State Library db

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1883. VOL. XLIII--NO. 284

HENRY WATTERSON, in a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* from New York, declares that he does not believe that Mr. Tilden has anything to do with the Speakership contest either directly or indirectly, and that the use of his name by the Randall men is wholly unauthorized. He calls on Mr. Randall to disclaim this use of Mr. Tilden's name as unauthorized by him and threatens him with the loss of Tilden's friendship if he does not. Mr. Watterson also says, of his own knowledge, that "Uncle Sammy" is opposed to the old ticket number one—that is, is opposed to himself—a thing as difficult to believe as his first statement that Mr. Tilden is not for Mr. Randall, who has been his bosom friend, his confidential adviser and man-of-all-work, and is known to be the heir to his political fortunes. Mr. Watterson will have to try again. He is off his base.

THE APPEAL'S Washington correspondent gives this morning the facts of a conspiracy for the swindle of ex-Confederate conscripts that might, had the rascals who concocted it been permitted to carry it out unobstructed by the authorities, have resulted in the robbery of many thousands of unsuspecting men. Their plans were well laid and their documents well calculated to deceive the very elect. They would doubtless by this time have been launched on a career of successful crime but for the quick ear of a detective who overheard them as they were making their plans known to proposed confederates. He pounced upon them without delay, seized their papers and had two of their number turned out of one of the departments where they had been employed by the government. Others who are known to have been concerned in the infamous scheme will, it is confidently expected, be shortly driven out of the situations they disgrace as genuine confidence men, regular thieves, conscienceless ruffians, worse than highwaymen or burglars, since they would play upon the ignorance of a susceptible class who have no means of testing the truth of their representations. But this is of a piece with much of the business with the departments, the Pension Agency especially. Whole gangs of men, it is said, have found, and perhaps still find, a support by just such means, notwithstanding the efforts of the government officers to put a stop to it. The prompt and successful action of the detective and the authorities in this instance are worthy of all the more praise.

THE contest for the Speakership will soon be closed. By Sunday morning next the public will know whether the present boasts of the Carlisle men or the Randall men are correct. At present it looks to the APPEAL as if the Kentuckian is destined to be the successful candidate. And he ought to be if the Democratic party is not to be farther manipulated by the faction anxious to subserve the interests of the monopolists, who have grown rich by means of the most infamous tariff ever devised by the servants of an insolent ring. If there is one principle above another to which the Democratic party is solemnly pledged and committed it is that of a tariff for revenue only. Repeated in every platform, both State and national, since and before the war, as a cardinal doctrine, the enforcement of which in the conduct of the government is believed to be essential to the greatest good of the greatest number, it would be fatal to our success to begin now in the face of multiplied facts and the experiences of the country to turn our backs upon it and so lend the strength of a majority of the people to their own further enslavement. To elect Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House, would be the first step to so suicidal an act, to an act of stultification that would be ruinous and forever prevent what the world is waiting for with something like great interest, the election of a Democratic President on a platform of "free trade and hard money." The question of the tariff is the only essential one that now separates the two great parties. To surrender our views upon it would be to give up to the enemy we have been fighting so long and so earnestly, and confess that from Jefferson's day to the present the leaders and the rank and file of the party have been wrong. We cannot do this in truth, we cannot do it in honor. The wealth of the manufacturing districts, where a few unconscionable monopolists have advanced their fortunes to the proportions of fabulous millions, was wrung by means of the tariff that has existed since 1860, from the masses, who have grown poorer until the contrast between them and their cormorant masters is as painful and heartrending as anything London or Berlin can afford. The pictures of distress and of the strikes of the working classes so often repeated at the North have not yet been duplicated at the South, and we hope they never will be. We have only recently been relieved of one form of slavery, and we do not want a worse. The devil of gain which inspires men with covetousness and all uncharitableness, and leads them in brutal ways to override the rights of their fellowmen, has not yet seized the people of the South. To present no great an evil we must guard against the perpetuation of the system by which this fiend has had a lease rein at the North. We are entering upon a period of manufacturing prosperity that bids fair to end only in the supremacy of the South. That supremacy can be attained without the aid of a discriminating tariff; there is therefore no necessity for the Democrats of the South, even though they were inclined to, to lend themselves to its perpetuation, lend themselves to the enslavement of the masses and the increase of wealth in the hands of a favored few, and thus endanger the existence of the government itself. *We repeat what we have often said, and we defy successful contradiction, that the South can manufacture cotton and iron at a price that even England cannot compete with, and in doing so she can pay her employes better wages and a more reasonable living than Europe or the North can afford.* Any Southern Democrat, therefore, who puts himself in antagonism to the national and State platforms on the tariff question plants himself on a false issue, endangers the stability and success of the party and threatens its very existence. The Democratic Representative who votes for Randall for Speaker of the House does this. The whole record of that gentleman on the tariff question is one of antagonism to the expressed will of the party, and if he is elected he will so shape the committees of the House, wherein all legislation is pre-arranged, as to forestall the judgment of the Democratic party and continue the tariff by which the people have been robbed ever since the Republican party entered upon power. The APPEAL hopes that Southern Democrats will not be turned from the duty laid upon them by their constituents and lend themselves to the election of Mr. Randall. They cannot do it and expect promotion, they cannot do it and expect to be countenanced by those whom they would thus betray into the hands of the monopolists. This is not a matter of sentiment, but plain, practical business. The North seeks to continue its supremacy over the South and West, whose business is mainly that of agriculture, through the perpetuation of the present iniquitously conceived and unjust tariff by means of Randall's election. That is what is involved in the Speakership contest. Every Democrat ought to be on the side of the people; every Representative should, therefore, vote for the people's choice for Speaker, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

