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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY : : : : AUGUST 27, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

FOR ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE,
J. D. C. ATKINS,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS,
First—Robert Burrow, of Carter.
Second—S. G. Heiskell, of Knox.
Third—Columbus Marchbanks, of White.
Fourth—M. S. Kikeln, of Sumner.
Fifth—Ernest Pillow, of Marshall.
Sixth—J. W. Judd, of Robertson.
Seventh—L. P. Padgett, of Maury.
Eighth—R. P. Cole, of Henry.
Ninth—
Tenth—J. Harvey Mathes, of Shelby.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM B. BATE,
Of Davidson.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN P. SAVAGE, of Warren.
G. W. GORDON, of Shelby.
J. A. TURLEY, of McMinn.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contented labor is a sign of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital, and the wages of labor the income of a vast number of our population; and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced.—Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

THE CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

The delegates elected to nominate a candidate for Congress from this district will meet in this city to-morrow for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon them. The convention cannot err, if it keep constantly before it the necessity of promoting in every honorable manner unanimity and harmony. We are not strong enough in this district to indulge in unprofitable disputes among ourselves. Any mistake to-morrow in the deliberations of the convention will result in defeating the nominee. The APPEAL has no candidate. It has endeavored to do justice to all the aspirants by giving the widest scope to a discussion of their merits, and all that it asks of the convention to-morrow is prudence, concession, harmony. With these virtues it is assured. Without these defeat is certain. There is no fear as to the nomination of a good man; but there is apprehension as to the methods of his nomination. No sensible man will hesitate a nomination which will require a sacrifice of time and money, if his nomination be secured by unseemly dissensions which will result in defeat. It will require every Democratic vote in the district to elect the nominee, and every vote can be secured if the convention to-morrow will discuss calmly, temperately, all the questions as they arise, and with the sole view of promoting union of sentiment and harmony of action. Angry and violent discussion should be avoided. Rash and intemperate counsels should receive no countenance. With a harmonious convention to-morrow, the Democrats will go into the canvass with united hearts and hands, and with an enthusiasm which will secure a certain victory.

WHY BUTLER IS NOT POPULAR AT THE SOUTH.

The Southern people, even during the war, respected such Federal soldiers as Grant, Sherman, Hancock and Rosecrans because they showed that humanity and magnanimity toward the conquered which ennobles the life of the brave soldiers. But they loathed and despised B. F. Butler, because he adopted "*Vae Victis*" as his motto, and his rule was characterized by the robberies and cruelties of the petty tyrant. So atrocious were his crimes and usurpations that he was outlawed by the Confederate States government, and the people looked upon him as a hideous monster. He won the name of Beast Butler by cruelties which were shocking to the civilized world. Like Hanau he did not even spare defenseless women. We give below two general orders which may be regarded as a sample of his rule in New Orleans:

NOTICE.

General Orders, No. 28.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her vocation.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Butler:

GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

And then read this:

Proclamation, General Order No. 126.—Having heard on good authority that it is the purpose of the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity to sell the cotton now on their hands with the intent of aiding the proceeds thereof for disloyal purposes, proclamation is made that the soldiery are hereby authorized to destroy all cotton that can be found in the city or vicinity after 10 o'clock this morning.

It has been charged that under this order Butler and his crowd stole all the cotton in New Orleans. By robbing and plundering the South he accumulated a vast fortune. Butler has as little claim on the workingmen of the East as he has upon the Southern people whom he persecuted and plundered. Between him and the horny-handed sons of toil there is no sympathy. As Butler has added to his wealth stolen from the Southern people as the hired adviser or professional attorney of rich corporations, he has no claim upon the workingmen to whom he appeals, simply because he recognizes in them the only class that could be made available to give an irregular candidate a respectable support. It does not seem possible that workingmen can consistently support Gen. Butler for President. While Governor of Massachusetts the hatters of that State had a bill before the Legislature repealing the act under which convict labor was used by John T. Waring in manufacturing hats in State prison. The contract had expired. The bill had passed one house, and was to come up in the other house the next day. That night Butler signed a contract with John T. Waring to *continue the convict labor contract for five years.* The next day the bill passed; but it was too late. To-day John T. Waring is manufacturing hats in that State by convict labor.

PLEASE GIVE US A BOLUS.

Blaine's National Committee have resorted to all sorts of strategy to raise a corruption fund, and the effort has been like the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Dorsey and Hubbell are sadly missed in this canvass. Belisarius was forced to stand on the streets and beg his bread, and it seems the Republican Executive Committee will finally appear on the streets with hat in hand pitifully asking the public to give them a bolus. This committee has tried to blackmail the government clerks, the bankers, the railroads, the manufacturers and all the moneyed monopolies, and now they have commenced working the army for money, as is shown by the following indignant letter from an army officer at a distant point in Arizona to the editor of the St. Paul *Globe:*

AUGUST 10, 1884.

