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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
282 Second street,
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M. C. GALLAWAY.
J. M. KEATING.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : NOVEMBER 8, 1882

VICTORY ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The American people arose yesterday in their might and declared their will. The verdict is emphatic and overwhelming. It is a tidal wave of Democratic triumph. It is a sweeping victory. It is the Waterloo of the Republican party. Our losses have been few; our gains many and important. It gives us control of the next lower branch of Congress, and secures the election of Grover Cleveland or some other good Democrat as president of the United States in 1884. It settles the political policy of the country for many years to come. It secures to the Southern people the right to govern themselves, and gives stability to that prosperity they have enjoyed under the rule of Democracy. It has this rare quality for a party victory, that every person shall have equal protection of law in civil rights, political franchises, and security to a general condition which all parties desire. We congratulate the National Democracy on the magnificent victory achieved yesterday, North, South, East and West, and we especially congratulate the Democracy of Tennessee on their unalloyed triumph. William B. Bate is elected governor by an overwhelming majority. His victory is complete, decisive, grand and glorious. When the Whigs were engaged in the celebrated log-cabin campaign of 1840, Martin Van Buren said it would be either a farce or a tornado, and the crafty politician was buried beneath the storm. The resplendent triumph of the Tennessee Democracy yesterday over the combined opposition of Hawkins, Fussell and Beasley, like that, is a sweeping tornado. It was a majestic, popular and patriotic uprising of the people, like the mighty and irresistible surges of public feeling during 1840. The result in Tennessee has been emphatic and crushing to those who sought to fasten upon the people a settlement of the State debt which the leading bolter confessed was not in accord with the popular sentiment or the public will. The loyal masses have risen in their majority and proclaimed that they are the sovereign rulers, and that bolters, Republicans and the State Legislature must respect the voice of the people, which has been emphatic in its condemnation of the intrigues of Hawkins and in the expression of a want of confidence in the last Legislature. The people have given notice that their protests must be respected. They have planted their banner more firmly than ever on the Democratic ramparts. The sweep of their condemnation has stranded the shipwrecked bolters and Republicans, and their future is most dismal. But the State debt will be finally and forever settled and forgotten in a few months, and in future elections parties will assume their normal positions. Some of the best Democrats of the State led the bolting faction, and as Savage and Wilson, the champions of the bolters two years ago, were the leaders of the organized Democracy in the recent canvass, so will the Fussell bolters, in future elections, take their accustomed places in the Democratic phalanx. The great victory of yesterday has a wider scope than the limits of our own State. It will carry joy to every section of the Union, for it means peace and prosperity, death to the Dorseys, the Bradys, the Jay Hubbells, the monopolies, the protective tariff, the rings, the bosses and the centralization of the government. It means a long lease of power to the Democratic party, which, if prudent, honest, just, wise, and avoids the alarming corruptions which shipwrecked the Republican party, will make it omnipotent and invincible to the close of the present century. And it means the overthrow—the complete dissolution—of the Republican party, which has tried every device to defraud and deceive the people. Indeed, this party, with its offensive record, was yesterday buried beneath the crushing might of popular reprobation. The hope of the country from this time forward will be concentrated in the Democratic party, and if true to the great cause intrused to its keeping, it will enter upon as grand a mission and as lofty a career as even the lustrous history of its past. The people, who desire a change, have spoken in tones of thunder. The officeholders will renew the struggle with the fierceness of desperation; but the people have written the decree across the sky in burning letters of fire: THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST DIE.

CLOSURE AND IRISH TACTICS.

The success of Gladstone with his closure scheme is so great, the majority he obtained in Parliament so overwhelming, that the tories are absolutely dismayed. The thoroughness of Mr. Gladstone as a reformer of abuses has aroused their intense hatred, and English tories can hate with a vindictiveness that knows no limit. The effect of the great minister's success upon them can therefore be imagined. Their strong effort was to give the power of closing a debate only to a majority of two-thirds of the House. The minister insisted upon leaving it to a mere majority, and on that point, in an unusually full House, the tories were deplorably beaten. It has excited no little surprise that the Irish members should have supported the ministry with their vote, and it has been supposed that the government had proposed them some concession as the price of their support. This is an error. The vote was a piece of sound Irish tactics. The Tories can always command sufficient force to prevent a two-thirds vote, and by that means they intended that the closure should strike the Irish party alone, while their own escaped. This was more than the Irish members intended to submit to, so they helped Gladstone to carry out his plan, and the trap intended for themselves will therefore catch the Tory also. As the closure affects only a rule of the House of Commons, the House of Lords therefore has no power to play its part as obstructive, and the closure is a settled, fixed fact, and will greatly facilitate the course of business in the House of Commons.

