MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : : OCTOBER 31, 1882

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

THE HON. CASEY YOUNG.

The sympathies of the people of this congressional district will cluster around this distinguished gentleman in his misfortunes. During the past week his sister has lost two children, and of course the tender heart of the loving brother is saddened and oppressed by these family afflictions. It is hoped he will submit to them with philosophy and continue the canvass in defense of the great interests of the people. The Roman hero who saw his favorite son and tower of strength fall in battle, kissed his lips still warm, and said: "Noble boy, I have not time to weep for you now," and plunged into the fight. Great as is the sorrow and sympathy of Col. Young, he should continue the fight so nobly begun and which promises such a brilliant victory. It is a relief, however, to know that his election is assured, even if his sorrows should induce him to join the stricken household. There can be no question of the election of Col. Young. This is the desire of a large majority of the people of this congressional district, and the National Democracy has manifested and expressed an earnest and profound anxiety to see Col. Young returned to Congress, the theater of his former triumphs and usefulness. The *Southern Farm and Fireside* voices this general feeling in the following extract:

We have read carefully the great speech of this gentleman as published in the Memphis (Tenn.) APPEAL of the 11th instant, covering four columns of nonpareil type, and the APPEAL in introducing it, says:

"It was so weightily worded, so full of the juice of modern Democratic doctrine, so intelligently contrasting the Democratic and Republican parties, that the APPEAL publishes it substantially as he uttered it. It will be found a valuable contribution to the political literature of the day."

All of which, after a careful perusal of the speech itself, we fully indorse, and besides appeal in the name of honesty, decency and intelligence to the people of Mr. Young's district, independent of politics, to see to it that he is elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, in order that they may be represented by a person entertaining the views he does and which are most essential at this juncture, where the monopolists are on the eve of declaring their independence of the people whose servants they are.

The Hon. Casey Young is an inveterate foe of Radicalism; he is the pertinent enemy of monopoly; he is, as we have said before, of, from and with the people, and his election would not be an outrage, but a disgrace to his district.

Under these circumstances we appeal to the grange and labor elements of his district to rally to his support, and see to it that no selfish efforts of the agricultural and laboring interests of his district will be overridden by that corporate power which has, in his statesmanlike speech, shown up in all its hideousness.

In the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses he was second on the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, and his record as such will stand the test of public scrutiny and prove to the people that he was their friend at all times and under all circumstances.

Casey Young is the right man for the occasion. He can serve his constituents more efficiently than his competitor because of his long experience and great popularity. In all the other Southern States the people are urging a return to Congress their tried and faithful representatives upon the ground that the average congressman, when raw to the business, will have many trials to endure. He cannot expect to make any decided progress until he has served a considerable territoire, acquainting himself with the rules and making himself agreeable to the veteran members. If, in obedience to the clamor of foolish people at home, he thrusts himself prematurely to the front, friends and foes will combine to "sit upon him," as the phrase goes, and no more unhappy and useless man exists than the greenhorn who has been thus "bottled up" or "sat down upon." The young or old man freshly sent to Congress, unless, as we said, he possesses surpassing qualities, must make up his mind to be patient, industrious and self-respecting. He will not have his "day" time, especially when garden-seeds and patronage are in request; but his opportunity will come in due season, and if found worthy there will be no lack of asserting himself usefully and for the common good of himself and his people. There will certainly be a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, and Casey Young as a member, with his long experience, great ability and popularity, would be enabled to serve his constituents with an efficiency which a new member opposed by the majority could not exercise. Judge Smith, if elected, would go to Congress a novice in parliamentary affairs, and opposed by a Democratic majority he could not benefit the people. It would take the whole of his first term to become familiar with the rules and methods of the House. Col. Young would at once step into a commanding position by reason of his long experience and great popularity. There is another consideration which Democrats should not forget. If the Republicans have a majority in the House of Representatives they will expel, on party grounds, every Democrat who is elected in a district which the Republicans claim as their own. They claim every district in which there is a majority of colored voters, according to the census, whether the colored voters support the Republican candidates or not. The Republicans claim this district, and although there are several thousand negroes openly and avowedly advocating the election of Col. Young, he will be denied his seat unless his majority be overwhelming. To prevent this possible contingency, let us elect Casey Young by such a majority that even Radical rascality dare not attempt to steal his seat in Congress.

