left unchallenged, will certainly have a pernicious effect on the mind of Europe."

The New York *Tribune*'s London cable, of Saturday, says:

"The controversy over the killing of the Egyptian wounded continued during the week. Every attempt is made to impeach the testimony of the Cologne *Gazette's* correspondent. Mr. Cameron telegraphs from Cairo that he lies. The Swedish correspondent writes