THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, followed by partly cloudy weather and local rains, variable winds, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary temperature.

A BOND-CALL was yesterday issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THERE is nothing new to report in the telegraph strike. Neither the operators nor the companies show any signs of yielding.

THE New York *Herald* states that the health officers of our principal seaports have been notified from Washington that six cases of cholera have been discovered in the London docks.

WAGES in Germany are said to be advancing, but the heavy tariff makes everything so dear that the Germans still leave their native land when they can, and go somewhere else to get a living.

THE jury in the case of Ex-Treasurer Polk yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty of embezzlement, fixing the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for twenty years, and imposing a fine to the full amount of the embezzlement.

THE tidings of drouth given by the APPEAL'S Helena correspondent yesterday is discouraging, and it is to be feared more news of the same character will arrive. Impending disaster to the growing cotton crop and corn burnt up are depressing occurrences.

THE Governor of Louisiana has given official effect to the action of the people of New Orleans by ordering vessels requiring sanitary attention to leave the Mississippi river, while vessels from cities infected with yellow-fever will not be allowed to enter it. This is an important improvement upon the old methods.

A TELEGRAM to the New York *Herald* mentions an affray that took place between English and French marines at Port Said, in Egypt, Monday, and that several were killed and wounded. The state of feeling between the two people just now is anything but friendly.

THE Rev. Robt. Topham is a Church of England clergyman who was recently up before the magistrates for destroying plants and flowers in a cemetery. In conclusion, the presiding magistrate said he had told so many falsehoods over the affair that he must be fined as high as the law allowed, five pounds. A nice parson.

AN exchange paper expresses the opinion that an income tax exempting incomes below $5000 and properly graduated would be one of the most popular taxes that could be imposed. It is notorious that some of the wealthiest men in New York evade taxation altogether under our present system. They hold no real estate, or very little, and, if assessed for personal property, swear it off.

THE British House of Commons will on Monday next discuss Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for an address to the Queen, praying that she will decline to recognize in any negotiation relative to the Suez Canal, or any claim of a company to such a monopoly as would exclude other undertakings designed for opening a waterway between the Mediterranean and Red seas.

CHICAGO has appropriated $10,000 to the Health Department, and more will be added, for the purpose of clearing the city of garbage and filth and putting it in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The example set by Chicago should be followed by other cities, including our own. We must not think that because we have quarantine at Presidents Island and New Orleans is taking active measures, that we can safely sit still and cease our own active sanitary precautions.

COTTON oil is gradually supplanting olive oil in medicinal preparations. In the *Journal of Pharmacy*, a correspondent states that in the preparation of lead plasters it occurred to him that cotton-seed oil might be used instead of olive oil, at less expense and with as good results. He found that if the standard process is followed in making this plaster, substituting for the olive oil cotton-seed oil, and adding one and one-half pints of boiling water instead of a half pint, the result is a substance equally as good as that from olive oil, and of peculiar value also in making various liniments.

THE New York *Herald* has the following upon the attempts of the iron companies to inflict a heavy cotton-tie tax upon the cotton-growers: "The National Cotton Exchange has recently protested against any increase in the tariff on cotton-ties, as the increase would fall upon the producer. The impudent attempt to largely increase the duty on these ties was not the only attack made during last winter by the protectionists upon important exporting interests—attempts that if successful would have seriously injured if not destroyed these interests.

THE New York *World* has the following: "As the Marine Hospital Service is now our only reliance for preventing the introduction of an epidemic into this country, it is not at all reassuring to reflect that this Marine Hospital Service is an amorphous and anomalous institution, without either authority or responsibility. It has already been found so inefficient in trial this is the last emergency a National Board of Health was organized and clothed with authority. But at its last session Congress adopted the wisdom of the 'Arkansaw' citizen who did not want to mend his roof in the rain and whose roof did not need mending in dry weather. As there was no epidemic on hand Congress refused to make any provision for the National Board of Health, turned the appropriation over to the Marine Hospital and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury is taking care of the epidemics."

THE first effort of a boy with a pen, a girl with the piano, or a lady with a painter's brush and palette, generally causes a smile in the lookers-on; but of all the awkward efforts ever made, the attempt of a despot to introduce reforms is one of the worst. Russia, at best, is just now supplying amusement of this kind. It has undertaken a reform in the usage extended to heretics, a word including with it all who do not belong to the Greek Church. The reforms so far introduced allow them to travel if they have a passport; under conditions, they may engage in trade; with the consent of the ministers, they may manufacture saints' images—may hold public office; by procuring a permit they may repair their churches, but not the outside of them; they are held responsible if they enter an orthodox church; they may have no public processions, nor display any ritual garment in the pulpit, other concessions equally liberal. If these are concessions, how did the matter stand before the reform was made?

