MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY : : OCTOBER 28, 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. P. PRICE (Colored).
For Representative—I. P. NORRIS (Colored).

THE FARMER OPENING HIS EYES.

There are signs that the American farmers are beginning to discover how greatly they are deceived and defrauded by the sheat that is called "protection," but is only monopoly. So heavily did the quinine death-tax weigh upon them that they kicked it out of sight. The cotton-tie tax, as a direct tribute exacted of the agriculturists by the greed of the iron manufacturers, they see to be clearly an unjust and impolitic clog to their prosperity, and the insolent attempt now making to double that tax is arousing their just indignation. A Michigan farmer writing in a Jackson, Mich., paper, declares that he is at last aroused to the fact that the tariff is neither wise nor honest, and that the Michigan farmers pay $4 for every dollar of protection their wool and other commodities receive. "We have been humbugged," he says, "to the fullest extent that impudence could devise," and he finds that there is not a single sheep farm in the whole State of Michigan "that is protected to the extent of matching the tax paid on one year's clothing for the farmer's family" taxed in addition to the $2 he pays on his lumber, the eighty per cent. on his fence wire, on the tubing for his waterworks, on his reaper, on his mower, on his sewing-machine, on his thresher, and the transportation of his corn over bessemer steel rails. He is cheated into paying tribute to the lordly capitalist who is a *manufacturer*, then deceived by being told that protection finds him a market. He is discovering, slowly but surely, that the price of his wheat is not fixed by "protection," but by the price it will bring in Liverpool; that he is paying forty-three per cent. to save the manufacturer from the effects of competition, while the price of his own wheat and corn and hogs must be just what foreign competition makes it.

COLD COMFORT—THE NEW TICKET IN SHELBY COUNTY.

The bolters are not wanting in check. Their self-conceit is sublime. They are determined to brazen public opinion, and the frequent rebuffs of the people have benumbed all the refined sensibilities of their natures. When the Hon. John V. Wright visited East Tennessee as a champion of the bolters, his reception was cold enough to freeze a Laplander. Nowhere did he have a respectable crowd. Anxious of his appointment more than one present but himself, instead of crawling into an auger hole, or retiring in some dark cave where he could hide his shame, he assumed a jaunty impudence and continued to address a beggarly amount of empty benches. And now Senator Jackson seems as impervious to public opinion as a brass statue. The Nashville correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* says: "Senator Jackson met his appointment at Springfield to-day, but his appointment failed to meet him. Hence he got up to speak there was no one but himself present, and hardly he. The senator thereupon remarked that, as that was the smallest and most inconsistent crowd ever assembled in town, he would waive his few and forcible remarks till a more convenient season, and he said he would see himself later." It requires cheek to continue a canvass in the face of such rebukes from the people. But the bolters can furnish a supply equal to the demand. They see the weakness of their cause, the folly of their course; they furthermore see that it is too late for them to retrace, they intend to keep pegging away as if to show that they can die in defying public opinion. The bolters see their fate staring them in the face, and now that it is inevitable, and hoping for nothing in the future, in their desperation they peregrinate the State, still warring upon the men and the party they are powerless to harm. A cause must indeed be odious when the people refuse to hear it discussed by one of their United States senators. The contemptuous neglect of Senator Jackson at Springfield, Tennessee, plainly shows that the people are opposed to the bolters. Let the true and reliable Democracy of Tennessee take fresh heart from these tokens, and rally around the regular party nominees. The bolters have dwindled to a small but desperate faction. There can be no doubt of the election of Bate. Although the prospects are thus auspicious, it is the duty of Democrats not to be over-confident. We must expect new combinations on the day of the election. The Democratic ticket for governor, for Congress and for the Legislature will be voted for in this county, on the day of the election, just as it stands at the editorial head of the APPEAL. But there will be a fusion of the opposition. The Republicans, the Workingmen and the bolters are trying to fuse, and just before the election a new ticket will be agreed upon. The Democrats must be prepared for the change and to meet the coalition. This new combination will strengthen the Democratic ticket, because battering and trading in the midst of a canvass always gives dissatisfaction. The ticket for Congress and the Legislature in this county makes success about as certain as anything well can be in politics. It can not be defeated. The proposed fusion of the opposition will add to its strength, because hundreds of colored Low-tax Republicans are voting the Republican ticket on account of their fidelity to the party. But any coalition with other organizations will release them from party obligations, and they will vote for the ticket that reflects their sentiments on the State-debt question. Every Democrat in Shelby county knows the ticket that will be voted for on the day of the election and understands his duty. While the opposition is engaged in battering and trading and selling each other out, let us stand by our ticket, and it will triumph over the combined opposition.

THE BUSINESS ASPECT OF THE JUBILEE.

