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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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NEW ORLEANS prefers darkness to light. She refuses to pay her gas bills.

AN Illinois court says women may lie as much as they like about their ages.

WHAT did Hubbell do with the blackmail fund? is the question of the hour in Washington.

WITH eleven counties to hear from, Bate's plurality is 15,704, and his majority over Hawkins is 29,726.

THE press of Paris is agreed that the Democratic victory is "significant." We should assent to wrinkle our cheeks.

ARTHUR says he will fight the Half-breeds to the bitter end. We hope so. In that way the country will most likely get rid of both factions of the Republican party.

EX-GOV. JOHN C. BROWN, and the Hons. J. F. House, G. G. Dibrell and W. C. Whitthorne have united to develop a very valuable coal mine near Sparta, in White county.

THE color line is strongly drawn in Boston, and a writer of that city thinks that if genial affiliations of race ever come in America they will be in the South rather than in the North.

CLARK BELL, who seems to have examined Langtry, says she is seven-eighths bone, and that Patti, who is almost *pure*, is plumper and better favored with charms. And this is art.

SENATOR BAYARD has expressed himself very freely as to the great Democratic victory and the duties devolving upon the party in consequence. Tariff reform is the special and present duty.

PROHIBITION got a decidedly black eye in the late elections, where it tried the experiment pure and simple. All the logic in the world will not convince people that reason itself is illogical, and that force is therefore better.

HILL (son of the late senator), Ex-Gov. Colquitt, Mr. Black, of Augusta, and Gen. Longstreet were the candidates before the Legislature of Georgia yesterday for the vacant senatorship. Stephens's name was not mentioned.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that some of the most intelligent Republicans remember that the comet is still hanging up in the elements, and they half suspect that the ancient superstition about the malign influence of these long-tailed visitants may have some truth in it after all.

THE Electrical Power Storage Company of London has fitted up a vessel twenty-six feet long, drawing two feet of water, which is successfully worked by electricity, forty-five accumulators being used to furnish the power. The boat makes eight knots an hour and the accumulators, when fully charged, carry sufficient power for a six-hours' trip.

THE pre-Raphaelite "beauty waist," which is that of the Medici Venus, is twenty-four inches round. The New York *Herald* admits this, but says that "it must be confessed that some of the men who write and talk about the beautiful twenty-four inch waist of the model woman have only twenty-inch waists for themselves."

MR. JOHN TYNDALL, when he unveiled the statute to Carlyle in London last week, expressed the hope that a memorial might be erected to Emerson in London. The illustrious Irishman couched his wish in terms peculiarly reverent and appreciative. He spoke of Emerson as "the loftiest, purest and most penetrating spirit that ever shone in American literature."

THE Democratic Congress-elect will meet in December, 1883, and sit at discretion. It will, therefore, legislate in the face of the next presidential contest. If it legislate wisely, guarding particularly against the temptation to legislate too much, it will assure the election of a Democratic President and the complete restoration of the Democratic party to power.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, with a very stupid idea of conservatism, refuses to admit women to its privileges as the University of Mississippi does. It provides an annex for them. But Columbia College, New York, and the University of Pennsylvania refuse to make even this simple provision for women. Yet the people of Massachusetts and New York claim to be progressive.

THE *Lancet* is becoming a journalistic chamber of terrors. The other week it informed us that we were allbeing slowly poisoned by cigarettes, and it now tells us that whenever we get shampooed we are in danger of being poisoned much more quickly by sewer gas coming up the pipe into the hair-dresser's harmless-looking basin. If these revelations are continued, life, being transformed into one long scare, will, indeed, not be worth living.

GOV. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by a lady friend in Washington, wrote recently that he was in his usual health; that the wife of his nephew, Mr. John A. Stephens, would preside for him at the Governor's mansion; and that two other nieces, who are attending school at Atlanta, will make their homes with him also—so he can dispense hospitality, as he has always done, to ladies as well as gentlemen.

GOVERNOR-ELECT CLEVELAND, of New York, has already given evidence of a high degree of statesmanship in the advice he offered his constituents on Saturday night last, when he said they "must make partisanship insignificant in the fulfillment" of the duties devolving upon them by reason of the great victory of Tuesday of last week. The State is composed of all the people, and the responsibilities of the State officials are to them and not to a party.

THE Boston *Star* says Gov. Butler, as the future champion of woman suffrage in Massachusetts, will inevitably become the idol of the sex, as Dr. Franklin was, in his day, the idol of the ladies of Paris. We apprehend no embarrassment for him in dealing with any reasonable measure which the women of the State may propose. There never yet was a bull so fierce that he was afraid to seize it by the horns, and he will never fear that this one will toss him.

