MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : : NOVEMBER 28, 1882

THE "BECAUSE" LOGIC.

In the dark ages, when women were subjected to slavery and degradation by the tyranny and superior brute strength of men, the impression was created that they were the "weaker vessel," both physically and intellectually. It was alleged that women arrived at their conclusions by instinct, and could give no reasons for the faith in them, except "because," which was the standing argument to sustain all their opinions. This belief has long since exploded, as men on returning home from the "club," the "lodge" or any place of devilitry, have had ample cause to learn that women not only arrive at correct conclusions by instinct, but that they can, in strong and vigorous language, assert their rights and depict their wrongs with a logical ability that would do credit to the reasoning powers of a Webster or a Calhoun. Women now have something more to sustain their opinions than the simple word "because." But it seems this is the only argument left the Republicans in their war upon the South. They have a great aversion to the South still tenaciously clinging to the Democratic party. But they offer no reasons, except "because." The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, a moderate Republican paper, edited with ability, undertakes to give the reasons why the South should not be solid in support of the Democratic party; but after all they simply amount to "because," and are on a par with the reasons given for not liking Dr. Fell. It says:

> Upon one aspect of the election returns the Democrats preserve, for the most part, a discreet silence. They say nothing about the "solid South," except when an organ occasionally rises to remark that that section is no longer a bugbear in politics, and is forthwith ingloriously sat upon for having directed public attention to the doubtful subject in any way. For there stands the South, as firm as ever, a phenomenon and a menace in national politics. It cannot hide behind the virtuous skirts of the Democratic matron in New York and Pennsylvania. Even the flowing drapery of the widow Butler cannot conceal it. The Democratic party will discover by and by that the solidity of the South is, for them, the most melancholy feature of the election. It is a drawback sufficient to counterbalance the gain of more States than one, because it is a standing threat of which no Republican can be unmindful when the day for a national election occurs.

Our cotemporary candidly admits that this distrust does "not grow out of the bloody-shirt business; that it does not rest upon any lingering animosities growing out of the late war. No sensible man now fears that the nation will have to pay for the slaves emancipated. No sensible man apprehends the assumption by a Democratic Congress of the Confederate debt, or the payment of Southern war claims, or any other of the numerous chimeras which have been created for purposes of political effect. But on the other hand, no sensible man is ignorant of the fact that when a solid group of States, constituting an entire geographical section of the country, remains stubborn and changeless through twenty years of political vicissitudes, that section and the party with which that section affiliates are unfit to lead the way in securing good government and true republicanism." This is a forcible illustration of the "because" argument. It is not denied that the South is peaceful and prosperous under Democratic rule; it is not asserted that the South is disloyal, wants to restore slavery, wants pay for the slaves emancipated, wants Congress to assume the Confederate debt, the war claims, or any other chimera created to frighten the Northern people. But the South ought to change its politics, just "because"—the moon changes, the seasons change, other States change and change is written upon all things. The Republican party has become so corrupt in its methods that the people have swept it out of existence, and the Republican press are clamoring for the immediate adoption of all the policies urged by the Democrats; and yet the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* insists that the South dissolve the solidity of its Democracy and go over to the party which the people have repudiated and which hopes to regain power by the passage of Democratic measures during the short session which convenes on Monday next. The Republican party has become a national stench. The principles of the Democratic party are so wise and beneficent that thousands of Northern Republicans have been converted to the Democratic faith; still the South is urged to desert the party whose policy has been accepted by the people, and join the party which has been repudiated by even the voters of the North. Would our cotemporary again have a solid Republican South, like that which ruled and ruined during the reconstruction era? If it is proposed to divide the South 'all and 'all between the Democrats and Republicans, the difficulty would be in selecting the States to be transferred to Republican rule. Tennessee is satisfied with two years of Radical rule, with Hawkins as governor, and would not consent to the sacrifice. Arkansas had enough of Republican rule with Powell Clayton governor and Stephen W. Dorsey as senator, and the people would protest against the change. Mississippi has no desire to restore another Ames to power. Moses would have to be pardoned out of the New York penitentiary before he could take charge of South Carolina. They are not hankering for Bullock in Georgia. Holden is still detested in North Carolina. The people of Louisiana still regard Kellogg as a villain, and would shudder at his restoration to power. The proposition of the *Pioneer-Press* to apportion out the Southern States to the Republican party is not feasible. Under Democratic rule they are prosperous and happy, and have increased in population. The taxes of the people have been reduced; the school funds of the States greatly increased; the taxable property enlarged; the manufacturing interests have been doubled; the development of its mineral wealth has been forwarded with rapid strides; the agricultural interest is flourishing; the mechanics were never better paid, and find abundant profitable employment. In a word, the South is peaceful, prosperous, happy, and the outlook never so encouraging as now. Is this condition of affairs to be unsettled by a political revolution which restores to power adventurers, ignorance and poverty to control the educated tax-paying people? The South was Democratic before the war, and she has been Democratic since, because the National Democratic party stood by her in misfortune, protesting against robbery, persecution and wrong, and now that the government is to be stripped of its war harness and placed in peace-gearing, and that great and leading questions involving fundamental principles are to be discussed and acted upon, the South will continue to give a solid support to Democracy. The South was solid against knownothingism, and neither civil nor religious liberty, nor the great interests of the country, suffered by that solidity. When this damnable heresy was repudiated by the American people there was nobody silly enough to advise the South to break its solid opposition. But, now that the long series of monstrous frauds and wrongs upon the rights, liberties and property, by which the Republican party has cursed and degraded the people since the war, have at length destroyed it, the South is advised to join it. The advice will not be heeded, "because" our people know what Radical rule means.

