THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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EVANSVILLE confesses to three or four cases of smallpox of a light type, which are isolated.

GOOD steam-making coal is furnished the manufacturers of Evansville as low as sixty-two and a half cents a ton.

SINCE its establishment the Internal Revenue Bureau has contributed $3,000,000,000 to the revenue of the government.

WACO, TEX., has developed a dramatic marvel in a Miss Gerald. She is said to be one of the most brilliant and promising of *debutantes*.

THE Sherman *Courier* says that Texas has suffered less than any other Southern State by the drouth which has prevailed this season.

THE Illinois Central railroad is favorably disposed toward a railroad from Milan, on their road, via Huntsville, to Anniston, Ala., and Rome, Ga.

LONDON *Life* says that "Mr. Henry James, the American novelist, has returned to Europe, and it his intention to permanently reside in our quarter of the globe."

THE National Cotton Planters' Association of America will hold its annual convention in Vicksburg on the 21st of November, instead of the 14th, as previously published.

THE Knoxville *Tribune* says that by building sixty miles of railroad Nashville can reach the limitless coal and iron fields of East Tennessee. Will she do it? The *World* says yes.

THE victory achieved by the Democrats of Ohio on Tuesday is all the more valuable that it evidences a triumph in the face of internal dissensions as well as over a well organized and well disciplined enemy.

THE New York *Herald* says: "Now that a semi-African politician of Georgia is endeavoring to enter into the office of United States Marshal James Longstreet, the white Democrats are beginning to defend the Confederate general."

THE Ripley *Advertiser* advises that the Democrats of Mississippi should vote the regular Democratic ticket, and treat every candidate who opposes a Democratic nominee as an enemy to the Democratic party. Sit right square down on him.

THE baseball season has practically ended, and most of the leading clubs have disbanded for the winter. The season has been an unusually active and profitable one, and the indications are that there will be more and better clubs next year than this.

BLAINE's star is still in the ascendant for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. In Michigan the other day out of 866 leading Republicans interviewed as to their Presidential preferences, the ex-Secretary headed the list with the support of 247, Edmunds being next.

AS a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Ben Butler is not to be thought of. The APPEAL believes that curses and speculation are alike wasted on him. He has found his life's best work in reforming Massachusetts. That will occupy him the rest of his days.

AN Indian Territory special says the fall round-ups are progressing rapidly and with satisfactory results. Stockmen along the border report the percentage of stock recovered larger than for years past, showing that the supposed loss from theft and disease has been greatly exaggerated.

THE case against Ex-Senator Kellogg is set for hearing December 10th. The urgency of the government counsel and the reference to the letter of instructions from the Attorney-General that speed be made in the case, did not avail to secure an earlier day. The criminal branch of the court is crowded.

MR. HUNTINGTON, the great railroad magnate, in buying the flats in Galveston, evidenced a faith in what greatly concerns that city, the "deep-water" problem. This movement of his has created much anxiety in New Orleans, notwithstanding the belief that exists there of the superior advantages of ship navigation to that city.

DR. T. J. REVER, secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Health, has investigated the story of the prevalence of leprosy in that State, and says it has no foundation. He says there have been but four authenticated cases of leprosy in Wisconsin since 1859, these being among newly arrived Norwegians, and they are dead.

KEELY now says to the clamorous and often disappointed stockholders, whose money he has for years been spending so lavishly, that it will be impossible for him to have the trial trip of his motor engine next month, because of a miscalculation in the "chromatic scale of the vibrator." In reply to a question he said nobody but himself could adjust the "chromatic relationships," and it was not in his power to say when he would get them fixed.

IN a case just decided the Supreme Court of New York holds that the discharge of a debtor under the English bankrupt act is no bar to a suit brought against him or his property in that State by an American creditor who was not a party to the English bankruptcy proceedings. But when the American creditor proves his debt in England and accepts the composition offered by the debtor the case is different. In that event the bankrupt cannot afterward be proceeded against in this country.