THE TELEGRAPHERS

No New Developments of Importance in the Great Strike—The Western Union and

Baltimore and Ohio Declare That They Will Stand Firm—The News at Headquarters.

Two of the Memphis Men Join the Brotherhood—Mass-Meeting at the Exposition

To Express Sympathy with the Strikers—Speeches By Casey Young and Judge Brown.

An enthusiastic mass meeting, held at the Exposition building last evening, was called to order at 8:30 o'clock by Mr. Harry Eastman, who stated the object of the meeting. They had met, he said, to sympathize with a kindred organization. They were fighting against money. With nothing but their knowledge of their craft and their intelligence, they were fighting against monopoly. There was a certain element in the community who were against strikes, but it was the recognized right of the laborer to stand out for his rights, and when the time comes to strike, rather than be slaves. The speaker went on to give the causes which led up to the strike and the damage done the commercial interests of the country on account of the refusal of the Western Union to treat with its employes. He then introduced

JUDGE T. W. BROWN,

who said he ought, at the very outset, to acknowledge the honor that had been paid him by the announcement that he would speak in behalf of the telegraph operators, an oppressed labor organization. It was a compliment, because his name had been put in the announcement without his knowledge, showing that the fact that his efforts in behalf of the laborer and his sympathies were for them, were well known. There are certain movements which fail to impress us as they should. We often pass by a strike as an event of mere local importance, when they have a deeper meaning, and it is particularly so in this case, when the strike extends from ocean to ocean. Think of the suspension of skilled labor, causing a stagnation of the most important branches of trade. It has occupied the attention of the deepest thinkers of the land, and column after column has been written about it in thousands of influential journals all over the land. When we come to speak of skilled labor, we have a striking example of it in telegraphy, where all the muscles and nerves of the hand and brain must be trained. It is not mere mechanical labor. To learn the art, usually, is to be bound to it for life. The gentlemen who have invested their capital in the skilled labor reap nearly the whole profit—sometimes $100 for $1. They invited the young men to learn it and then gave fair salaries, but as soon as they succeeded in establishing a skilled industry and at the same time a great monopoly, they use the latter to oppress and crush the former with a total disregard of the instincts of good faith that is more infamous than I have ever read of in history. They show a callous, cold-blooded indifference to the just demands of the employes, making reduction after reduction until they reduce them to the very point of starvation. These employes ask an exchange of business views with their employers? How are they met? Perhaps Eckert was not to blame. He is simply a great employe with a collar about his neck, which perhaps he was afraid might choke him. However this may be, this request was met by a refusal as haughty as might have been made by the highest aristocrat to the lowest menial. It seems that this giant monopoly is taking on the airs of a Xerxes. These haughty autocrats could grant no audience. Here, in a republic, when we see these things we must look to it that nothing dangerous to the liberties of the people is brewing. There is in this something that strikes at the very foundation of our democratic institutions. This combinated capital of the country marches into your Senate Chamber offering to the Senators of your country bribes—and how many instances of public perjury have we had of late years? And is it then surprising that when it comes to a struggle with the labor of the country, is it any wonder that it succeeds? Who can you trust? When there are traitors in the councils of the country may there not be traitors elsewhere? Whom can you trust? Unhallowed wealth has become so potential that men even risk, as you know, a term of twenty years in the penitentiary to gain it. No man respects honestly accumulated wealth more than your speaker, but do you not know that a fortune of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 cannot be honestly accumulated? And what do they with this immense wealth? How many of them can you point to who are educated and refined? How many have improved their own mental condition, without regard to others? You can count them all on your fingers. I am here, however, to speak of the telegraphers, and if I had the means I would personally sustain them until they were victorious. If the monopoly wins it will be a costly victory. They will not have strength for another. This movement will arouse a spirit that will not down. A day is coming when the telegraph business of the country will be handled by the government and labor will be paid its value. The day is coming when monopolies must be sacrificed though we may have to enact scenes that will horrify the world.