THE KNOXVILLE MURDERS.

Herbert Spencer, during his stay in this country, expressed his astonishment at the patience with which the American people submit, year after year, to evils which they complain of, and which they could, if they chose, remove, or at least diminish to the lowest possible point. Among these evils, and one of the greatest of them, is the crime of murder. The moral sense of every decent citizen revolts against this crime, his humane feelings are outraged by its occurrence, public sentiment condemns it, and the law prohibits it; yet from year to year it goes on, is borne with a degree of patience that is a reproach to our sense of justice and a condemnation to us as a Christian people. Like Cain we say—not in words, but by our apathy and indifference—"am I my brother's keeper?" But murder does sometimes go to lengths that shock the community, and becomes so frequent as to arouse effort for the suppression of the crime, correct effort—not such as the lynchers are guilty of, who act on the detestable notion that two wrongs make one right, and so revenge one murder by committing another, but by taking steps to prevent murder by enforcing the law. In Knoxville, which has lately gained a discreditable notoriety for the number of its murders, the community have taken commendable steps to relieve itself of the stain that bad and guilty members of it have brought upon the city. They have formed a law and order society, whose object is by legal means to reduce, as far as possible, the frequency of the crime of murder within their precincts. This society made a written appeal to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city to co-operate with them by taking active measures to enforce the law against murder. The appeal expresses the alarm created among the citizens by the frequency of homicide in the city during the past year, and strong desire to break up the dangerous habit of carrying concealed weapons, as tending to jeopardize the lives of peaceable and law-abiding citizens and to disturb the good order of society. They request that the law be enforced more efficiently and earnestly, and that the officers of justice be empowered to act summarily in every emergency which threatens human life. The law, they urge, is sufficient if faithfully executed. It provides for the prevention, by the legal officers, of the committal of public offenses. The code of the State of Tennessee authorizes to arrest forthwith and take before a justice of the peace those whom they know or suspect to be armed with the intention of assaulting, wounding, or killing another person. No affidavit or warrant is required, the officer's own knowledge or reasonable suspicion is sufficient; the arrest must be made "forthwith," no delay being permitted during which there is danger of crime being committed. The person so arrested must give bond with good security to keep the peace. The process is summary and preventive of crime. The law is sufficient in its various provisions, and the appeal is made to the City Council to require that it be carried into full effect, for the prevention of such scenes of bloodshed and violence, says the appeal, as those enacted within our limits within the last twelve months; for, it urges, "widows and orphans, want and sorrow, and death and destruction will appear fast enough, after revolver and vendetta have been driven off." The law and order society should go further than this, and require that the murderer shall meet with just punishment. As a preventive the enforcement of the law against the carrying of concealed weapons is invaluable. Memphis was at one time cursed with the frequent perpetration of just such crimes as are now troubling and disgracing Knoxville; just magistrates fined and imprisoned, inflexibly, every individual on whose person weapons were found, concealed, and every individual arrested, no matter on what accusation, was searched to discover if he had weapons hidden about him. The consequence is the safety and peace our people now enjoy.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