A RIVAL TO THE RAILROADS.

The English have got up a rival to the railroads which appears formidable, and if it prove all that is expected of it, as appears likely, railroad millionaires that say "d—— the public" are likely to be put in the situation the gas-lighting companies now find themselves under the progress of the electric light. The system of transportation about to be introduced in England is called "the Lancashire plateway." Roadways are to be laid down, beginning at Liverpool and extending to the principal business centers, upon which will be placed a double set of iron plates, instead of the present rails. These have projecting flanges at the sides, with a space in the center suitable to admit the running of the wheels of ordinary wagons. The wagons are like those in common use, except that the axles will be of the same length. Each wagon will take its load from store, steamboat, or elsewhere, then be driven to the plateway and placed upon the track. All this is done in the usual way by horse power. When the train is made up, and the vehicles attached to each other, a locomotive takes them to the places of destination, on arriving at which horses are put to the individual wagons and each load is taken direct to the spot where the freight is to be delivered. This mode of receiving and handling freight, besides being easier and simpler than the present one, is also much less costly and the wagons also are much less expensive than cars. The entire cost of the road will be much lighter than that of the railroads, and its maintenance and operating will be greatly below that of the railroad. The plateroad is intended solely for the transport of freight, no provision being made for passengers. This is not a mere paper scheme; it is to be put into operation by associated capitalists—ship-owners and merchants of Liverpool. The company has raised the guarantee fund required in England, and will apply to Parliament at its winter session for the necessary privileges to commence the work. The fortunes of the plateway will be closely watched by thousands who are suffering from railway oppression, extortion and discrimination. The comparatively low rates at which freights can be taken will not only add very materially to the prosperity of commerce, but it will prove a competitor to the railway, a rival that will stop the unwholesome monetary accumulations of arrogant and insolent monopolists, and secure to the people justice and fair dealing. The plateroad will be hailed as a blessing.

WOMEN ADVANCING.

While the women of Nebraska were yesterday tempting the voters of that State with a nice luncheon of sandwiches and hot coffee to vote for their enfranchisement, the women in Scotland were celebrating with much enthusiasm the first occasion on which they have exercised the municipal franchise. The women make up from one-tenth to one-fifth of the municipal electorate in Scotch cities and towns like Greenock, Paisley, Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and they are determined not to rest satisfied till they have obtained the Parliamentary franchise also. Here is encouragement for American women to persevere until they are triumphant in a cause that cannot be opposed for any good or valid reason. The cause of women is advancing with rapid strides; and they are fast taking the places for which they always had the requisite ability, but which have hitherto been denied them through ignorance. At the opening on the 2d of last month of the London School of Medicine for Women, Dr. Dupre delivering the introductory address, said that the objections to the medical education of women turned mainly on two questions, the first being as to the reasonableness of the demand for medical women, the second regarding the intellectual ability of women to become well educated and competent medical practitioners. The advantage of a system which will enable women and young girls to consult with medical advisers of their own sex seems to answer the first question; and, provided female practitioners would aim at advising the cases affecting women and children only, a great part of the opposition against the movement would disappear. As to the highest intellectual ability, Dr. Dupre maintained that women were unequal to the other sex, but that they possessed as great an amount of average intellectual power, which was the requisite in ordinary practices, and that the necessary coolness and firmness required in medicine would be acquired by familiarity with the ordinary routine. Dr. Dupre maintained that inferiority in the highest intellectual qualifications had no bearing whatever on medical practice, which was dependent on ordinary ability, and that women, being even quicker in perception than men, and being more conscientious in their work, would make in some respects superior practitioners, especially as the female branch of the medical profession would be recruited from those women who manifest a distinct calling for the work, and are willing to pass through the painful and weary training necessary to enter the profession. Dr. Dupre advised the new students to overcome the disadvantages which the female students labor under by increased diligence in study, both theoretical and practical, and to gain their knowledge in a thorough manner, avoiding all idea of cramming for examination or for temporary effect. The London school has been eminently successful, and is one of the great agencies for the advancement of women.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