THE HON. CASEY YOUNG

spoke as follows: But for the invitation which I received during the day through the Committee of Arrangements to address it time-ing I might perhaps have been deterred from coming here this evening at all, or at least from making my presence known, by the fear that a misapprehension of the motives which influence me might possibly do injury to an object which I would gladly advance by any legitimate and lawful means I have the power to wield. Perhaps it would have been regarded as more becoming if I had kept away, or being here to have remained silent, in view of the fact that I shall in a little while be called to sit with another tribunal in judgment upon the mighty case presented here to-night for consideration, and which 40,000,000 of your brother toilers in every part of this vast republic are assisting you in making up for a speedy and final adjudication. I am not here, however, as a public representative speaking from the standpoint of official station, but simply as a private citizen, though I concede the right of those whose request brought me on this stand, of this and once that is gathered before me, to command my services as either one or the other. In any lawful endeavor to advance the public good. Obeying that command, I will most cheerfully aid, so far as I can, in the wise and prudent conduct of a cause that carries with it the highest interests of civil government—that of securing equal rights and equal protection to every class of citizens of a common country and government; and I shall be most anxious to assist in the proper and intelligent solution of a problem the gravest in political and social economy, that has ever enlisted the sympathies and efforts of scholars, statesmen and patriots in all ages and countries—that of a safe and just equilibrium between capital and labor, the two most important factors in the structure of society and government. The media proposed—one of the one over the other, or a collision between the two always being results the most hurtful and disastrous. Between these important and necessary elements there should be no antagonism, no hostility—nothing but harmony, mutual confidence and support. And he who teaches a different doctrine is neither wise or patriotic, and will receive no countenance from the intelligence and respectability of mankind. Right-thinking men will have no sympathy with thrift less idlers who without industry and integrity themselves have no respect for those virtues in others and clamor for reforms and benefits which they do not deserve. But for the honest, industrious man who only asks for the opportunity to labor and a fair recompense for his toil, all men have not only sympathy but profound admiration and respect. Men of this character adopting lawful methods of redress and pursuing them with dignity, intelligence and reason, will succeed in the end in accomplishing all they desire, while the mere agitator, without honest conviction, definite object or intelligent aim, will accomplish nothing more than the defeat of reformations which would succeed but for the impediment of his influence. This is the beginning of a movement which will, if wisely and prudently managed, gather volumes and strength to override and sweep away every opposition. The wave now being set in motion, unless broken by some rock of folly and madness, will never lose its onward momentum until it strands every piratical bark set afloat by grasping monopolies and the millions of organized money power to prey upon the millions whose toil has forged the golden shackles that hold them in bondage. But the noble aim and high purpose that should guide and direct this movement must not be prostituted and degraded to the unworthy object of arraying idleness against industry, thriftless improvidence against prosperity honestly earned and justly used. The grand purpose in view is to restrain the oppressive power of capital and to protect honest labor from the wrongs it can and is now inflicting. Let this inspire your every action, and it will lend a dignity and sublimity to your undertaking, which will command not only the respect, but the reverence of every lover of justice, humanity and fair dealing throughout the civilized world; but let passion and prejudice usurp the place of reason, and violence be substituted for peaceful and lawful methods, and nothing but defeat can follow. The movement has up to the present time been conducted by those at present more directly aggrieved with a decorum, prudence and self-respect which has brought from all quarters the most grateful expressions of sympathy and approval, and which gives the brightest promise of a triumphant issue of the contest they are so bravely and justly waging. An overwhelming preponderance of public sentiment in favor of this movement, voiced by the entire newspaper press of the country save three or four exceptions, echoed from nearly every commercial body from New York to San Francisco, and meeting a response even in the departments of the government, tells but too plainly of the mighty power which stands ready to support it if need be, and gives a warning to those who oppose it that they would be wise to heed. The discovery of man's power to hold in subjection to his will the potential but before dangerous and hidden forces of electricity, fixed an era in scientific development more important and phenomenal than any other in all its history, and gave a greater impetus to progress in everything that contributes to the well being of the whole world of mankind than any other natural agencies which science has brought under its dominion and control. This single discovery wrought a mighty revolution in methods formerly in use, and no man can yet fix the limit to which every intelligent mind is convinced it will reach. It is not unfitting, therefore, that the artisans who delve and toil in the vast arcanum of electricity, those who understand and can control its strange, mysterious properties should inaugurate and direct a revolution in the physical and political world as radical and far-reaching as any ever wrought in this wide domain of science by the aid of subtle fluid with which the disciples of Morse were baptized into their professional life. Though this revolution was inaugurated by the representatives of a single industry, inadequately rewarded, by but a small corps composing the vanguard of the army now forming to fight the great battle of labor reform, yet many millions of volunteers are gathering around their banner and mighty legions are being mustered for service who will hurry to their assistance when the final struggle is had. It is proper and right that the toilers in every industry should give their countenance and support to the telegraph operators in their just and temperate request for a reduction for their constant and weary labor some what more nearly approximating its real value than the paltry average of only $54 per month. Though others may have no immediate grievance to complain of, the time may speedily come when they will need sympathy and co-operation. The principle involved applies alike to the daily toilers in every vocation in life. Organized power is always arrogant and aggressive. The element of labor, though resistless in its aggregate strength, rudely dispersed and without cohesion or leadership, is meek and helpless, and falls an easy prey to its enemies and oppressors. This strike, as it is called, by so large a body of respectable and intelligent workers dispersed over the entire country, having ties of kinship and social intercourse in every locality, and having influential connections with every class of people and in every circle of society, is a most auspicious start toward the accomplishment of a great end—the attainment of proper and materially beneficial relations between capital and labor—thereby advancing the interest of both and furnishing additional guarantees for the permanence and stability of our social and political structure. They are not of the rabble, and are in no way affiliated with the idle and vicious. Their demand is just, and should have been acceded to, if the information I have received is based upon facts, and the source from which I obtained it is a guarantee of its truth. No laborer has a more virtuous and weary task than telegraph operators, and none receive more meager remuneration for services rendered to the public and their employer, and none, I believe, are so poorly paid. Think of 30,000 trained, intelligent operators, thoroughly educated in all the mysteries of an intricate and difficult service, carrying responsibilities of the gravest character, only receiving on an average $54 per month. Upon this meager salary many of them must support wives and children or other dependents, while the corporation, which is enriched by their ceaseless labor and its extractions from the public, is filling its coffers with the most enormous dividends declared upon stock watered up to more than four times its original value. The poor operator starving for years upon his miserable salary, is never cheered by the hope of any increase commensurate with the value or length of his service. So far from the observance of this rule, which prevails everywhere, I believe, except with the Western Union Telegraph Company, there has been devised and put in operation by this company, as I am informed, an iniquitous system by which salaries are constantly reduced. The telegraph operators are grateful to their fellow-laborers for this generous expression of kindly sympathy, and look for their cooperation in the employment of the means which they propose to put in operation for the accomplishment of the end they have in view—an appeal to the dispassionate judgment of the public and that sense of justice to which their employer must soon yield. Perhaps it is fortunate for both labor and capital in this country that this contest between the two has been thus calmly and intelligently begun, without passion or violence, and with every indication that this course will not be departed from. It must be remembered that there are other weapons besides the pen that when wisely wielded are mightier than the sword. A content wrged by reason for the right brings victory in the end. Nor must it be forgotten that ours is a representative government, owing its origin and continuance to the supreme will of the people. It is your right to wield a part of that sovereign power that stands behind these servants and compels them to do its bidding. It is the boast of our country and government that for every wrong, for every grievance, there is a lawful and peaceful remedy. The highest excellence is that here the liberty and rights of every class are restrained as well as protected by law.

