MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY, : : OCTOBER 4, 1883.

COUNTY WORKHOUSE AND FARM WANTED.

In interview with Mr. Coleman, one of best-known and most useful members of the Shelby County Court, given in another column, is of interest to every taxpayer in the county. It is devoted to the question of a county workhouse and farm as the only legitimate, feasible and economical plan for the care of a class of public plunderers who have given the county authorities a great deal of trouble and frequently excited the humane impulses and indignation of the public. Mr. Coleman thinks the plan of leasing out the county prisoners a failure, and the public generally agrees with him. He suggests, therefore, that they should be put to work on a farm, the property of the county, and that when not engaged in the fields should be put to work on the public roads. He is satisfied that in this way they can be made more than self-supporting and be taught lessons in sober industry that may prove valuable to them after they are released. They will be safe from anything like barbarous or brutal ill-treatment, and will not come in competition with honest and honorable labor. Mr. Coleman's experience as chairman for the past seven years of the County Almshouse Commission enables him to speak in this matter with almost certainty. It is to his judicious direction and suggestion the public owes the economical, almost self-supporting, management of that institution. He speaks, therefore, as one with the voice of authority, and we feel sure will have the respectful attention of his fellow-magistrates next Monday when the subject will be brought before the County Court for its action. The APPEAL believes the public will heartily indorse Mr. Coleman's plan and rejoice to see it initiated by him.

FROM MEMPHIS TO KANSAS CITY

Is no longer a far distance. It was made near yesterday by the completion of the railroad, the formal opening of which the people of both cities and the towns intervening will celebrate in true republican style from the 22d instant to any day that they themselves may determine. Memphis is to throw open its doors during that time, and all who are invited are to enjoy whatever there is of amusement and hotels, free. The Theater will be theirs, the race-track and the club-rooms, and all classes of the people are to vie in the extension of a warm and generous private hospitality. In a word, every form of welcome is to be extended to the people with whom, after years of hope and much "of blowing," we are hereafter to be most intimately connected in trade and commerce. To accomplish all this will necessitate more than the $5000 suggested by the committee, and our citizens may as well understand it first as last. The fair fame and good name of Memphis must not be jeopardized for want of a few dollars, nor can we afford to have our neighbors and friends of the Northwest believe for a moment that we are illiberal, small or picayunish. We must meet their anticipations of what Southern hospitality is and not dole out grudgingly the "cakes and ale" that should be abundant on an occasion so auspicious for Memphis. We must not merely make a good impression, we must make the very best possible impression, not only as to the largeness of the business of Memphis, but of the largeness of soul and purpose that animates our people. We must surpass the present growth and future prospects of Memphis; we must set ourselves upon a hill and not hide our light under a bushel; we must appear not for what we are but for what we are to be. That is the impression we are to make—an impression of metropolitan proportions. The committees must work up to that and the people generally must aid them. Dollars must not stand in the way of it. There are men here who could afford to pay all the expenses of the occasion and not feel it. They are yet in the background, but they must come forward, and heartily, cheerfully, may, enthusiastically—give, and lend their help to make the opening of the Kansas City railroad a big thing—a big thing for Memphis, her people, but especially her real estate owners and her merchants, bankers and business men. This is the one opportunity we have been looking for; it is the opportunity we must embrace.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

There has been only one meeting of the National Committee since its appointment at Cincinnati in 1880. That meeting was held in New York for the purpose of organization in July, 1880. Mr. William H. Barnum was elected chairman and an Executive Committee was appointed. Since then no general meeting of the committee has been held. The whole management of the party has been in the hands of the Executive Committee, or rather in the hands of a section of that committee. It is our impression that the last campaign was managed by four or five members of the committee, who had the assistance of some prominent Democrats who are not members of the committee. Without in any way censuring the select body which assumed the functions of the full committee, it can be safely said that it would have been advantageous to call the whole committee together at least once a month during the progress of the canvass. The chairman would have obtained in that way information which could not be procured by correspondence, and might have obtained advice that would have been valuable and profitable. Especially would that have been the case with the members from the Southern States. These States give to the party the electoral votes upon which its success depends. The Southern members are at least as sagacious and unselfish as their colleagues from the North and West. It was an error of judgment, therefore, to deprive the party managers at headquarters of the aid the Southern members would have cheerfully given. Holding these opinions, we approve without qualification of the proposal that the National Committee shall meet early next year, and that the chairmen of the State Executive Committees be invited to be present. It is not within the power of the National Committee to formulate a platform for the party, but the conference which is advised would put the representatives of the party in each State in possession of trustworthy information concerning the condition, prospects and wishes of the party in every State. This would have a wholesome effect in securing harmonious action, inasmuch as the representatives from each State would then be in position to advise intelligently with the local leaders in order to secure, if practicable, conformity of action. Each State would have before it a political map of the entire country, and be able to govern its course with an eye to the condition of the whole Union, instead of confining its observations to State lines and interests.