THERE is in Guilford county, N. C., a house concerning one room of which there is a singular and beautiful superstition. Years ago in that room a lovely and sainted young woman died. Her spirit hovers ever near, invisible, intangible, and makes her presence felt only by turning pure white any dark-hued flower left in the chamber. Grant's confessor, Parson Newman, ought to go down and sleep in that room and tell us how it is. He threatens to become the boss spiritualist—the religious fakir, a holy prestidigitator.

PARSON NEWMAN, Grant's father confessor, avows himself a spiritualist and ranges himself in line with Slade, Foster and Mrs. Hollis. He furnishes the biblical texts for his faith, which he says he has held for twenty years, but has not had the courage to declare until now. Brother Newman can "shake" with Brother Watson, of this city, who has been regarded with many shrugs of the shoulders by his former brethren ever since he confessed his practice of the 'black art."

VANQUISHED VAN.

The Various Causes Which Led to Col. Manning's Defeat in the Second Mississippi District.

The Georgia Senatorship—Candidates for State Offices at Nashville—Barksdale's Strength.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, November 14.—The number of candidates who are aspiring for election to State offices are legion. New ones are cropping out daily, and are besieging every legislator who crosses their pathway.

Barksdale Strength.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., November 14.—Full official returns from this district have been received, giving Maj. Barksdale 5466 majority over Hill. Maj. Barksdale received ninety-eight per cent. of the vote received by the foremost man on the State ticket at the last State election, and as great, if not greater vote than the average vote received by the whole ticket, at which time there were numerous candidates for county offices and other inclinations to bring out a full vote. These facts are established by the official figures, and goes to show his great popularity throughout the district.

Senator Morgan's Successor.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 14.—The election for United States senator to succeed Gen. Morgan takes place on the 28th. Neither House of the Legislature organized to-day.

The Georgia Senatorships.

ATLANTA, November 14.—The Legislature balloted to-day for United States senator, without choice. The vote stood: Short term—Speer, 8; Barlow 29, Hill 14; House, Barlow 79, Hill 91. Long term—Senate, Gov. Colquitt 20, Jackson 12, Anderson 7, Black, 5; House, Colquitt 82, Jackson 36, Black 39, Anderson 18, Longstreet 3.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., November 14.—Complete official returns in for the State Legislature show that the next House will have seventy-seven Republicans and the Senate thirty-one Republicans, as already indicated in these dispatches, giving the Republicans twelve majority on joint ballot and control of both branches.

Bennett Has the Call.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 14.—The vote of this district is so close between Bennett and Dockery, for Congressmen-at-large, that it will probably take the official vote of all the counties to decide the result. The chances, however, seem to favor Bennett, Dem., by 500 majority.

Unofficial returns from all counties except Graham give Bennett, Dem., for congressman-at-large, 373 majority, Graham is a small county lately formed. It is understood to be Democratic, and will probably increase Bennett's majority. Yorke, Coalition, is conceded by the Democrats to be elected to Congress in the Seventh District over Robbins, Dem., and Cooke, Rep. The congressional delegation will stand—Cook, Rep., First District; O'Hara, colored, Rep., Second District; Yorke, Coalitionist, Seventh District. The Democrats elect the other six representatives.

Mr. Hammerly Might Possibly Be Spared.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

TUKA, MISS., November 13.—I am a Democrat and a constant reader of the APPEAL, and with you rejoice over our success in the late election. I regret to see an article or two in your late issue attributing our success to the fact that the Republican party was in favor of prohibition. Allow me, as a friend, to say that such a sentiment does violence to the feelings of many Democrats. If you make that an issue, I, in common with many of our party, will certainly be compelled to vote with the Republicans, however much we might regret such a course. I consider the cause of prohibition paramount to all issues now before the people, and as it was not properly an issue, I think it unfair to insinuate even that such was the cause of Republican defeat, and just cause for reflection upon many of those who claim to be the supporters of that great movement in behalf of suffering humanity.

GEORGE P. HAMMERLY.