BEN BUTLER's head is level on many important questions. He has written a Sacramento paper that he has regretted to learn that there has been doubt in California as to his position on the land question, and he announces his platform as follows: "I regard the holding of the lands in large quantities in this country as one of our great future dangers, such holding having in all ages of the world proved disastrous to the well-being of the people, and we have no right to believe that this country would be an exception, and I hope that active measures may be taken to have such holdings divided, and to see to it that no more shall be established."

FOR tricks that are vain, the New York smuggler is peculiar. A dispatch from New York says that Capt. Brackett has discovered an ingenious method of smuggling, for which there appears to be no present remedy. Specimens of samples are admitted free of duty; and a French house, for instance, will send to a house in that city by one steamer several dozen kid gloves, all for the right hand. These are called samples. The next steamer will bring to the same house a similar number of samples for the left hand. This makes the pairs correct, and they are received free of duty. The department will endeavor to put a stop to it by some means or other, as an honest house has no chance to compete with a dishonest one under the circumstances.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC

By Twelve Thousand Majority, and the Legislature Secured by Twenty to Twenty-five Votes

On Joint Ballot, Thus Making Sure of the Re-Election of Pendleton—A Great Victory Achieved

In the Face of a Well-Organized and Highly-Disciplined Enemy and in Spite of Internal Feuds.

COLUMBUS, October 10.—No additional returns of consequence have been received here this morning, except private dispatches and scattering telegrams. On what has been received, however, the Democrats claim Hoadly's election by 9000, and the Legislature; they claim that Hoadly is running ahead in Cincinnati, and will have 4000 majority in the county. The Republican Committee thinks Hoadly's majority will be 3000 or 4000, and that Rose will be elected. Gov. Foster thinks Hoadly's chances are the best, but does not abandon the hope of either the Governor or Legislature. The latest from Cleveland indicates that Hoadly will have a small majority in the county, with a legislative ticket of four Democrats and two Republicans. At headquarters the Republicans are still hoping for a change. The Democrats claim the Legislature by five and the Republicans the Senate by one.

11 O'Clock P.M.—Returns from eighty counties in yesterday's election, and the other eight estimated, give the State Democratic by 12,000 majority, and the Legislature from twenty to twenty-five Democratic on joint ballot. The second amendment will come close to adoption. This estimate is based on Hamilton county being Democratic.

1 O'Clock A.M.—Complete and official returns in this county give Hoadly 565 majority; Rose, 2570; Williams, Dem., Senator, 408; Ely, Rep., Senator, 78. Four Democrats and 2 Republicans, as stated in previous report, elected Representatives by small pluralities.

At Dayton.

DAYTON, October 10.—Montgomery county is Democratic by majorities ranging from 1200 to 2500, and almost 5000 majority against the second amendment. The Democrats get two Representatives.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 10.—Returns come in slowly. At 10 o'clock this morning, with two wards to hear from, the indications are that Hoadly carries this county by a small majority; Rose, Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor, by about 2000, and Buck, Republican, for county treasurer, by 1000 to 1500. Probably one Democratic and one Republican Senator are elected, and four Democratic and two Republican Representatives. The remainder of the Democratic county ticket are probably elected, except, perhaps, the county auditor. Complete returns may change this somewhat. The result is a surprise to both parties. The second amendment vote is not fully counted.

11 O'Clock P.M.—No complete compilation of the returns of Hamilton county is yet made up. Some precincts were not counted out by the judges till to-night.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—The *Commercial Gazette*, in its last edition this morning, says the impression prevails that Hoadly is elected Governor by from 5000 to 8000 majority. The full returns may give a different result, but the outlook is not favorable. The Legislature is in doubt, but is claimed by both sides. The second amendment will be lost, but probably will be defeated by the Cincinnati vote. Counting the returns is in confusion in this county. Owing to very late work, the morning newspapers have barely a suggestion of the detailed vote. Everybody is worn out, and progress to-day is slow. The best estimate on Hamilton county, from additional returns received this morning, give Hoadly a majority of from 1500 to 2500, with the Legislative and county tickets either divided or the Democrats defeated. This is based on the returns from seventy-three out of 105 precincts, and may be modified either way by subsequent returns. As near as can be estimated, the majority against the second amendment will exceed 40,000.