I inclose you a "dictated" letter, sent to one of the civil employes of the quartermaster's department at this post. I am informed that all the employes, from the acting assistant surgeons, serving with the troops, down to the teamsters, have been served with this summons to *deicer.* Some of them, apprehensive of the consequences of a refusal to subscribe, came to me to ask advice and protection. They are exclusively poor and dependent persons, and their salaries are barely sufficient for the needs of themselves and their families. I have instructed them to wholly disregard this demand for blackmail money, and if called upon again to seek protection behind the law prohibiting this species of robbery, and to inform Mr. Jones that the payment of a single dollar on such a demand will be deemed sufficient cause for discharge and expulsion from the reservation.

If these corrupt practices are to be allowed to penetrate even to the army, we cannot long hope to preserve the purity of honor or the integrity of patriotic principles that make the army distinctively American, and that keep it above the motives that inspire the miserable slaves who are subservient to and do the bidding of caucus men and their parties. The names of the persons served with this summons could have been obtained only from the quartermaster-general's office, and it would seem to be pertinent for the people to inquire how and by what means this information was obtained for this illegal purpose.

This is an assumption that the army and navy belong to the Republican party, and that each officer and private should "voluntarily contribute" to its success. Having failed in their efforts to blackmail postmasters, government clerks, revenue officers, janitors, messengers and scrub women, the committee has turned its attention to the cooks and teamsters of the army. These appeals for money show the desperate straits of the National Committee.

SUMPTUARY LAWS.

The Democratic outlook grows more hopeful every day. In Michigan the Democrats and Greenbackers have fused on a State and electoral ticket, and in Iowa and Kansas the same fusion throws doubt upon these two reliable Republican States. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio local fusion on the issue of sumptuary laws will give the Democrats the best chance for carrying these States. In the Western States almost the entire German Republican press is openly against Blaine and for Cleveland. The German-American citizens in this country are next to the largest foreign element on our shores. They are intelligent and thoughtful, and that clause in Gov. Cleveland's letter of acceptance on sumptuary laws will secure the vote of a large majority of the German Republicans. Henry Clansen, of New York, the celebrated German brewer, voices this opinion. It is stated by the Albany (N. Y.) *Times* that last year Mr. Clausen was one of the principal leaders in the movement of the brewers which defeated Maynard for Secretary of State and elected Carr, a Republican, to that office. Mr. Clausen recently said that Gov. Cleveland's letter is strong all through. The paragraph regarding proscription and sumptuary legislation is sound and satisfactory, and will strengthen the already strong attachment of the German voters for him. The German vote is especially strong in New York State and many of the Western States, notably Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin, which are generally Republican. There is no reason why the effect of Mr. Cleveland's letter may not render great service in every one of these States. If we might judge from the result in New York last year, when the defeat of Mr. Maynard was due almost solely to German disaffection, it would render New York sure by a handsome Democratic majority, adding the amount by which Mr. Maynard was defeated to the Democratic majority by which the other candidates were elected. In Ohio, last year, when Hoadly was elected, it was admittedly due in large part to the action of German citizens against the prohibitory and restrictive laws which have been part of the Republican legislation. Great reductions have been made in the other States mentioned, upon their regular Republican majorities, for the same reason. Mr. Blaine's position on this important question is not defined. He has been for years the leading man of a Prohibition State. He made no open or fair statement upon the subject in his letter of acceptance. His State will vote on a new and more restrictive prohibitory amendment in September, and no doubt Mr. Blaine will either vote for the amendment or be adroitly kept from the polls by a sunstroke. In Mr. Cleveland's position, against which there can be no objection except on the part of the fanatics for total abstinence, that of every class who enjoy in a reasonable way the enjoyable products of nature, will find an acceptable declaration of opinion.

THE TALLAPOOSA

Was Sunk Owing to the Stupidity of One of Her Officers.

BOSTON, August 26.—The affidavit of the lookout man of the schooner Jas. S. Lowell, which sunk the Tallapoosa, says he saw the steamer ahead a little on the lee port bow; saw that the schooner's lights were burning right, and as the steamer approached I saw she was swinging across our bow. As I saw all three of her lights, green, red and mast-head, and finally the green and mast-head light only, and then in a few seconds the vessel struck. The second mate, Fitzgerald, also testifies to the steamer changing her course, causing the collision. Samuel Edgett, who was at the wheel, says the schooner's course was not altered, and just before the collision saw the green light and then the red light. After the collision both lights of the schooner was found burning brightly. Divers will probably examine the Tallapoosa to-morrow to learn the extent of damage, and ascertain if any bodies are on board.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

of Christian Philosophy in Session at Richfield Springs—Papers Read.