Injustice to Van Manning.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., November 14.—A communication in the SUNDAY APPEAL written from Oxford, signed "Lafayette," contains some very remarkable statements. The assertion that Manning's campaign cost the Democratic party more money than the Republicans paid out to aid Chalmers, is very surprising, in the face of the evidence that the Hubbell corruption fund was poured out without stint over the entire district. But whether the campaign cost the Democrats much or little, no one will be likely, after reading "Lafayette's" communication, to conclude that his defeat was decided by any alarming extent. The light ballot is attributed to the unpopularity of the Democratic nominee. Can a more crushing answer to this assertion be made than the fact, in defiance of the fact that the congressional convention which assembled at Oxford on the 3d of August, composed of intelligent and representative men from every county in the district, nominated Manning by *acclamation*, nominated him at a time when he was away at his post of duty, notwithstanding both Morgan and Hovey, either of whom it is claimed could have carried the district, were working hard to defeat him. It is generally strange that if either Morgan or Hovey could have carried the district without an effort, that neither of them, with Manning a thousand miles away and with the field all to themselves, could muster a respectable following for the nomination. It is stated that Morgan carried Lafayette for Manning. It is well known that the gallant Democracy of that county fought the battle without the aid of Judge Morgan, and that he predicted the county would be lost by a large majority. The tenor of the entire article does Col. Manning very grave injustice. No man in the State worked harder or more effectively to redeem it from Radical misrule than he, and since he has been in Congress the State has had no abler or more zealous representative. Eight of the nine counties composing the district demanded his nomination. He accepted the post which his constituency assigned him, and made the most brilliant canvass that was ever made in the district, but his very strength proved to be a weakness. Too many of his friends thought he was strong enough to win the battle without their aid. To the over-confident Democrats who did not see the necessity of work, to the few "Lafayettes," and to the corruption and intimidation of the enemy the result may be attributed, but it is unjust and ungenerous to attempt to lay any fault at Col. Manning's door. MARSHALL.

POLITICAL PELLETS.

"The President," remarked one of his midnight friends, "would rather abandon his office than his old associates."

Big Judge Fitch has got it all by himself; he says the next president will now be William T. Sherman. "That's the man," says the judge with a profound tread of his hoof, and now we know all about it.

About twelve years ago Mr. Conkling kicked a newspaper down the aisle of the Senate. It was the New York *Tribune*. Maj. Ben Poore says it was a very fine movement of his foot. Now, methinks that trip laid him on the descriptive feature of himself, and the back hair has been separated from the torso. But it was the great effort of his life.

The lake shore seems to be good soil for presidential candidates. Harrison started upon his career there, near Toledo; Fillmore made his career at Buffalo; Lincoln and Douglas became celebrated at Chicago; Grant lived at different periods at Sackett's Harbor and Detroit; Hayes lives near Sandusky; Garfield was bred on the lake shore; Grover Cleveland, the new portent, is a Lake Erie side man. The Laurentine basin is the bowl of presidents.

Cruel irony that defeats Montgomery Blair and elects Tom Boyle instead. But Tom is presumed by many of his constituents to be the late race-horse of that name. He ran on the river and harbor bill alone. "Gentlemen," said he, "I passed it! The whole disorder is due to me. I will put two inches more of water on the Galveston bar." Every bar in Galveston at once took water, and the same bill that killed so many elected The Ochilltree.

Pennsylvania's governors have nearly all been native to her soil—Hoyt, Hartranft, Geary, Curtin, etc. The first man born below Mason and Dixon's line since John Dickinson, I think, to rule Pennsylvanians, was elected last week—Robert Pattison, from the lowest pocket of the eastern shore of Maryland. Mr. Cleveland's wife is said to be a Maryland lady. It has been said for twenty years that no Pennsylvania governor could come from Philadelphia. So precedent is thrown down when evolution happens, and Chairman Cooper's inhospitable remark that "nobody from that quarter can ever be elected governor of Pennsylvania" was premature.

A MOTHER'S SACRIFICE.

After Rescuing Five Children, She Perishes in the Attempt to Save the Sixth.

POTTSVILLE, November 14.—At an early hour Sunday morning fire broke out in the residence of John Hepler, a well-to-do farmer living in the Williamstown valley, near Tower City. Mr. Hepler was away from home. Mrs. Hepler and six children were all in bed at the time. The crackling flames, which quickly spread and soon enveloped the whole building, awoke Mrs. Hepler, who, conscious of the danger which surrounded her and her family, rushed to the aid of the children, who slept in different rooms. She succeeded in rescuing five of them. Almost exhausted, she again entered the burning building for the sixth child, an interesting two-year-old boy, the youngest of the family. Before she reached his bedside all means of escape were cut off, and both perished in the flames. When their charred remains were found the child was locked in the mother's arms. Mrs. Hepler was forty-five years of age. The origin of the fire is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been started in the kitchen. The house, with all its contents, was totally destroyed.

DEALING IN FUTURES.

Meeting of the New York Senate Investigating Committee.

BUFFALO, November 14.—The Senate committee to investigate the system of grain dealing in futures with reference to its effect and influence upon commerce, held its first meeting in this city to-day. Alonzo Richmond, ex-president of the Buffalo Board of Trade, spoke strongly against the system, citing insurance of vessels coming light from Chicago and the consequent loss entailed, the reason being that the owners of sail craft could not wait the pleasure of grain speculators. He claimed that the system disturbed the commerce of the entire business world. Supply and demand alone, Richmond claimed, should govern prices. He strongly urged that legislation should be brought to bear to break up the system. He considered bucket-shops and option houses of all grades on a par with policy-shops. Charles G. Bonding, a prominent grain dealer, corroborated all Richmond claimed, and spoke against the whole system.