In England the church as by law established has become aroused to the importance of doing something effectual to restrain the vice commonly ascribed to the people, and to lead them to pure living, and to inculcate a more practical sense of the responsibilities of life. Among other things an effort is making to induce them to cast aside their habits of immoderate drinking, by which not only is moral degradation produced, but the wages that should go to the maintenance of wife and children are so seriously reduced that thousands of families that would live in comfort on the earnings of the head of the house have often a scanty supply of food and are commonly clothed in rags. The church effort, however, does not take the direction of entire prohibition. That remedy, although the most effectual of all, is found to arouse strong feelings of opposition. It does not win its way with the masses, who refuse to be driven by force even when they acknowledge that entire abstinence from drink would be for their benefit. They are not alone in their opposition to efforts to force them even in what is for their own welfare. There is a kind of sturdy independence in most men that makes them rebel against compulsion in matters they regard as rightfully exclusive within their own individual sphere. In such things men may be led, but they will not submit to be driven. Recognizing this, the efforts making in the English church are directed to the lessening of an evil that is too deeply seated and too widely spread for immediate wholesale eradication. In Boston, where long-persistent effort has been made to drive people from drink by the application of legal force, intelligent minds have come to the conclusion that other methods must be used, so that the evil that cannot be extirpated by the radical and forcible means of prohibition, may be assuaged and diminished by the use of gentler and less direct measures. They have turned their attention in a large degree toward the licensing system, and the laws of Massachusetts afford many facilities in that way. The school-house law, for instance, forbids the licensing of any house for the sale of liquor within 400 feet of a building used, in whole or in part, for a public school. In issuing licenses this year this provision of the law was carried out with great strictness. The owners of property adjoining premises where liquor is sold are also endowed with certain rights of objecting to saloons, when they drive away decent tenants from the houses they rent, and so diminish the value of neighboring property. "Failure," says the Boston *Advertiser*, "was the fate of the old prohibitory law, because it was too extreme for popular support. Short of free rum, at any point whatever, there must be more or less restriction. More than a year ago a new effort was made to rally the opposition to the liquor curse. It was not started by the prohibitory leaders, but was distinctly avoided by them, because—it was tacitly, if not openly, understood—their extreme views had alienated those who sympathized with their aim but not with their method." There are many signs that those who sympathize with the aim of the prohibitionists, but differ from them in their means, are increasing. And those who intelligently observe the present state of things should meet with no opposition from the prohibitionists, whose efforts have not, after all these years of labor, met with that eminent degree of success that warrants them in resisting efforts to try by experiments in new directions, and so to achieve ultimate victory. Of the various plans of checking intemperance none has, so far, had the signal success that has been achieved in Sweden. There drunkenness had become so extensive, and was spreading so widely, that the statesman and all public-spirited people saw that unless some check was interposed the demoralization would become so great that the prosperity of the country would become seriously endangered. After deliberation and experiment, they hit upon a plan that gives great satisfaction. Towns and country were divided into districts. Within each district only a specified number of places were allowed to sell liquor to be consumed upon the premises. The number of liquor saloons being diminished, a license to sell at the permitted places was of course increased in value. These licenses are offered for sale by auction at fixed intervals, and thus a fair revenue is secured. The money thus raised allows of the use of official superintendence in preserving the strict regulations by which thorough order is kept on the premises, the license holder held responsible in cases of drunkenness, and a searching investigation is made that no spurious, adulterated or unwholesome liquors are sold. The license money also provides means for suppressing surreptitious unlicensed sales, which would be unjust to those who pay a heavy license, and also an encouragement to drunkenness. The owner of a license, in his own defense, becomes a watchful enemy to any irregular selling of liquor. This part of the plan, by which the legitimate liquor seller is converted into a suppressor of irregular and irresponsible liquor-selling, is a master-stroke of genius, and deserves the profound attention of those who are in search of a practical and effectual mode of checking intemperance without having recourse to oppressive and extreme measures. The restriction of the number of drinking places is another excellent trait in this comprehensive, yet simple scheme. The drinking-houses in each district being few are easily superintended, and if any of them are disorderly, or permit drunkenness, or in other ways fail to observe their obligations, the facts are readily discovered, while the danger of losing a license that is costly, and perhaps being deprived of purchasing a license in the future, makes it easy to deal with the legitimate liquor-seller, and holds him strictly to his engagements. The comparative fewness of saloons is in another way a check to excessive drinking. Many persons will slip into a saloon and drink, at intervals during the day, when it is a few doors away, that would not be at the trouble to walk four or five blocks off as often for the same purpose. Indeed, the more the whole plan and its details, which we cannot give, are examined, the more it will be found to interpose checks to immoderate drinking, and to interpose them in that indirect way that does not infringe upon a man's feeling of independence, or excite the strong, combative opposition that the direct deprivation of the right to drink distilled or fermented liquors at all excites. The whole subject is worthy the attention of generous and intelligent minds, and of all who, while desirous of checking intemperance, object to the extreme measure of prohibition.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. RICHARD HARRINGTON, chairman of the Delaware Republican State Committee, attributes the increased Democratic majority in that State to the free use of money by the Democrats. A better explanation, perhaps, was the use of too much Harrington by the Republicans.

MR. MANNING, of Mississippi, says it will be the policy of the Democratic party to oppose any reduction of internal revenue or any change in the tariff laws, for the reason that his party in the Forty-eighth Congress will desire to take the credit as well as the responsibility for tax and tariff legislation.