RICHFIED SPRINGS, August 26.—The American Institute of Christian Philosophy met yesterday with a crowded audience. The annual address by Dr. Deems, president, on the subject, "Field of Thought," was a review of the progress of Christian thought and Christian progress during the year. At the close brief speeches were made by Secretary Davis, Miss Lyon, Whitfield, Rankin, and Profs. Tillet, Bercher and others. To-day the Rev. Dr. Platt, of Rochester, in place of Dr. Joseph Parker, who was suddenly called home to London, lectured on "The Corelation of Physical and Spiritual Forces." To-morrow Prof. Noah K. Davis, of the University of Virginia, will lecture on "Is Prayer Reasonable?"

Butler and the Laborers.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Bold Ben Butler's nose is out of joint with his organization. His tools in the Central Labor Union have been made to understand that politics and the Union are out, and that the invitations he has engineered has done their man much harm. Anti-Monopoly district leagues in this city are divided. Some of the leagues are for Butler and others are for Cleveland. There promises to be a lively time of it at the next meeting of the County Committee. F. K. Thurber is a Butler man and Theodore A. Thomlinson a Cleveland man. Ex Senator John G. Boyd is on the fence. The Tomlinson faction will reject Blaine.

COURBET'S COURSE

At the Bombardment of Foo Choo Approved by Most of the French Papers.

Who Indignantly Repel the Charges of Cruelty Made by the London "Times."

Bismarck and the Franco-Chinese War—Talk of Another Expedition to Tonquin.

PARIS, August 26.—It is believed that after Admiral Courbet has destroyed the forts on Min river between the arsenal and the river mouth he will join Admiral Lespes before Kee Lung and arrange with him for the occupation of that place. There is talk of an expedition from Tonquin into Yunnan at the end of the wet season unless China accepts France's terms.

The Destruction of the Chinese Fleet.

SHANGHAI, August 26.—Advices from Foo Choo to-day, received here at 6:15 o'clock this evening, confirm the report of the destruction of the whole Chinese fleet. The French lost five men, including an American pilot. The pilot was killed on board the heavily armored war ship Volta. The French fleet was not damaged.

The French Repel the Charges of the London "Times."

PARIS, August 26.—Paris papers indignantly repel the charges made by the London *Times* that cruelty was exercised by Admiral Courbet at Foo Choo, and indulge in violent abuse of England. The *Voltaire* and *Temps* say France has no need to exculpate itself to a country which set fire to Alexandria. Admiral Courbet destroyed the Chinese gunboats because he could not weaken his crews by occupying them. The *Soleil* and *Republique Francaise* approve Admiral Courbet's energetic course. "All he did," they say, "was to obey orders in the hope of effecting a prompt settlement of the existing difficulty." Cassagnac advocates an alliance between France and Germany.

Bismarck and the Franco-Chinese War.

BERLIN, August 26.—Baron de Courcet, French Ambassador, returned from a visit to Paris in response to a summons from the government, and started for Varzin to confer with Bismarck. It is believed that this conference will be in reference to the Franco-Chinese difficulty.

The Pope and the Swiss.

ROME, August 26.—Negotiations between Switzerland and the Vatican are making favorable progress. The Papal delegates at Berne have been instructed to make reasonable concessions.

Earthquake in Jersey.

LONDON, August 26.—An earthquake lasting thirty seconds occurred on the island of Jersey to-day.

A Russian Merchant in Trouble.

ODESSA, August 26.—Compromising documents have been discovered in the house of a merchant named Kalinsnaja, whose daughter fired at Col. Kalanski, of the *gendarmes*, on the railway on Thursday.

Brugsch Bey as a German Diplomatist.

BERLIN, August 26.—Prof. Brugsch, Egyptologist, has been appointed to the diplomatic service, and proceeds to Africa in September on some political mission, the nature of which is unknown.

The Chinese Secretary in Paris.

PARIS, August 26.—Tshen Ki Kong, secretary of the Chinese Embassy, remains here.

The International Exhibition at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, August 26.—The International Agricultural Exhibition opened to-day.

The Bennett-Mackey Cable.

LONDON, August 25.—The steamship Faraday has laid the first deep sea portion of the second Bennett-Mackey cable, and is now returning to Woolwich to receive the remainder of the deep sea portion and the American shore end.