MRS. E. L. SAXON

was introduced, and began by saying that her excuse for speaking was that she was the daughter of a workingman, and that when he was dying in prison she had promised him to devote all her energies to the good of humanity. Again, the Brotherhood of Telegraphers were the first to demand equal rights for women with men. Mrs. Saxon's remarks are embodied in a letter, which will be found in another column.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read by Mr. T. S. Barksdale, of the Printers' Union, and adopted.

WHEREAS, The telegraph operators of this city and throughout the United States and Canada have patiently submitted to systematic and unjust reduction of their wages for the past ten years, and now, when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, they demand of their employers a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor, and that women employed in the same business shall receive equal pay for equal talent; and whereas, the telegraph companies have refused to comply with their demands or to give audience to their committees, but have been endeavoring to transact the great commercial business of this country with unskilled labor, thereby jeopardizing the interests of merchants, bankers and others, who are compelled to transact a vast amount of their business through telegraph; and whereas, we, the members of the various trades unions of this city, are fully convinced that the demands made by the Brotherhood of Telegraphers upon the telegraph companies are not unjust, but are based upon the broad principles of justice and equity, and should have been willingly acquiesced in by the companies; and whereas, we are further convinced that the Brotherhood of Telegraphers merit the sympathy and support of every citizen who has the cause of justice at heart; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to render to the Brotherhood all the encouragement and aid it is in our power to give, and we hereby tender them our sympathy and offer up our prayers that they may be successful in their attempt to secure to themselves justice.

Resolved, That we indignantly condemn the unwarrantable encroachments of capital upon labor, and we earnestly urge our representatives in Congress to advocate some measure that will in the future protect labor from the unjust exactions of monopolies, thereby preventing the loss of both time and money that result from labor strikes.

Resolved, further, That we deprecate the existence of the necessity for this strike, realizing that in this, as well as in all others, it is alike detrimental to the interests of employer and employed, but when bloated capital turns a deaf ear to all reason, and the employed are forced to seek redress for their grievances through the instrumentality of strikes, then, if the public interests are jeopardized and the usual course of trade interrupted, the blame should be placed where it properly belongs, and not on the men who seek only to live and let live.

Resolved, further, That we most heartily commend to the world the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, for the honorable and peaceable manner in which they have conducted themselves during this strike, having, ever, since its inauguration, taken undue advantage of the telegraph companies, nor endeavored by any other than fair means to force a compliance with their demands.

Resolved, further, That we, in the name of our respective unions, thank the daily press of this city and throughout the country, for the friendly relations they have sustained toward the strikers. Respectfully submitted,

H. P. BARNES,
Machinists and Blacksmiths.
J. J. CONNOR,
Iron-Moulders.
T. KEATING,
Stonecutters.
T. S. BARKSDALE,
Typographical.
B. F. JOHNSON,
Bricklayers.
J. T. SUTTON,
Painters.