MR. CARLISLE'S

Chances Steadily and Rapidly Improving—The Kentuckian's Best Day Since the

Contest for the Speakership Commenced—The Illinois and Texas Delegations Come Out

Solidly for Him, as Do Also Four Representatives from Georgia, Two of Whom

Have Hitherto been Counted for Randall—Carlisle Certain to be Elected Speaker.

Henry Watterson Declares Positively that Mr. Tilden is Not for Randall in This Contest.

Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Randall's only hope for election lies in his breaking up the vote of the South, which has hitherto been solid for Carlisle. He expects, through the operations of his friends, to secure the votes of Tennessee, Georgia and Missouri. But from these States not one man has yet been found who will commit himself to Randall's support. Another reliance of his is upon the votes of the men who are waiting to find out, as they say, which way the "cat jumps"—in other words, to find out who is likely to be the successful man. The attempt on the part of the New York *Sun*, in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden, who is behind Randall, to raise the sectional question, and hoist the bloody shirt inside the Democratic party was an utter and signal failure at once, proving what the APPEAL has long believed, that the rank and file of the party throughout the country is prepared to indorse, not only a Southern man for the Speakership, but also for the Vice-Presidency, in the strong mein of the party, opposed to the manipulations of its interests by the machine politicians of New York, are for Carlisle, and as earnestly oppose Randall's election to the Speakership. Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1884, is a strong advocate of the election of Mr. Carlisle, and is exerting all his admittedly great influence to that end. The outrageous lies which, in addition to the sectional question, have been set afloat by his opponent to injure Mr. Carlisle, have not had the desired effect. It is well known here, as well as in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, that no more sober, discreet and dignified man than Mr. Carlisle has any relationship with the politics of the country. Another dodge of Mr. Randall's friends to secure resolutions and letters from "business men" throughout the country, to the effect that Mr. Carlisle's election as Speaker will almost ruin them, has had no effect, whatever, to reduce his strength. That is fixed and positive. This will be realized in the support which Mr. Carlisle receives from such members of the House as Mr. Stockslager, of Indiana, who represents the largest manufacturing district in his State, the one formerly represented by the lamented Michael C. Kerr, whose election as Speaker was antagonized by Mr. Randall. He says that only one Representative from his State will for Mr. Randall; the remaining eight, he claims, will vote for Mr. Carlisle. As to the sectional dodge, the letter of Gen. Gordon, the flop of the Atlanta *Constitution* and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, these have proved as the wind. They have had no perceptible effect as yet, and it is generally believed will not have. These two papers have done so much good work for Carlisle and against Randall that it was impossible for them to neutralize or blot it out. The names so far ascertained of members who are here committed to Mr. Carlisle are as follows: Arkansas—Samuel W. Peele, C. R. Breckinridge, James K. Jones and John H. Rogers. Alabama—H. A. Herbert and Luke Pryor. Tennessee—Benton H. McMillan and John M. Taylor. Mississippi—Henry L. Muldrow and O. R. Singleton. Missouri—R. P. Bland, L. H. Davis, C. H. Morgan, A. H. Buckner, Wm. H. Hatch and A. A. Alexander. Texas—W. T. D. Lanham, J. W. Throckmorton, Charles Stewart, J. F. Miller, Olin Wellborn and R. Q. Mills. South Carolina—D. W. Aiken and John Evans. Louisiana—E. John Ellis. Kentucky—Phil D. Thompson, jr., Thomas A. Robertson, Frank Wolford, James F. Clay, John E. Halsell and A. S. Willis. Indiana—Robert Lowry, John J. Kleiner, T. R. Cobb, L. M. Stockslager and Newton C. Blanchard. Virginia—J. Ran Tucker. West Virginia—W. L. Wilson. Illinois—L. W. Moulton, R. W. Morrison, Aaron Shaw and R. W. Townsend. Michigan—E. B. Winans, E. Z. Carleton and George L. Lothe. California—J. R. Glascock and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. Ohio—Frank H. Hurd. Iowa—Jere H. Murphy. Nevada—George W. Cassidy. Of those who are here committed to Mr. Cox, Sloomb, Belmont, Seney, Springer, Stevens and Wemple, of New York, it is believed will vote for Mr. Carlisle. Casey Young, of Tennessee, will certainly vote for Carlisle after the first ballot. So also will Pierce, of Tennessee, and it is believed that Hill, Wilkins and Murray, of Ohio, will do the same thing. Poindexter Dunn, of Arkansas, who is committed to Springer, will vote for Carlisle after the first ballot, and thus satisfy the wishes of his constituents. Follett, Jordan and Lefevre, of Ohio, and Culbertson, of Texas, will very likely go with the majority of the members of those States, who are for Carlisle. The pressure is very strong upon members to respond to the wishes of Eastern manufacturers and the protectionists generally, but the friends of Carlisle are among the influential men from the South and West, in and out of the party, and therefore inflexible in their determination to adhere to him, and looking to the best interests of the party, and its triumph in 1884, they will do what they can to secure the election of their candidate. If he is defeated it will be a triumph for the sectionalists and protectionists in the Democratic party.