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

One of the cardinal tenets of Democratic creed is "equal rights to all; exclusive privileges to none." Actuated by a desire to preserve inviolate this fundamental principle of Democratic faith, the State convention held at Nashville on the 20th of June declared: "We are opposed to all unequal taxation upon the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the State." Strange to say, the bolters, composed of Democrats, denounce this resolution, thereby becoming the advocates of exclusive rights and privileges. In opposing this resolution the bolters become the supporters of "unequal taxation upon the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the State," the very doctrine which precipitated the war of the Revolution. We have fallen upon strange times, when Democrats favor "unequal taxation" and renounce the Jeffersonian principle of "equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none." Whenever the American people undertake to discriminate by State legislation against one branch of industry by "unequal taxation," then any industry which may be obnoxious to a majority of the Legislature will be crushed out of existence by "unequal taxation." The resolution adopted by the Democratic convention, and sustained by Bate and his friends, is in strict accord with the constitution of the State. In fact, it uses the very language of that instrument. Nor is there anything new and unusual in the resolution which the bolters denounce. The Democracy of Texas are making an active canvass for governor, members of Congress and the State Legislature. They are fighting the battle on a platform which contains a plank precisely similar to the obnoxious resolution adopted by the Tennessee Democracy. The first resolution of the Texas platform is as follows:

Resolved, That all men are politically equal, and that the objects of government are subverted when legislation recognizes distinctions between persons, or favors one class of business pursuits at the expense of another, and by any means impoverishes the many to enrich the few.

This resolution contains the essence of the one adopted by the Tennessee Democracy. The Democracy of Texas are united on this resolution, but here in Tennessee it has been reserved for the bolters to renounce the canonized creed of the party by becoming the advocates of "unequal taxation." The Democracy of Tennessee are in perfect accord with their Democratic friends in Iowa, who in the present canvass for State officers have inscribed upon their banner the following resolution:

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another; that no class of men should be taxed, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits.

In Texas and Iowa the Democrats have reaffirmed and emphasized the utterances of the Tennessee Democrats. For eighty years the Democratic party has rigidly maintained these sentiments. Yet the Tennessee bolters renounce them, and become the advocates of "unequal taxation," hoping by such contemptible demagogery to win a few temperance fanatics to a sinking cause. The constitution expressly prohibits "unequal taxation," the very thing condemned by the June platform. But the constitution would be a rope of sand in the hands of these fanatics, who, by their teachings, avow a readiness to resort to "unequal taxation" to destroy every industry which they regard as obnoxious. Put down one industry by unfriendly legislation, "unequal taxation," and the door will be opened for the extermination of another. The Democratic party, from the character of its organization, the necessity of its position and its glorious traditions, naturally and necessarily opposes all class legislation, either fostered or suppressed by "unequal taxation." How can Democrats protest against a protective tariff which enriches one set of men by class legislation at the expense of others, when here in Tennessee it is proposed to crush out any one industry by "unequal taxation?" Since the declaration of independence, through the war of the Revolution, and in the articles of confederation which followed, the principles of the Democratic party, opposing privileged classes and "unequal taxation" have been earnestly asserted and vigorously maintained, and the plank in the Democratic platform to which the bolters object is in perfect accord with the traditions and fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

OPPOSITION TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Every now and then some Eastern paper breaks out into a tirade upon the improvements making at the national expense in the Mississippi river. Men of science and skill have studied the problem the river presents, made themselves acquainted with the difficulties to be encountered, and they have demonstrated the way of overcoming these difficulties. These men have put their professional reputation upon the plans they have recommended, and after long and careful inquiry and thorough examination Congress has taken the matter in hand. Notwithstanding all this, small souls who have not the understanding to comprehend, or still more, who are determined to misapprehend, every few weeks start out with the most absurd objections to all that is done and is doing. The Mississippi problem is not always comprehended, even by those who are well acquainted with that river. To such as have not that acquaintance, unless they are well versed in certain hydrostatic principles, the problem requires profound study and thought, but—like the fools that rush in where angels fear to tread—we find persons whose expressions show the utterness of their ignorance upon the subject, pronouncing the most absurd and unwarrantable adverse conclusions. There are two animating motives for these misrepresentations: one is the absurd jealousy many business men in the East feel at the thought of the Mississippi river being opened to an extensive navigation. The other is the effect of disappointed feelings on the part of persons whose proposed plans for the improvement of the city were rejected. It is impossible not to feel some sympathy with men who devoted thought and toil for years to the great object of improving the river for purposes of navigation, but it was impossible that all could be successful. Some one plan, taken as a whole, necessarily proved better than the rest, and it was the duty of those having the business in hand to select that plan and carry it out. Such being the case, for the disappointed ones to seek a sort of revenge by unjustly depreciating those who had succeeded in the contest, and to raise up opposition and obstruction to the successful plan being carried out, is neither wise nor justifiable. The opposition of the East to the improvement is generally to be found only among those narrow minds that think that what the people of the Mississippi valley gain in commerce by the extension of business on the great river, will be so much taken from their railroads and their commerce. The futility of such an objection is apparent on the face of it. Suppose that in the first instance the commerce of the East should lose something that it possesses now, of the increase of business in the Mississippi valley resulting in increase of products, of trade, of exports along the Gulf of Mexico and to South America, thus causing new cities to spring up and old ones to increase in population, and thousands of acres of land to be cultivated that now lie idle, would not the East do an amount of additional business with the valley that would compensate for such loss over and over again? But there would be no such loss. As soon as the river is so far opened as to admit of free navigation at all times, a degree of activity and progress will spring up that will at once immensely increase the demand for goods from the East. Short-sighted indeed are they of New York, or Philadelphia or Boston who regard Mississippi improvements as a blow aimed at their commerce. Prosperity in the Mississippi valley means activity to Eastern trade.