The New York *Public* reports the exchanges for the last week in October, though showing improvement, to be less satisfactory than was expected. As compared with the same week the previous year, Chicago shows an increase and Boston a decrease. Cincinnati and Baltimore also show losses, while St. Louis and New Orleans show gains, the latter attributed as "due in some measure to the increase in movement of products by the Mississippi river." Indications are that a smaller proportion of the exchanges is owing to speculations in products and stocks this year than last—a gratifying change. The volume of business has slightly declined as compared with a year ago, but the general outlook now is more healthy than it was then. The money market has been hardening, a consequence of the steady accumulation of money in the treasury. Unless the treasury policy be changed a need of money in trade must be felt. Less than half the amount of bonds called for by the treasury has been redeemed after a full month. The surplus revenue is $15,000,000 a month, and the only way the treasury has found to get it into circulation is to call bonds at the rate of more than $30,000,000 a month, though only half that amount can be paid. Sooner or later this operation must stop, and be succeeded by a remarkable accumulation in the treasury and contraction in the market. In fact, the treasury has already called bonds to require all the surplus revenue he will have until January 1st, and cannot make another call without threatening his reserve. "All this extraordinary blotching of things," says the *Public*, "has come from an effort to please certain bankers and others who have facilities for taking advantage of the calls. Had the secretary spent his surplus in purchasing bonds in open market there would have been no trouble—and no advantage for anybody." The imports were not large, the exports were beyond those of the same time last year, which is altogether the best showing for a long time. Prices of the principal articles of ordinary consumption are slightly lower than at this time last year. The silver coinage still accumulates, and is preparing mischief for the future. The increase during the last nine months has averaged $2,500,000 monthly, while the coinage from the mint has averaged only $2,300,000, showing that the coin comes back from the people. The temporary convenience afforded by the silver certificates causes them to take the place of circulation that stands at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar, while their bullion value is only eighty-seven and a half cents on the dollar. When the next mercantile crisis arrives, and public confidence is shaken, the currency of full value will "hold its own," but the silver coin and certificates will not command the same confidence, and there will be reluctance to accept them. A discount upon this part of the circulation will be the consequence, and the mercantile crisis will be hightened, and public excitement increased by that occurrence. Well would it be for the country if the silver coinage, now the demand for it is below supply, were stopped until the demand rose to a point that showed the public required more than is coined at present.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Weekly Review of the Mark Lane Express.

LONDON, November 7.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "Floods further retarded wheat sowing. It appears inevitable that the area of the wheat crop of 1883 will be materially reduced. There is little probable change in native breadstuffs. Flour is in less consumptive demand. Foreign breadstuffs dull and lifeless. Red wheats Monday 6d@6d cheaper; stocks remain large. Flour difficult to sell. Maize is very small spot supply, and brings fancy prices, ranging from 36s to 38s. Barley very quiet; prices steadily maintained. Cargoes off coast very quiet; prices unchanged. Six arrivals; five cargoes sold; four withdrawn; eight remain, including five red winter; cargoes forwarded rather weaker. Sales of English wheat the past week, 47,328 quarters, at 40s 11d, against 50,504 quarters, at 46s 9d, the corresponding period last year."

BOTH Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Inclose three-cent stamp. Send for *Guide to Health and Nurse Strain*.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Fifty Helpless Paupers Burned in Their Beds by the Destruction of the Halifax Poor Asylum.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Holocaust—Heartrending Scenes—A Night of Terror.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 7.—About 12 o'clock last night, while all hands were sleeping, a fire broke out in the bake-house in the basement of the poor asylum building. Exactly how it originated is not very clear, but the smoke of smoldering wood spread through the building into the dormitories, and caused the utmost terror among the 400 to 500 inmates of the institution. There was no immediate danger, so the officials of the asylum did not take steps to remove the inmates. An alarm was sounded, and the stroke of the bell had scarce commenced when the reels were run out of the engine-houses, as one or two men happened to be about. A few people who had not retired, and others who lived in the neighborhood, ran to the building. They found smoke issuing from the windows all over the building, but no flames were to be seen. In the west wing old women and children were seen at the windows

CRYING TO BE LET OUT,

and as they began breaking the glass, it was feared they would throw themselves to the ground. A sturdy axman dashed at the door leading from this wing into the yard, and with a few vigorous blows of his ax knocked it in. The stairways were crowded and out came a procession of women, nursing infants, old gray-headed grandmas, and feeble old men. All were screaming, and as they reached the fresh air without they ejaculated their thanks, and then began calling for this one and that one until all was a babel of confusion. Then it became known that those in the upper wards of that wing were helpless. Some of the firemen and fire wards and aldermen, a clergyman, and others, who were among the early arrivals, hastened up, and willing hands were soon getting

THE BLIND, THE HALT AND THE LAME

down the long winding stair. The work was necessarily slow, but finally the wing was emptied. In the meantime the flames in the basement, which the superintendent, engineer and officials were trying to keep under, spread to the base of the long air-shaft or elevator reaching to the top of the main building. The draft here swept the flames upward with fearful rapidity, to become seconds the heaviest part of the conflagration was in the top of the main building. The story just under the eaves in this building was used as a hospital, and in it were about seventy patients, most of them perfectly helpless.