A Great Day for Carlisle.

Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.—This has been Carlisle's great day in the Speakership fight. In the first place, Springer withdrew, and the Illinois delegation declared itself solidly for Carlisle. Springer did not include himself in this declaration, but it is generally admitted he, too, is for Carlisle. Then four of the Georgia representatives, two of whom had all along been counted for Randall, arrived and announced themselves for the Kentuckian. Then it became known that the Texas delegation of ten Democrats had held a meeting and had resolved to vote for Carlisle. All this served to raise the enthusiasm of the Carlisle following to the highest pitch, and during the day and to-night they have manifested more confidence than has been apparent at any time since the canvass began. At Washington, the Randall headquarters, Mr. Ermentrout, the chief manager for Randall, admitted that the outlook for Carlisle had assumed a brighter aspect than was expected, but that Randall still had the real strength of the caucus, and would get the nomination. Thanksgiving did not interfere in the least with the progress of the canvass, the hotel lobbies and the headquarters of the candidates being constantly crowded. The betting has been very heavy to-night, all even bets so far as known, but this is no indication of the real strength of the candidates, as the Randall men are heavily backed by capital, and have the money to do anything that they think may help their side, while Carlisle is running on his merits without any factious support. It is expected that to-morrow will be the great day of the fight, and that the contest will practically culminate in favor of either Carlisle or Randall. Cox, though continuing to maintain the outward semblance of fight, is virtually out of the race.

The Illinois Delegation Decline to Waste Time on Springer.

Associated Press Report.]

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, addressed the following letter to the members of the House from his State:

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1883.

To the Democratic Members of the Illinois Delegation:

I respectfully place my candidacy for the Speakership in your hands, and respect you do, hence such a course in the matter as, under all the circumstances, you may deem best.

W. M. SPRINGER.

The delegation held a conference, and as a result the following reply was sent Mr. Springer:

WASHINGTON, November 29, 1883.

To the Hon. Wm. M. Springer:

DEAR SIR—We have considered your communication of this date, and are unanimously of the opinion that under the circumstances now surrounding the contest for the Speakership, it is not advisable to present your name to the caucus as a candidate for Speaker.

AARON SHAW,
W. R. MORRISON,
R. W. TOWNSHEND,
JAS. M. RIGGS,
W. E. WORTHINGTON,
J. R. REED,
S. M. MOULTON.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Democratic caucus for the nomination of the officers of the House will meet at 7:30 o'clock p.m. Saturday.

Soon after the organization of the House Gen. Rosecrans will introduce an amendment to the constitution, forever prohibiting polygamy in the United States and all places under its jurisdiction.

The Democrats of the Ohio State delegation have resolved to present Leedom to the caucus as the choice of the State for sergeant-at-arms. John G. Thompson makes no further effort to secure the nomination.

Yesterday evening, while Lieut. Garlington, commander of the Greely relief expedition, was riding a vicious horse in the park of the Soldiers' Home, the bridle rein parted and the horse bolted and ran against a tree with great force. The Lieutenant's knee was fractured, his head cut and shoulder dislocated. Though suffering intense pain, Garlington regained control of the animal and rode to his residence.

Mr. Carlisle on Tariff Reform.

Mr. Carlisle has defined his position in a letter to Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, written in reply to a note from the latter, expressing a strong desire that Mr. Carlisle might be successful in his candidacy "on account of its obvious bearings on the question of free trade," and his belief "that the election of Mr. Randall, under all the circumstances, would separate from all hope of further co-operation with the Democratic party a large body of earnest free-traders and independents." Following is Mr. Carlisle's letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1883.