CONCLUSION.

After a short address of thanks by the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

The Local Situation.

One of the operators at the Western Union office relinquished his position yesterday and joined the strikers, and another, who came over from Arkansas to go to work, decided not to do so upon reaching the city.

Manager Howard furnishes the following:

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 26, 1883.

E. Howard, Manager, Memphis:

The following has just been received from New York:

Seven operators were to-day dismissed from the service at Washington, D. C., for violating their honor by openly working for this company, but secretly aiding and abetting the strikers, one of them being detected in mutilating business passing through his hands. Their places were promptly filled by reliable and trustworthy men, and the business of the office is running regularly.

J. COMPTON, Superintendent.

NASHVILLE, July 26, 1883.

To E. Howard, Manager, Memphis:

The general manager telegraphs that the attitude of the Western Union Company as defined in previous communications will not be changed by any action taken by other companies. The condition of our lines and service is most gratifying and warrants the belief that in a day or two the general restrictions upon the acceptance of messages may be discontinued.

J. CAMPTON, Superintendent.

At the Cotton Exchange.

The meeting of the Cotton Exchange yesterday morning, presided over by Vice-President John S. Toof, was largely attended, and a deep interest was manifested.

Mr. Toof explained the objects of the meeting as expressed in the language of the call, and while it was painfully manifest that the action of the Cotton Exchange and the membership relying upon the telegraphic reports as a basis upon which to conduct transactions, was seriously interfered with, it was necessary to deal with the question with becoming moderation, and hoped those present would take that view of it. The Western Union Telegraph Company so dominates all the commercial reports on which the Exchange transacts its business that we dare not express our full conviction on this subject, though it was a matter of deep interest to all.

Mr. M. Hawks took the floor and insisted that some positive action should be taken. It was not the object of the meeting to discuss the present situation as between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Brotherhood, but simply to state the exigencies of the situation which the Exchange as well as its members were laboring under, and asking immediate relief therefrom, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, while we deprecate the present position of the various telegraph lines of the country, that of the Western Union in particular, it is nevertheless true that the general interests of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and also the interests of its various members, are seriously imperiled by the absence of regular communication over your lines; the effect being not only to retard business but also to seriously imperil the interests of the Exchange, and more seriously that of its members, in their cotton interests at various points in the United States and in Europe.

Resolved, That this Exchange and its members cannot continue their legitimate business under present circumstances.

Resolved, That this Exchange communicate with T. F. Eckert, Esq., representative manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the terms of the resolutions attached, and request that a speedy resumption be made of telegraphic communication throughout the length and breadth of their lines.

Mr. J. J. Shoemaker moved that the resolutions be adopted, which motion was seconded by Mr. Dennis Smith.

Before the motion was put, Mr. S. W. Hampton asked the privilege of addressing the meeting, which being granted, said, in substance, that this important matter deserved the careful consideration of the Exchange. He heartily approved the resolutions of Mr. Hawks, but thought they might be even more emphatic. By the grace and favor of the people and the government, the telegraph companies had grown into rich and gigantic monopolies and are now interwoven with all the commercial, political and private interests of the land. Having been created and sustained by the people, it is now a great outrage that these companies should permit the business of the entire land to be embarrassed and almost paralyzed because of a disagreement with their employes on the subject of wages. Without championing either side of the quarrel, this Exchange has a right to demand that the telegraph company shall fulfill its contract with us, and furnish the market reports which it has engaged to deliver, and without which our business must be suspended, with much embarrassment and serious loss to our members. It is a matter of regret and alarm that, as stated by your chairman, the Western Union Telegraph Company so controls and dominates all the commercial reports on which this Exchange transacts its business that we dare not express our conviction on this subject lest we should be made to suffer from the revengeful animosity of that company. If this "strike" shall lead the government to see the importance and necessity of acquiring possession of the telegraph lines and running them as it does the postal routes, it may thus in the end prove to be a fortunate occurrence and a blessing in disguise.

The motion was put to the house, resulting in the adoption of the resolutions by unanimous vote.

Adjourned.

The following letter from Manager Howard, of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, was received by Secretary La Hache and posted on the Cotton Exchange boards yesterday:

MEMPHIS, July 26, 1883.

E. C. La Hache, Esq., Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of the Memphis Cotton Exchange:

DEAR SIR—The reports from New Orleans yesterday and to-day were delayed on account of our wires having been torn down by a pile driver at the crossing of the Kansas City and Mississippi and Tennessee railways, a few hundred yards below the Mississippi and Tennessee depot. There was also some trouble with one or two of our wires south of Hernando. I was advised of the trouble south of Hernando, and instructed repairmen at Grenada to repair it, but knew nothing of the breakdown caused by the pile-driver, or prompt repairs would have been made yesterday morning. All other reports are being furnished you with reasonable promptness, and I trust they are satisfactory. Yours, truly,

E. HOWARD, Manager.

At the Merchants' Exchange.