THE FIRE WAS NOW FIERCELY BURNING

right in the hospital, and above it the heat was so intense that the lead poured down from the roof in streams of brilliant fire, and the alarm flew everywhere in deadly showers, rendering any approach to the building almost certain death. Notwithstanding this, there were hundreds standing outside who would willingly have entered the building if they could have found their way through the place. Indeed, several did go in, but without guidance could do nothing in the immense building, and had to return to the yard. An attempt was made to raise ladders to the windows, but the ladders were too short, and after the firemen were knocked down by falling bricks, and it was seen that the ladders even would be swept away in a few minutes, the attempt ceased. The fire burst through the roof, and the

SCENE WAS ONE NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Far above the roar of the flames and crack of the bursting slates were heard the cries of the wretched patients in the hospital, who were roasting to death, most of them, as before stated, so helpless they could not leave their beds, and perhaps stifled by the smoke before the cruel flames reached them, but others were seen to dash themselves against the windows and cling to sashes till their strength exhausted or their hands burned off, and they fell back into the seething caldron of flames. A woman was seen to drag herself to the corner window, and forcing her body half out till she could breathe the cool air, remained in that position

TILL HER HEAD BURNED OFF.

It is known that there were about seventy patients in the hospital, and as far as can be ascertained only half a dozen were carried out before the flames cut off all further approach to the place. A medical man who is in a position to know estimates the loss of life at not less than fifty, and these were all patients in the hospital. The poor old people and little children rescued from other parts of the building were huddled together in the barn some little distance away, and were there packed around with straw and blankets to keep them comfortable till morning. The building is still burning fiercely, and there is no doubt it will be totally destroyed. It is insured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, November 7.—The ruins of the poor asylum are still smouldering, and are visited by hundreds of people hourly. As the day dawned the fire had exhausted itself, and nothing but the bare walls and tall turrets remained to show where the fire had been a few hours before. The Board of Public Charities met on the grounds, and made hasty arrangements to dispose of the paupers on hand. A search of records and lists was served out, and then the workshop, a comfortable building, was cleared out and filled with beds, and the old women and children and sick were marched into it. Later in the day the old provincial penitentiary was secured, and is being filled with stores, bedding, etc., to accommodate as many as possible. The old skating rink in the public gardens is also being fitted up to receive some of them. Gen. Sir Patrick MacDougal generously offered to place 500 blankets at the disposal of the government if required. In the city prison the news was heard by the prisoners and caused the wildest excitement, screaming like fiends. The women prisoners, had mothers who were ending their days in the poorhouse. They implored the governor and matron to release them long enough to learn the fate of their parents. The commissioners have gone carefully over the books and find that thirty-one of those in the hospital perished. The building was constructed in 1868. It was owned by the province and city. It was taken possession of and the paupers transferred from the old poorhouse on the Spring Garden road to the new premises about the 1st of November, 1870. The removal of the old people on that occasion resulted shortly afterward in the death of many. The building cost $83,000 and was insured for $50,000. Some fragments of the charred bodies have been recovered, but no extensive search has been or can with safety be made among the ruins in their present dangerous condition.

Wire Mill Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, November 7.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning a fire started in the center of Oliver's wire mill, on the south side, and in thirty minutes the entire western half of the mill, covering half a square, was in flames. An alarm was quickly sounded, but the progress of the building and fire could not be saved, and in a short space of time it was in ruins. The mill was the largest in the country, and was fitted with the finest machinery. All kinds of wire were manufactured, the annual product being 50,000 tons. The loss is $100,000, and is fully covered by insurance. Eight hundred men will be temporarily thrown out of employment. The fire originated through a workman placing a lighted lamp near a barrel of oil, thereby causing an explosion.

ALL OVER THE SOUTH.

Ripely, Tenn., has a cornet band.

Franklin, Tenn., is troubled with smallpox.

Columbus, Miss., is rejoicing in the possession of an ice factory.

Little Rock is to have a new Episcopal church at the South End.

There is a village near Columbia, Tenn., called "Hurricane Switch."

On Friday next Sam and Mitt Hodge will be hung at Knoxville, Tenn.

Chattanooga compress has compressed 4000 bales of cotton this season.

Many emigrants are passing on for Prairie county, Ark. Lands are cheap there.

The Knoxville City Council is amusing itself by changing the names of the streets.

The Covington (Tenn.) *Call* says its neighbor, Atoka, is becoming distinguished for negro rows and riots.

It is expected that cars will be running in Arkansas on the Batesville and Newport railroad in six weeks.