The celebration in Memphis this week, viewed simply from a business point, comes strictly within the limit of what is called "a paying institution." Our energetic and prosperous business men know that, to make money, they must make known to the public what they have to sell that is worth money. If this is true of individual firms it is true of every business house in the city. If it is of advantage to a store or a manufactory to have the public know what it can do, it is true of the whole city. It is of the utmost advantage to Memphis that what it can offer to the country around it and on what terms it should be known to the country around it; and one of the best ways of making those things known is to attract country people into the city and let them see with their own eyes what we can sell them or manufacture for them, and hear with their own ears the prices asked and the terms on which goods can be had. An instance, among others, we heard of arising from the Jubilee of this week was of a merchant from a town in southern Kentucky, who told at some of the stores on Main street that he had always obtained his supplies from Louisville, and he had never thought of Memphis as a possible place for him to do business, but having attended the Jubilee for a little relaxation he had made some inquiries as to what was to be had here, and on what terms, and he had discovered that in several instances it would be to his advantage to purchase in Memphis, and in future he should often do so. By such a celebration as the one that has this week filled our streets with visitors from a distance, Memphis is made to stand out distinct, palpable and plain as having something about it that individualizes it from any other city on the Mississippi river between Louisville and New Orleans. Such an occasion, such attractions as have been set before her visitors, impresses upon the minds of a vast territory of country that Memphis is superior in its resources, in its business connections, in its well-filled stores, in its great wholesale houses, in its mercantile transactions, and *in* the general knowledge of business and the extent of its business connections from the towns around it. Those who have this week perambulated our streets, called in at our places of business, and been gratified by sights and excitements that form an agreeable change from the monotony of their everyday life, on their return home expatiate to their neighbors on what has so greatly pleased them. They tell of the attractions of the city, of its numerous stores, of the vast business doing, and of the advantage to the country merchant and farmer to come to Memphis and trade there. In this way every visitor becomes an adverliser of our trade and an assistant to build up our commerce. In this way Memphis becomes famous among the surrounding States, and well known in every business city in the Union. In this way Memphis obtains a mercantile reputation, is regarded as enterprising, public-spirited and liberal, and as a place that is making its way, going ahead and bound to succeed. Let our business men reflect on the vast advantages derived from the wholesale, immense advertising they have all received from this Jubilee, and give their money and their efforts in support of further efforts, on proper occasions, of the same kind. Such efforts pay, and pay well. An exposition of cotton and other Southern productions is to follow that held at Atlanta. What a grand thing it would be for Memphis to be the spot where that exposition is held. How its name and fame would be everywhere proclaimed, and its prosperity increased accordingly. Memphis never fails to win upon its visitors, and Memphis business men never need to fear that money spent in attracting visitors is spent in vain.

A MATTER OF PEANUTS.

The Atlanta *Constitution* calls the attention of Georgia farmers to the culture of the peanut. The "roober" is not grown to any extent in that State, and our cotemporary shows that attention to the peanut business is a loss which enterprise ought no longer to endure. It states that the nut has recently been found of sufficient mercantile importance to be regularly quoted in the New York mercantile exchanges, and wholesale merchants are acknowledging that there is a good profit to be made by dealing in them. Speculators have found them to be an excellent stock, which proves the goodness of the demand. Estimates put the Virginia product this year at 2,000,000 bushels, Tennessee 500,000 bushels, and North Carolina at 125,000 bushels; the entire crop is valued at $3,000,000. In Virginia, the *Constitution* states, forty bushels are raised to the acre, in Tennessee sixty or seventy. Having a soil superior in fruitfulness, Tennessee ought to make much more money from peanuts than Virginia does, but from want of care in preparing the nut for market it makes less. Circumstances are continually arising to show the cotton-grower how much he loses from want of putting his cotton neatly prepared and handsomely packed on the market; the Tennessee peanut-grower suffers from precisely the same fault, as the APPEAL has several times pointed out. Our people have only of late years learned how much money can be made by growing potatoes, colons, apples and other fruits and vegetables for distant markets. The same can be done with peanuts if only they are put on the market well cleaned, of good color, and the refuse and worthless nuts entirely separated from the marketable portion. The present New York quotations are at from six cents to nine and three-quarters cents a pound, but Virginia nuts always bring a cent a pound, or more, above Tennessee nuts; not from any defect of quality on the part of the latter when fair care is taken in selecting the seed, but on account of the dirty, slovenly way in which Tennessee nuts are put on the market. With equal care in preparation Tennessee nuts will bring prices equal to Virginian. Now our people are becoming aware of the value of varied crops, the claims of the peanut to cultivation should arrest their attention; there would be a good profit in the culture, and the land would be improved by cultivating peanuts as an alternate crop.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Hon. Van. H. Manning will speak by request at Independence next Tuesday night, October 31st.

DEMOCRATS of Shelby county, you can not win in this contest, or any other, unless you work. Inaction will beat any party.