Richard Smith, of the *Commercial Gazette*, did not watch the returns last night, but to-day after looking over the field said he did not regard Forake as defeated. At the previous elections the Democrats' success in the elections of Governor had been heralded by the Democratic papers the morning after the election and conceded by the Republicans, and yet the later returns wholly change the aspect of affairs. He regards the precincts not heard from as likely to produce greater Republican gains. As to the causes for the practical Republican defeat, Mr. Smith says Forake lost votes from both parties on account of the temperance issue. He thought also the wool-growers and wine-growers opposed him.

IOWA.

At Des Moines.

DES MOINES, IA., October 10.—The Republican State Committee has furnished the following statement to the public:

"The returns of last night indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by 30,000 plurality, with the exception of Reid, for Supreme Judge, who will run from 3000 to 5000 behind. The returns also show the election of 17, and probably 23, of the 29 senators. The Republicans will have 37, and probably 43, of the 50 senators. The Republicans have also certainly elected 42 out of the 100 representatives, and the Democrats 30. Of the 28 members still unreported or in doubt, the Republicans will probably elect 18, making the Republican strength in the lower house 60 to 40."

10 O'Clock A.M.—The returns received so far increase rather than decrease the estimate of the Republican State Committee sent at 3 o'clock, showing 47 Republican members of the House elected, 30 Democrats and 23 uncertain, of which the Republicans claim 12 certainly

What a Physician Says.

CYRUS-ROSE, MONROE CO., ARK., July 25, 1883.

I have a bright little daughter, who will be two years old next month. She has been troubled nearly ever since her birth with a skin disease, which I first diagnosed chickenpox, but later found it to be some sort of eczema; at any rate it resisted very stubbornly all the different treatments. I procured one bottle of Swift's Specific, and gave it to her in small doses three times a day, and in a short while had the satisfaction to see that she was entirely well. I am so well pleased with its effect on her that I shall not only use it in my practice, but I shall administer it to my other children and take it myself.

W. E. BRONZE, M.D.

Killed Each Other Over a Game of Cards.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Advices from Fayetteville, Ark., say: United States Deputy Marshals Perry and Weatherford, while guarding some Indian prisoners, Monday night, quarreled over a game of cards, drew their revolvers and killed each other, one firing three and the other seven shots.

Policeman Street's Murderer Hanged by a Mob.

CHATTANOOGA, October 10.—The negro who murdered Policeman Street, of Huntsville, Ala., Sunday, by splitting his head with an ax, was taken from jail last night by fifty masked men and hanged. He refused to give his name. His confederate is still at large. A heavy reward is offered for his arrest.

A BABY was born in a cemetery at Marshalltown, Ia., a short time ago, but everywhere can be seen babies borne to the cemetery because mothers cruelly neglect to procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. A sure cure for croup, colds and coughs.

Earthquakes at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—An earthquake was felt here at 1 o'clock a.m., the most severe shock in several years. A third shock was felt this evening.

Be Careful!

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. Do not take bottles.

Counterfeiters Captured.

CHICAGO, October 10.—A Secret Service official here reports the arrest at Grand Forks, Dak., of three men, supposed to have been engaged in printing and circulating spurious $10 silver certificates. The chase made by the Secret Service men was a prolonged one. All the paraphernalia for carrying on counterfeiting was discovered, and also four copper plates for printing $5 and $10 bills on the Bank of Montreal. The latter plates were fine ones, and mortised in such a manner that the check numbers and bank officials' signatures could be changed at any time.