We copy the above from the Charleston *News and Courier*, not because we differ with that journal as to the expediency or propriety of the action of the National Committee in summoning the chairmen of the State Executive Committees to meet it early next year for conference, but to call attention to our esteemed contemporary's emphasis as to the value of the vote of the Southern States, and its complaint that it was not consulted on so weighty an occasion. It is because of this, and many other omissions by that committee and the Democratic politicians of the North, that the APPEAL has taken the position it has in regard to the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention in 1884. Leading Northern Democrats have grown callous as to the rights of their Southern brethren within the party limits, and have come to regard their own wishes as tantamount to those of the whole party. The South, they argue, wants nothing, therefore we will gobble everything. The South, cowed by the waving of the bloody shirt, is afraid to say its soul is its own, therefore we will make the platforms and the nominations and insist upon their support. The South dreads to set up a claim to making a platform or suggesting nominations, although it furnishes two-thirds of the vote of the party, because it is doing penance for the rebellion, therefore we will take possession of the party machinery and run it to suit ourselves. The Southerners being rebels have no rights we are bound to respect, we who are the tail will continue to wag the body. This is what the APPEAL complains of, and this is the spirit and purpose it would subvert and put under foot forever in order that the sectional line may be obliterated and all traces of boss rule in the Democratic party may be wiped out. When the Democratic party was managed by Southerners, we may add, such complaints as this of the Charleston *News and Courier* were impossible.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. TILDEN, by his next friend—Mr. Roosevelt—has again declined the Presidential nomination "absolutely, positively and finally." Mr. Flower and Mr. John Bigelow say Roosevelt is correct.

THE boom for Randall has not only the Speakership, but the Presidency at the end of it. He is Sam Tilden's candidate. He won't get the Speakership, therefore his candidacy for the Presidency is mere wind.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "George Washington held slaves, and Abraham Lincoln sold whisky." "Perhaps they did," says the New Orleans *Picayune*, "but the tariff question is the one that now occupies the public mind."

WHEN Daniel Webster proudly said of Massachusetts, "There she is; look at her!" he didn't anticipate the day when Butler and Tewksbury would cause all the Union to "look at her" with something very different from admiration.

ONE of the candidates for superintendent of education in Page county, Ia., is a young lady, who is spoken of as being well qualified for the position. Being a lady and a Democrat she will be elected if there is any chivalry left up there.

THE Presidential bee is out of place in judicial bonnet, but it gets there. The justices of the Supreme Court—Miller and Field—are understood to be aspirants for the Presidency. It is rather gratifying to note that neither appears to have the ghost of a chance.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican organ of the Northwest, says: "The mistake made by Mr. Douglass in his assumption that the rights of the negro are to be obtained by politics, and he makes this mistake because he is a politician by trade. There is but one way in which the negro can rise, and it is by education."

THE New York *Sun* finds it necessary to say that Holman, its candidate for the Presidency, is not the liver-pad man. A correspondent wrote Mr. Dana letter the other day in which he said "I can heartily indorse all you say in praise of Mr. Holman. I have worn one of his stomach plasters and find it the best thing I have ever tried for biliousness."

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraphed Messenger* says: "It is to be hoped at the time will come day come when athern and Northern men can meet wiout suspicious protestations of the fe they bear each other." We hope so too. When the "dead line" and conciliagre blotted out by the nomination of a Southern statesman on a national Democratic ticket it will be.

BUTLER is king in Massachusetts, and he ought to have a prince as his successor, says the New York *Herald*. Mr. Prince, it seems, has finally waded of politics. He declines the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The peopon the Tewksbury ticket rejoice over the idea that Butler has been awakened to by, but a good man will no doubt be find to take the vacant place.

THE resignation of Judge Charles A. Ray, of Indiana, as land of the Post-office Department, was caused by incompatibility with Assistant Attorney-General Freeman, of the same department. Judge Ray was the head of a little law bureau in the department, independent of the Assistant Attorney-General detailed for duty there; and the Postmaster-General, thinking that an anomalous state of things, considerably to Judge Ray's bureau with Judge Freeman's. As the two couldn't get together, Judge Ray resigned.

THE Denver *Tribune* doesn't take very kindly to the idea of Dana being a possible pndidate for President. It says: "It is insulting to the republicans has persistently slandered, and to its public men, hardly one of whom his mendacity has spared, talk of Charles A. Dana for such a prominently honorable position as the Presidency of the United States." "It strikes us" says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, "as the venerable editor of the Sun would be quite a decided improvement on some who have held the position sin the war, though we don't think this is the slightest probability of the ligning striking him. For all that, the little bee is buzzing quite industriously in his bonnet."