DEAR SIR—Your kind favor of the 14th instant reached me two or three days ago, but this is my first opportunity to answer it. In my opinion a retreat from our present position on tariff reform would be disastrous. If we shall find ourselves unable to go forward we can at least stand still and hold the ground already won, which is far safer and more honorable than to go backward. The election of Mr. Randall, or any other gentleman entertaining his views, would be very properly regarded by the country as an abandonment of the contest, and, as you say, it would drive away from the thousands of earnest men who care more for principles than spoils. My own position on this subject has been deliberately taken, and will be consistently maintained. I do not wish to succeed in this or any other contest by concealing any real sentiments or purposes concerning any public question. Thanking you sincerely for your expressions of friendship and support, I am, very truly yours, J. G. CARLISLE.

Prof. A. L. Perry, Williams College.

The Speakership and the People.

Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer*: The Atlanta *Constitution* has grown very magnanimous, and desires that everybody shall hands off and let the Georgia Representatives vote as they please on the question of who shall be the next Speaker of the House. These Congressmen ought to be left free to act as they think best, and so far as we are concerned, they shall," is the language of the *Constitution*. This is brought out by a denial upon the part of Mr. James R. Randall, of Augusta, that he had, in any way, attempted to influence the vote of Congressman Reese in behalf of Representative Randall for the Speakership. We merely speak of this to say that, as a rule, Congressmen do not heed the voice of the people. They think that the Speakership is a matter for them to settle, and that the people do not know anything about it. The only time when any general corrective to the impression has been applied was after the river and harbor bill had been passed and so many Congressmen returned home to defeat. Randall is an old and shrewd manager. He knows all the ins and outs of Congress, and will go before that body with more strong combinations made than any other candidate. He is, therefore, all the more dangerous. Combinations are not what the people who have elected a Democratic Congress want, but they count in politics and among politicians. The Democratic papers opposed to Randall should impress upon their constituents the importance of letting their Congressmen know what action is expected of them when they assemble in Washington next month. The Democratic party cannot afford to have the important committees of Congress, through Randall's influence, put into the hands of the protectionists and monopolists.

Carlisle and His Record.

Little Rock *Gazette*: Unfortunately for the Atlanta *Constitution*, which has labored so long to prove the absurdity of its new position, no living man understands the Ohio platform. Mr. Randall understands it in Pennsylvania to mean protection, and Mr. Carlisle construes it in Kentucky to mean a tariff for revenue, and not protection. Upon another point the *Constitution* is equally unfortunate. Mr. Carlisle is not on record as opposing any change in the tariff legislation of the Forty-seventh Congress. He led the opposition to that measure in the last House, and urges now, as he did then, an equitable and material reduction of duties; though, as he should be, is opposed to any radical, sweeping measure to which the business of the country could not become adjusted without serious embarrassment. Mr. Carlisle is not a doctrinaire, but holds practical, though most positive, views, known to the country, and too clear for successful misrepresentation. The sectional allusion by the *Constitution* is even more unfortunate. The time has arrived for obliterating sectional lines in selecting men for public position. Surely Democrats should leave the despicable work of displaying the "bloody shirt" to Republicans. But it appears necessary to borrow that garment for use in frightening Democrats from their convictions, because it happens that Mr. Carlisle's residence is on the south side of the Ohio river, which separates Covington, Ky., from Cincinnati, O. Out upon such a miserable pretense of argument, made that Democracy may be coerced into surrendering to the Republicans on the chief question now dividing political parties! "For these reasons," says the Atlanta paper in conclusion, "we determined to say nothing more in opposition to Mr. Randall's candidacy." And "these reasons," based on false premises, are worthless.

The Ross Monopolists for Randall.

Special to the Cincinnati *Times-Star*: A large number of business men are coming into town to work for Randall. They say frankly that they do not want any tinkering with the tariff this season, that they had enough of it last winter. Carlisle having boldly announced tariff reform as his platform, they of course recognize the fact that his election means another long season of agitation such as that of last winter, when business was suspended for months awaiting the action of Congress on the bill which finally became a law. The anti-Randall men are charging, indirectly, that the recent conversion of Southern railroad men and newspapers has been the result of the anxiety of the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, who have been able to influence the great railway builders of Georgia, and through them the newspapers of the South. There is one man who is put in an especially awkward attitude by the change of front in the Grey Orleans *Times-Democrat*. Its correspondent here, who is a Kentuckian, and also correspondent of the *Courier-Journal*, is naturally a booming Carlisle man, and how he will be able to ride the two horses going in opposite directions there is some curiosity to see.

DORSEY

To Go to the National Capital for the Purpose of Talking to Logan.