A MILLION BALES SHORT.

Cotton Report of the Bureau of Agriculture—The Averages by States.

Production Per Acre by Counties—The Condition Much Less Favorable.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Surgeon-General Hamilton received the following replies to telegraphic inquiries yesterday as to the truth of the reports of the appearance of yellow-fever at Brewerton, Ala., and Galveston:

PENSACOLA, October 10, 1883.

Do not believe any alarming reports. There is not a case of fever in Brewerton.

GUTMAN, President of Board of Health.

GALVESTON, October 10, 1883.

No typhoid fever, no yellow-fever, no suspicious cases at this port.

COOK, Post Assistant-Surgeon.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Condition Worse Than on the First of September.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the condition of the crop on the 1st of October was worse than it was on the 1st of September. The continuance of the drouth at many points, the ravages of worms in the regions most infected, and the more visible results of the previous injuries have reduced the general average of the condition from 74 to 68. In October last year the average was 88, and the crop 7,000,000; in October, 1881, the average was 66 and the crop less than 5,500,000 bales. The rate of yield per acre was a third greater than last year. The indications point to a crop a little larger than that of 1881, but falling short of the last crop by more than 1,000,000 bales. The highest condition is in Florida, where the small breadth had an early and favorable start; the lowest is in Texas. The entire gulf coast suffered from drouth and the caterpillar. The more northern States of the cotton belt escaped insect injuries and the worst severity of the dry season. The averages of the conditions are as follows:

Virginia	67	North Carolina	69
South Carolina	67	Georgia	66
Florida	82	Alabama	68
Mississippi	67	Louisiana	68
Texas	65	Arkansas	71
Tennessee	76		

An attempt was made for the first time, in October, to get an estimate of the probable yield of counties in hundredths of a bale per acre. The result, after the correction of obvious errors, is stated as follows:

Virginia—36-100 bales per acre.
North Carolina—37-100 bales per acre.
South Carolina—32-100 bales per acre.
Georgia—36-100 bales per acre.
Florida—24-100 bales per acre, including Sea Island.
Alabama—31-100 bales per acre.
Mississippi—35-100 bales per acre.
Louisiana—43-100 bales per acre.
Texas—37-100 bales per acre.
Arkansas—36-100 bales per acre.
Tennessee—33-100 bales per acre.

CAPITAL BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, United States army, died last night.

Henry S. Bennett has been appointed postmaster at Evansville, *vice* F. M. Thayer, resigned.

William McCarey has been appointed postmaster at Natchez, Miss., *vice* R. W. Fitzhugh, deceased.

The statement telegraphed from here concerning yellow-fever at Ship Island was not that there had been 100 cases and two deaths, but reported eleven cases and three deaths for the week ended September 29th.

Senator Edmunds has been in the city for several days. He has stated most positively since his arrival that he does not intend to retain the position of president *pro tempore* of the Senate. He intends to resign immediately on the organization of the Senate, so that Senator Anthony will be elected in his place.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

Whas He Has Been Doing on the Congo—A Letter From the Great Explorer.

BOSTON, October 8.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated July 14th, at Stanley Pool, Congo river, has been received by a personal friend in this city. With regard to his sudden departure from Europe, he explains the cause as being a sensational and exaggerated telegram printed in English papers to the effect that one of the stations had been attacked and the chief of the expedition badly wounded. The chief, who was heartily disliked, was shot in the arm, but no station was attacked. The station was partly broken up by the personal ambition of the younger men of the party, each of whom desired to succeed the chief. Stanley thinks the stations can be supplied with native help, the number of steamers and boats increased, and, altogether, he considers everything more encouraging. At Leopoldville there are two missions—the Baptist and Livingstone Congo missions—and already they look quite imposing in buildings.