Searcy, Ark., is to have a cotton mill. Fourteen thousand five hundred dollars has been subscribed toward it.

A white boy of Forrest City, aged about eighteen years, eloped with a fourteen-year-old negro girl the other day.

Forty-seven emigrants from Marshall and other Tennessee counties passed through Columbia Monday week on their way to Texas.

At Little Rock on Saturday Ed Foster, a gambler, was arrested as he was in the act of breaking into the jewelry store of L. Bernay.

The *Woodruff County* (Ark.) *Gazette* says their State Fair was not a financial success. Bad weather and too much money devoted to the races were the matter.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* says that both the Aberdeen and Meridian fairs have done well, but were disgraced with a shameful amount of gambling.

Columbus, Miss., is in trouble about its water-works. Most of what the pipes supply is air, which is a good thing if pure, but the Columbus folks want water.

There was a military parade and drill competition at the Aberdeen (Miss.) Fair. The West Point Rifles were the victors, as those bearing such a name should be.

The Florence, (Ala.) *Gazette* rejoices over the immensity of the sweet potato crop that county has produced this season. That's right, anything but the miserable "old cotton."

A Starkville (Miss.) paper, of Thursday, said: "The war in Egypt is over," to which piece of news a statement that the cows are grazing in Starkville streets is a fitting addition.

Benton, Washington, Madison, Carroll and Boone counties, Tenn., have produced 7,000,000 bushels of apples, and fruit-drying is keeping the people very busy. The demand is good.

At Reed's Landing, Ark., Mr. Wm. George was conversing with a customer in his store when an assassin shot him from the street and he fell dead. They do not hang people for murder in Arkansas.

The Batesville (Ark.) *Pilot* wisely points out that it would pay all cotton raisers to bear in mind that cotton nicely picked and handled will bring a better price than if dirty and full of trash.

W. J. Sykes, in an address delivered at Union City, Tenn., said. "My observation throughout life has been that but few, if any, engaged in the liquor traffic ever secured and held permanent fortunes.

The *Columbian* (Tenn.) *Herald* says the mantle of her gifted mother has fallen upon Miss J. Virginia French. She has taken charge of the composition department of the *Atheneum* there and is a great acquisition to that institution.

Alexander Morris was a good negro, but on Monday he took too much of man's enemy, and it stretched him out on the railroad. The cars came along and whisky's work was finished off by a corpse being left in the moonlight.

The Searcy (Ark.) *Record* says: "Several rural roosters attended the show with their girls, and had a general good time, but we are sorry to say we noticed some few who had taken just a little too much prohi. Prohibition don't prohibit."

The customhouse at Nashville is of mastic pavement; the ingredients are rock from Neufchatel, Switzerland, and asphalt from Trinidad. Rubbing the pavement with granite polishes the granite, but does not even scratch the pavement. So says the Nashville *American*.

The Batesville (Ark.) *Pilot* says: "The Ferro-Manganese Company have paid out cash at this place since January 1st, $15,000. A large amount of this has gone to the laborers and farmers who worked the mines." Evidently the Arkansas mines will become important sources of wealth.

At Florence, Ala., on Saturday, Mr. James Simpson stabbed Mr. Andrew McIntyre to death. In a spirit of mildness the Florence *Gazette* calls the quarrel "an unfortunate difficulty." When newspapers will honestly "call a spade a spade," murder will come to be viewed with horror, as it ought to be.

The Smith *Herald* of Ark., says: "We are going to have a boulevard there with a drive twenty-five feet wide, a double line of street where a railroad is to be built, with a thirty-five feet wide street on each side, bounded by rows of trees. The Van Buren *Press* remarks on this: "Better make a good wagon road first."

At Searcy, on Monday, Mr. Huff, who had been on a spree for several days, with a knife cut John A. Love once on the arm, twice in the leg, once in the face, and a dangerous stab in the throat. The Searcy *Record* says Mr. Huff is clever, industrious and enterprising. It is surprising what bad things men with good characters can do.

On Friday a Mr. Jones, colored, who worked for J. Puller, stole a bale of his cotton and sold it at Mason. Mr. Puller prosecuted him and he was put under bond. At night, he was taken from his friends by Mr. Puller threateningly. The latter called upon the men to stop; the negroes still advanced, when Mr. Puller fired and he fell dead.

The Water Water Valley (Miss.) *Central* says: "Quite a number of our Water Valley folks attended the Memphis Jubilee, and they all seem to be highest praise of the management of the same." The same paper also states: A good many fruit trees are budding out and blooming again. This is nothing strange, considering the weather we have had this fall."