A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that Stephen W. Dorsey will come to Washington to attend the meeting of the Republican National Committee. When the committee met last January Dorsey was in poor health and resigned his position as secretary. At that meeting Senator Logan, it is said, with deliberate intention of insulting the great Star-router, offered a resolution of thanks for services during the late Presidential campaign. At any rate, Dorsey so construed the resolution, and took the first opportunity of dubbing the Illinois senator "an ambitious hypocrite." Dorsey is reported to have a roll in pickle for Logan, and his friends assert that they will make Logan feel uncomfortable by denouncing him boldly in the meeting.

FITZ JOHN PORTER

And Gen. Fremont Likely to be Put Upon the Retired List.

A special to the Boston *Advertiser* says that another determined effort will be made this winter to place Fitz John Porter on the retired list. The bill went through the Senate last winter, and is likely to do so again. At that time Senators Sewell, Hoar and Don Cameron voted with the Democrats for his restoration. Senator Sherman refrained from voting because he did not wish to antagonize the friends of the Republicans, and would not vote against Mr. Porter. Mahone was excused on the ground that it was a delicate thing for an ex-rebel to decide on such a case. With these five retaining their position of last winter, the measure will easily pass the Senate. It cannot fail in the Democratic House, and Gen. Grant's influence with the President is thought to be strong enough to secure his signature. Gen. Fremont's friends are also likely to endeavor to have him put on the retired list with the rank of major-general. He is very needy.

JUDGE WELDON,

The New Addition to the Bench of the Court of Claims.

The Hon. Lawrence Weldon, of Bloomington, whose appointment by President Arthur as judge of the United States Court of Claims is announced, is one of the most prominent and learned lawyers of Illinois and a member of the legal firm of Weldon & McNulta. He is about fifty-eight years old, and is a native of Ohio, although the greater part of his life has been spent in Central Illinois. He began the practice of law in Clinton, Dewitt county, where he remained until sixteen years ago. He soon built up a fine reputation for legal ability and social qualities. He was one of the correspondents of President Lincoln, Vice-President David Davis, Leonard Swett, Gen. Orme, Gov. Yates, and others of the greatest *coterie* of legal lights Central Illinois has ever known. It was, perhaps, mainly through Senator Davis that his appointment was secured. They have for years been close friends, and Weldon has for a long time been Mr. Davis's attorney and adviser. Mr. Weldon enjoys an immense and lucrative practice at home, is quite wealthy and presumably not averse to retiring to the enjoyment of a snug salary in an honorable office, especially as his son, Lincoln, is a member of the firm and will succeed him. While Mr. Weldon has always been classed as a Republican, he is not one of the ultra variety, and has not always been as enthusiastic a partisan as many other Illinois county politicians, if, indeed, it is proper to class him among politicians at all.

HENRY WATTERSON

On Mr. Tilden's Candidacy and His Relations With Randall.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Henry Watterson, in an editorial letter to the *Courier-Journal*, telegraphed to-night, makes the following statements as to Mr. Tilden's candidacy and his connection with Mr. Randall in the contest for the Speakership: "The backers of Mr. Randall have for once more to the stupid talk of the old ticket, and are at this moment lugging Mr. Tilden into the contest. I can say positively and of my own knowledge, that Mr. Tilden is as irreconcilably opposed to the old ticket as he was last summer. He would not go to Washington to take the oath of office, far less accept a nomination. Those who connect his name with the Presidency merely display their own ignorance or worse. I do not believe he has lifted a hand or uttered a word, directly or indirectly, in the Speakership contest; still, baffled and beaten, Randall men are using Tilden in a brutal and vulgar manner, such as, if Mr. Randall does not disclaim it, ought to cost him Tilden's personal confidence and respect."

DOUBLE DROWNING.

Fatal Accident on the River During the Fog Yesterday.

Graphic Description of the Scene by a Member of the Party.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning nine white laborers, employed on the Little Rock railroad incline at Hopefield, got into a skiff and started across to this side of the river to go to work but met with an accident by which two of them lost their lives. The names of those in the boat were Fred West, Harry Meyers, Frank Reiden, James Williams, Henry Jones, A. Huselin, John Lafferty, an Englishman named John ——— and one other.

An APPEAL reporter succeeded yesterday evening in finding Frank Reiden, one of the party, and obtained from him a graphic account of the accident. He said: "The skiff we put off in was a very large one and has several times carried as many as seventeen or eighteen men with their tools. The oarsman was one of the best on the river, John ———, the Englishman. There was some fog on the river when we pushed off from Hopefield, but it became thicker and thicker as we neared the Tennessee shore, finally becoming so dense that we could not see objects ten feet away. We passed a lot of loaded coal barges, which set down low in the water, and then pulled in for what we thought to be the point. In the fog, however, we had mistaken an empty shell barge for the landing place. It rode away up out of the water, the end sloping in from the top down to the surface. The mistake was discovered too late and the skiff struck the large broadside. It was instantly overturned and swept under the barge. Every one of us went under with it. We emerged at the other end at about the same time with the skiff, and five of us swung on to the sides. I had on a big overcoat and a pair of heavy boots, and it was rough work, I can tell you. Almost immediately afterward I saw a darky coming out of the mouth of Wolf river in a skiff and letting go my hold, made for him. All of us succeeded in clambering in except West and Meyers, who were drowned, and another man who clutched the sides of the skiff so tight with his hands that we could not break his hold, so we towed him along down the river until Capt. McNeely brought the tug Desoto out and took us all aboard. It was a pretty rough deal, and no mistake."