The Aberdeen *Examiner* boasts of 500 reliable, patriotic, colored Democrats. The Yazoo *Herald* sees that and goes 500 better.

KEIFER's remarkable speeches in behalf of Robeson were probably written by Robeson himself. They have the genuine Robesonian ring.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON said in a speech in Chesterfield county, S. C., the other day, that he would never be a candidate for office again.

WILL it be said of Mississippi after the 7th of November that she has not been true to her best interests, and that Radicalism is again triumphant?

EX-GOV. TERRICKMORTON, of Texas, is so ill that he has been compelled to abandon his personal canvass of his district for reelection to Congress.

"ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty," and no great victory was ever won except by hard labor and organization. Democrats of Shelby, you must work.

SPEAKER KEIFER is stumping the First New Jersey District for Robeson. This is highly appropriate, and shows that gratitude for favors conferred is not after all a played out sentiment.

The Ashland *Register* says that the Democrats and Greenbackers who will be found voting for Chalmers on election day can be packed away in an ordinary passenger coach on a narrow gauge railroad.

A GENTLEMAN in Atlanta has a letter from Mr. Blaine stating that he contemplates making a visit to the South to learn more of its people than he can from partisan accounts, either from one side or the other.

THE Hon. William. A. Wallace, formerly United States senator from Pennsylvania, has been nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of the Clearfield District, and it is understood he will accept the nomination.

THE town of Barrington, R. I., has elected Mrs. Addie E. Smith, superintendent of public schools, she being the first woman ever chosen to that position in that State. But women have for some years served in school committees.

A PROMINENT Mississippi Greenbacker said a few days ago: "I joined the Greenback party from principle, and have no intention of being led into the Republican party; so I cannot swallow Chalmers, and the Greenbackers in my neighborhood are in the same fix."

A WELL-KNOWN citizen and retired merchant of New York, Mr. Thomas Holland, has recently sent a letter—inclosing a check for $100—to Messrs. David A. Wells, president; Ira Bursley, treasurer, and Abraham L. Earle, secretary, of the America Free-Trade League.

THE Republican convention for the Third Congressional District of South Carolina repudiated the money principle of the Greenback party and then indorsed T. H. Russell, the Greenback candidate for Congress. It is said there was only one white man in the convention.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN H. REAGAN, who was a member of the Confederate cabinet, is delivering speeches in Texas in which he takes strong ground in favor of his interstate commerce bill and against a protective tariff and the continued existence of national banks.

THE Hon. W. Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, a former member of Congress from that State, has resigned the presidency of the South Carolina College to take charge of the Burnside sugar plantations in Louisiana, valued at $4,000,000, belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. Oliver Beirne, of Virginia.

SENATOR VAN WYCK, of Nebraska, is taking a bold stand for reform in the Republican party in his campaign speeches. In an address in Fremont, in his State, recently, he denounced the levying of assessments on officeholders, and said that "the greatest enemies to the Republican party are those who have practiced the doctrine that all things are fair in politics."

THE Hon. V. B. Waddell, candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Mississippi, is making good use of the little time allotted him to canvass his district. His reception at Vicksburg and other places is said to have been the most encouraging, and there is no doubt he can be elected if the Democrats will only work.

WHY, asks the Franklin *Review and Journal*, should every true Democrat in Williamson county work and vote for Bate, Berry, Ballentine, McCullough and Bullock? Because they participated by and through their duly chosen delegates in the convention of the 20th of June, and in the adoption of the platform, and in the nomination of Gen. Bate, their faith is thereby pledged to sustain the principles and support Gen. Bate for governor. Because the principles of that platform are right, just and proper.

REPUBLICANS in Indiana are becoming gloomy and despondent to the extent of conceding the State to the Democracy, while fears are entertained about Calkins's reelection in the northern part of the State. Young English's election in the Indianapolis district over his Republican competitor is given up.

FOLGER's attempt to blackmail and bulldoze the business men by his $40,000,000 shrinkage bomerang, ought to damn him in the estimation of all men that believe the secretaryship of the treasury is an office which requires dignity and self-respect in its occupant. Even the stock gamblers of Wall street laughed at it.

THE chairman of the Kansas Greenback State Committee denies the story that Ex-Gov. Robinson, the candidate for governor, intends to withdraw, and says that he is now in the southern part of the State, speaking to large and enthusiastic audiences, and will continue the canvass until the election.

JUDGE R. THOMPSON, of California, has declined the Prohibition nomination for justice of the Supreme Court, saying that his time heretofore has been so much taken up with temperance work that his private business will not permit him to give any further time to either temperance or politics at present.

MR. HOWARD CARROLL is accused by the New York *Tribune* of having offered $15,000 for the nomination for Congressman-at-large in New York just twenty hours before the Republican party nominated him. The practice of agreeing to contribute so much to the fund if nominated is well nigh universal, the principal variation being in the amount.