THE FEVER OVER.

No New Cases and No Deaths Reported at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, FLA., November 14.—This has been a bright, clear day, after a morning with frosty temperature. No new cases of yellow-fever and no deaths reported, the first time this report has been made since September 3d. General joy prevails at the reasonable assurance that the epidemic is over. There are no apprehensions of a renewal of the epidemic, except by the too early return of the absentees, which furnishes fresh food for the fever. The authorities of Montgomery have so modified their quarantine as to permit the passage of a lady from Oakfield, near Pensacola, to Atlanta. There is much desire for a speedy removal of all restriction upon travel.

ARISE AND WALK.

A Wonderful Miracle Reported from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Richard Hoffman, of Somerset township, has been a cripple for years, being paralyzed in his lower limbs, so that he was compelled to use a wheelchair. On last Thursday he crawled behind a barn, and while engaged in prayer heard a voice say, "Arise and walk." He obeyed the command and has been walking ever since.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Sent Up for Ten Years.

MANCHESTER, N. H., November 14.—Ellery Albee, defaulting cashier of the Ashuelot Savings Bank, has been sentenced to ten years in the State prison.

A Counterfeiter Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Lorenzo Dow Crockett, counterfeiter, one of the late notorious Biebusch gang, was to-day sentenced by the United States Court to five years in the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary.

Judge Norwood Acquitted.

RACEVILLE, LA., November 14.—The trial of Judge J. D. Norwood for the killing of L. J. Polk, a lawyer, at Floyd, in July last, concluded to-day, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The jury was out but a few minutes.

Killed for a Kiss.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Henry Kuhn, aged twenty years, of No. 18 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, attempted to kiss Barbara Duechlein, aged sixteen, Sunday morning. Her compeloe, named George Grover, aged nineteen, tried to stop him. Kuhn became enraged and struck Grover. They then fought, and Kuhn was thrown heavily, his head striking the curbstone. Kuhn is dying. Grover was arrested.

Double Tragedy on Red River.

LITTLE ROCK, November 14.—News was received to-day of a double tragedy on Red river, a few miles from Texarkana, Tex. Saturday night Charles Hewey, jr., a merchant at Lost Prairie, after a quarrel with two brothers named Butler, went home and was pursued. The Butlers followed him to a negro cabin where he had taken refuge, and kicked the door down. Hewey had a double-barreled shotgun, and killed both brothers as they crossed the threshold. He was wounded in the arm by a ball fired by a man who came with the assailants. The Butlers were picked up dead, and buried in one grave Sunday.

An Epidemic of Theft Prevailing at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—The *American* publishes the following:

For many weeks past the thieves and housebreakers have had a picnic in Nashville. Not a night has passed without houses being broken into and robbed, while everything worth stealing, that is left out of doors, has been taken off from some sections of the city. Edgefield and South Nashville have been the especial sufferers, the latter having for more than a year been almost nightly a sufferer in some respect. But while the suburbs have suffered the city has not been neglected, as the burglars have quite recently blown open a first-class safe within a few feet of one of the most traveled city streets and stolen a large amount of money. Another attempt was made Sunday night, that to burglarize the telephone office. A young lady has been brutally assaulted at her father's door and robbed. There have been no arrests. It has been said that publishing the facts in the papers frightened off the offenders so they could not be found. Perhaps it did. Something has kept them out of the clutches of the law.

South Nashville suffers every night, and Sunday night at least five burglaries and attempted burglaries are known to have been committed. Three of these were on College street, the most prominent street of the southern suburb, and all these were successful. At Conductor J. S. Robinson's the doors were broken open and over a hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and clothes stolen. At Mr. Phillips's two doors below, fifteen chickens and other property were stolen. At Mr. L. Kennedy's, just below, and on the opposite side of the street, all the chickens were stolen, and the house afterward broken into and a quantity of clothing taken.

An attempt was also made to enter the residence of the Rev. R. R. Jones, pastor of Carroll street church, but the burglars were frightened away by the family.

Another effort was made to enter a residence on South Market street, which was frustrated by the two dogs. Attempts have been made to poison these two dogs, as well as every other faithful watch-dog in South Nashville, but the dogs, many of them, are too sharp to eat the poisoned meat.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, ETC.

Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

The Mississippi River Congressional Committee at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., November 14.—The Congressional Committee on Mississippi River improvement arrived here this morning on the steamer Gilding Star. Several committees from river towns met here to consult with them. Mr. John Cowdon, of Memphis, also met them here. They will leave here this evening or early in the morning.

CASHIERED CADETS.

Disgraceful Disclosures at the Naval Academy at Annapolis—Three Students Summarily Dismissed.

A Dangerous Counterfeit of the Bland Silver Dollar Circulating in the West—Capital Brevities.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Melville to-day continued the account of his land trip, giving no new or interesting points, except to state in answer to a question, that he believed the trip was made as quickly as could have been done, no unnecessary delays occurring at any point. He was asked the cause of Collins being suspended from duty, and replied that he did not personally know the cause, but said Collins was in his usual health and fit for duty at the time.

A DANGEROUS DOLLAR.

AN EXCELLENT COUNTERFEIT OF THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Chief Brooks, of the secret service of the Treasury Department, received a sample of the counterfeit Bland silver dollar, which is being extensively circulated, especially in the West. The coin is very heavily plated, and resists acid tests unless deeply cut before applied. It has a ring similar to the genuine, and is of the same weight. The officers of the department consider the counterfeit one of the most dangerous that has yet appeared.

THE TREASURY.

MR. NEW HAS NOT RESIGNED—NO CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Assistant Secretary New resumed his duties at the Treasury Department to-day. In answer to an inquiry on the subject, he said he had not resigned, and did not intend doing so. His relations with Secretary Folger, he said, were of a pleasant character, and had been ever since their first meeting. There never had been the slightest cause for misunderstanding between them. Mr. New also said, so far as he was informed, there was no foundation for the rumors of the contemplated removal of First Auditor Reynolds and Second Comptroller Upton.

EXPELLED FOR HAZING.

DISGRACEFUL DISCLOSURES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Quite a sensation has been created at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis this week by three of the cadets being court-martialed and dismissed for hazing, and the authorities are looking out for another batch. The middies are keeping very quiet over the affair, and refused to be interviewed. Recently it was discovered that one of the cadets, standing high in rank, had issued invitations had been mixed, and together congenial classmates had enjoyed themselves. Such proceedings naturally shocked the superintendent, and the rash cadet was sentenced to solitary confinement, and still remains alone and drinks deep of cold water and remorse. The news of their classmate's sentence excited the other cadets. They resolved to hold a mass-meeting. Accordingly they met together at the hazing house and to discuss the situation and air their opinions. Several of the cadets participating in the indignation meeting were spotted, but their cases sank from sight when it was discovered that the quantity of liquor in the Naval Academy was not the only crime. It came to Capt. Ramsey's ears that hazing was being indulged in. The thing assumed quietly rounded dimensions, "for as the members of the fourth class are called, that they were their superiors and must obey them. Friendly little visits were paid by the third classmen to the rooms of the fourth classmen. "The youngsters" were requested to perform acts which they disliked, but when it was found the third classmen infinite pleasure. To be sure, the fear of punishment made the upper classmen cautious in their requests. Nevertheless they made it unpleasant for "the youngsters." On Thursday night, October 22d, and likewise Friday, October 27th, were marked as especial times for hazing, and the faculty discovered that a number of royals of the upper classmen, two of the third class and one of the second, as participants, and forthwith summoned them before the court-martial, which sat last week. Last night before Cadet James R. Pugin, of Indiana, sent his resignation to the Board, hoping to escape the disgrace of dismissal, but the Board did not accept the resignation, and as he was an able cadet he was tried. Milton Dargon, of South Caroline, and Jason G. Lowe, of Ohio, pleaded guilty, and thus the court was prevented from gaining any testimony of consequence. However, the court-martial sat for several days, though very little of the evidence was learned. The court made its report to the Navy Department and dismissed the three named cadets.

CAPITAL BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The comptroller of the currency today authorized the Iowa City National Bank, at Iowa City, to begin business with a capital of $200,000.

Secretary Teller is expected to arrive here to-night.

Postmaster-General Howe said to-day that he had no intention of resigning.

It is estimated that there will be fifty contested election cases in the House of Representatives next Congress.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Underwood is president of the new national bank authorized to begin business in Iowa City to-day.

Ex Senator Dorsey has arrived here from New Mexico for the purpose of being present at the commencement of his new trial.

Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler are here. The former received many congratulations this morning on the result of the election in his State.

The President to-day received Louis L. Domeniquis, the newly appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

The Board of Directors of the Garfield Monument Fair met this evening and received reports from the different committees and State Boards, all of which indicated rapid progress in the perfection of final arrangements.