C. DANIEL S. LAMONT, private secretary Gov. Cleveland, was the bearer of the iden letter of declination to the Cincinni convention in 1880. "He has had a gre deal to do with Mr. Tilden," says the Sw York *World*, "and has now an opponity every day of seeing Mr. Tilden's friends. He says that he is certain Tilden is not a candidate, and that if everyman, woman and child in the United Statesewere to rise up and ask him to serve he would not present. Mr. Tilden has a morbid fear of death, and has only one objeen in life—the employment of the best meanss preserve his health and lengthen his day. He thinks if he were to undergo the fatigue of another canvass it would certainly kill him."

QUITEA sensation was occasioned in political circles in Baltimore on Monday by the announcement that R. Stockett Matthews, who was nominated Thursday last by the Republican Convention for the position of Attorney of the State, will not accept, and that he has notified the Republican Executive Committee. Matthews was nominated by acclamation after four others had declined to go on the ticket, and it is said he remarked: "Do you think I am a fool to accept the nomination after four small-fry lawyers declined the place. No. Matthews has not come to that yet." Efforts are making to induce him to accept the nomination, but they will be unavailing.

THE handsome young editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has had his portrait printed in an illustrated journal in his city, and his obvious rival across the street thus refers to the work of art: "The first page of the Week has the picture of a young man with a beety neck, a bullet-shaped head, 'fat eyes,' square jaws, a double chin, and with most of his hair on his upper lip, the whole framed in a standing collar of immense breadth. The picture is labeled 'John R. McLean,' and admirably represents a type of face very common among bruisers and bullies." "When Mr. Halstead lectured in Chicago," observes the New York *World*, "on the press as a civilizer and peacemaker, he certainly did not refer to the press of Cincinnati."

THE fact that six times as many women voted for school officers in Binghamton on Friday as took part in the elections three years since is a hopeful sign. Commenting on which the New York *Times* says: "Whatever may be the success of Gen. Butler in securing suffrage 'without distinction of sex,' the right to vote for school officers is as proper and wholesome and natural a one for wives and mothers as can be imagined. It appears that the exercise of the right no longer attracts special attention, and there is not the slightest reason why it should. The incident may not be unprofitably studied by those women suffragists who insist on forcing the blunt edge of the wedge of reform into the solid resistless mass of public opinion."

THIS week will conclude the active canvassing in Ohio, as the election will take place next Tuesday. The campaign has been actively prosecuted on both sides. Ex-Senator Thurman, Judge Hoadly, Ex-Senator McDonald, Senator Pendleton, the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, and Gen. Durbin Ward being among the speakers on the Democratic side. The State Committee has been exercising its influence in the direction of harmony and within the past week Democratic hopes have considerably revived in Ohio. Of course there has been a corresponding depression of the Republican side, so much so that the Republican papers are making the most urgent appeals to the voters of that party to come out in their strength if they would avert a defeat. There is promise of a very large vote being polled.

WHEN Judge Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, a perpetual candidate for the office of President, induced a friend in Virginia to publish his new platform, a few weeks ago, he had no organ, but within a few days one has been placed at his disposal by the great and benevolent corporation known as the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. We are told by our esteemed Democrat contemporary, the New York *Sun*, that the *Alta California* newspaper of San Francisco has been transferred to this corporation, because the owners of the paper were unable to pay a mortgage held by the corporation upon the property. "Judge Field," it is said in the *Sun*, "is therefore presented as the choice of this corporation for President. He has constantly maintained the interests of railroad and kindred corporations on the bench."

THE New York *Times* goes to the relief of the Charleston *News and Courier* in advocating the reimbursement by the government of the depositor's of the Freedmen's Bank. It says: "The colored people have a real grievance against the government of the United States in the disgrace of the Freedmen's Savings Bank failure. Whatever the legal obligations in the case may have been, there is no doubt that this institution was implicitly trusted in the belief that it was under the care of the government. No proper provision was ever made for its supervision, and in the final settlement of its affairs little regard was paid to the equities of the case. It would be a small matter for the government, in view of the exceptional circumstances under which it existed and was mismanaged and brought to ruin, to reimburse the losses of the poor depositors. Many claims have been paid which had a much less equitable basis."