A COUNTY COURT judge in Canada took the liberty to pat a juror on the back and whisper to him the kind of verdict he would like to render. An associate justice sent the offender to jail for twenty-four hours and fined him $50 for his free conduct. How is that for Canadian manhood? If the offense was flagrant, the punishment was prompt.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, is over in Texas. A dispatch from San Antonio reports him as saying he is taking no rest while politics. It is astonishing what little interest leading Republicans take in politics since the Ohio election. But when Sherman says he takes no interest in politics we think he is no longer entitled to the appellation of "Honest John."

A COMPARISON of the vote in Ohio for secretary of state this year with the vote for governor last year shows that the total vote this year was 632,180, and last year 624,226, an increase this year of 7954. The Republican vote this year fell off 14,976, and the Democratic vote increased 28,448. The Prohibition vote fell off 4394, and the Greenback vote declined from 6330 to 5345.

THE Hon. Randall Gibson, United States senator-elect from Louisiana, who was expected back from Europe this month, has been detained by the sickness of the sisters of his wife, Misses Grace and Victoria Montgomery, who are dangerously ill at Paris and cannot be moved. These ladies, being on a visit to Rome, unfortunately contracted the celebrated and often fatal campagna fever.

MR. ALLAN CAMPBELL, who was nominated for the mayoralty of New York by the Citizens' Committee, has been a practical business man all his life, and engaged a great part of the time in the management of large enterprises, and when intrusted with public office always performing his task in an able and conscientious business manner, to whom duty stands above every other consideration.

The Democrats have completed their nominations for Congress in New York, Messrs. Cox, Hardy and Hewitt have been renominated in the Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Districts, Mr. "Nick" Muller has been restored to the place of honor in the Fifth, Mr. Dorsheimer reappears in active politics as the nominee in the Seventh, a Mr. Adams has emerged from obscurity to contest the Ninth, and Mr. O. B. Potter appears as the candidate in the Eleventh District.

WHO are the leaders of the bolt from the Democratic party in Tennessee? Men who assume that the minority have the right to dictate to and govern the majority. Will "the electoral body of the people wherein is," in the words of the Supreme Court, "the sovereignty of the State," surrender their sovereignty, submit to the dictation of these leaders of the bolt and become practically their political serfs? Let each Democratic voter in the State answer "no" at the polls on the 7th of November.

The man in the Tenth Congressional District who believes in drawing blood-money from clerks, washerwomen, messenger boys, pages, cooks, one-legged watchmen, cemetery guardians, ill-paid women who scrub the capitol steps, and all that the entire service of the United States can be turned into one huge engine of corruption to keep a Republican party in power—the man who indorses this will vote for the Republican candidate for Congress. The man who does not will vote for Casey Young.

The way the protectionists "protect American labor" from the "pauper products of Europe" is shown in the last 300,000 tons of iron now consumed by manufacturers of Johnstown, Pa., last year, only about 75,000 tons were produced in this country. Here the "pauper labor of Europe" was encouraged by these dear friends of the American workingman to the extent of 325,000 tons of ore, although our own country is just brimming over with iron. This Johnstown case is only one of many similar instances of the "consistency" of the American bounty sharps.

EITHER party expecting to control the next Senate, at least by a bare majority, must make its gains from Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota and New Jersey. Presumably Minnesota will go Republican. Conceding, however, Minnesota to the Republicans, their votes would then number thirty-six to the Democrats thirty-five. The re-election of Senator McPherson in New Jersey, or the election of some equally good Democrat must be conceded; and then again the vote would be tied. In Illinois the chances are evenly divided, with indications not at all unfavorable to Democratic success. In Colorado the confusion and disruption of the Republican party is certain to cause a Democratic gain. Surmising that Missouri will back up the assurance in Colorado, the Democrats would have a majority of one in the next Senate.

THE Democrats of New York City will have to hump themselves to elect their ticket this year. The *Times* (Rep.) says of the opposition ticket put out by the committee of fifty: "There is no dispute as to the honesty, ability and independence which Mr. Campbell will bring to the discharge of the duties of mayor. In the memory of this generation there has been no man of the character and standing of Col. Emmons Clark found ready to accept a nomination for sheriff. Of the legal ability and absolute personal incorruptibility of Ex-Gov. Salomon and Henry J. Scudder there can be no question, any more than there can be of the contrast between their stredgth and the weakness of the nominees for the Superior Court on the Kelly-Thompson ticket. Two of the candidates for coroner are physicians in good practice, and one is a trained lawyer—a combination of which the Board of Coroners stands most urgently in need."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

LEMONADE.

Dr. C. C. Olmstead, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I use several bottles in my family annually as lemonade; I prize it highly."