THE following story is told of a Georgia legislator: "Senator Pike left the joint session the other day pending the roll-call on the election of Judge LAMAR, to see the circus procession that was passing the capitol. He was so impressed with Bolivar, the big elephant, that when he rushed back into the hall he cried out: 'I change my vote from Bolivar to LAMAR!'"

THE South keeps its strong men in Congress term after term, but in State offices changes are much like what they are at the North. The South Carolina Legislature-elect will have but six re-elected senators, though there were elections in eighteen counties, and only twenty-nine out of the one-hundred-and-twenty-four members will be returned. In ten counties not one member of the present House has been renominated or re-elected.

IT is stated that Col. Theodore Lyman, the civil-service reform candidate for Congress in Massachusetts, was elected at a total cost of $112 53. This sum covered printing bills, flags, headquarters rent, and all other items. Prof. Seelye, who ran for Congress on an independent ticket in the same State a few years ago, said afterward that his election cost him just the three-cent stamp that he used on his letter of acceptance.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Pennsylvania, has expressed himself on the results of the recent election. His conclusion is that the "bosses" must relinquish their hold on the throat of the Republican party, or continue to suffer defeat not only in that State, but in the nation. Mr. Mitchell says Mr. Arthur has been a good president in the main, but his marked disregard of the people in regard to civil-service reform was his great mistake.

THE shrewdest and best-informed politicians throughout Illinois are beginning to concede that the Republican senatorial contest will be between Gov. Cullom and Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, both of whom for some time have given their friends to understand that there is no foolishness about their candidacy. Gen. Green B. Raum, who made several flying trips from Washington in his own interests, does not seem to "catch on," so to speak.

A CALIFORNIA journal published in the interests of the colored race is called the *Elevator*. The favorite expression in use at the South among journalists, "steamed contemporary," will be appropriate in allusions to this champion of colored interests. In fact, a wide field for jokes is opened by this name, and a large degree of usefulness is possible. The serials in the *Elevator* will be called, of course, first story, second story, etc., and other technical expressions will be convenient. "Gone up" may be handy.

SPEAKING of Mr. Pattison, the governor-elect of Pennsylvania, Mr. Curtin said: "He makes a very fine impression wherever he goes. For a man of his age he is the oldest-looking man I ever saw. He looks ten years older than his years, and that was of great assistance to him as he went around the State. I think he is going to make a good governor. He is happily rid of the presidential complications, not being of the age to be eligible for the campaign two years hence. This, I think, will enable him to concentrate himself more on his gubernatorial office."

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT A. J. WARNER, of Ohio, an uncompromising Democrat, who will represent a strong Republican district in the Forty-eighth Congress, regards the result of the election in Ohio as an emphatic protest against, first, the extraordinary and unprecedented waste of the public treasure, especially as shown in the river and harbor bill; and, second, the fact that a Republican government has come to cost more in this country than that of a monarchy in Europe, where large armies and navies are maintained.

ROBESON says his house did not cost $65,000, but only $28,000, and that his fortune came from investments in Washington. Nothing can be plainer, says the New York *World*, $28,000 from $65,000 leaves $37,000, and this sum judiciously invested where it could do the most good would account for a good many things. Was it not John Jacob Astor who said that the first $1000 cost more trouble than tens of thousands afterward? And Robeson had $37,000 to begin with. Pity so good a financier is to stay at home! But Cheesequake will need him after the Democrats and Holman take command.

THE Quincy *Whig* says that it is stated that notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, Senator Davis, of West Virginia, persists in his determination to retire from public life at the close of his present term. He has formed business engagements which will prevent his giving more time to the public service. The scramble for the succession will be a lively one, as many aspirants have been waiting a long time to gratify their ambition. When Mr. Davis retires from the Senate his colossal scheme to prove fraud in the treasury statements of the public debt will doubtless vanish with him.

THE New York *Sun* makes the following table of probabilities as to the result in 1884, based upon the recent elections:

Dem. Electoral Votes.		Rep. Electoral Votes.	
Alabama	10	Colorado	3
Arkansas	6	Illinois	22
California	8	Iowa	13
Connecticut	6	Kansas	5
Delaware	3	Maine	6
Florida	4	Minnesota	5
Georgia	12	Nebraska	3
Indiana	15	New Hampshire	4
Kentucky	12	Oregon	3
Louisiana	8	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	14	Virginia	11
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Mississippi	9		
Missouri	16	Total	107
Nevada	3		
New Jersey	7		
New York	36		
North Carolina	11		
Ohio	22		
Pennsylvania	30		
South Carolina	7		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	11		
West Virginia	6		
Total	298		

SUMMARY.

Total electoral votes	401
Majority	201
Dem. electoral votes	298
Rep. electoral votes	103

The new apportionment of representatives has carried the total electoral vote from 369 to 401, and the majority needed for an election from the historic 185 to 210.