PAT DONAN lays down the following as the Democratic programme of 1884: "In spite of all the frothy assurances to the contrary, of such claptrap retailers and canfankerous circus agents as Henry Watterson, and such gopher Presidential aspirants as 'Sunshine-for-all-at-two-cents-a-copy' Dana, Tilden is to be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency next year, and a strong programme has been arranged. John Kelly and Tilden have buried the hatchet and smoked the great red peace-pipe, and Tammany, with all its hordes of battle-scarred warriors, will support the sly old medicine man of Greystone. This, it is thought, insures New York by 50,000 majority to the Democrats, no matter who may head the Republican ticket. Mahone is to be nominated for Vice-President, Voorhees is be given the Governorship, and Hendricks is to have his choice of all the foreign missions. Ben Butler, whose strength in New England has become too great to be overlooked, is to be made Secretary of War under the new *regime*."

THE WOMEN TAKE A HAND.

Cleveland Ladies Organizing to Assist at the Polls in the Prohibition Fight.

CLEVELAND, October 3.—Never in the history of Ohio has there been such a fierce war waged between the temperance and liquor elements as at present. Many thousands of dollars have been spent by both sides. The State headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are located in this city. Tons of printed matter, printed in four languages, are sent from here all over the State. The women will work personally at the polls, and 5000 silk badges will be worn on election day by workers for the second amendment. Men, with temperance banners, will parade every town in the State. Mrs. Woodbridge, who is at the head of the temperance movement, said: "We do not work with any political party, not even the Prohibitionists; what we want to do is to carry the second amendment. The ladies will work at the polls on election day from morning to night for total prohibition. We are confident of victory." On the other hand, the Liquor League is working hard to defeat the temperance movement, and millions of circulars are being issued. One of these circulars says: "Citizens of Ohio, by voting for the second amendment you commit a crime against yourselves and your fellow-beings."

SOLID TAXPAYERS.

New York Millionaires Who Pay Out Fortunes Yearly in Taxes.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A line of solid-looking taxpayers, with the sinews of government in their pockets, stood patiently in front of the tax-receiver's office in the City Hall Park to-day. This office is on the first floor of the brown stone building where the Court of General Sessions is held, and is a large, roomy apartment, but not sufficiently capacious to accommodate all who desire to pay their taxes on the first day of the opening of the books, consequently many were obliged to stand out in the open air, and wait their turn, while weather probabilities and subjects of kindred uncertainty—such as politics—were talked about to pass the time away. The crowd gathered early. Many were at the office hours before the doors were thrown open. One of the first amounts handed in to the cashier was $6542 53, paid in by Mr. Peter R. Gatens, being the tax on property assessed at $285,700, held by President C. A. Arthur and Robert Graham Dun. Both are said to own a large amount of property individually. Next came heavy checks from the millionaires—the Astors, Goelets, Stewarts, and a number of others. Alderman Cochran and Erastus Brooks were also among those who made early payments. Up to noon $3,000,000 was about the sum paid in. Gen. McMahon has provided excellent accommodations for the ladies, a large number of whom thronged the office to-day. Persons who pay their taxes before the 1st of November next are entitled to a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be computed from the time of payment to December 1st. William W. Astor paid $400,000 on real estate; W. H. Vanderbilt, $170,000 on real estate, and $22,900 on personal property; Trinity church corporation, $80,000 on real estate. Total amount to be collected, $29,106,169. Tax rate $2 20.

Look Out for Frauds.

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c bottles.

An Impostor.

For the past two weeks a young woman, neatly but plainly dressed, has been calling at various houses in New Orleans and representing herself as having been sent by friends of the people called on, and endeavoring to obtain money by a piteous appeal to the effect that her husband lately died from smallpox; that she is destitute and about to be turned out of her home by the owner for the non-payment of rent. She carries a small infant in her arms, and tells such a doleful tale that in most cases she manages to obtain a sum of money. She gives different names and different places of abode, as it may suit her purpose, and carries out the scheme of fraud well. It is estimated that she makes $3 or $4 per day in this manner, and that she has victimized no less than 100 people. The fact has been reported to the police, who are looking out for her.

THE only known specific remedy for epileptic fits is Samaritan Nervine.

LEGAL TENDERS.

Much Doubt as to Whether the Case Will be Argued in the Supreme Court When it Is Reached

Tuesday—Dastardly Deed of Knownothings—Portraits of the Presidents —Yellow-Fever.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—There is still much doubt whether the legal-tender case will be argued in the United States Supreme Court when it comes up for hearing next. No bills in the case have yet been filed in the clerk's office, as the rules of the court require, and nothing has been heard from counsel in reply to the usual notification. It is probable, therefore, that when the case is reached counsel will move it be assigned for some future day which may be agreed upon. The delay in bringing this question to adjudication seems to have been due in a great part to the unwillingness or inability of Gov. Butler to fix a day for argument. Senator Edmunds made several attempts last term to have the case definitely assigned, but he was unable to make an agreement with counsel on the other side as to the date of assignment and the court was not willing to arbitrarily affix a day and compel attendance.

Death of Rear-Admiral Sands.