Conflict With Federal Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 27.—A Tucson dispatch says that one of the editors of the *Citizen*, who has just returned from Sonora, reports that a personal conflict exists between Gov. Ortez and Gen. Reyes, commanding the Federal forces in Sonora. Ortez had Reyes proclaimed a rebel by the Legislature, but being unable to raise a force to oppose him, left the capital of Hermosillo, taking refuge at Guaymas. Both claim to be supported by the Federal government, to which they have appealed. Those best informed apprehend no bloodshed or disturbance of property right.

GO OUT in the damp air, or sit unprotected in a draught, and your throat will feel sore and your head uncomfortable. You have taken a cold, which you can remove as promptly as you received it by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

JOSIAH PATTERSON

As the Advocate of the Rights of the Poor Man—An Able, Eloquent and Statesman-like Speech.

Manning Beating Chalmers at all Points—The People of South Carolina Opposed to Negro Rule.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WOODSTOCK, October 27.—There was a general turnout of the people, both white and colored, at this place to-day to hear the candidates for the Legislature. Marked attention was paid to the speeches, and all classes were enthusiastic in their support of the ticket. More than three-fourths of the audience were laboring men, and Col. Patterson took occasion to give his views of labor in its relations to capital. He stood squarely on the Shelby county platform, and triumphantly vindicates it from the aspersions of the enemies of Democracy. In the course of his speech, which was nearly two hours in length, he said:

COL. PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

I have told the laboring men in every speech I have made in this county that there was no power in the government, either State or national, to relieve them from the obligation of honest toil and manly effort. It is a mistake to suppose that the workingmen do not fully realize this fact, or that they are so silly as to believe, or any one is so stupid as to attempt to teach them, that they can be relieved by legislation from this obligation. There is no honest, manly rest from labor except that which results from the enjoyment of the products. If there is one principle better established than any other in our American system, it is the fundamental doctrine that government was instituted by the consent of the governed and for the equal protection and benefit of all the people. It is from this doctrine of equality that the Democracy draws vital inspiration for its aspirations. It is from this standpoint that it denounces and sturdily opposes on the one hand all legislation that would increase the wealth of the rich at the expense of labor. The poor have no better right to the palaces of the rich than the rich to the humble abodes of the poor. It is honorable and commendable to accumulate wealth by honest means. To do so should and it does inspire laboring men not only with respect, but with a manly purpose to emulate and imitate their more fortunate fellow-citizens. Such examples have the effect to produce the happiest results in developing our national character. Where the race of life is open to all alike, then he who lags behind is bound to say that it is his own fault that he does not keep up with his neighbors, while he who takes the lead is dignified and inspired by the consciousness that he has achieved an honest success in the honorable exercise of his own manly energies. "What man has done, man can do again," is the motto of men accustomed to toil in a free country. "The toilers do not envy the rich or distinguished, and neither do the rich or distinguished despise them. When the toilers look up with confidence to the sight which honest effort may attain, those who have attained the right look back with pride to labor as the means by which they succeeded. It is obvious that in such a state of things society is equally just to all men, that "none will become too rich and none too poor" to endanger the well-being of society or the general prosperity to all. The diffusion of wealth is as natural to society as it is natural as that water when unobstructed, in obedience to a law of nature, will seek its level. In a government like this the common people would reign, and the distinguration of the middle class, the stay of all free governments, would be possible. It is here where society finds absolute protection and immunity from communism, a monster begotten by oppression, and which France was incubating for a thousand years. The law of compensation is apparent everywhere, not only in nature, but in governments. The excesses of the red-handed communism in France were only equal in the cruelties and atrocities by which it was brought about. It was a fearful protest against human misery made against oppression. While we recoil from the social monsters which spring from the slums of Paris, let us not forget its political counterpart on the soil of France which made these monsters possible. Our troubles have been equal almost daily for years with an account of the excesses and wrongs of the people of France, but we believe, we repeat, we trust it is only for the reason that the causes which produce them are not known to the enlightened journals of the world can come to but one conclusion, and that is that all the disasters of Ireland are the direct fruits of laws made on the labor of the people in order to fill the coffers of the privileged few. Convert Ireland into a State and the laws which could apply to her social system the doctrines included by Thomas Jefferson, and Ireland would in an end of strife, revolution and insurrection. It would be impossible in the very nature of things for communism or any other like social disorder to exist in a country of equal rights and equal laws. It follows from these premises, which constitute the creed of the Democracy, that it is a mad administration of government, and that all privileges, monopolies or favors given by the government to any class of citizens, is inherently wrong and pernicious, as directly tending to social disorder, to distract the people and drive them to measures of reprisal and retaliation. When aggregated capital influenced Congress to demand the public domain, which was the property of the people, to be privileged corporations, it became the unrighteous instrument by which capital was increased in the hands of a few at the expense of the many. The gain made by capital in the hands of the few was compensated by a corresponding exaction on the labor of the many, which took upon itself a burden exactly equal to this unnatural bitness of capital. The government, in addition, which are to be seen every day in the shape of incorporated companies, contributes to so many exactions on labor. They are exactions on the people and exactions on business men are not so fortunate. The expenses of government would be much more if the corporations from which capital is freed from its share of the burden, just to that extent it is manifest the people are compelled to make up the deficit. Railroad incorporations are the children of the state. Their existence is a privilege conferred by the people. They are *quasi* public institutions, and exist because it is supposed the privileges conferred in their charters are compensated by the good they will do the public. Railroad companies are profitable to the incorporators and a blessing to the State. But with Lucifer in the hands of arrogant capitalists, who run them exclusively for their own interests, and dams to public weal or ill, then they become extortioners and robbers, and the labor of the people should be relieved from their unholy exactions by wise legislation. Why is it that the people of Memphis were so anxious to get a charter from the State government? Was it not a kind of social disorder, produced by the political disorder of the Radicals, that gave Memphis a charter? Was it not because the people were in fear that the Radicals would, in a great measure, wrongfully, and in the interest of the party, use the corporations on their labor for the benefit of capitalists, who have purchased their bonds on speculation? Does not the majority apply with equal force to the State debt? If it were possible to inspire in the minds of the people of Memphis a sentiment of common sense, what would contribute more to such a result than the operation of the law of labor which inspired the passage of the one-hundred-dollar bill and the operation of the law in defiance of their wishes? If communistic ideas ever take root in this country, it will be because of the methods by which within the last twenty years the few have been made enormously rich, and the many have been made poor and dependent. Who ever heard of such vast accumulations of wealth in the days of the old republic? Who ever heard of the discussion of the commune in reference to American politics before war? It is impossible for such ideas to take root in the minds of Tennessees so long as we live as long as the truths of Democracy are taught and enforced. Is there any one in this latitude who will seriously contend that partial, and sometimes corrupt legislation, in the interest of corporations, has not contributed and greatly contributed to the situation? Wealth we see on the one hand and the abnormal poverty on the other. Is there any one here who will seriously argue that the protective tariff system has not contributed largely to the same result? Interest could not be made on money in the latitude of Tennessee during the war. Courts refused to execute administrators from the payment of interest on legacies and distributive shares, and even guardians, from accounting for war interest to orphan children. Was not the result of that policy the public conscience with an argument that it was just to fund the war interest in the shape of new bonds bearing six per cent. interest? Was this not an exaction on the part of the capital invested in these bonds upon the labor of our people? Where is the Tennessean who will say that it was right in law to pass a law at the instigation of a lobby organized by the railroads by which they secured a grant of public lands amounting in the State in bonds issued by her unworthy agents sufficient to build a road from end to end? If this is the product of labor, does it not follow as night follows the day that here is a wrong done to labor? It is obvious to a comprehensive mind that the legislation I have described, whether State or national, is the direct outgrowth of the unrighteous increase of capital at the expense of labor. Having reached this conclusion, we are prepared to see the wisdom of the Shelby Democracy when it went back to first principles, and in direct language declared in favor of so shaping legislation as to protect labor against those exactions. If an equal chance for the race of life and the wealth it may be acted upon, to the extent of a million where "none are too rich and none are too poor," which philosophers as well as statesmen regard as most conducive to the happiness and well-being of society, then why should not the Shelby Democracy denounce those methods which have for their result the creation of such a class and ruin our people? Tennessees were amazed that an issue so transparently false as the repeal of the fourteenth law should be hindered at the crisis to the Democracy by pretended Democrats, who are bent on its defeat. The summary manner in which this issue was disposed of not only here, but elsewhere in the State, must be very chagrin to those who see other pretext for opposition in this county. The idea that two colored men were put upon the ticket gave promise of a fruitful cause of criticism, and the alliance that the Democrats had made an unholy alliance with the Low tax Republicans was rang all over the State. The more this alliance was ventilated, the more apparent did it become that the alliance was grounded on principle, and that it just suited the situation. The result was that the two colored men have become the favorites of our opponents, and in reflection they discover that it is the white men on the ticket they would defeat. Democrats to search. The color-line having been abandoned, they are driven to the alternative of attacking a name on our ticket, and, passing our platform, after passing unnoticed for three weeks, looms up as the Pandora's box containing all that is evil and pernicious in politics. We are glad that, after mature reflection, these guardians of Gould and Vanderbilt find that chief among our accomplishments is the sin of having expressed the opinion that society is better off when "none are too rich and none are too poor," accordant well with the doctrine that we are in favor of protecting "labor from the exactions of capital." It is startling to think that in a State with factories in Shelby county, its allies from our own borough should can find no better pretext for barking at our heels.

South Carolina Democrats Are Opposed to Negro Rule.