EXHAUSTING THE FORESTS.

We are every now and then informed that the forests of the United States are in the way of rapid denudation, and that the time is not far distant when lumber will be a scarce article. Some of the alarms got up on this subject have, no doubt, originated in the schemes of dealers desirous of advancing prices, but enough is demonstrated by existing facts to show that what was long called our "inexhaustible forests," are cleared by the activity of the lumbermen to a degree that has greatly increased the price and is rapidly thinning out the supply. The facts intimate that a time has arrived when it has become a new thing, and will ultimately prove a profitable thing, to plant trees expressly for use as lumber. The principal lumber market of the West is Chicago, and recent accounts from that quarter clearly manifest what is coming. That market receives over 2,000,000,000 feet of white pine lumber a year, principally from the neighborhood of the lakes. This immense product is derived from timber lands within 400 miles of Chicago, one-half of it within 150 miles, and much of it within eighty miles. The vast and almost treeless prairies that have been settled up so rapidly, derive their lumber from these sources, the lakes allowing the product of the forest to be readily brought within their reach. This facility of obtaining means for putting up farm structures and fences has facilitated the rapid filling up of the prairies, that without it could have been settled but slowly. White pine is a light and portable timber, easily worked without requiring any great skill. Towns, villages and houses have arisen where but for the accessibility of this necessary material, solitude must have reigned for years to come. Notwithstanding the frequent predictions of exhaustion the supply still holds up, but it is sustained by means that clearly the scarcity that is coming. When the first accounts of approaching failure of supply were issued, the estimate was made on the basis that any tree under fourteen inches diameter was not sufficiently mature for cutting. To keep up the supply trees of eight inches diameter are now cut, a change that thins out the yield to a degree formerly unthought of. It was then the custom to cut only such timber as was accessible to streams by which it might be floated off, or snows were waited for as a means of sledding the lumber to the place of embarkation. All this is changed, and the deepest and forthcrest recesses of the woods are now opened to the camps of the lumbermen. Tramways of poles laid end to end are constructed, and upon these, by means of flanged wheels, lumber is brought forward at any time without reference to the rising of the creeks or to the fall of snow. The broad flanged wheels are drawn by horses, mules or oxen, and keep up a continuous supply, thus helping to make the thinning out of the lumber proceed more steadily. Notwithstanding all these facilities to increase the market supply, standing timber trees that used to bring twenty-five cents for 1000 feet now sell for $4 50 per 1000 feet, which is two-thirds of what sawed lumber sold for, on the average, only fifteen years ago. This increase of price when trees of eight inches diameter are cut instead of fourteen inches, and when the interior of the forests are penetrated instead of the spots where such or snows favored removal, show clearly the greater scarcity of available standing material. Many minds are now occupied with the subject of forestry, and experimental plantings are going on in many places to ascertain what growth of timber will pay best to plant on given lands, how to aid its growth, when to thin it out, and what situations from exposure, irregularity of surface, and so on, are most favorable to particular species of trees. By this means much land that from its mountainous situation or its peculiarity of soil is not profitable for agriculture, will be made to pay well as forest lands. Long ago Sir Walter Scott, in one of his novels, recommended to stick a young tree here, and another there, for, he said, "the trees will be an-growing while you are sleeping." The time has come when the common-sense advice of the "Wizard of the North" holds good even in the land of interminable forests.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

What the Farmers and the People Generally in the Surrounding Towns and Country Are

Doing for Themselves and the World—Progress and Improvement Everywhere Visible.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

COLLIERVILLE, October 29.—The Elba silver mines are still a topic of importance, and Justice W. R. Harrell has grown about two inches since their discovery. Should the venture and exploration of the mine prove successful, posterity may never hear the last of the valuable treasure obtained. "There is millions in them."

The cotton crop is opening and being gathered very rapidly. About 100 bales are bought and shipped from this place every day, and when business opens up lively we will do better.