THE DUBLIN FIGHT.

A Number of Arrests Made in Connection With the Murder of Detective Cox—On the Track of

Lord Cavendish's Murderers—Fourteen Persons Killed by a Railroad Accident in Scotland.

CAIRO, November 27.—A telegram from the governor of Soudan announces that the rebels were defeated at Der Weer with great loss. Much plunder was taken. Unconfirmed advices from Kordofan state that the False Prophet has been defeated and captured.

GERMANY.

THE REICHSTAG TO BE DISSOLVED.

BERLIN, November 27.—It is generally reported in parliamentary circles that the Reichstag is about to be dissolved because the government considered it impossible to conduct public affairs satisfactorily with the Prussian Parliament Conservative and the German Parliament Liberal. The government believes a new election would result very favorably for them. Bismarck, it is expected, will return to Berlin Friday.

FRANCE.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

PARIS, November 27.—Two thousand members of French trades-unions assembled yesterday and extended greeting to twelve delegates from English unions, who came to Paris to represent the views of the latter bodies in favor of the completion of the channel tunnel.

A CREMATION BILL.

A bill has been distributed in the Deputies containing, among the signatures, those of Gambetta and Paul Bert, giving all persons the right to leave instructions as to whether their bodies be buried or cremated.

ENGLAND

FOURTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

A train on the North Scott railway from Macduff at 4 o'clock this afternoon fell through a bridge at Tyre, Aberdeenshire. Fourteen persons were killed and many injured. The engine had passed in safety, but all the carriages were wrecked.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 27.—In the Commons Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, asked the House to remember that there is a difference between the general state of Ireland and that of crimes and violence in Dublin.

Trevelyan also stated that the conflict between the Dublin police and organized lawlessness seemed inaugurated. The government was determined to use all the resources at its disposal to put down the latest developments of disorder. Trevelyan added that the number of serious crimes in Ireland this month was under 100, not the case in any month for twenty-eight years. Trevelyan also said the recent speech of Redmond at Cork, in which he advocated the agitation and revolution, was under the consideration of the government.

IRELAND.

LORD CAVENDISH'S MURDERERS.

DUBLIN, November 27.—The police maintain that they are on the track of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke, and they appear sanguine of effecting their arrest.

THE ABBEY STREET FIGHT.

It is stated that some of the detectives fired at last night in Abbey street was previously warned that if he left the police office he would be shot. Cox's assassin has six bullet wounds, two in the head, one in the right shoulder, one in the neck and two in the wrist. There was a lively exchange of shots for a few seconds between the officers and men and Dowling, or Dolan. The murderer of Detective Cox is a brass fitter in Cross River street. One of the two other men arrested last night is named Quinn. He was released from prison only a few months ago, after having served a term of two years for burglary. He is known as a bully at disreputable houses here. When arrested he had two revolvers in the breast pocket of his coat and eighteen rounds of ammunition. Detectives have been on duty all the evening. At about 10:30 o'clock they noticed three suspicious-looking persons withdraw from the crowd on the opposite side of the walk, leaving the party of Detective Cox. The detectives had then encountered. The officers crossed the street, and Cox approached Dolan, whom he suspected of having arms in his possession. As the detective neared the group a man shouted, "Now fire!" and Dolan immediately discharged his revolver. Eastwood ran toward Dolan, and after wounding him, wrenched the revolver from his grasp. Meanwhile, another of the party fired twice at Eastwood, one bullet penetrating the lapel of his overcoat. Dolan knocked Eastwood down, and was about to draw his revolver to shoot him, when he was seized by a constable on one side and a soldier on the other. The soldier drew his sword bayonet, and held it across Devin's throat, threatening to kill him instantly if he moved. A voice in the crowd shouted, "Shoot the soldier!" Matters appeared threatening at this juncture, but the police confronted the crowd with revolvers and threatened to fire. The action of the police and the brandishing of his sword by the soldier caused the crowd to keep back until Cox and the prisoners were carried away. Dolan is in the hospital and is expected to live. He says he and the party he was with are all good men, and he does not care if he dies. The police state that a whistle was blown as they approached the group, and that the word to fire was repeated three times. Another constable, as well as Eastwood, used his revolver, firing two shots at Dolan and three at others of the party. Dolan lives close to where the Fenian armory was recently discovered. The police at 2 o'clock yesterday morning broke into the house of William Woodward, on Lower Dorset and Cuffe street, and arrested him on the charge of being connected with the murder of Detective Cox. Woodward has been imprisoned under the coercion act, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Informer Bailey. The police expected to break into other houses during the night. A man followed the cab in which the detectives were carrying Cox to the hospital, and fearing an attack the officers presented their revolvers out of the windows of the cab, and reached the hospital in safety.