Rear-Admiral Joshua Sands, on the retired list of the United States navy, is dead, aged eighty-nine.

Going Home to Vote.

A number of department employes who have residences in Ohio leave Washington this week and go home to vote. Those who go, however, will not be allowed any time by the departments, except such as is taken from their annual leave of absence.

Exports and Imports.

Value of imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended August 31st, $700,804,564; for the previous twelve months, $742,008,913, a decrease this year of $34,204,349; value of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended August 31, 1882, $902,720,919; for the previous twelve months, $757,325,758, an increase this year of $83,855,161.

Yellow-Fever in the West.

Surgeon-General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, telegraphed the collector at Yuma, Ariz., to appoint sanitary inspectors at that place and at Benson, to inspect trains coming from the south. This action is taken because of information received from the Governor of Arizona that a soldier at Huachuata, in that Territory, had died of yellow-fever recently.

The Corean Embassy.

The Corean Embassy visited the Treasury Department this morning and were presented to Secretary Folger, after which they were shown through the building by the captain of the watch and the chief of the division. They visited the Treasurer's office and were shown through the vaults, cash-room and Redemption Bureau, and were then taken to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Garfield Monument.

Gen. Swain says there is no truth in the report that the project of erecting a monument to Garfield in Washington under the auspices of the Association of the Army of the Cumberland has been abandoned and the funds collected for that purpose used in erecting a monument in Cleveland instead. The statement probably arose from the fact that a monument to Garfield is to be placed in Lake View Cemetery, near Cleveland, in addition to the one to be erected in Washington.

Is Elmer to Resign?

It is rumored that Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer is preparing to resign. It appears that Mr. Elmer intimated as much a few days ago to a convention with some of his clerks, who asked his advice about a change that is to take place in the near future. Mr. Elmer told these gentlemen that he did not know whether he would be connected with the Postoffice Department when the matter came up. The impression conveyed was that there would soon be a vacancy in the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

A Treasury Clerk in Business.

Treasurer Wyman is investigating the charges preferred against one of his clerks, Daniel J. B. Hertford, for lending money at exorbitant rates of interest to watchmen and laborers in the Treasury Department. It is alleged that Hertford is connected with a loan and trust company, which has an office on New York avenue, near Fifteenth street. Some of the victims refused to pay the usurious interest and their names were sent to the chief clerk of the department, to whom they were represented as refusing to pay their honest debts. The matter was laid before the Secretary, who referred it to Treasurer Wyman for investigation and report. He still has the subject under consideration and it was said at the department yesterday that if the charges are substantiated Hertford would be peremptorily dismissed.

Portraits of the Presidents.

A new life-size portrait of President Arthur, painted by Andrews, was brought to the White House, a day or two since, and hung in the corridor, where it catches the rose-tint reflections from the stained glass. It is a remarkable likeness, and the execution is very fine, though some pronounce it little too ideal to be in good taste. Portraits of all the Presidents except Buchanan now occupy places upon the walls of the White House. Fine but portrait of Buchanan was a first occupant of the White House, and Van Buren, which have been consigned to the dust and oblivion of the garret ever since their respective successors departed, have been rescued from a pile of rubbish, and, by direction of Mr. Arthur, hung up in the red parlor, together with the life-size portrait of Gen. Grant, after having been retouched. The absence of Buchanan's portrait is not explained.

More Greenbacks.

Comptroller Knox seems inclined to the opinion that there will be a demand for "more greenbacks," or for an increase of the volume of silver certificates at no very distant day. The call for $15,000,000 of three per cents, he said, reached bonds to the amount of about $4,500,000, deposited by 127 banks to secure circulation. Most of these are banks newly organized, although several of the old banks were large holders of the called bonds. Mr. Knox thinks, however, that a comparatively small proportion of the next $100,000,000 of three per cents subject to the call is held by the Treasury as security for national bank note circulation. He said he had been somewhat surprised to find the national banks holding on to three per cents., which have been relatively higher in the market than the four per cents, when they might have sold out and invested in the latter securities with almost a certainty of realizing an advance of four or five per cent. in premium, and at the same time have avoided the danger of a contraction of their circulation.

What Randall's Election Will Do.

Randall's election insures John G. Thompson's election as sergeant-at-arms, and leaves the only offices much in doubt those of doorkeeper and clerk. If the speakership and sergeant-at-arms go to the North, the other two offices are likely to go south. Indeed, the candidates for these offices are nearly all from that section. For doorkeeper the fight is between Gen. Field, of Georgia, and Gen. Wintersmith, of Texas. For clerk the only candidates of any prominence are Clarke, of Missouri, and Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee. Atkins, who is an old stager as a member of the House, is making little effort for the position, and there are indications that Clarke is gaining away with the votes by a quiet, persistent canvass. At the Senate end of the capitol it appears pretty certain that Col. Hooker, who was sergeant-at-Arms of the House last session, will occupy a like relation to the Senate next session. Hooker was a very valuable officer in the organization of the House last session, and the Senate will be well taken care of if he is elected to that office.