We wish it distinctly understood by the county, State and world that the Democracy of Collierville and vicinity are solid for Gov. Bate and Casey Young. While this is strictly a temperance town, they are too intelligent to be humbugged by Fossell and his numerous allies in the way of railroad agents and bondholders. VERITAS.

Cotton-seed Meal as a Fertilizer.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

TATE COUNTY, MISS., October 28.—Tons on tons of cotton-seeds are shipped from our territory without any prospect of a return except the cash price of seed at our depots. Then all other benefits are gone from us. A small compensation in cash does not remunerate us for loss of food to cattle, loss of manure in the gathered composts, and loss of seed as a fertilizer. Experimenters in agricultural chemistry, and experienced practicalists, tell us that the cotton-seed meal is better for food and fertilizing, after the oil is expressed, than in a natural state. If this is true—and we have no theory or practice to the contrary—why do our farmers discard an article of so much value when another more profitable arrangement might be made. If the meal is as good or better than the natural seed for feed or manure, our farmers should make arrangements to have it returned to their lands. They should sell the right to the oil alone, if they sell anything at all, at their farms, and ship us a return of one-fifty or seven-twentieths weight in meal (seven and one-half twentieths, we believe, is the usual turnout). Thus all the fattening and fertilizing qualities of the seed would be returned to the land, while the oil mills would get the fuel and a traffic in their greasy product. Some say the plan is impracticable, or at least very, but I say, if the mills are not willing, the mills cannot do otherwise. FRANK.

Improvements in Columbus, Miss.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

COLUMBUS, October 27.—We are busy, too. Cotton is coming in rapidly and everybody is cheerful, although trade is not near so good as it should be at this time of the year. For several years our trade has been growing, not in spurts, as is the case where the growth is the result of speculation, but gradually and with a healthy growth that is the natural outcome of a prosperous condition, and this growth, becoming both more rapid and more substantial every year, in not now amounts to a building boom of considerable magnitude, as there are, either just completed or in process of construction, in different parts of the town some eight or ten residences, ranging in value from $1000 to $4000 each, besides which there is a very handsome block of buildings that will be completed within the next fortnight, composed of five stores, each one being 110 feet deep, twenty-seven feet wide and three stories high. Their aggregate cost is estimated at about $50,000, and when completed they will make a block that would be an ornament to any city. These evidences of our prosperity are very gratifying to contemplate, and the only cause for regret in it all lies in the fact that so little interest is manifested in manufactories. However, even in this line we have lately some hopes aroused by the rumor that the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company have some idea of building machine shops here. I most sincerely hope that the rumor will become a reality.

Court adjourned to-day, having gone through their docket, very light one, both civil and criminal. The report of the grand jury that crime was decreasing was very markedly substantiated by the fact that from this term of court, for the first time since the war, not a single convict was sent to the penitentiary. MAX.

Iuka, Miss.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

IUKA, October 29.—This quiet little burgh is about to regain its commercial importance. The fleecy god—the Southern blessing and curse—is in the ascendancy here, and king cotton is sending his influence back into the channels of business, from a country newspaper or a district school to speculating in cotton. There were 100 bales of cotton brought in to-day and nearly all sold to outside buyers. The Bluff City will receive her share of the present crop.

The springs here, under the circumstances, have had a good run the past season. At times it was difficult to obtain accommodations; but when the new building is finished those seeking rest, health or fun, can be supplied with neat, airy rooms, and tempting meals and amusement and health to their hearts' content.

By the way, this reminds us that Iuka is one of the most healthful places in the United States. With 1000 inhabitants and a well settled country around it, four physicians do all the pill-giving in the county for miles around. Just at this time most of their patients seem to be on the square, as the M. D.'s are always there, and not in the humor to take physic, as the M. D.'s do carry all needed medicine in their pockets. Judging from their looks it is disteesingly healthy just now to the doctors.

Some one has said that merchandising is not popular with the lads and lasses, when there is a big corn crop made. This is certainly a mistake. It is true we have a good corn crop in the United States this year, but I think that it will be known as the sorghum year; and also as a successful year for the little naked love god. Hymen is thriving. There have been several weddings here in the last two days; several more are expected to come off soon, and many more couples are billing and cooing and making inquiries about the sorghum crop. They tell it on the Methodist church of this plan that the elders of said church have hired their parson out to those who are matrimonially inclined, to the fickle god and to these broken marriage guilds. May he receive good wages, three cheers for the firm, hymen and sorghum; especially the last since it is cheap food for babies.