Dolan, whose condition is unchanged, but is expected to recover, observed a reckless demeanor in the hospital. While the doctors were examining his wounds and searching for the bullets, he exclaimed, "probe away and be damned to you." Further inquiry tends to confirm the opinion that the men were waiting for some one with the intention of murdering him. The moon shining brightly at the time, Detective Eastwood identified Woodward as a man he saw on the middle of Abbey street, about the time of the shooting. The police arrested Patrick Ryan, a tailor, on suspicion of belonging to the party, when the Fenian arsenal on Kevin street was seized. During the summer Ryan was arrested he was kept in custody under the coercion act, but subsequently liberated.

Five more persons were arrested this afternoon in connection with the murder. Detective Cox, Dowling, or Dolan, is progressing favorably. In the Police Court to-day the men Dunne, Woodward and Ryan were arraigned and charged with the murder of Cox. Detective Eastwood identified Dunne, but was not sure about the other two. The prisoners were remanded. At a meeting of the corporation to-day a resolution passed, on motion of E. Dwyer Gray, reciting the horror of the corporation at the outrage. Precautions have been taken to insure the safety of the soldier who assisted in the capture of one of the murderer's friends.

DAVITT'S PROMISES.

Davitt, in a speech at Navar Saturday night, eulogized the action of the Irish parliamentary party. Action in Ireland, he said, must always be paramount to work in Westminster. Referring to the threatened famine in the west of Ireland, he declared that the coast farmers should not starve. They would compel the government that prevents them from living on the soil to support them during the winter. It case they were unsuccessful in getting the government to do its duty, it is proposed to make the landlords support the people. If Gladstone did not apply the surplus arrears estimate and save the people, then no rent should be paid from now until May. A portion of the arrears surplus, he said, should be placed as a national relief fund to save the people from starving. In 1848, Davitt said, Archbishop Hughes declared in New York that a man threatened with hunger would be justified in seizing bread upon the altar. How much more justified would the Irish be in feeding their starvation from the tribute they are compelled to pay to felonious landlordism.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections resulted in the return of five Nationalists. Two of the unopposed successful candidates take the places of Liberals.

LYING IN WAIT FOR JUDGES.

Seven judges, dining in Mount Joy Square, passed the spot where the murderers of Detective Cox had been loitering a few minutes after the affair. Detectives in disguise in the murderers were lying in wait for them.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Sunday evening a party of moonlighters attacked a farmhouse near Cashel, county Tipperary. The occupants of the house beat them off, and then pursued and captured the whole gang.

ONE OF THE HYNES JURORS MURDERED.

Dennis Field, a juror in the case of Hynes, hanged for the murder of herder Dolonghty, was met in Frederick street, on his way home to dinner to-day, by a car containing two men, one of whom jumped off and stabbed Field in several places with a sword. Field is dying.

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 27.—Lady Stratford de Redcliffe is dead.

PARIS, November 27.—Bannet Deufvediare, a well-known Radical deputy from Lyons, is dead.

CRESSEN, PRUSSIA, November 27.—Baron Otho Theodore Von Monteuffel, Prussian statesman, is dead.

HAMILTON, ONT., November 27.—The death of the Roman Catholic bishop, Crennon, of this diocese, in Florida, is reported.

BERNE, November 27.—A resolution in the Federal Assembly in regard to education in cantonal schools was rejected—397,735 votes to 167,221.

BERLIN, November 27.—A statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie of 14,120,000m, not 706,000m, as before stated.

COLOGNE, November 27.—The river Rhine is still rising and the rain continues. Communication by railroad is becoming more and more difficult.

LONDON, November 27.—Hannibal Hamlin, United States minister at Spain, and wife sailed for New York in the Senora. Hamlin is returning home on furlough.

MADRID, November 27.—Twenty-five hundred persons assembled at the Alhambra Theater yesterday inaugurating an agitation throughout the country in favor of free trade.

PARIS, November 27.—Madagascar ambassadors refused the ultimatum requiring Madagascar to recognize the French protectorate. The ambassadors started for London.

LONDON, November 27.—Willfrid Blunt appeals to the public for help to defray the cost of the defense of Arabi Pasha, as the trial has assumed the character of a great state inquiry.

LONDON, November 27.—Clevedon Hall, residence of Sir Arthur Elton, near Bristol, has been destroyed by fire. A portion of the library, considered one of the most valuable in England, was burned.

QUEBEC, November 27.—Yellow-fever has broken out at Stanne de la Poentiere and at St. Pacome. It spread from the bodies of persons who died in the United States and were brought home for interment.