To Be Sold for Taxes.

The collector of taxes for the District of Columbia is now engaged in selling property for the payment of real estate taxes of 1882, which taxes were due in November, 1882, and May, 1883, and yet remain unpaid. He has published a list of names of persons in arrears. One of the first to strike the eye—the names are arranged in alphabetical order—is that of William E. Chandler. As the directory gives no William E. Chandler except the Secretary of the Navy it is fair to suppose that that gentleman is the one referred to. The name of J. A. J. Cresswell, as one of the commissioners of the late Freedmen's Bank, is also prominent. William F. Chaffee is another name of note, and near it is that of Thomas T. Crittenden. The name of W. W. Corcoran, Washington's millionaire, appears in several places, that of Zachariah Chandler follows. Howard University, the freedmen's school, is in arrears on several hundred lots in various parts of the city. The name William Walker Phelps is also in the list. A long list, some twenty or thirty lots, follows the name of "Boss" Shepherd. Three other names of prominence included in the list are Walter Evans, Washington McLean and Col. Enoch Totten. In the "R" list appears the name of George M. Robeson, and in the next list appears the name of John Sherman.

Dastardly Deed of Knownothings.

Parties here who had a hand in the removal of the stone sent for the Washington monument from Rome in 1854 say that it will probably be recovered by the dredges now at work on the Potomac flats, as the point where it was sunk in the river is within the section where they will soon be at work. A man now residing in this city tells the story as follows: "Nine of us did the job on Sunday night, March 5, 1854. We attended a meeting of the Knownothings, to which we all belonged. On the Tuesday night previous, at Temperance Hall, there was a good deal of speaking going on about the shame of having a stone from any king or potentate inserted in the monument of a man who had fought against royalty and tyranny, and finally it was agreed that nine men should be selected by lot to destroy the stone. I got one of the prizes. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the Sunday night following we went over to the monument. We captured the watchman and got the stone. It was boxed up, with three slats on each side of it. It was about four feet by one and a half feet in size, of a peculiar kind of white looking marble, striped, and with a Latin inscription in gilt letters on it. With some skids, bars and blocks which we found on the grounds we rolled it from where it was lying in an old shed at the foot of the monument down the hill to a scow that was moored in the canal basin, now known as Babcock lake. We got it safely on board and started out of the basin into the river and down the Washington channel until within about fifteen yards of the Long Bridge draw and threw it over after we had chipped a piece off one corner. At a meeting of the Board of Managers on April 4th following a reward of $500 was offered for such information as would lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who removed and destroyed the stone, but no conviction was ever procured."

The Texas Cattle Fever.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued an important report upon Texas cattle fever as affecting and likely to affect the entire South. The report presents some facts not heretofore recognized regarding the extent of the disease, and places the matter in a very grave light. Dr. Salmon, who has been making this subject a careful study for some time past, finds that the disease, which originated in Texas, seems to have extended itself over other sections of the South. The disease, which he proposes to call the Southern cattle fever, is shown to have invaded Virginia within a comparatively recent period and to have advanced over so much territory as to seriously affect the interests of that State. It has long been known that cattle taken from any of the Northern States to some parts of the Southern States contract a disease which is very fatal to all but young animals, and it has generally been supposed that this was due to the increased temperature to which these imported cattle were necessarily subjected. Dr. Salmon shows that this is really the Texas or Southern fever of cattle, and that animals moved but a few miles, if they are brought from just beyond the border line of the infected district, are subject to it and are affected with just as fatal results as those from the Northern States. He also furnishes facts which demonstrate that the native cattle from parts of Virginia where the imported animals are known to die, if taken beyond these districts, distribute the same fatal infection as has long been known to be carried by those from Texas and the gulf coast. These facts, it is maintained, are exactly the same as those from which the conclusion was reached that Texas and the gulf coast were infected with a fatal communicable fever; and that, consequently, there is no more reason to doubt the permanent infection of a part of Virginia than there is to doubt the similar infection of those regions in which this disease has been universally admitted to exist. Indeed, the extensions of the railroad system in every direction, and the greatly increased facilities now offered for the shipment of cattle, make it necessary to take precautions everywhere to guard against the disease. The report of Dr. Salmon shows very clearly that the infection of Texas fever is advancing over new territory, and that many square miles have been overrun where the winters are quite severe, and where snow and ice are by no means uncommon. Heretofore it has been supposed that this degree of cold would infallibly destroy the contagion and prove an insurmountable barrier toward its beneficent operation in the more important cattle-raising sections of the country.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

Political Events of the Week—The County Democratic Committee.