Property is looking up here. New houses are being built. Ex Gov. Stone is about finishing a residence; Mr. J. W. Jones has just moved into his new business house and is doing, as he deserves to, a big trade; Messrs. Moore & Burt have almost rebuilt their dry goods house and are now opening up a full line of goods.

The business men of town and country have more faith in Iuka's future now than since 1860. They feel that a new enterprise has been started in the town that will bring wealth and refinement. This enterprise is a first-class normal school, owned and taught by normal trained teachers—teachers followed, are graduates of standard literary schools, as well as the best professional schools of the United States. In addition to their special training in normal schools for three years, they have had ten years' successful experience as teachers in almost every grade of school from the district to the university. They have leased the school property of the town for ten years, and intend to run a first-class normal school. They are now in the midst of their work, with seven teachers and 200 students, who smile lovingly at theorems and geometrical puzzles, cheerfully greet the intricacies of the languages, and go into ecstacies over their literary work—composition and debate. It would hardly be safe for cops to tell a student here that his teacher was not the best one in the institution. No wonder men, women and children feel a confidence in the future of this town. It must, and will be an educational center. HEAD.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

Cablegram from Patrick Eagan—The Skirmishing Fund.

BUFFALO, October 30.—The president of the National Land League has received the following cable:

PARIS, October 29, 1882.

To Mooney, President of the Irish National Land League of America, Buffalo—replying to charges against the Parliamentary party of having misappropriated large portions of the funds:

The total amount paid during three years of expenses of members of Parliament is under £3000, including the expenses of Parnell and Dillon's mission to America. O'Connor's seven months American tour and Healy's four months; also the expenses of members on the service of the League in Ireland. The libelous statement in the Dublin *Irish Times* emanated from the notorious Richard Pigott. The National League is making most satisfactory progress. PATRICK EAGAN.

Mooney sent the following reply:

To Patrick Eagan, Paris:

The American league has undiminished confidence in the Irish leaders. Continue your work and no British slanders shall destroy that confidence. JAMES MOONEY.

Pres. Irish National Land League of America.

Subscribers to the Skirmishing Fund charge that Trustee Carroll received $860 without consideration, Trustee Luby and Gen. T. F. Burke $50 each for writing paragraphs, and Trustee Davoy $1000 for no work at all. The committee will drop the investigation of the trustees and will hand the fund over to responsible persons. It is charged that John Brislin has been paid $2500 as supervising architect of jails, and that the trustees had used the fund to thwart the interests of the skirmishers.

No Cure for Consumption.

There is no cure for consumption, whether of the lungs, bowels or kidneys; yet the patient may be spared to long years of life, and the fatal termination kept from approaching, if Brown's Iron Bitters are used. This medicine strengthens the weakened parts, restores to healthy action impaired functions, and stops all decay and wasting away of the organs affected. It is the best life-giving medicine ever invented, and thousands of living witnesses stand ready to affirm the truth of this assertion. A trial bottle will convince you of its merit.

Episcopal Church Temperance Society.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The first annual Convention of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society opened at Chickering Hall to-day. Delegates from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Iowa were present. The Rev. H. C. Potter, D.D., presided. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the society members, under their pledge, at the discretion of a member, may cover all the following cases: Never to drink except at meals, and then in most moderate quantities; never to drink in barrooms; never to treat or be treated in business transactions. Further, they say, there are many devout and conscientious persons free from the temptation of this vice who feel from various causes, whether for the sake of example to others or for the sake of their own health, they are bound to total abstinence; but these are cases of conscience by by which the liberty of others is not to be pledged or fettered. As to legislation, they say: 'Our official position must be a limitation and restriction, rather than prohibition, but the aim of the society would not be reached if it did not afford a platform broad enough to give room for harmonious cooperation between persons whose opinions diverge upon this question."

CHANCELLOR MERRITT,

Of Nashville, Decides That Matrimonial Associations Are Not Incorporated Institutions.

Dallas Suckers Mourning Over Their Losses—The Dupes Out About $2,000,000.