Stanley says: "Since I arrived on the Congo last December I have been up as far as the equator, and have established two more stations, and besides discovering another lake, the Mantumba, have explored for a hundred miles or thereabouts the river known on my map as the Welenberg,' but which is really the Maiunda, and not so large as stated in my book, but the sign of the Lake Arkansas, and deep, broad, and very navigable. A big stream, which I suspect must drain the largest part of the South Congo basin, must be somewhere higher up. Having become better acquainted with the country, I am really struck with the dense population of the equatorial part of the basin, which, if it were uniform throughout, would give 40,000,000. The number of products and chargeby of the people are likewise remarkable. Gums, rubber, ivory, camphor-wood and a host of other things will repay transportation, even by the very expensive mode at present in use. The people are born traders, and are, for Africans, very enterprising and industrious."

Stanley tells of his mediation with tribes who were at war, and who, when peace was brought about by his efforts, elected him "Father and Mother" of their country.

SENATOR PUGH, OF ALABAMA,

Is Opposed to the Nomination of a Southern Statesman for the Vice-Presidency.

New York *Herald*: The Senator was asked if he had seen the letter of the *Herald* correspondent at Memphis, Tenn., published in the *Herald* of the 18th instant, giving an interview with the editor of the Memphis Avalanche, indicating that the Southern Democrats were organizing to present Gen. Gordon or some other Southern Democrat as a candidate for Vice-President. Senator Pugh answered that he had seen the article, and was amused at its transparency. "It is too thin," he said, "to obstruct the vision of anyone who is not entirely blind. Upon that subject I can speak with the utmost confidence, and what I say will be verified when the convention meets. I have never heard a Southern Democrat intimate a desire that such a claim should be presented to the Democratic Convention, and I have no idea that a dozen Democrats can be found in any Southern State who ever gave such a claim a moment's serious consideration. I know I can speak for the Democracy of Alabama. I make the prediction with absolute confidence that no man in any Southern State can be elected as delegate to the Democratic Convention who makes known his intention to present Gen. Gordon or any other Southern man for the nomination as Vice-President. No Southern man that the Democrats there consider worthy their confidence would allow himself to be presented to the convention for nomination. We have many Southern men who are eminently qualified to fill the Presidential office with ability, fidelity and patriotism. They are the equals of any statesmen in the North of any party, but the people of the South understand perfectly the necessities and proprieties of their position. The Republicans will never be defeated by finding any element of discord from the South in the Democratic Convention. When that convention makes its nomination you will hear no murmur of discontent from the Southern Democracy."

Samaritan Nervine, the great nerve conqueror, is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Get at druggists, $1 50.

MEN OF MONEY.

Meeting of the National Bankers' Association at Louisville—The Report of Secretary Marslind.

Address by the Hon. John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency—Important Resolutions.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—The Bankers' Association met this morning in the Masonic Temple, 100 members being present. President George S. Coe, of New York, called the convention to order, and announced prayer by the Rev. Charles Craik, of Christ church, Louisville. After prayer President Coe came forward to read his annual address, being received with applause. He at once proceeded to read his address, which occupied half an hour.

At the conclusion of the address the Executive Committee announced that they were not ready to report.

Secretary Marslind read the treasurer's report, as follows: Balance on hand from last year, $5914; received, $16,444 13; disbursements, $12,046 95; balance on hand, $4347 36.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read and adopted.