Circuit Court in Session—Members of the Grand Jury.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, September 28.—A call appears in our local papers of this week for a meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee on Monday, October 1st, and at this meeting the committee will undoubtedly appoint a day for the holding of a nominating convention. The day the members will probably agree upon will be as late, but hardly later than the 15th proximo, which will allow the people two weeks to prepare for the convention by electing their delegates from the several precincts.

The political event of the week is a letter which appear in to-day's *Register*, and which purports to come from Victoria, in this county, but which really comes from the leaders of the Independent party. About six weeks ago, when the present Executive Committee was first appointed, the chairman of the old committee, Maj. William M. Stewart, published a letter inviting the return and co-operation of all former Democrats who had wandered off into the Greenback and Independent parties. Now the writers of this Victoria letter profess their readiness to accept the invitation thus extended, and promise, if allowed to vote at the Democratic primaries for the candidates now in the field for the Democratic nomination, that they will support the ticket nominated by the convention. They profess to be willing to bind themselves by oath to act in good faith, if allowed to return to the Democratic fold upon the basis of the Strickland letter. Knowing, however, that, as a matter of fact, their proposition will not be accepted, their present letter is simply an ingenious piece of sarcasm. For instance, they enumerate their reasons for making this proposal to return, as three in number: First, they wish to cast a vote for once in their lives which will be counted; second, they wish to avoid the necessity of bringing their neighbors before the Federal Court at each election; and third, of two evils, they prefer to take the least. There is no doubt, however, if their proposition were accepted, that they would return in good faith to their old love; nor are the great mass of the Democratic voters opposed to gaining their co-operation and renewed allegiance. In fact, if left to the people, their proposal would be immediately accepted. But there are certain politicians who are candidates for nomination, and who are well aware that to adopt this course would be their political death, and they will, therefore, oppose it to the bitter end. It may prove in this case, as in many others, that the ambition of a few men will destroy all prospect of future success—rather than be sacrificed themselves, they are willing to sacrifice their party. The proposition from some of the more hopeful and ambitious leaders of the opposition to Democracy, which is said to have been for a long time in embryo, is now about to be propounded also, and, as Cassio says, "it is but a more excellent song than the other." This is nothing more nor less than a proposition to fuse, and to give up the offices of sheriff and Circuit clerk and send Gen. A. M. West to the Legislature. This, of course, will not be entertained for a moment.

Circuit Court will meet in this city on Monday, October 1st, the Hon. W. S. Featherston presiding. The docket of the present term is small and but few cases of importance are to be tried. The grand jury, however, may unearth some very interesting matter in the course of their investigation. The members of the grand jury are as follows: District No. 1—J. W. Boatwright, Richard E. Walker, W. O. Cochran and Charles N. Powell. District No. 2—J. W. Boyd, John Cochran, R. A. Baird and F. O. Hall. District No. 3—W. R. Flemming, Wm. F. Cavitt, James S. Furner and T. A. Bottom. District No. 4—Wm. Kerr, John D. Martin, Lewis Echols and Wm. Lus. District No. 5—T. A. Whaley, Wm. S. Blackburn, James A. Walker and John Mintz.

On Monday night last Holly Springs Commandery, No 4, presented their Eminent Commander, the Rev. J. M. Boon, with an elegan gold watch and chain, Sir Knight R. S. Stith making an appropriate and eloquent presentation speech, to which Mr. Boon responded in a very feeling manner. The Commandery are under many obligations to the zeal and untiring energy in behalf of the order on the part of their Eminent Commander, and he is a worthy recipient of the handsome and valuable testimonial of esteem and affection with which he was presented. ZORAE.

DR. BENSON'S Skin Cure is without a peer. It consists of both internal and external treatment and $1 per package, at druggists.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

The Immense Exposition Buildings at Pittsburg Burned to the Ground —Over a Million Dollars

Worth of Property Swept Away in Less than an Hour—Valuable Relics Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, October 3.—The magnificent buildings of the Pittsburg Exposition Society, on the north bank of the Allegheny river, have been totally destroyed. The immense structures, with their almost endless variety of exhibits, illustrative of every branch of art, science and mechanical skill, which were yesterday visited by thousands of people, and since the opening on September 6th by hundreds of thousands, is now a mass of splinters and powdered embers and tangled iron. The destruction is complete, and nothing but the site remains of the home of the specimens of brain and brawn in which Pittsburg has felt so much pride. The fire was first discovered at 2 o'clock this morning in the boiler-room attached to machinery hall at the south end of the building, and before the watchman could give an alarm