NASHVILLE, October 28.—The *World* has the following: The various companies doing business in Nashville as matrimonial, mutual, birth and wedding day anniversaries have been put to a great deal of trouble by suits brought and litigations threatened. Some of them ceased to do business, and numbers were unable to pay benefits on account of the sudden decrease of new memberships. When these difficulties began, as was noticed in the *World* editorial some time since, a number of influential companies were attempting to settle their troubles with their members, some succeeding and others failing. The Martha Washington Birthday Association finding itself in a failing and insolvent condition, with some moneys on hand, employed counsel to file a bill to settle up its affairs and surrender its charter. It had been sued and suit was threatened with further litigations. The bill was drawn and contained the formal recitals of corporation under the act of 1875, the condition of the assets and the inability of the corporation to meet its liabilities. It charged that it was the holder of a trust fund which was the property of its creditors. That there are two classes of creditors, those whose benefits had accrued, and those who had immature policies, but were demanding repayment of their moneys. The bill prayed the court to take charge of the assets, collect the moneys due the corporation, adjust the equities and distribute the funds. The bill was filed further as an interpleader bill upon the ground that there were but one claimant of creditors, and prayed an injunction against the suits. Chancellor Merritt took the bill under advisement, and ordered notice to be served, refusing his fiat upon the ground that he was of opinion complainant was not an incorporation and could not invoke the jurisdiction of a chancery court, a corporation having a trust to administer. This decision it is thought will be combatted, and it is understood that several companies will take steps to put their charters in such condition as to test the legality of their charters.

Only $2,000,000 Out.

DALLAS, October 29.—The city has been in a bad humor for a week past. Its suckers have lost $75,000 on marriage associations, the last hope of ever getting a cent back of the money they put into these institutions having expired. Of the 150 so recently moving Texas, there is not one now to be heard of. Such another craze is not remembered in a lifetime. Clerks, book-keepers, professional men, and even shrewd proprietors who had been merchandising for years, bit at the bait and were caught. I know several ladies who sold their jewels, portions of furniture and milch cows to raise money to put into the concerns. Almost every Sleek game. The grand juries investigated them thoroughly, and although they were found to be dishonest from end to end, they had obtained their money from the State of Texas and could not be indicted. After all the criminal laws which have been enacted there is not one to be found which reaches this class of cases. The legislature meets the matter will be promptly attended to. It is estimated that the people of Texas have been fleeced out of $2,000,000 by bogus marriage associations, and are now ready for a new humbug.

Another Victim.

SELMA, ALA., October 27.—The *Evening Mail* interviewed a young man yesterday who had made investments in matrimonial insurance policies. He boasted that several times which he held had matured, ye reporter interviewed the young man to order that the readers of the *Mail* might fully understand the working of these inventions of the age. Approaching him we asked:

"Have you any matrimonial insurance?"

"Bet *I am not*," he said, at the same time showing a good-natured smile. He is cashier of the People's National Bank at Pulaski, where he had sent his claim for collection. "Read it," he said. We did so, and give our readers the benefit of it. It was as follows:

PULASKI, TENN., October 24, 1882.

DEAR SIR—Your proof has been filed. Secretary says about forty-two members owe for their annual dues unpaid, and several assessments against deceased members. Although all collect assessments the thing will sustain itself; if they don't, stand from under.

After reading it, a bright smile illumined my countenance. We asked the young man if he had not paid his dues how could he expect to collect anything?

"I owe nothing, he said, and here is my receipt for annual dues, signed by the secretary of the company; also a postal card from him relating to my claim. Read:

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, PULASKI, TENN., October 14, 1882.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 12th to hand. We have all claims against members made, to save us from an assessment, nor can we before November 1st. Yours truly, J. S. SMITHSON, Secretary.

The young man put these evidences of thievery in his pocket and walked away, perhaps a wiser man for his experience. The *Mail* has, on several occasions, warned the people about investing in these, to say the mildest, wildcat schemes, and now that policies are maturing, they see their imaginary fortunes vanish into nothing. That this man Smithson organized the Central Marriage Association, and then went off and left the poor victims to come, or not come, and nobody, certainly, need go to bed hungry.

By the revised census it appears that the population of Scotland on the 4th of April last year was 3,735,573. Compared with the population of 1871 this was an increase of a little over eleven per cent, a rate of progress which has not been exceeded since the third decade of the present century. The lowest point was between 1851 and 1861, when a great emigration was going forward to California and Australia. At the beginning of the present century the population of Scotland was only 1,600,000 in round numbers, so that the increase since then has been no less than 132.25 per cent. This is still more remarkable when we remember the constant drain by emigration. Another significant fact of note in the returns is that while in 1871 the towns contained only fifty-eight per cent. of the population of Scotland, in 1881 the urban residents numbered nearly sixty-two per cent.

A gigantic company, with $100,000,000 capital, has been organized in New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of controlling the gaseworks of the country. Women who are in charge have been at work for years buying up all the patents for making gas. Having secured these they estimated the lowest cost of the best process, and claim that they can furnish it, with a good profit, at forty cents per 1000 feet. This is cheaper than electric light. After ascertaining these facts the company then went to work systematically to buy or lease the gaseworks in all American cities. They have secured control in over 100 cities, among which are mentioned Savannah, New Orleans, Richmond and other Southern cities. Where they cannot buy they will establish competing works, and by cutting the prices down, so that companies not using patents cannot compete, force them to terms. Look out for this company down your way, and for very much cheaper gas.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

Address from the Tennessee Commissioners to the People of the State Asking for Co-Operation

In Gifts of Money, Articles for Sale or Articles for Exhibition, the Object Being to Raise Funds.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Herewith is inclosed a copy of an address to the people of Tennessee, issued by the Board of Commissioners for the State in connection with the National Bazaar and Exposition for the benefit of the Garfield Monument Fund. Will you kindly publish the same and urge the importance of prompt and liberal response?