A called meeting of the Merchants' Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, presided over by Vice-President A. B. Tresdwell, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The present difference existing between the Western Union Telegraph Company and their employes is very deplorable and should be settled amicably and speedily as possible either by arbitration, by mutual concessions, or otherwise; that owing to the said differences now pending as aforesaid our business interests are seriously impaired and our trade stagnated; that inasmuch as we are the patrons of the Western Union Telegraph Company and have in no manner caused the trouble, but are innocent sufferers thereby; therefore be it

Resolved, That the present service of the Western Union Telegraph Company is very unreliable, inefficient and unsatisfactory.

Resolved further, That the telegraph company be requested, through their acting president, Mr. T. F. Eckert, of New York, to take some speedy method of relieving our present difficulties, believing that if relief is much longer delayed the damage to our mercantile interests will be irreparable, and our usefulness as a commercial organization be destroyed.

Resolved further, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded immediately to Mr. Eckert, and a copy handed to Mr. E. Howard, local manager at Memphis, who, we believe has done all he can for us, but is powerless to afford the necessary relief.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE STRIKE ELSEWHERE.

The Situation at Headquarters.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The following is the 9 o'clock bulletin of the Western Union Telegraph Company: East, every wire O. K.; North, O. K. on all routes; South, way wires all O. K.; through wires, all also O. K. to all points; West, on all routes business is clear to all points this morning, and today's business is moving in good time. Chicago reports the overland wires O. K., with business about clear.

AT CASTLE GARDEN.

The superintendent of the Immigration Bureau at Castle Garden says of the strike of the telegraphers: "We are greatly troubled on account of the importunities of the immigrants, who desire to communicate with their friends in the country. The fact that the Western Union Company has ceased to transmit money orders is another source of annoyance. Many immigrants are detained in the city because they have not received money necessary to pay for their railroad tickets to different points in the United States, and this delay in proceeding to their destinations is a great hardship to the poor immigrants. The German Society has made arrangements to assist people who may be detained here and put to expense which they would not have incurred if they could have proceeded to their destinations without delay."

THE AMERICAN RAPID.

The majority of people regard the surrender of the American Rapid to the demands of the strikers as a certain indication that the strike is nearing its end. It is rumored that the Baltimore and Ohio Company would be the next to give in, and that negotiations are now pending looking toward a consolidation with the American Rapid Company, thus forming a combination against the Western Union. It was stated this morning at the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Company that it was the intention of the company to remain firm. At the office of the American Rapid 166 operators were on duty to-day, including the 116 men that went out on the day of the strike. Ninety-five outside town offices were opened, and 400 operators in all had returned to the employ of the company. Thirty-eight branch offices in this city were also reopened, and a large amount of business is reported to have been handled.

THE WESTERN UNION COMPANY

still remains firm, however, in the position assumed since the beginning of the strike, and shows no indication of weakening. The large force of operators on duty yesterday returned to-day and reports of the managers of the operating-rooms showed that business was being handled promptly. President Somerville said the action of the American Rapid would have no effect upon the Western Union. There seems to have been a little improvement at the Exchanges this morning, and no complaints were made anywhere, except at the Cotton and Produce Exchanges. At the latter place nine operators were at work. The Postal Telegraph Company has put in two Chicago wires, which have been quadrupled. No operators of the Western Union Company are at the Cotton Exchange and messages have to be sent to the main office for transmission. At the Stock Exchange there were nine Western Union operators, and it was reported that the direct wires to Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were entirely clear, and no delay would occur to-day in transmitting messages to those points.

Business Reported Clear at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Supt. Clowry this morning reports all business of the Western Union Company in this city clear to all leading points but Winnipeg, to which the wires are down. All the main wires of the Board of Trade were manned to-day. Clowry also reported that the day and night forces in the main operating room of the company are getting full rest. The wires on the Northwestern road were cut again last night, but were speedily repaired.

The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Company have been negotiating with the strikers the past two days, but as the latter demand the recognition of the Brotherhood as a preliminary to a settlement, no conclusion has been reached.

Superintendent Clowry is in receipt of a telegram from Acting President Eckert, at New York, at 11 o'clock this forenoon, which reads as follows: "The attitude of the Western Union Company as defined in previous communications will not be changed by any action taken by other companies. The condition of our lines and service is most gratifying, and warrants the belief that within a day or two the general restrictions on the acceptance of messages may be discontinued."

A Vigorous Kick at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The Board of Trade to-day at noon adopted resolutions protesting against the further continuance of the present state of affairs in telegraphing, causing stagnation to general business, and the Board believes that the Western Union Company is in duty bound to immediately arrange for the usual transmission of messages, so that the great business interests now at stake shall have immediate relief; also requesting the Western Union Company to take such action as will bring about the desired result. The secretary was directed to notify the managers of the telegraph company of the Board's action.