THE FLAMES HAD SPREAD

to the floral hall, the machinery hall and main buildings, and in less than ten minutes the buildings were on fire from end to end, and when the fire department arrived on the grounds the flames were beyond control. Nothing was saved, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the adjacent property, many residences on South avenue being in flames. By hard work, however, they succeeded in saving all these, with no more damage done than the burning of fences and cornices. The alarms soon aroused almost the entire population of the two cities, and it is estimated that not less than from 75,000 to 100,000 people witnessed the conflagration. The reflection of the flames illuminated the country for miles around, making it possible to read the finest newspaper print. In one hour from the discovery of the fire, a mere attenuated skeleton of the once magnificent structure was all that was left.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

is still uncertain. Numerous theories have been advanced, but so far none of them have fallen to the ground. It is known to have started in the boilerhouse, and may have been caused from a crack under the boiler or the accidental ignition of some contiguous substance from a gas-jet left burning in the boilerhouse. The loss will probably reach $1,000,000. The Exposition Society's share of the value of the building destroyed at $150,000, the insurance being $40,000. The exhibitors will sustain a loss of about $800,000. The irreparable loss, however, was occasioned by the destruction of the relic department. The cash value of the articles contained therein did not exceed $10,000, but many cannot be replaced. In the annex was

THE ARABIAN,

the first locomotive run in the United States, which was also destroyed. The Great Western band lose a full set of splendid instruments. In the safe were $6000 in cash, the receipts from yesterday's admissions, and Levy's gold cornet. The safe has been taken from the ruins, but the contents have not yet been examined. The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was the largest of any previous day in its history. The admissions of the day and evening were 27,000, and the crowd last night was so great that the building was packed to its utmost capacity. Had the conflagration occurred last night at 9 o'clock, considering the rapidity with which the flames spread, the loss of life would have been appalling, as it would have been almost impossible for even a part of the crowd to escape. The buildings which were destroyed were erected in 1875. The main building was 660 feet long and 150 wide. The machinery hall was 400 feet long and 150 feet wide. The other buildings were small.

ACCIDENT OR INCENDIARISM.

Among the rumors current concerning the origin of the fire, is that it was caused by an explosion of benzine in the boiler-room. The story is to the effect that Prof. Warner, the balloonist, and his assistant, Edward Williams, were filling the balloon in the boiler-room when an explosion occurred from the careless handling of the benzine which was being used as a dryer. More evidence in support of this theory, is the fact that a druggist named Nerley sold Warner three gallons of benzine. If this should prove the true theory, it would raise an interesting question on the payment of the insurance. Another theory is incendiarism. Considerable bad feeling has existed against the Exposition Society by parties who had lived in a boat-house near the Exposition building, which the society had removed, much against the will of the occupants.

The safe has just been opened and the contents, including $6000 in cash and Levy's cornet, found in good condition. The cornet was somewhat discolored, but it is not thought that it has been injured.

FREE TRADE.

The Labors of the Conference at St. Louis Brought to a Close.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—The Free Trade Conference concluded its labors to-day, after a long debate between some members who insisted on absolute free trade, and others who were for a tariff for revenue protection as the first step. The latter opinion prevailed. An address to the people of the country was adopted, declaring that all tariffs are unjust and unequal, and that all possible means should be taken to abolish it immediately. Most of the gentlemen declared that they were straight-out free-traders in theory, but thought it best to strike at protection as a preliminary step. A literary bureau was agreed upon, to furnish free trade matter to the press generally, especially to country papers. Ex-Gov. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, presided over the deliberations. After adjournment that the time of the next conference would be announced hereafter. After the adjournment of the conference the Missouri State Free Trade League was formed, with Ex-Gov. Phelps as president.

FAITH'S MESSAGE.

Out in the stormy night
With not a star in sight,
And moaning winds that wander wearily,
Rocked in his lofty nest,
And vexed and sore distressed,
A little lonely bird pipes drearily.

And I within my room,
Who knows that morn has come,
In pitying love would say, "O thy little bird,
The night would have no chill,
Thy rain thou wouldst not feel,
Nor moaning wind, if thou couldst heed my word!

"For close against thy tree,
That seems so dark to thee,
Even now the rising sun has flashed his gold:
And in a moment more
Exultant thou wilt soar,
And cleave the upper skies with pinions bold."

And thou, oh fainting heart,
That shrink'st when winds contrast,
And can'st not rest in sorrow's bitter night;
If thou could only hear
Faith's message in thine ear,
And calmly wait until the morning light!

For morn will surely come;
Even now the shades of gloom
In her soft light are fading fast away.
The but a moment more,
And, free, thy soul shall soar,
And speed on tireless wing to endless day.
—*Christian Union.*

IN a letter from the Hon. Max Perry, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's Bronchial Troches are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a box." For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases they have no equal. Sold only in boxes.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ROYAL PURITY ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.