The Van Buren (Ark.) *Argus* "tells on" Fort Smith as follows: "Several of our business men went over last Sunday to see the 'great railroad center,' (Fort Smith.) Their experience was something like the man who, after having bought some mill property, went to look at his purchase. He found, he said, 'a dam by a mill site but there was no mill, by a d—n sight!' The center was there but no railroad, barring a switch from Van Buren."

At Henderson, Tenn., on Tuesday the little darling of a family there was missing. Search was in vain until a young lady went to an old well where, after anxiously listening, she heard a noise. In delightful expectation she let down the old bucket, felt the little one in the gloom below, drew up carefully, fearing the old rope might break. On arriving at the top the little one leaped nimbly out. But it was a little dog! The child had wandered off to a neighbor's.

Several fine mineral springs situated along the line of the Fort Smith (Ark.) railroad, including Pinnacle springs, are well attended; Manitoba springs, near Ozark, fine situation on the mountains; Watula springs, celebrated for rheumatic cures; White Sulphur, in Crawford county, valuable but not yet developed. Arkansas will be celebrated some day for its wonderful waters. Hot Springs is only a specimen of what Arkansas springs can do in the way of cures.

The Lonoke *Democrat* ventured a slight remark as to Forrest City, to which the Forrest City *Times* replies: "We have no railroads, more people, don't raise small 'taters, sell goods cheaper, ship more cotton and are growing faster than two towns like Lonoke. We know, poor old Lonoke is like the one we are going to have here—a myth. We've got the biggest town, best town, more railroads, more pretty women and the best show there is in any town in the State. There now—dog on you."

A collision between two of Forepaugh's circus cars took place at Lynnville, Tenn. The front train had stopped to take water, the brakes on the following train had been neglected and it could not be stopped, but ran into the cars in front of it. The collision was terrific, the crash of broken ribs was heard for miles around. A circus employe was badly hurt; a tramp, who was stealing a ride, was expected to die; two of the elephants became much injured, and the men became angry with the conductor of the front train and a fight ensued, which did not mend matters.

A COTTON CASE.

Decision on It by the New York Journal of Commerce.

We copy to-day from the legal column of the New York *Journal of Commerce*—a recognized authority in commercial matters—an article of interest to cotton factors and insurance companies, to which we invite attention:

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 25, 1882.

Editors of the Journal of Commerce:

A and B each bought a cotton gin in a public warehouse. A gives an order to said warehouse to deliver to B said 270 bales of cotton. The warehouse company then gives B a receipt and takes a line for delivery to B. B's weighter and classer calls to remove the bales of cotton. The bales are passed over the same, the weights as called are entered by the warehouse company's delivery clerk and B's receiving clerk in their respective books. Following the scales and entry of weights are B's classers and borers (the borers are the men who examine the interior of the bales with an auger). Thus the entire lot are gone through with, and of it 268 bales are pronounced satisfactory, and the head or ship mark of B is placed upon it, the two remaining bales are pronounced unsatisfactory and rejected by B, which is assented to by the delivery clerk of warehouse company. The examination being complete and mutually agreed upon, and the brand of B having been placed upon the 268 bales of cotton A is furnished with actual weights by the warehouse company, as verified by the respective weighers, whereupon A renders his invoice to B for the purchase money of the 268 bales of cotton. A's invoice was placed in the office of B between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of same day the cotton was weighed, classed and branded by B. This was three hours before the close of bank hours, but by courtesy and custom payment was not demanded. On the night following a fire occurs, in which the 268 bales of cotton belonging to B being no insurance, upon whom does the loss fall?

L. & G.

REPLY.—The main question here is whether there was an acceptance and receipt of the goods; and we are of opinion that the examination of the bales by B's classers and borers, constituted the acceptance, while the presentation of A's order to the warehouseman, his recognition of it, and the subsequent weighing out and examination of the bales, constituted the warehouseman B's bailee and was a constructive receipt of the merchandise. We, therefore, consider it to have been B's property at the time of the fire, and consequently that the loss is his.

FOR increasing the physical and mental strength, and augmenting the facility of endurance, nothing acts so like a charm as Brown's Iron Bitters.

Suit Against the Mutual Union.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Suit was brought to-day in the Superior Court by William Hendrey Cameron, a shareholder of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, against John G. Moore, Thomas C. Purdy, George F. Baker, George W. Ballou, Charles F. Peck, Harris C. Fahnestock and Carrie B. Evans, administratrix for John O. Evans, and others, and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company for payment for the construction of its lines.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Makes a cooling drink. Into a tumblar of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

Compress Exploision at Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, November 7.—The large cylinder of the Jackson compress exploded today, injuring severely a white boy and two negroes. The compress was but recently repaired after a former explosion.