CHARLESTON, October 26.—The *News and Courier* says the Democracy in a State like South Carolina cannot be judged by the same standards by which Democrats and Republicans in the North and West are judged. The reason is that a majority of the citizens of South Carolina are ignorant negroes, who have the passions and prejudices of a man with the intelligence of a child. It is the fixed resolve of the white people in this State that they will not, under any circumstances or for any consideration, be governed by the negroes and their blackguardly leaders. This is as certain as the irrevocable determination of the whole body of the people of the State can make it. The white people here will no more submit to the rule of the negro than the people of the Pacific States will submit to be crowded out by the Chinamen, or the people of the Territories consent to be slaughtered by the Indians. We are confronted in South Carolina by a huge black mass. The more intelligent colored people vote with the Democrats, but the great body of the negroes have a fanatical dislike of a Democrat in politics, and will, at any time, vote for a Radical thief, just from the prefferentiary, in preference to a Democrat of spotless life and the highest ability. We must either defeat these people as best we can, or surrender the State to them and abandon it. The white people will not abandon South Carolina. It is theirs and shall remain so. The forefathers of the Democrats of to-day wrested South Carolina from the rule of Great Britain, and made it an independent State. All the glory, all that is inspiring or exalting in the history of the State, belongs to the white people and is the fruit of their endeavor. They will not put their neck under the heel of the negro, no matter how much resistance may cost; and it depends upon the Federal government and the Northern people how long this race shall remain apart, and the periodical danger in politics shall continue. The operation of natural causes will, in the course of time, divide the white people, and divide the colored people likewise, but this cannot happen until the pressure of Federal interference and Northern misrepresentation shall be removed. The whole policy of the Federal government and the Stalwart Republicans is to thrust the whites and blacks apart, and as long as this lasts the contest in South Carolina at each election is not merely, as it is in the North, a contest between two political parties, but is a phase in the nineteenth century of the struggle which has been going on in every part of the world for ages—the struggle of the intelligent few against the ignorant many; the struggle of those who are free born by inheritance against emancipated slaves; the struggle of civilization against barbarism. It is as idle to hope that this struggle as this shall be free from irritation and confusion as to expect that in war there shall be no shooting and no slain.

Manning vs. Chalmers.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

OXFORD, MISS., October 26.—The Oxford Central Democratic Committee met at the courthouse Friday night, October 20th, with President P. B. Murray in the chair. The regular business of the club was transacted, which consisted principally in the appointment of committees on registration and one to canvass all Democrats to vote for our standard-bearer, the Hon. Van H. Manning, on the 7th of November. This being ended, telling and eloquent speeches were delivered by Mr. W. M. Cook, the Hon. C. B. Howry and H. P. Branham, Esq., before a full attendance of the club and others, who manifested their appreciation of the speakers by rounded roaring applause. All of the three gentlemen spoke at length, portraying in vivid colors the evil that would befall our country, and especially this, the Second District, in the event of the election of Gen. J. R. Chalmers. This and other clubs of the county, together with the voting element of our people, will see that this county will keep her position at the head of the Democratic column.

Col. Manning addressed the voting population at Graham's on Tuesday, the 24th instant. The day was most beautiful and pleasant, and the people flocked in from every direction, and were eager and expectant. The colonel appeared to be happy and confident and was in excellent condition. He took the stand and delivered one of those eloquent, stirring and lifting speeches that he is so capable of making on an occasion like this. The people seemed to be almost wild with enthusiasm and thoroughly aroused as to their duty of supporting him with their votes and with their influence.

Oswy L. Carter, Esq., a leading member of the law profession and zealous partyworker, together with others, organized a Democratic club of twenty members at Dallas, in this county, on last Saturday, by electing John Carley president and W. S. Harman secretary. They adopted necessary resolutions for their future action. The club is called the Manning Dallas Regulators.

Republicans in Louisiana and North Carolina Boosting.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs that Senator Kellogg writes from Louisiana that there is no doubt of his election to Congress. The report is confirmed by persons who have recently come from Louisiana. There is also said to be a promising outlook for the election of Postmaster Mollus, who is the Republican opposition to J. Floyd King in the Fifth District.

A feature in the Congressional race in Louisiana is the fact that a large proportion of the chief Federal officers in that State are running for Congress. Besides Postmaster McMillan, Mr. Anderson, chief special deputy collector of customs; L. J. Sower, United States general Appraiser, and Morris Marks, the internal revenue collector, are all candidates for Congress.

Outside of Louisiana three other internal revenue collectors are running for Congress from the South, namely: Collector Brayton, of South Carolina; Collector Lewis, of Virginia, and Collector Hill, of Mississippi. Commissioner Raum is himself a candidate for the Senate.