The Hon. Jno. J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, was then introduced, and received with every mark of respect and applause. After graceful reference to Kentucky and Louisville, Mr. Knox took up the question of the different systems of banking, the company and national systems, with old State banks before the war. The experience of twenty years shows that the national system is the best yet devised, having won to its support its former opponents. In proof of this, Mr. Knox gave a large list of new national banks organized last year, some of them in localities where the demand was already supplied. The average issue of these banks was one-quarter of the capital stock. It was necessary that surplus revenue should have an outlet, and the Secretary of the Treasury had been forced to call in outstanding bonds, thus disturbing the banks, and Congress must make provisions for bonds on which to base the system. Mr. Knox went largely into the statistics of the bonds held by the government with the time when they should naturally be called in. He did not believe the national bank system would cease to exist as long as there was a bond on which to base it. Mr. Knox recounted the loans by France in aid of the colonies in the Revolution, and the methods adopted by the United States government to meet and liquidate these claims, closing with a graceful tribute to George Washington, under whom the debt was incurred, and who afterward completed the arrangements for its payment. Then followed an exhibit of the public debt of the great nations, with the average interest borne, and showed that on these bonds a safe system of banks might be based, and suggested that the United States bankers might safely use them for that purpose. He did not suppose it probable that Congress would consider such a proposition yet, but it was a subject which might safely challenge the attention of this association.

The address was concluded amid the applause of the convention.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was introduced, delivering a short address to the convention, in which he referred to the duty of Congress to legislate on the subjects discussed by the convention, and prayed them to carefully do their work, so as to properly present them to the law-making power and lead it to the proper consideration of the same.

J. H. Lindenberger, of Louisville, was introduced, and read a paper.

Mr. Lindenberger moved at the conclusion of his address the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the adherence by the government to its policy which will attest to us an abundant supply of gold and silver, the recognized money of the world, and cause its general diffusion among the people in the currents of business, will encourage the most rapid development of our resources, stimulate to activity our productive industries and promote the greatest steadiness and stability in the business of the country.

Resolved, That the bank note circulation, absolutely secured and issued under ample safeguards for its redemption on demand in coin, is necessary for the convenient transaction of the business of the country, and such circulation can be best provided through the continued operation of the national bank act, as has been attested by the experience of the past twenty years.

Resolved, That the retirement of the United States legal-tender notes by a gradual process not liable to embarrass the business of the country will be in accord with the purpose of the government at the time of their issue, and will be the final step accomplishing the full return by the government to coin, and will tend to increase the supply of coin, and will give free course to gold and silver in commerce and financial circles.

These resolutions will be discussed.

In the afternoon Wm. J. St. John read a paper discussing the three questions: "Shall the redemption of the three per cent. bonds continue?" "Shall a low-rate long bond be issued to the banks?" "Shall the tax on the national bank circulation be removed?"

HENRY B. PAYNE

Thinks Cleveland is the Coming Man and that Butler is Not to be Considered.

Henry B. Payne, who is prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for President, was asked the other day in Cleveland as to the relative chances of prominent Democrats for the Presidential nomination. "At present," he replied, "it is a matter of conjecture, but the result of the election in the several States this fall will unquestionably go far toward the solution of this political problem. If New York State goes Democratic by a large majority this fall—a majority that will assure Democratic success in that State in 1884—Gov. Cleveland will undoubtedly be the strongest man before the Democratic Convention. His administration has been characterized by discretion. He has made no mistakes and has the confidence and trust of the people. Butler has no chance whatever. He could not carry a single Northern State—not mentioning the South, where he is not cherished with feelings of pleasure. He could not carry his own State in a Presidential contest. I consider it the hight of foolishness for the papers to associate his name with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency."

BEN BUTLER

On the Political Situation in Massachusetts—He is Sure of Re-Election.

New York *World*: The conversation drifted into political channels. Referring to the political campaign in Massachusetts the Governor said:

"Party lines will be badly broken in this fight. Many staunch Republicans will support my nomination, while many so-called Democrats will as bitterly oppose me."

"So-called Democrats?"

"Certainly. My nomination was unanimous. There was not a contesting delegation nor an adverse vote. So, of course, as the choice of the Democratic party I ought to look for the support of Democratic voters. But party affiliations cannot be expected to overcome personal enmity, and this is to be a purely personal contest. The cry is Butler and anti-Butler. A kind of anything-to-beat-Butler attack. In an account of the Republican Gubernatorial candidate's speech Saturday evening I find that I have been seized fearlessly and fiercely. Principles are forgotten for the time or sunk in more important personal issues."