A General Strike at Norwich.

NORWICH, CONN., July 26.—The entire force of telegraph operators, except the manager, struck this morning.

Telephone Strike at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The striking operators of the American Rapid Company returned to work this morning in a body.

The linemen and inspectors of the Bell Telephone Company this morning presented a bill of grievances to the officials and declared their purpose to strike at 3 o'clock p.m. unless their terms were acceded to.

POLITICAL.

The New Hampshire Senatorship.

CONCORD, July 26.—The thirty-fifth joint-ballot for United States Senator to-day was without result. Chandler lost 4 from the last ballot yesterday, Tappan 4 and Patterson 2; Barnes gained 2, Pike 23, Marston 2. A majority of the Republican members of the Legislature held a conference this morning to consider the Senatorial question. Several members took the ground that the struggle was injuring the party, but Gen. Marston felt convinced that the struggle would prove healthful to the party, and some good Republican would soon be elected. Speaker Eastman was satisfied that the caucus could not be held upon a majority basis, and would therefore favor requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate a candidate, should such a meeting be held. Gen. Stevens, of Nashua, said the caucus was a thing of the past in New Hampshire, and he was willing to go before the people of the State on that issue. President Hartlett said the conference had been fruitful in good results.

A Brutal Outrage.

CAIRO, ILL., July 26.—One of the most brutal outrages was perpetrated yesterday morning at Daniel's Landing, Tenn., 90 miles south of this place. William McClarby, first mate of the steamer City of Vicksburg, was called ashore by Dick Deikel, after reaching which he was pounced on by four men with pistols, who told him to hold up his hands. His pistol was taken from him, and he was then beaten nearly to death before assistance could reach him. No cause was assigned for the act. McClarby is here in the hospital. No arrests have been made as yet.

GUILTY AS CHARGED

Ex-Treasurer Polk Sentenced to Twenty Years in the Penitentiary and Fined $366,000.

Motion Entered for a New Trial—How the Verdict Was Received—The Feeling in Memphis.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, July 26.—To-day was looked forward to by the public generally as being full of momentous interest, culminating as it did the Polk case. The Criminal Court met at 8:30 o'clock a.m. to hear the report of the jury, to whom the charge had been given last night. The defendant was not present, and the slow minute hand of the clock made one of its tedious rounds ere he appeared. He entered the court, taking a seat near his attorneys. The Court ordered the sheriff to bring in the jury. Perfect silence prevailed, but the defendant hardly intimated by a nervous tremor the deep interest he felt in the next few moments, for seemed scarcely to realize that a few cold words would determine his status in the eye of the world. The shuffling of the feet of the jurors made the only sound that broke the stillness as they took their positions in front of the judge. The question was then put,

"HAVE YOU ARRIVED AT A VERDICT?"

S. H. Stone, foreman, replied, "We have," and in a low tone stated that the verdict was guilty of embezzlement, with sentence fixed at twenty years in the penitentiary, the full extent of the law, with the fine assessed at $366,000. The most breathless silence reigned, and the head of every spectator was bent forward in a listening attitude to catch the low tones of the foreman as he returned the verdict. But the sound of his voice had hardly penetrated beyond the bar, and as the eager spectators saw from their movements that the verdict had been returned, they rushed forward and crowded inside the bar and began an eager questioning, each individual trying to discover for himself the result. The Court ordered silence, and then stated to the jury that they were discharged. The intense interest felt in the trial by the large crowd present, caused a ripple of excitement when the result was known, and all eyes were turned toward the defendant, now adjudged guilty of a grievous charge. He had not heard the words of the foreman of the jury, but was informed of their import by his attorneys. What contending emotions, what heartfelt anguish was not expressed by word or look, and could only be guessed by his overwrought quietude, that seemed hardly to dare to trust itself to expression. A motion was made for a

NEW TRIAL

and the defendant and his attorneys retired from the court-room. The verdict of the jury was unexpected, which gave it all the more sensational character. Polk's attorneys will, if necessary, appeal the case to the Supreme Court, on the ground, principally, that the first panel of seven jurors ought not to have been dismissed on account of Hill having been named by his father James K. Polk.

A prominent ex-judge and government official said to your correspondent to-days after having heard the verdict, that Polk and his bondsmen might have played different and more successfully than they did; that they might have tendered a portion of the $1,000,000 of Torbett, or war issue, which is at discount, which the Supreme Court of the United States decided was not issued for war purposes, and the Legislature, with its low-tax tendencies, would have refused, and the State could not have instituted a criminal prosecution to the prejudice of Polk on a legal tender. He cited a case of the same import decided in Missouri, when such a tender in bank notes was made to the State and refused, and the defendant acquitted.