MONACO, November 27.—A dynamite cartridge, which had been placed at the entrance of the Monte Carlo gambling saloon, exploded last evening, causing great panic and wounding an official. An Italian has been arrested in connection with the affair.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

Burning of Devoe's Oil Works on a Long Island.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Devoe's Oil Works, on Ash street, near Newtown creek, Long Island, burned yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A tank exploded with a loud report, and the oil ran like a river of fire over the premises and into the creek. A large quantity went over a canal boat at the dock, setting it on fire. The boat was loaded with oil, and burned freely. The second tank then exploded, and the employes were obliged to run for their lives. The entire fire department was called out, but their efforts to check the flames were unavailing, as the water scattered the burning oil in every direction. The oil remaining in the tanks burned fiercely, throwing such intense heat that it was impossible to approach them. The flames finally communicated to Smith's Box Factory, and that was badly damaged. The loss will probably be about $75,000, although some men engaged in the oil business estimate it at a much higher figure.

HOW TO RAISE CHILDREN.

Heads of departments differ widely as to the proper method, and, notwithstanding numerous consultations, no plan has received a majority of votes. This variance has had a bad effect on the children, who are conversant with the discussions, and cannot depend on the character of the *next raise*. It is this denial of anticipation which gives a boy the wild look indicating that he scents danger but cannot fortify against it. The hair brush has been used pretty generally, but is an extraordinary application, and its results are not sufficient to cover operating expenses. The frequent administration of it accounts for the many nakempt heads. A child soon recognizes it as an enemy and dodges when it attempts to resume its natural, kind and soft avocation.

The walnut ruler has met with liberal patronage, and serves to keep a child's hand and mind much longer on the assaulted part than any other timber. Its lessons last far beyond the time intended, and we have known children, whose youth has thus been upholstered, to reach manhood and disturb a congregation by becoming very much excited when the minister mentioned the Ruler of the Universe. A child whose early life has been railroaded or switched was never known to become fond of the woods. When the mother would mention to the partner of her joys and sorrows the propriety of getting a new switch (for her hair), he have known a boy to break from the room as if he had just remembered where there was a bird's nest. The impression make by any kind of timber on a child is liable to display itself long after the flesh wound has been healed.

The bottle is a pretty square thing, but some never get weaned from it. Some parents play by ear altogether, and we must admit that good, hearty pulling is that organ comes nearer to raising a child to its full limit than anything else. A boy that has been whipped often in his rosy youth is, in maturer years, liable to look ahead." He can't do this very suddenly, as all his past dangers have come from behind. They are early and dangerously taught that each one may one day be president of the United States, and that explains the excessive annual crop of ballot-box stuffers.

If they were handled with the same care which is bestowed in cotton—protected from frosty looks, wormy expressions, carefully wrapped up when taken off, and policed against the thievery of temptation, there would be more of them classed as "peeler" and two-inch staple. They are too often allowed to be exposed to the cold world, to come off, no insurance provided for them, and hence the relations are frightful. A child can be managed much easier than a set of books, easier than fitting a new dress, or selecting an Easter bonnet; much easier than ten or fifteen drinks per day, and much easier than we think. There are times in the lives of men when they cannot *stand the raise*, and children have the same experience.

If the female and female stockholders in a child could remember occasionally that they were once children themselves, there would be less yanking of their coupons. We have never seen a man but what boasted that he was a regular blue-ribbon youngster. Never cried, never woke after he had contracted to go to sleep, never played knucks or marbles, or was always nobby and neat in their dress, and were as unlike the children of the present as their statement is to the truth. The child had nothing to do with being a child, and should not bear all the responsibility. If it had known the difficulties of the promotion, it would have declined the proposition. The stern realities of life are imposed on a child too early and often. They are going to believe just as much of what you say to them as you believed what your parents said to you. The best way to train them is to permit their using the same stepladder which you used; credit them with good judgment; give them plenty of good advice and let them spend it or put it in their mental saving bank, just as they like.

B. AITCH.

Happy Mothers! Happy Children!

Nursing mothers should keep their infants quiet while teething. Both mother and child should enjoy sweet repose. The best thing to assist nature in bringing about the happy state of good health is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is very soothing and refreshing in its effect. A trial proves this to be true. Mother and child should use it freely. If you want your children to be healthy and strong, give them Brown's Iron Bitters.

Fearful Gas Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 27.—A fearful gas explosion occurred in the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad's general office here to-day. Somebody blew out the gas in the vault, and D. H. Roche and F. C. Case, going down the cellar, entered and lit a match. All the hair was torn from Roche's head and face, and he also inhaled the flames. It is believed he will die. Case was injured nearly as bad. The explosion shook the building and broke every pane of glass in the vicinity.

Its Delicate and Refreshing Fragrance Explain why Florestan Cologne is such a favorite with the ladies everywhere.