"Do you attach any importance to the meeting of Independents yesterday, at which Col. Theodore Lyman, Charles Francis Adams, Francis A. Walker and others adopted resolutions opposing your election?"

"Oh, they are a lot of Republican dudes, that is all. They are too nice for the party and have come out. They don't know what they want. They indorse Mr. Robinson and decline to indorse the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Ames. Why do they not support Ames—'greasy knave of spades,' as they call him? Simply because he is not nice enough, and was not born on Beacon street. 'Why, sir, his father is a shovel manufacturer, actually made shovels.' You can't expect such men to indorse so plebeian a candidate."

"George D. Robinson, the Republican candidate, does not suffer from such a disgraceful stigma, does he?"

"Oh, Mr. Robinson is a great man. Why, he has served in Congress six years. You must certainly have heard of him. How did he happen to be nominated? After every available man had declined the poison a draft was ordered and Mr. Robinson was pressed into service. But I thought everybody had heard of Robinson.

"As for my own chances," said Mr. Butler as he rose, "I consider them better than during the last campaign. In fact I believe there is no reasonable doubt of what the result will be."

"What will it be?"

"Better wait and see," called the Governor cautiously.

BLOODSHED EXPECTED

Over the Municipal Election at Nashville—Great Excitement.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 10.—Nashville is excited over the municipal election to occur to-morrow. It is believed that the contest will be so hot to-morrow that there will be much bloodshed. The people are about equally divided between Kercheval, who has occupied the office for eleven years, and Hooper Phillips, a prominent merchant. Bets on the race are even.

What the People of Nashville Want.

In explanation of the threatened difficulty in Nashville to-day we copy the following article from the *American* of yesterday:

WHAT THE PEOPLE MEAN TO HAVE.

The question of paramount importance to the citizens of Nashville—every man, woman and child of every race and of all colors—is the necessity, absolute and imperative, of a change of the *personnel* in its administrative government. How can the truth of the proposition that the city's affairs have been mismanaged, be established, especially as regards its financial business, without the election of new men to fairly and thoroughly overhaul the books and accounts and investigate the methods of their predecessors to the bottom?

The re-election of the old members could not "vindicate" them. It would be simply tantamount to a public indorsement of their palpable mismanagement, and authority from the people to resume the old system with bolder disregard than ever of the interests of the taxpayers.

For illustration, suppose an incompetent employe of a business house, a banking institution or manufacturing enterprise be suspected of incompetency (or worse in the conduct of the business of his employers. Should he be reinstated after being discharged, for cause, in order to afford him opportunity to "vindicate" the mismanagement by which the business suffered?

If reform means anything, it means a change from Alpha to Omega—an entire cleansing of the Augean stables. In no other way can the test be fairly made as between the self-nominated rulers of the people and their incompetent official servants. The occasion demands an entirely new deal. And the people mean to have it.

JACKSON, MISS.

Convention of Insurance Men Doing Business in the State.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, Miss., October 10.—A convention is being held here to-day of the leading insurance companies doing business in this State with the object of devising and establishing a uniform system of insurance to prevent conflicts between companies and agents and demoralization in the insurance business.

The Hon. J. C. Clarke, president of the Illinois Central railroad, is in the city.

MAHONE DENOUNCED,

The Leader of the Readjusters Called a Liar and a Coward by Mr. Goode.