Capt. McNeely, who witnessed the accident, declares that he never saw so much fortitude displayed by any set of men in his life before. They were perfectly blue with cold when taken out, but did not utter a word of distress or complaint.

The body of Harry Meyers, one of the drowned men, has not yet been recovered. The corpse of the other, Fred West, was found floating and taken ashore at the elevator, where an inquest was held by Justice Quigley. West was about forty years of age; partially bald and with his right eye gone. Meyers was about thirty-five years of age, good looking, with light hair and whiskers. Both were apparently Germans and were hard-working men. Nothing of their past could be learned.

College Foot-ball.

NEW YORK, November 29.—In the college championship foot-ball match Yale defeated Harvard.

Assignment.

PERU, IND., November 29.—B. J. Dow & Co., agricultural and machine works, assigned. James G. Blythe, receiver. Liabilities, $150,000; assets, $300,000.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, November 29.—The winners to-day were Riddle, Barbarian, Caramel, Frank E., Unknown and Tennyson.

FOR aged men, women, weak and sickly children, without a rival. Will not cause headache. Brown's Iron Bitters.

WAR PREDICTIONS.

A General Feeling Among the French Working Classes that Trouble is Imminent Between

France and Germany, and that the Former Power is on the Eve of a Revolution.

The Tonquin Question Likely to be Settled Amicably—American Pork in France.

The Tonquin Question.

PARIS, November 29.—A pacific solution of the Tonquin question is now regarded as possible. England is exercising her influence with France and China for a peaceable settlement.

The Cabinet Council to-day decided not to accept an interpellation from Clemenceau concerning the Chinese memorandum relative to the proposed attack on Bac Ninh, because it would prejudice pending negotiations.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Clemenceau introduced his interpellation, and urged immediate discussion. Ferry moved that debate be postponed till the Tonquin credit was discussed. He added that China's reply to France's note was expected momentarily. The Chamber, by a vote of 308 to 195, adopted Ferry's motion.

American Pork in France.

PARIS, November 29.—The decree abolishing the prohibition of the importation of American pork states that if pork is carefully salted there is no danger of trichinosis. The municipal authorities will seize any bacon imperfectly salted.

In the Chamber of Deputies Gaudin questioned the government regarding the decree relative to the importation of American pork.

Herisson, Minister of Commerce, asked that the discussion of the subject be postponed until after debate on the budget.

Gaudin insisted that it be held at an early date. The Chamber finally voted that the discussion take place two weeks from to-day.

The Emperor William Congratulates Alfonso.

BERLIN, November 29.—The Emperor telegraphs King Alfonso *via* Vigo, not through France, the following message: "Allow me, on your birthday, to address you my sincerest and heartiest wishes for your happiness, and that of your country, to which you consecrate your life with unremitting and successful zeal. As a memento of your visit to Prussia, the Crown Prince presents you with a statuette of the great elector. I beg to express my gratitude for the manner in which you have accepted my son's visit in my stead, and overwhelmed him with your gracious sympathy, an exemplar of friendship equally vowed to you for life." The Emperor also forwarded a letter to Alfonso.

Good for Lowell.

LONDON, November 29.—Minister Lowell, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolutions passed by the employes of the Metropolitan Underground railway, denouncing the authors of the recent explosion, says: "As there is not a particle of evidence to show the complicity of any American in the outrage, I see no advantage in announcing the resolutions to the government at Washington."

Lowell Unable to Act as Rector of St. Andrew's.

LONDON, November 29.—The *Fifeshire Journal* says: "Some time ago Earl Selborn, Lord High Chancellor, wrote a letter to the students, stating there was no law by which Lowell could act as lord rector of St. Andrew's University. The letter has been suppressed till now. Lowell has been asked to withdraw from the rectorship. The students had prepared a letter expressing regret at his withdrawal, and admiration of his brilliant literary attainments. Another election will be held soon. Bishop Wordsworth will probably be a candidate."

The Pretended London Dynamiters.