JOHN M. BISHOP, Secretary.

To the People of Tennessee:

By a resolution of Congress, adopted August 5, 1882, the use of the rotunda and adjacent rooms of the capitol was granted to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, for a bazaar and reception, to be held from November 25th to December 3d, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a monument in the national capitol to the memory of the late President Garfield.

To carry out the purposes of Congress in this resolution a Board of Direction has been instituted, by and under authority, a Board of Commissioners appointed from Tennessee to solicit contributions from our State, to attend to their exhibition and sale, and to collect respective articles, the sale to an effort in which the whole nation joins.

The commissioners earnestly solicit contributions from manufacturers, merchants, and from all others interested in the State. These may consist of money, of articles for sale, or of articles for exhibition only. All contributions will be promptly acknowledged. If for sale or exhibition they will be displayed to the best advantage, bearing the name and address of the contributor, until the close of the bazaar, when all gifts will be sold for the benefit of the fund, and other articles restored to their owners.

The object being mainly to raise funds, it is desired that gifts may be as liberal as possible. These may include products of every branch of art and industry, whether adapted for display in the rotunda or not, since for the display of coarser and bulkier articles some other place is provided.

Contributions from the ladies in the way of needle and fancy work are especially invited and anticipated as one of the most prominent features of the Exposition.

Contributions of money may be sent through our board, for which receipts, beautifully engraved, will be returned to the donors. The receipts will be much prized, and will become heir-looms for future generations.

No better opportunity could be afforded for the display of cotton and other fabrics manufactured in Tennessee, and for exhibits of copper, iron, coal, marble, zinc, mica, and other mineral products of our State.

A board of award has been provided for, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the various exhibits, awarding medals and other appropriate honors, in their judgment, may be deserved, and give suitable engraved certificates of the same, according to the rules and regulations adopted and observed at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia.

The unusual and extraordinary character of this exhibition, contrasted with all local enterprises, must commend itself to every one desirous of advertising his business or bringing the result of his invention or handiwork to the attention of the world.

For information in regard to transportation, care and classification of exhibits, your attention is invited to the circulars issued by the Board of Control.

The enthusiasm awakened over this project for honoring the lamented dead has already reached so high a pitch that it has been found necessary to enlarge the scope of the undertaking. Instead of a fair and bazaar at the capitol, simply, as was first intended, it has been found necessary to provide for auxiliary exhibitions, embracing an art department, a mechanical department, a department for agricultural exhibits, etc. Thirty States have already responded to the call and will be represented by their boards of trustees. We hope our State will not be behind her sisters in contributing to the success of the undertaking.

Application for space either for loaned or donated exhibits must be made on or before November 10, 1882, in order to be insured exhibition, and all exhibits must be placed in the hands of the Board of Direction on or before November 17, 1882, the time having been extended.

It is contemplated that the exhibits from each State shall be placed in charge of a board by the Board of Commissioners for the State, and remain under their especial charge during the exhibition; to that end all exhibits, destitute of means, are to be carefully boxed, addressed to the Chairman Board of Direction, Washington, D. C, and the bill of lading sent to John M. Bishop, secretary of the Board.

Persons desiring to contribute in any way may obtain full details by addressing the Board of Direction, rooms 91 to 96 Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

A. A. FREEMAN, Chairman.
JOHN M. BISHOP, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Col. W. W. Gay.

LITTLE ROCK, October 29.—Col. W. W. Gay, for many years past auditor of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, died early this morning.

Judge Swing.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—Philip R. Swing, judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, died to-night at his residence, Batavia, O.

Charles A. Whitney.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Charles A. Whitney, agent of the Morgan Line of steamships and railroad, died here this morning. He was executor of the estate of Charles Morgan and one of the wealthiest men of the South. Whitney was to sail for Europe in the steamer Brittanic Saturday, but before the vessel sailed was struck with paralysis and removed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he died yesterday, aged fifty-seven years. For some years past Whitney was president of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association. He was the son-in-law of Charles Morgan, of this city, and controlled the interests of the Morgan estate in the South, including railroads and steamers.

AT PARTING.

BY AUGUSTUS R. GROTE.