How the Verdict Was Received in Memphis.

A fourth—"I am in favor of the most ignorant juries we can get from this time on."

"I am $25 loser. I bet he would not be convicted, but I do not regret my loss. He deserved it."

"He is given a new trial he will in all probability make a new bond of $10,000 or so, go over the border and make terms with the State."

A representative of the APPEAL caught a few expressions of opinion on the fly yesterday, in regard to the verdict of the jury in the Polk case, as follows:

"I knew him personally, and always thought him a nice man, and I feel that reason think he deserved all he got. But I did not believe he would be found guilty."

"The verdict is right. If it had been 1000 years it would have served him right, yet I am astonished. I have no sympathy with I man who steals and then gets caught."

"The honor of the State is vindicated, and the honor of one of its citizens is gone. Polk ought to appeal and hang himself while out under bond. He will not survive his sentence."

"Think it was what should have been done; but think it probable the verdict will be set aside. I don't know that the court has a right to fine a man $200,000 or $300,000."

"It is probable he will be given a new trial, as a great many smart men think the jury had no right to fine him as they did. It is a question as to whether or not a public official can be fined for embezzlement."

One gentleman on being told of the sentence and asked what he thought of it, said, laconically, "Pretty steep." When asked what he thought would be the ultimate result, said there would be ground enough for a new trial.

"I think the verdict a righteous one, but have some fear that the charge of the judge was couched in such terms that he may be reversed on some point, so as to give a new trial. He evidently gave his charge in good, clear language and forcible."

"I think that the sentence is just and the jury deserve credit for their verdict; but I am also inclined to think that justice should be tempered with mercy, if the amount of shortage is returned, and the twenty years imprisonment should be reduced to not more than five.

"Fined the full amount of his sentence, eh? Well, that is to shut him off. I think they ought to make him pay up his shortage and let him go. What use can he be in the penitentiary? None at all. If he could do enough work to pay his board he ought to go there, but he cannot.

"Judge Allen won't grant Pope a new trial. He may appeal and give bond, but he will not forfeit it. His former experience is still fresh in his memory, and no matter where he went he could be captured. The most gentlemanly thing for him to do would be to write out a statement of the whole affair, make a clean breast, and let the public know who were his accomplices—then jump off the bridge into the river and eternity."

"I am glad to hear that Polk was convicted, for I think any man if guilty of any crime should be punished; and as Polk confessed his guilt I think that a conviction should follow, and he should be dealt with as directed by law, and especially in this case, as it will show to the world that Tennessee can convict big thieves as well as small ones, as from the recent trials had in the United States one would think the big thieves must be honored as some great King."

"A righteous verdict. But fear the Supreme Court may reverse Judge Allen's charge. The law was very strongly charged against the accused, and this unusual course of the presiding judge will, at least, cause the Supreme Court to scrutinize the charge very closely. The conduct of this case by Judge Allen smacks of the prompt administration of justice in the mother country, and should be highly commended by the victim and people of Tennessee."

"I am sorry for his wife and children, but think his sentence just. He surely knew the road he was going, and should not have yielded to his speculative desire for more. He should have thought of the wife who gave up all for him, believing him as one on whom she could lean with pride as long as she lived—of his children who now have an ineffable stain on their name, which heretofore has been honored wherever known. These considerations aside from the ones of betrayed trusts, should have held him back and made him preserve his integrity."

A WRECK ON THE CURB.

The Ex-Cashier of an Indiana Bank a Beggar on the Streets of Chicago.

Chicago *News*: "Do you see that man?" said a detective to a *Daily News* reporter, pointing to the opposite side of the street.

A poor wretch sat upon the curb, turning over with his foot a few scraps of paper that had been thrown into the gutter. In his hand he held a bunch of pencils, while a second bunch protruded from his pocket. His face, an intelligent one, was sunburnt, dirty, and covered with a thick growth of stubby beard. His clothes were soiled and ragged, his boots full of holes, his hat a weather-beaten slouch, which somebody else had discarded as useless.

"That man," continued the speaker, "was a bank cashier in an Indiana town a few years ago. He was thought to be wealthy. He had a beautiful home, an accomplished wife, and moved in the very best society. His father, I think, was at that time a member of Congress. The son, however, was not popular, and held his social position only because of his supposed wealth and the amiable qualities of his wife. He was purse-proud and made the fact disgreeably conspicuous. His place of business was less than half a dozen blocks distant from his residence, yet he never walked. He went nowhere without his carriage, and did nothing, except his duties as cashier, which had the slightest appearance of labor.

"One morning the bank officers discovered that $25,000 had been stolen. The investigation developed no clew to the thief, but suspicion rested upon the cashier, and a watch was set upon his movements. One night he disappeared and I was employed to find him. For weeks I worked without result,