Another Cremation.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 27.—The remains of Dr. L. Earhart, of Allegheny City, were cremated in LeMoyne furnace this morning. The body reached Washington at 11 o'clock, and was taken immediately to the crematory. After religious services the body was wrapped in a sheet saturated with slum water and placed in the retort at 12 o'clock. In two hours incineration was pronounced complete. This was the fifteenth incineration in LeMoyne crematory, most of the persons cremated being Germans.

A VERY DARK SHEEP

A Minister, the Father of Fifteen Children, Arrested for Embezzlement and Seduction.

Frank James in Court—Missing Maggie Hennecke—A Brutal Father—Horrible Wife Murder.

GALVESTON, November 27.—A noted desperado named Smith has been captured here. Smith has killed five men, and has innumerable wives in Texas.

Fatally Stabbed His Father.

JERSEY CITY, November 27.—William Donovan, aged twenty-four, probably fatally stabbed his father during a quarrel in their home Saturday night.

Murdered and Robbed in the Streets of New York.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Morris Berwald, aged eighteen, was fatally shot and robbed of his wages Sunday morning in the street, at Division and Allen streets, while returning from work. The highwaymen escaped.

The Rev. Hoffman Refuses to Appeal.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., November 27.—Ex-Rev. Hoffman, expelled from the clergy for unclerical conduct, refuses to appeal, declaring that spite and malignity, instead of Christian justice, has been awarded him. This ends the ecclesiastical trial, but the criminal case still pends.

Horrible Wife Murder.

HARRISBURG, November 27.—William Andrews, colored, was convicted of the murder of his wife, near High Spire, July 4th. The evidence showed that Andrews first killed or mutilated his wife in the cornfield, then dragged her to the house, set it on fire, and then stood calmly by with his child, two years old, in his arms and watched the body born to ashes.

The Telephone as a Burglar Alarm.

ETNA GREEN, ILL., November 27.—Last night Mr. Smalls, a merchant, was awakened by the ringing of a telephone connecting his house and store. He arose and went to the store, where he found burglars at work. He exchanged shots with them, and drove them off. He found that they had blown open the safe, and the detonation had caused the telephone to ring.

Western Star-Route Cases.

OMAHA, NEB., November 27.—Since the failure to convict Corbin and Iddings, in the Star-route suit against the stage line from Sidney to Deadwood, on one indictment, all the others against them have been dismissed. Saturday the case against F. E. Clary, former postmaster at Sidney, for false returns as to the arrival and departure of the mails, came up. Under an argument of the counsel a verdict of guilty upon one count was returned, and of not guilty upon the remaining 19 counts of the indictment. Clark was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.

A Wicked Preacher.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., November 27.—A sensation was caused by the arrest of the Rev. J. G. Wharton, *alias* J. D. Hill, of Carthage, Mo., charged with embezzlement, and who had with him at the time of his arrest Mrs. Maggie McGill, the wife of another Carthage man. It is alleged that Wharton is the father of fifteen children and the woman the mother of three, all of whom were left behind them. Wharton has been about Elizabethtown several days. He took a prominent part in a religious meeting, and is said to be a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North.

An Inhuman Parent.

BROOKLYN, November 27.—Another illustration of the superiority of civilization of Yankeedom is given us in the case of a father who has been arrested in this city for starving his four children. If his sample menu, set his eldest daughter testified that the family was not allowed to use gas, and there was only one lamp in the house, which had nine rooms, and that while her father had an abundance of elegant clothing, the children had barely a change. A son testified: "I have seen him open wine with female visitors while, at the same time, we children were crying for bread."

Frank James in Court.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 27.—Frank James was brought from Independence today and taken at once to the courthouse, where he will be arraigned at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was in charge of a single officer, Deputy-Marshal Rees. A large crowd had gathered at the Grand Avenue depot to witness his arrival, but when the train reached the station the marshal and his prisoner alighted on the opposite side from the depot and were two blocks away before discovered by the eager throng. Meeting a carriage they entered it, and were driven to the courthouse, where James was taken to the waiting-room, where a number of the gaping and curious ones were introduced. James was attired in a new suit of black, and seemed quite at his ease. He said he was in his usual health. Nothing further can be learned before his arraignment as to the probability of an early trial.

A Telegraph Operator Fatally Shot.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., November 27.—W. D. Hoyt, stenographer and telegraph operator at the glucose factory in this city, had a dispute a couple of days ago, on the telegraph wire, with the telegraph operator of the Union Pacific railroad at Lawrence, Ks., named Bailey, during which Bailey called Hoyt very hard names. Hoyt demanded a retraction, which Bailey refused to make. Yesterday morning Hoyt went to Lawrence, met Bailey in the office, and again demanded a retraction of the offensive words, which was peremptorily refused. Bailey then ordered out of the office. Hoyt refused to leave, whereupon