As one in thinking of the dead
Recalls the face, but not the name
As knowing when the soul has fled
A title gouth as it came—

Be mine the face that you recall,
And mine the name that you forget.
The sweetest story of them all
Is thought, but never uttered yet.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS,

Of Indiana, Dangerously Ill—His Condition Critical.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30.—Ex-Gov. T. H. Hendricks has been confined to his bedroom for several days past with what was supposed to be neuralgia of the right foot; erysipelas has since developed and his condition is such as to excite alarming apprehensions, as symptoms of gangrene have made their appearance. Drs. Parvin, Thompson and Lockridge are in daily attendance, and admit that they are such that do not readily yield to medical treatment. It seems to be an hereditary affection, which caused the death of his father and grandfather.

Later.—At noon to-day Ex Gov. Hendricks's condition was not improved; his case is regarded as critical.

Latest.—The condition of Gov. Hendricks at 6 o'clock p.m. was more favorable. The physicians are very much encouraged.

College Dedication at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 30.—The dedication of Livingstone Hall, of Fisk University, for colored pupils, took place to-day in the presence of a large audience of citizens, including Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Church, South; Bishops Cain, Campbell and Shorter, of the African Methodist Church; Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, of Emory College, Georgia, and agent of the Slater fund.

A Close Call for Jay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 30.—Jay Gould and his party stopped here this morning on their return from the West. Mr. Gould, on alighting from his special car at the new depot, stepped on a side track in front of a moving locomotive, and would have been run over but for the cancy of those standing near.

The great sympathetic and muscular system, on which full and healthful development depends, kept from growing flabby and inactive by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

POLITICAL NOTES.

List of Appointments to be Filled by the Leading Democratic Speakers of the State.

Muldrow and Lyon—The Fusseliites at Collierville—An Indignant Old Whig of 1844 Skins Hawkins.

From the following very long list of appointments it will be seen that the Democratic party is polling its full strength of speakers on the stump, and that the Executive Committee is determined we shall be victorious by the irresistible logic of facts presented in the most attractive and convincing way.

Appointments for Gen. W. R. Bate, Candidate for Governor.

Gen. W. R. Bate, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people of Tennessee as follows:

Carthage, Tuesday, October 31st.
Smithville, Wednesday, November 1st.
Sparta, Thursday, November 2d.
McMinnville, Friday, November 3d.
Woodbury, Saturday, November 4th.

The Hon. Alvin Hawkins is invited to be present at the above appointments, and a division of time will be accorded by Gen. Bate to him.

JOHN J. VERTREES,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

Appointments for Senator Isham G. Harris.

Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tuesday, Oct. 31st.
Rutherford, Gibson county, Wednesday, Nov. 1st.
Union Depot, Sullivan county, Thursday, Nov. 2d.
Paris, Henry county, Saturday, Nov. 4th.

Appointments for the Congressional Nominees.

The Hon. Casey Young, Democratic nominee, and the Hon. William M. Smith, Republican nominee, for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

Memphis, Tuesday, October 31st.
Rossville, Wednesday, November 1st.
Whitehaven, Thursday, November 2d.
Withe, Friday, November 3d.
Bartlett, Saturday, November 4th.

Appointments for the Hon. E. A. Enloe.

Britt's Landing, Perry county, Tuesday, Oct. 31st.
Linden, Perry county, Wednesday, Nov. 1st.
Decaturville, Decatur county, Thursday, Nov. 2d.
Bath Springs, Decatur county, Thursday, Nov. 2d, at night.
Stilling, Hardin county, Friday, Nov. 3d.
Savannah, Hardin county, Saturday, Nov. 4th.
Adamsville, Hardin county, Saturday, Nov. 4th, at night.
Henderson, Chester county, Monday, Nov. 6th.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Hon. S. F. Wilson, Monday, Nov. 6th.
Hon. John F. House, Monday, Nov. 6th.

BROWNSVILLE.

Hon. C. B. Simonton, Wednesday, Nov. 1st.
Gen. G. W. Gordon, Wednesday, Nov. 1st.

BOLIVAR.

Hon. John L. T. Sneed, Saturday, Nov. 4th.

JACKSON.

Hon. R. M. Edwards, Wednesday, Nov. 1st.

JACKSON.

Hon. R. M. Edwards, Friday, Nov. 3d.

DRESDEN.

Hon. R. M. Edwards, Monday, Nov. 6th.

UNION CITY.

Gen. G. P. M. Turner, Saturday (night), Nov. 4th.
Hon. R. M. Edwards, Saturday (night), Nov. 4th.

TROY.

Gen. G. P. M. Turner, Saturday, Nov. 4th.
Hon. R. M. Edwards, Saturday,