Thomas E. Keogh, of North Carolina, has been in Washington to-day. He says the new issue in his State has made it impossible to forecast the general results of the election, but that great surprises are among the possibilities. The Congressional fights are, however, not so badly involved, and it is easy to tell where definite surprises are to come from. He expresses the belief that the Republican candidates from the First, Second and Third Districts, and the Republican congressmen-at-large, will be elected, which belief is shared by the Republicans of the State very generally. No Republican is yet named as a candidate for the Senate, to succeed Mr. Ransom.

Ben Butler on the Political Outlook.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Ben Butler, interviewed by the *Tribune* as to the general political outlook, says that in Massachusetts the canvass will be an active one, and that the Republicans might possibly lose one or two congressmen. Of the situation in New Hampshire he says: "I think the Democrats may possibly succeed in electing their candidate for governor, as there are some differences among the Republicans, and there are local causes which have caused dissensions. I should feel sure of their success if I did not know the ability of the head of the Republican party in that State—the Secretary of the Navy."

The *Mail and Express* says: "The street is disposed to believe that the latest deal in New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad is to Vanderbilt's account, whether he will have it so or not. A dicker was opened by the Western people through Gen. Devereux, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, which brought down from Cleveland to the Ohio river. The Sunday people profess not to know to whom they sold their shares, or for whose account, or in whose interest. Gen. Devereux was the only person known, and through whom they dealt, but whether he acted merely as an agent or chief cannot be determined; so the street holds Vanderbilt responsible for the mystery. Gould offered fifteen for common and thirty-five for preferred about two weeks ago, but the Sunday people were not disposed to accept these terms. He has since had his eye upon the property, and one of his motives for going West was to try and make some arrangement by which his scheme should be consummated, but Vanderbilt was just one week ahead of him. The strength in Vanderbilt shares, principally in Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern, gives further credence to the supposition that Vanderbilt has acquired control of the new road."

PERSONALS.

The Thomas Jefferson Monument Association has been organized at Washington, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators embrace W. W. Corcoran, the banker; Chief-Justice Carter, A. L. Spofford and Judge Black.

Ex-Gov. Abner Coburn is the richest man in Maine. He is worth almost $7,000,000. He lives near Skowhegan, and he drives about the village in a two-seated phaeton showing evidence of his wealth. His horses are strong and clean-limbed, but their trappings and groomings evince a disregard of appearances. There are no heirs to Mr. Coburn's property but nieces and nephews.

Mr. Herbert Spencer says that he has been a good deal annoyed by statements which have been made in the newspapers concerning him, and declares that he never expressed any opinion whatever concerning Oscar Wilde. He does not believe in "interviewing," and regards as well as natural his aversion to personalities as the blamable cause of hasty and incorrect statements regarding individuals.

Many a clever woman has not only to stand alone, but also serve as a prop for children and husband, and very few wives find in their husbands all the sympathy and companionship they desire. But you are good for anything you will not be hurt by remaining single, neither will you be elevated by becoming "John's wife." Do your duty in life, and you will be useful for one in the world, whether married or single.

Be careful. A young man named John Burns, in Scott county, Va., recently went to see Miss Rebecca Turner, with whom he was in love. He had a revolver in his coat pocket, and on stooping to pick up a handkerchief which the young lady had dropped the pistol fell out of the pocket and exploded, and the ball entered the young man's breast in the neighborhood of the heart. He died in a few minutes. The lesson is that to prevent being wounded in a vital part by men who pick up handkerchiefs should carry their pistols in the pocket made for that especial purpose.

Thirty years ago fifteen young Philadelphians, members of a fire company, organized a "Fast Man's Club." Four of them still survive, the eleventh having died on Sunday of last week. The survivors had a supper together annually on the 3d of January—at each supper plate being laid for the full original number. At the last supper Robert Riddle, who had just died, presided; and a wager was made that he would, as had all the other presidents of the club, die before the other members. In view of the fate of the presidents of the club, candidates for the position are backward about announcing themselves.

A disagreeable phase of the trial of Herver, the blackmailer, is the reflection it casts upon the New York bar. Whatever the merits of the case it is another proof that no woman can demand the protection of the court from men who, she claims, are persecuting and blackmailing her; but the most prominent members of the bar stand ready to defend her tormentors, priding themselves upon their ability to tear to pieces whatever reputation the woman may have and exerting their skill in framing and asking questions calculated to crimson her cheeks, and so shame her that other women in the future will submit in silence to wrong rather than listen to the indelicate queries of the "counsel for the defense."

The Hon. Gerald Fitzgibbon, of Dublin, whose death has just been announced by cable, was the last survivor of the brilliant group of counselors who defended O'Connell in his famous trial. He was in some respects an eccentric person, one of his peculiarities being that he would eat no bread save that made at his own home, and loaves were sent to him regularly in tin boxes when he was on the circuit. This whim arose from his finding once a mouse in a baker's loaf at his breakfast