In a decision rendered to-day, the acting Secretary of the Interior holds that a contest for a land title instituted by a parent cannot be transferred or inherited by a child, even though it shall appear that the contest was instituted for the child's benefit.

Assistant-Secretary of the Interior Joslyn to day decided that the "statutes restrict a contest against prior timber culture entirely to the one who seeks to enter under the homestead or timber culture laws; in the absence of application there is no right of contest."

Chief-of-Engineers Wright and Maj. Hailes have submitted to Secretary Lincoln the question of awarding the contract for the improvement of the Potomac flat, and he will in a day or two make the award, the power-ful question at issue being as to responsibility of the bidder.

From the statement of the Bureau of Statistics, issued to-day, it appears that the value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during September was $3,410,065, making the total value of exports for the nine months ending September 30th, $34,356,921.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day no business of importance was transacted. The principal topics of discussion were the several reports of the executive officers, their probable contests, etc. The meeting was quite brief. Secretary Chandler took occasion to remark that the elections were not discussed.

It is believed that some aged clerks in the Postoffice Department will be weeded out on the 1st of next month. Many of them are said to be incapacitated for duty, and the filling of their places becomes a necessity. The *Star* says some removals will also be made because the clerks refused to pay assessments.

Acting-Secretary Joslyn to-day decided that where a settler has failed to comply with the law in making improvements, but has cultivated the land, and his failure to build is shown to have been caused by climatic influence, he be allowed a further period of six months within which to establish residence.

Commissioner McFarland in a recent decision declares that where a person has failed to make entry to a tract of land through fraud or misunderstanding of his rights by local land officers, when otherwise entitled to make entry, will be protected by the department, and lose nothing, unless required to do so by the actual demands of law.

For some time past there has been an unpleasantness existing between Chief Clarke, of the revenue marine, and his deputy, Mr. Lewis, of New York. It is stated that some months ago the deputy made a desperate attempt to succeed his chief, but failed. To-day he decided to supercede the deputy. It is thought quite probable that Assistant-Appointment Clerk Eaton will be selected to fill the vacancy.

The grand jury to-day returned true bills against B. F. Hackman and Henry Reed, publishers of the *Sunday Chronicle*, of this city, for publishing a libel on Alonzo Bell, late assistant secretary of the interior, on April 25, 1882, and against B. T. Bigelow, late teller of the Bank of the Republic, for the embezzlement of $5000. In the latter case there are seven counts.

CRUELTY UNPRECEDENTED

To Animals—A Case in Which the Law's Penalties Fail to Mete Out Justice.

The worst case of cruelty that has come under the administration of our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was hauled up before Justice Coleman yesterday by Inspector Lane. It was that of a mule belonging to a span drawing transfer wagon No. 1362, the property of a suburban farmer named Haggerty. The mule's shoulders were entirely bare of hair and skin, and its neck was literally sawed through the muscle nearly to the bone by the chafing of the collar. The blood actually oozed from the wound, which had grown to fully four inches in diameter. Indicative of the torture the animal was suffering, when the harness was taken from him in front of Justice Coleman's office, he gave all those manifestations of relief such only as dumb brutes can give—he groaned and grunted, extended his limbs and chopped his jaws, erected his ears, and looked with his eyes more intelligently than words can express a gratitude for the relief. Hundreds were attracted to the spot where the team had been taken from the wagon, and the universal sentiment expressed was that it was the worst case of cruelty ever witnessed. Mr. Haggerty was arraigned for the deed, Mr. McFarland appearing as his attorney. The evidence was taken, and Mr. Haggerty's excuse heard, which amounted to a plea of oversight owing to pressure of business upon himself and the illness of the man in charge of that department of his business. At the conclusion of all the testimony Justice Coleman addressed Mr. Haggerty, stating that it was certainly the worst exhibition of cruelty to animals that had ever come within his jurisdiction, and he regretted that the limits of the law's penalties prevented him from imposing a fine in proportion to the offense. He wished it was in his power to fine him $250 instead of $50, which was the extreme penalty. The humane justice was unanimously indorsed by the crowd who had been attracted to the spot. There was one exception—a nincompoop who endeavored to explain in palliation that the wound was not as painful as it appeared, since he had had a sore neck for experience as a mule-punisher that the animal could be worked without pain in his present condition. His officious suggestions were regarded with the contempt their author deserved. Mr. McFarland, Mr. Haggerty's counsel, appealed the case to the Criminal Court, where his client will do well if he succeeds in securing any court in the way of a mitigation of the sentence.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Again in Court.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The suit of Samuel Wilkinson against Henry Ward Beecher was called to-day before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court. The action is for breach of contract. Beecher contracted with the publishing firm of Ford & Co., in December, 1869, to write a life of Christ. He agreed to write the book within eighteen months, and received as part payment in advance, and before signing the contract, $1000. Wilkinson was a partner in the firm and paid the advance. Since then plaintiff says he has never been able to get the book from Mr. Beecher, nor the $10,000 advanced. The first part was furnished Ford & Co. some years ago, and was published and circulated. The second part, however, was only partially furnished by the defendant. Plaintiff claims that he was put to considerable expense in preparing for printing the work, and sues to recover expenses. When the case was called to-day both sides were ready for trial, and present and sat by his counsel, Thomas G. Shearman.

Counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it did not state that the agreement of royalty to Beecher had been fulfilled, and a statement had not been given him as to the number of copies which had been sold, and also moved to dismiss the complaint upon the paper itself. Judge Barrett denied the motion. A number of papers were put in evidence. Plaintiff's counsel then rested. The defendant's counsel moved to dismiss, and the court was about to grant the motion, and was prevented from gaining any testimony of consequence. However, the court-martial sat for several days, though very little of the evidence was learned. The court made its report to the Navy Department and dismissed the three named cadets.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Old Party "Hacks."

To the Editors of the Appeal:

The election is over, the Democratic party is once more in power, and don't you forget it! We have brought themselves into effecting the great change. To sustain the hight on which victory has placed the Democracy, let that party be careful to divide its favors with the young men, and also to purge itself from the official barnacles that have hung to it for the last twenty years. Memphis is full of old "political hacks," and the eyes of the young men will watch the powers that be in filling appointments. YOUNG WHEELHORSE.

Oil Inspector.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

As candidates are sprouting forth for the position of oil inspector, and as each one bases his claims on party allegiance and yeoman service in the ranks, it appears that the truest Democrats are that the cold is most earnest worker, as is but meet and just, will carry off the palm. From this class, and out of those that overwhelming tide of politicians whose sole aim is office, is the inspector to be chosen. Since this is the state of affairs, and since the spoils belong to the victors, would it not be a most gracious act for the Democrats of Shelby to advance the interests of P. M. Winters for the position as some amends for defeat in the August election? Let Democrats ponder over this suggestion, and if there be others whose claims are greater, or whose treatment by the party has been less grateful, unite on him, and none will murmur. DEMOCRAT.

Thurlow Weed's Condition.

NEW YORK, November 14.—This is the eighty-fifth birthday of Thurlow Weed, and his attendants are very doubtful about reviving him. The decks vitality to get out of his house, and his physician says it is essential that he should do so. He replies to all suggestions on the subject is, "I have forgotten how it looks out of doors. I do not expect ever to go down stairs, and I cannot eat." He loses himself in reverie for hours at a time every day.

A Good Story About Gould.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The *Sun* is informed that Jay Gould said to a friend yesterday: "They say $15,000,000 of Western Union stock has been issued illegally. That may be so, but that has nothing to do with me. I was not a director at that time. That overissue, if overissue it is, was the work of W. H. Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and A. B. Cornell, and these gentlemen are perfectly responsible for $15,000,000 or any small sum like that."

Brain Workers.

The complicated diseases arising from an overworked brain or excessive nervous excitement, should not be neglected, lest they end in insanity and a premature grave. Heed such symptoms as nervous debility, blotches, skin diseases, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, catarrh of the bladder and general despondency. When thus afflicted, make haste to use Brown's Iron Bitters. I strengthens mind and body exhausted by disease and suffering; is the truest of all life-giving tonics, and Nature's best assistant in restoring the proper functions to every organ affected. It will surely cure you, for it has cured thousands.

SENATOR BAYARD

Declares the Democratic Victory to be a Final Blow at Centralization and the Republican Machine.

Plutocracy Crushed by Democracy—The Tariff Must be Reformed—No Taxation for Private Ends.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *World* interviewed Senator Bayard as to the great Democratic victory, his views thereupon and the duties which devolve upon the party coming into power.

"Of course," said the senator, "it is impossible to condense into a single phrase all the causes of this disintegration of the Republican party. It is obviously the final outburst of long-gathering discontent and disapproval on the part of the better elements of American life, which, after all, can and will control, as this election has proven, the fate of political parties; for there is no doubt that the great body of American citizens have no other object than the safety and welfare of their country, under a wise administration of its government. After years of unwilling submission to the party machine, the regard for propriety and decency, and, in fact, for public safety, has at last caused the better elements of the Republican party to destroy the power of the machine that has done so much to bring discredit and loss upon republican institutions.