RICHMOND, VA., October 7.—In his speech at Zenia, Isle of Wight county, last Wednesday, Mahone asserted that Ex-Congressman John Goode, of the Norfolk District, held his seat in the House of Representatives by fraudulent votes, and was therefore a cheat. It was generally believed at the time that Mahone's declaration would lead to trouble. Mr. Goode to-day publishes an address to the people. He says that Mahone knew when he uttered the charge that it was a deliberate lie. Mr. Goode says that the State Board of Canvassers had unanimously awarded him the certificate of election, and the House, after the fullest examination, decided that he was elected. Mr. Goode concludes his address as follows:

Who is the man that thus traduces me in my absence? Professing to be a Democrat, he made a corrupt bargain with Republicans by which he betrayed his constituents and sold for a price the people who had honored him with a representative trust. Pretending to be the champion of the people, he has done more to debauch public morals and ruin the good name of the State than any other man who has ever lived upon her soil. Pretending his devotion to the material interests of Virginia, he has bankrupted one of her greatest railroads, taking its earnings, forsooth, to fill his own pockets with enormous sums of money, for which he has rendered no service whatever. Boasting of his prowess as a major-general in the Confederate army, he gave a vote in the Senate by which he attempted to fix upon the word "traitor" upon the brow of every Confederate living and on the grave of every Confederate dead. Claiming to be a believer in the so-called code of honor, he bears upon his forehead to-day the brand of liar and coward, placed there by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in the presence of 10,000 people, at the city of Richmond. Such a man is unworthy of any further notice from me, and I dismiss him as beneath contempt.

Mr. Goode was elected by Democrats to the House two terms in succession. He was succeeded by Dezendorf. The district has a negro majority. The denunciation of Mahone by Mr. Goode occasions much talk and there is no little interest to know whether Mahone will demand satisfaction for the insult in the field. During the past three years Mahone has been denounced time and again by leading Democrats, who have never been called to account for it.

DIED.

BUCKINGHAM—At Solitude, near Covington, Tenn., Tuesday evening, October 9, 1883, Eliza H., wife of H. G. Buckingham, formerly of, and for many years, a resident of this city.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, T. Lemmon, 326 Orleans street, this (THURSDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages at Holtzl's.

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 4040, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—W. F. Bowman, Ex'tr, etc., of D. W. Bowman, deceased, vs. Amelia B. Gray et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 19th day of May, 1883, and renewing order of November 30, 1881, and again renewed October 5, 1883, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, November 3, 1883,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit: Lying off the west side of Main street, in Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn.: Beginning at a point on the west side of Main street forty-four (44) feet north of the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Vagay streets; running thence northwardly with Main street fifty-five (55) feet; thence westwardly one hundred and forty (140) feet to the beginning, with the rights of the alley as declared in report of commissioners in case of Sallie R. Coffee vs. James D. Rafin et al., pending in this court.

Terms of Sale—One-half (½) cash; balance on a credit of seven (7) months; purchaser to execute note with good personal security, and a lien retained on the property to secure same. This October 10, 1883.

E. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
By Geo. Mallery, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Estes & Elliott, Solicitors.

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 801, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—Sallie R. Coffee vs. James D. Rafin.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 13th day of April 1874, and renewed October 4, 1880, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, November 3, 1883,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., and in the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning on the northwest corner of Main and Pontotoc streets; thence north with the west line of Main street 35 feet to a stake; thence west 115 feet to a stake on a private alley 10 feet wide; thence south 35 feet to Pontotoc street; thence east with Pontotoc street 115 feet to the beginning, together with all the improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale—One-fifth cash; balance in six, twelve and eighteen months; notes to bear interest at six per cent. from date, with approved surety; lien retained, etc. This October 10, 1883.

E. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
By Geo. Mallery, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Humes & Porter, J. A. Taylor, Attorneys.

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Annual Meeting of Stockholders

IN THE

Memphis & Charleston R.R. Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at HUNTSVILLE, ALA., on

Tuesday, November 20, 1883.

Transfer books will remain closed from September 15th to December 20th, both inclusive.

The agents at the several stations will furnish stockholders with free tickets to and from the meeting.

H. C. WILTON, Secretary.

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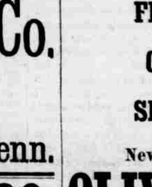

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