LONDON, November 29.—The Frenchman arrested last evening on suspicion of being implicated with Wolff in the plot to blow up the German embassy, is named Bondurand. The charge against him is crimeless conspiracy. Bondurand is a brother of the Frenchman who gave information which led to the arrest of Wolff, and afterward made his escape. Wolff and Bondurand were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day. Poland appeared as prosecutor in behalf of the Treasury. It was shown that the prisoners were not members of a secret society. It appears that their object was either to cause an explosion at the German embassy, or by timely warning of the intrigue, prevent the pretended intended explosion, and fix the guilt upon some innocent person. A man named Kallborn, *alias* Farrell, is also implicated in the plot. Kallborn was accepted as a witness. In the meantime, the four culprits communicated with the police behind each other's back, each trying to secure himself and get the reward. Wolff pleaded that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The prisoners were remanded until next week.

The Parnell Fund.

LONDON, November 29.—An analysis of the Parnell fund shows it amounts to £36,435, of which Ireland gave £25,820, America £2541, England £1045, Scotland £376, and other places £653.

Venice Starts a Cotton-Mill.

Rome dispatch to the London *Times*: The opening of a large cotton-mill and the introduction of the cotton manufacture in Venice was the occasion of a ceremony of inauguration a few days ago, in which the citizens, civil and military authorities, several Senators and Deputies, and a large number of other persons invited took part. After the guests had been shown over the establishment and their attention specially directed to the Sommerian steam engine for moving the machinery, Cardinal Agostina, patriarch of Venice, delivered a brief discourse and pronounced a blessing on the building and the undertaking. At the banquet, with which the inauguration closed, speeches were made by Deputies Maurogonate and Robecchi, Prefect Grimani of Venice, Senator Cantoni, the Senator Fornoni (chairman of the company), and Sig. Cattanei, representing the syndic, who said that he willingly bade farewell to the old Venice, uselessly artistic, and welcomed and applauded the new Venice, industrial and wealthy. There is no cause, however, for the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings to take alarm, for the cotton-mill, which will give employment to 1000 operatives, is situated at Campo di Marte, near the railway station. Especially noteworthy are the prompt recognitions now given by the higher clergy to all new industrial enterprises worthy of it and the part they take in them. Without multiplying instances, I may mention that when the inaugural train of the new Terni Rieti and Aquila railway line reached Aquila the archbishop, Sig. Vicentini, was attended by some of his clergy, was at the station to compliment Sig. Genala, the Minister of Public Works, and when the Minister went, on the day but one after, to Solmona, whence a new line is being constructed to Rome, the bishop and his clergy paid him a visit at the house of the syndic, Baron Sardi, to add his expressions of satisfaction to those of the civil authorities.

Predictions of War in Europe.

Pall Mall Gazette: An Englishman who recently returned from Paris, where he met several of the leaders of French Social Democrats, said that he found very general, among the working classes especially, a vague feeling that France was within a short distance of a revolution. The united efforts of the Bonapartists, Monarchists, and Anarchists, it was believed, would result before long in a general upset. As for the working men themselves, there was a singular indifference to the form of government. Another widespread feeling among the Parisian *ouvriers* was that a war with Germany was imminent; they did not exactly know how, but they believed that France would attack her former conqueror and be soundly beaten. A curiously fatalistic feeling prevailed among them, which could neither be accounted for nor explained away. Some alarming articles are just now appearing in the German press with regard to the prospect of war with France; and no one who reflects on the relations between the German press and the government will fail to recognize their importance. The worst is that which the Cologne *Gazette*, one of the most influential papers in Germany, published on the 9th instant, in reply to the well known writer "Ignatius," of the *Figaro*. "Ignatius" had been giving his impressions of a visit to Germany, and his conclusions were that the irritation against France was bitter and general; that the government, and especially Prince Bismarck, were fostering it, and that the German press was deliberately accentuating it. The Cologne *Gazette* answers as follows: "Yes, after incessant insults and provocations, the German nation has become possessed with a feeling of profound exasperation. It is persuaded that France does not wish that it should attain a state of tranquillity. The hope that the antagonism of the two races would peacefully subside, that the wounds of the late war would gradually heal, is almost totally vanished. Collectively our people are penetrated with the idea that, since the bloody struggle is inevitable, it were better that it came as soon as possible, especially as the present condition of Germany is as favorable as could be wished." It is no wonder that such plain speaking is causing alarm in Paris. Will it have any effect, we wonder, on the Tonquin votes? It may be interesting to note, as an instance of the costliness of modern war, that the total ascertained expenditure of France upon the war on which she entered with a light heart in August, 1870, is now declared to be £341,440,000. As the war began in August and ended in January, this makes the cost to Prince of Bismarck in Berlin almost exactly £2,000,000 a day, without counting the permanent loss of two of her wealthiest provinces.

SALLES'S SUICIDE.