How can a single dose of Ayer's Pills cure headache? By removing obstructions from the system—relieving the stomach and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

HORRIBLE MURDER

A Son Attempts to Kill His Father, but Fails, and is Slain by His Enraged Parent.

Election Riot in South Carolina—Two Negroes Killed—Shot at the Polls—Bits of Badness.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—At Waterloo, Ill., Jake Folts was shot and killed at the polls by Sid Burris, a supporter of Morrison.

Killed in an Election Row.

FREDERICK, MD., November 7.—At one of the voting precincts in this city a fight occurred between a number of negroes and whites, during which Israel Graff was shot by Policeman Porter and instantly killed.

Horrible Accident.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—Charles Slater, yard switchman of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, of this city, fell beneath a moving freight-car and had the sole of his foot torn off from the heel to the toe and his leg crushed to the thigh. His injuries will probable prove fatal.

The Work of Footpads.

CHICAGO, November 7.—John Sherman, a clerk in the employ of Noble Jones, a commission merchant, was found on the upper floor of No. 133 LeSalle street, with his neck broken and a gash in his right temple. He had been dead some time. It is supposed to be the work of footpads.

Election Riot.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—I. Henderson, of the Republican Executive Committee, has a dispatch from A. H. Dean, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District of South Carolina, saying a riot occurred at the polls near Florence, in that district, this morning, and two colored men were killed, several wounded, and the election broken up.

The Sotelds Case.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—In the Criminal Court this morning counsel for A. C. Sotelds made a motion to withdraw the plea of not guilty of assault with intent to kill Clarence M. Barton, and enter a plea of *autre foire acquit*. The Court allowed the first motion, but directed counsel to put the latter in writing, saying he would hear the matter argued. He expressed his intention of trying the cases now in jail before proceeding to the Sotelds-Barton trial.

Killed by Burglars.

SHARON, O., November 7.—About 1 o'clock this morning Henry Heisel, an ex-saloonist at West Chester, was awakened by two men in his room, whose object was to rob him. Upon Heisel making a Sefense he was killed with a club. Three bullet-holes were also found in his head. His wife was also awakened, but she was soon disabled, and the murderous gang made off with about $50. Mrs. Heisel did not recognize the parties. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity. So far there is no clew to the guilty parties.

Horrible Homicide.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., November 7.—A horrible homicide occurred at Watseka bayou yesterday. Sam M. Adams, in a financial settlement with his son Newton, disagreed. The young man became enraged, and, his temper getting the best of him, he fired three shots at his father. The father then picked up a gun and shot Newton, his son, who fell and expired. The old man, broken-hearted, came to town to-day and surrendered himself. He is now in jail. The old man is an old and heretofore highly respected farmer and citizen.

Revenue Officer Assaulted.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue William writes from Ridgeway, S. C., to the effect that he recently arrested W. Johnson, a merchant at Blythewood, S. C., for violating the revenue laws, and that the prisoner was given a hearing and bound over to appear at the proper court. Subsequently that the deputy was assaulted by the friends of the prisoner while on a railroad train, three pistol shots being fired at him. The offending party defied the revenue laws, and swore he would take the deputy's life. At latest accounts, however, the officer still lives.

Taken from Jail and Hanged.

VIENNA, LA., November 7.—The jail at this place was opened last night by a posse of men, supposed to be from Jackson parish, compelling the jailer to open the first door, and breaking their way thence to the prisoners they wanted. Four were carried from the jail who had been brought here from Jackson parish for safe-keeping. One of them made his escape immediately on reaching the jail door. He was fired on three or four times without effect. Another, it is thought, was given a chance for his life, as he was thought innocent. The other two were found this morning, about a mile and a half south of here, dead, riddled with bullets. They were charged with robbery and attempting to murder an old white gentleman named Ray. He described them and identified them. The matter created quite an excitement here.

WIRE WAIFS.

Bethel, Conn., November 7.—The large hotel, Brookside Park, burned Saturday morning. Loss, $20,000.

Philadelphia, November 7.—Col. Matthew S. Quay, secretary of the commonwealth, has resigned his office.

Minneapolis, Minn., November 7.—Spink & Co., druggists, were burned out Saturday morning. Loss, $22,000; insurance, $6000.

San Francisco, November 7.—The Immigration Association reports the number of overland immigrants for the week 934, and for the month of October, 4155.

PERSONAL.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has taken up his abode for the winter in the Loredan palace, one of the oldest and most spacious palaces in Venice. He will revisit London in the spring.