"It is too early at this moment to trammel up all the consequences of this political inundation, or to tell precisely where the channels of future party action will be found. The country just now is something like Holland with the dikes down, and the natural features of the landscape temporarily submerged. Believing in parties only as means to an end, my earnest hope is that the Democratic party, which has now had long training in adversity, may fully comprehend the situation and not belittle itself by classifying the late elections as mere party triumphs. It matters little how the result was caused. It illustrates the power of the people acting in their primary capacity as citizens at the polls to relieve themselves from bad rulers and evil methods by the peaceful forum of election, and this vindicates the American principle of government. The result now is to throw the control of the governments of the group of Central States—those chief in wealth, popularity and political influence—under the control of the Democratic party. It also gives to the same party the control of the next House of Representatives in Congress and quite probably in the Senate as well, and in addition a strong present probability, almost logical in its certainty, of adding the control of the executive branch in 1884. This all means a promise of an entry by the Democratic party upon a long lease of public power, and to make this certain and a blessing to the whole country it is only necessary that the party should be true to the principles upon which it was founded, and which, if applied now to the existing issues, will be recognized as wise by men of all parties.

"It is to be hoped that this progress will not be frustrated by petty personal ambitions and the attempt to deal with great interests by the methods of demagogues instead of statesmen. We have seen in the late manifestoes of party action or however numerous the new party associations and combinations which must grow out of the complete disintegration of the late Republican party, there are some lines of action to which any party hereafter seeking for power at the hands of the American people must conform itself.

"The civil-service reform must be taken up and completed, so as to prevent the public offices of the country from being any longer prostituted into being the mere spoils of party conquest. The tenure of the public body of these offices—which are simply ministerial in their nature—must depend solely upon efficiency and good behavior and not upon the caprice ebb and flow of political power. This step alone once resolutely taken will clear the political atmosphere of much of its present stagnation and danger. It will banish 'bossism' from our State and national politics and allow the measure of statesmanship to replace official brokerage by removing from the minds of the corps of official servants of the country the periodical distress caused them by the fear of losing their means of livelihood or of being bled by political assessments, which every election brings about.

"The whole community would be tranquilized, and the fury and passions and reality of our elections would, in a great degree, be abated. If, as I believe, it would prevent, or at least check, the use of money in our elections, the blessing would be almost incalculable.

"I need say nothing of the increased economy and efficiency of the public service that would follow. The disposition and power so dangerously exhibited by the present Federal administration to interfere in the local elections and government of the States would not only be discouraged but rendered almost impossible. Such disgraceful bargains as those lately made by the administration with Mahone in Virginia, Cash and Chalmers in South Carolina and Mississippi, would not again stain our political history, and centralization of power would also receive a much-needed and important check.

"Having thus put the machinery of administration upon a proper basis, the re-establishment of just and sound principles of taxation will become the most important duty of the Democratic party. Under the present conglomerated mass of tax laws the grossest injustice and class favoritism is accomplished. There is no task higher or more important than that of insuring that no law shall remain upon the statute books under which the private party of one citizen is taken for the private use of another, public property for private use or private property for public use, without just compensation to the owner.

"It is a mere summing up of the present system of tariff taxation to say that it accomplishes all three of these iniquitous and unwarranted results. War measures are inadmissible in time of peace. War taxes ought to be temporary only, whereas we now see that certain favored classes of our citizens have wrought themselves into the absurd belief that they have certain vested rights in the perpetuation of unequal taxes to their personal benefit upon the whole body of their fellow-countrymen.

"We state the issue broadly and yet accurately, the people of the United States are threatened with the substitution of a plutocracy instead of republicanism as the basis of their government. I observed in yesterday's *World*, a strong illustration of this in the introduction and unanimous adoption by the Union League of the city of a series of resolutions in favor of upholding and perpetuating the present protective system of tariff taxation, without regard to its effect upon the resources of the public treasury. Coming so suddenly from amid the broken fragments of the Republican party, it indicates the vitality of the spirit of selfishness which brought our present tariff system into existence and which marks it throughout in every feature. The action of the Union League in thus instructing the Tariff Commission not to abate the high protective system of our present tariff laws—which, by the way, would seem very superfluous, considering the exhibition which, thanks to the enterprise and fidelity of the *World*, the members of that commission have made of themselves to the whole country—is a significant illustration of the plutocratic spirit to which I have referred and against which I hope to see the Democratic party, with all its late reinforcements from the Republican ranks, unhesitatingly and firmly arrayed.

"The reduction of taxation, the simplification of tax laws, the insistance upon the principle that revenue shall be the object and 'protection' only the incident of tax laws, are the obvious duties of the party assuming to administer the affairs of our government. Under such an administration, founded upon such principles and purified from the abuses and corrupt influences which have caused the Republican party to fall to pieces in the late elections, I can see a long course of growing prosperity, happiness and honor to our country, which will strengthen the cause of self-government by the people all over the civilized world."