A French Barber Sends a Bullet Into His Side

And Puts an End to a Very Unhappy Existence.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a messenger summoned Justice Fleming to hold an inquest upon the body of Clement Salles, No. 65 Linden street. The corpse was found lying upon a bed in the front room, the head upon a pillow, the pallid face uncovered, and a jury which was at once impanelled, gathered about the bed, while Dr. S. A. Pool, who was the dead man's physician, made an explanation of all he knew of the sad affair. He stated that he had been summoned by Mrs. Salles to attend her husband, about 12:30 o'clock, and that he had answered the call without delay. The first thing that attracted his attention was a pistol which lay upon the bureau just within the door. He placed his hand upon it and found it still warm and smelling. Mrs. Salles stood near the bed, weeping passionately. She said something incoherently, and pointed toward the bed. The unfortunate man, when approached by Dr. Pool, attempted to speak but was not able to make himself understood, and after a few powerful efforts to do so, sank back unconscious. His pulse was found to be beating feebly, but within fifteen minutes life was extinct. The ball entered the left side, between the third and fourth ribs, passing through the lower lobe of the lung, as Dr. Pool ascertained by inserting a probe. The doctor added that the deceased called upon him day before yesterday and asked for medicine. He seemed to have a little fever, but not enough to make him delirious, though he talked and acted very strangely for a sane man. Another witness testified that he had frequently noticed the dead man acting in a peculiar manner, and that on one occasion when he (witness) was passing the house in company with Chief Davis, that Salles ran out, seemed very much excited and had a good deal to say about his troubles and business, though he stated nothing very clearly. It appeared, however, that he had some family trouble, and wanted the chief to arrest his mother-in-law. One or two others made similar statements, and from all the testimony the reporter gathered that Salles had been drinking too much of late, and had fallen into bad health. Also that, perhaps, for these reasons he had been unfortunate or unsuccessful in his business affairs, and in his domestic relations, and had become despondent. The investigations of the jury terminated with the examination of the widow, who had been moaning piteously in an adjoining room, and now came forward in a transport of grief. When the door was opened to admit her some kind-hearted man caused the cover over the livid dead face, but the widow gently drew it aside again, sank upon her knees by the bedside, and throwing her arms about the neck of the corpse, covered the upturned face with passionate kisses, calling upon her husband to come back to her and the children again. Again some kind friend interfered and forced her to leave the room. Before leaving, however, she managed to say that her husband had complained of feeling unwell in the morning, and that a little after noon he called her to him and asked for a drink of water. She left him and walked into the adjoining room to comply with his request, and when about to return with a glass of water heard a pistol shot. She rushed in and found her husband writhing upon the bed with blood on his chest. The pistol lay on the bed just out of his reach, and he was making desperate efforts to seize it, but was prevented by the wife, who snatched the weapon and laid it aside. He did not speak again. The verdict of the jury was soon afterward rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Clement Salles was a native of France. He came to America some thirty years ago, and at the time of his death was about forty-eight years of age. He has lived for a number of years in Memphis, doing business as a barber, and at one time had quite a lucrative business, but lately has done very little. He leaves a wife and four boys, the eldest fifteen years of age.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Three Men Kill ed at Allen's Factory, Marion County, Ala.

DECATUR, ALA., November 28.—A report which reached here yesterday that three men had been killed at Allen's factory, Marion county, has been confirmed. An officer, name not learned, deputized James Dodson to assist him in arresting William Stanford, who had insulted Mrs. King. They went to perform their duty, and met Stanford in the road on his way to school and commanded him to surrender, which he refused to obey. The officer attempted to fire, when Stanford shot him dead. Dodson began to shoot, when Stanford took to the woods. He was pursued, and soon overtaken, when he turned and killed Dodson, and was himself killed by his pursuer, both shooting at the same time. Stanford lived twelve hours, just long enough to tell the tale. The other two died with their boots on.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, November 29.—Early this morning a fire was discovered in the Hotel Clifton, a five-story brick building at the corner of Berwick Park and Columbus avenue. The inmates fled in their night clothes without accident. The fire originated in the furnace-room basement, followed the elevator to the roof and spread through each floor into the various rooms. The fire was a stubborn one, but was confined to one building. Gilbert B. Taylor, the owner of the building, loses $45,000. Occupants' losses were slight. The building was insured for $125,000.

A Horrible Death.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Mrs. Mary A. Green, a wealthy and eccentric aged lady, living alone in this city, was burned to death last night. Her clothing ignited by a candle, it is supposed, as no one was in the house at the time. Her clothing was burned off her limbs. The head was burned so that the bones were laid bare. When found she was sitting in a chair. In the room was discovered evidence of a severe struggle against a terrible fate.

The Windsor Theater Burned.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A fire broke out in the Windsor Theater, 45 Bowery, shortly before 12 o'clock to-night. The flames spread rapidly. In a few minutes after the alarm was sounded the whole structure was a mass of flames. The efforts of the Fire Department were unavailing to check