Emerson's grave is kept constantly covered with flowers by the young girls of Concord. Hawthorne's mound, in the same cemetery, is entirely overgrown with grass and myrtle. Thoreau's is unadorned, save with a thick sod of green grass.

The Hon. W. P. Miles, formerly a congressman from South Carolina, has resigned his position as assistant postmaster to go to take charge of the Burnside sugar plantation in Louisiana, valued at $4,000,000 and belonging to his father-in-law, Oliver Beirne, of Virginia.

General Neal Dow, the famous Prohibition leader, is now about seventy-eight years old, but is so well preserved that he does not look to be more than sixty. He is of medium height, rather stout, and wears heavy side whiskers, which, like his hair, are silvered with age.

General Grant rounds is back in Washington again, attending to cases before the Supreme Court. After his long vacation he is looking much better and enjoying far better health than he has did for several months past. He will take his family to Washington for the winter in about three weeks.

Alexander Doyle, a New Orleans sculptor, has completed a model for a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to crown the monumental shaft in Lee Place, in that city. It represents the Confederate chieftain standing in his ordinary military dress, and said to be an excellent likeness. The statue will be about three times larger than life-size.

The various systems of shorthand are well represented at a stenographic exhibition now open in Paris. Eighty-four different methods are shown, commencing with the system introduced in 1683 by the Scotchman Ramsay, while the greatest curiosities of the exhibition are a post-card containing 44,000 words and a stenographic edition of the Bible.

Richard Wagner has sold the copyright of all of his musical productions to Schott, the Mayence publisher, the consideration of the agreement being the annual payment to the composer of 150,000 marks (about $35,000). This annuity is also to be paid to Wagner's heirs for thirty years after his death. And still it is thought the publisher has made a profitable contract.

Mr. Shaw, "Josh Billings," is again a familiar figure in the streets of New York, and attracts considerable attention as he walks down Broadway with his long, swinging stride, towering hard and shoulders above mortals of ordinary size. He has only lately returned from a long carriage ride through New England and Canada.

Gounod, the composer, has recently purchased a house in Paris, and declares that he will end his days there. He intends to leave Vienna as soon as his last opera, *Une Nuit a Vienne*, is produced. The cause of his removal is reported to be domestic infelicity and a consequent divorce suit, and this has given him a distate for the Austrian capital. Strauss's first wife died two years ago.

The Salvation Army in England, though supposed to perform merely military functions of a spiritual character, have been showing a disposition to use the weapons of the flesh. At a place called Yeovil, on a Sunday recently, Gen. Booth's troops fought the police, and succeeded in giving the guardians of the peace the worst of it. The newspaper report states that the Salvationists "cut open a youth's head."

A gentleman writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows: "In Saturday's supplement earnest inquiry is made as to the pronunciation of the second word in the title of Whittier's 'Maud Muller.' Last summer I met Mr. Whittier, and in answer to the same question, which had been asked me scores of times, Mr. Whittier replied that the family whose name suggested the word to him pronounced their name Mul-ler. They were Hessians. If this advice is worthy of notice, you may make such use of it as you may see fit."

London *Truth* tells this anecdote about Marshal MacMahon: "Some time after the war with Prussia, Detaille painted a battle piece in which a few Prussian prisoners figured rather conspicuously. He showed it to marshal, who, after twisting his mustache, said, in a sad strain, 'Ah, yes, we made a dozen prisoners during the war, and are all there.' Detaille felt very 'What can I do?' he asked. 'Well,' MacMahon, smiling mournfully, 'take my advice—change their nationality, and make Austrians of them.'"

M. Gambetta, in a recent letter to French subjects at Rio Janeiro, who sent him congratulations, said: "In spite of malicious detractors of all parties, I desire no other reward for my labors than the suffrage and approval of the patriots; of those who toil and struggle abroad for the interests of our mother country; of those, also, who, remaining on our native soil, prosecute through all obstacles the recuperation and the grandeur of France. Their joint tribute of satisfaction amply satisfies my ambition as a good citizen, and for having understood that I sincerely and personally thank you."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Annual Report of Gen. Sherman—He Recommends that the Army be Increased to 30,000 Men.

Engineer Melville Before the Jeannette Board—DeLong's Letter of Defense—The Cruise of the Corwin.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—In the Jeannette Court of Inquiry this morning, Melville continued his story, giving the details of his personal duties. He took occasion to say that never in twenty-one years experience in the navy was he associated with a more agreeable set of officers than those on the Jeannette. DeLong and others messed together, and DeLong encouraged daily conversation regarding the condition of the vessel. Melville's story this morning took the narrative up to a few days previous to the