Gen. Millot's Responsibility.

PARIS, August 26.—The *Figaro* says Gen. Millot will be recalled from Tonquin because he is considered responsible for the difficulties since the Tien Tsin treaty was made.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

The Candidates for the Legislature in the Field—A Wedding.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

HUMBOLDT, August 26.—The candidates to represent Gibson county in the next Legislature spoke here to-day to a large crowd upon the leading issues in State politics. All indorse to the letter the platform of the State Democracy, for Gibson is, as she has ever been, in line.

Congressman Pierce speaks at Milan, Thursday, 28th instant, and at Humboldt the night of the same date. The Congressional race is becoming complicated and interesting since Haywood and Crockett counties are said to be about evenly divided between Pierce and Glass and Pierce and Cooper respectively. Present indications point to a larger vote for Pierce than for any other candidate on the first ballot, though Cooper will be a good second.

The Humboldt nine gave the Trentonians a lesson yesterday, at Trenton, in the 15 to 16 puzzle making an application to baseball.

The crowning event of the week has been the marriage of Prof. S. A. Myndcrs, president of the Odd-Fellows College, and Miss Pobracitta Richeson, the brightest and most joyous song-bird of our music-loving town. The church was beautifully decorated, and the bride looked a queen as she stood at the altar and responded to the ritual of the Methodist Church, solemnized by the Rev. Warner Moore. The groom is an elegant gentleman whose life is pure in its purpose and noble in its strife. May the dreams of his vigorous hope and love be realized. Among others were Messrs. John W. Gatewood, T. G. Scales, S. C. Williams and Claude H. Hafford. Miss Sallie Transon presided at the organ with her accustomed grace. The happy couple left for Memphis for a short stay.

OKLAHOMA PAYNE.

The Blooming Boomer of the Indian Territory in Durance Vile.

FORT SMITH, ARK., August 26.—Payne and seven of his followers in charge of Lieut. Jackson and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry crossed the Arkansas river yesterday evening, *en route* to Fort Smith, where the prisoners were to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial. Before crossing the Indian Territory line Lieut. Jackson received a telegram ordering him to take the prisoners to Fort Scott, Ks., whereupon he recrossed the river with his command and camped in the Cherokee Nation, opposite the city, where the Associated Press correspondent and Payne's attorney visited him to-day, but were refused an interview. Payne begged hard to be allowed to converse with the reporter and his attorney, but Lieut. Jackson emphatically refused. The party are now in camp awaiting further orders.

SHOT TO DEATH.

A Negro Outrages a Woman and is Hunted Down by a Mob and Killed.

VILLA RICA, GA., August 21.—This county was horrified day before yesterday by the details of the shocking outrage of the wife of one of the most respected farmers of the county by a strange negro. It was growing late when the negro walked up to the house, and finding the lady alone in the front yard narrated a pitiful tale of his hunger and begged that she would give him something to eat. Bidding him take a seat on the doorstep, she entered the house for the purpose of satisfying him. As she opened the door of the pantry she felt a hand passing across her mouth and in an instant she was in the clinches of an able-bodied black fiend. She fought vigorously, but without avail, as a thundering blow on the side of her head rendered her senseless, and the rest of the night until about midnight, was to her a horrible dream. About that time her husband returned home, and as he entered in front he heard thurrying steps retreating through the rear door. Entering he found his wife more a maniac than anything else, muttering: "Oh, husband, why were you away?"

Sounding a horn, the neighborhood was soon aroused, and parties armed with lanterns divided out on different routes and scoured the country for the fugitive rascal. Late last night one of the parties succeeded in running upon a suspicious-looking man, who had sought refuge in one of the abandoned mines. He stoutly protested ignorance of the crime, but he was brought into town bound with strong ropes, and was soon surrounded by over 200 men. An inquiry was held for the purpose of identifying him, when he was recognized as John Johnson, a man of desperate character, from the other end of the county. It was soon demonstrated that he was the man, and it was resolved to execute him then and there.

He had been unbound during the trial. When he saw the result he broke and ran, and soon got beyond the reach of the crowd. Fully 100 shots were fired after him, when, with a yell, he jumped in the air and fell on the road dead, pierced all over with bullets. Wild shouts of exultation went up from the people when they saw the success of their work. His body was left on the road until noon to-day, when an inquest was held.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

The Fair Association Preparing for a Grand Display This Fall.

The Presidential Candidates and the Political Canvass.

[CONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

FORT SMITH, August 25.—Superintendent Thomas, of the local waterworks company, came in on Saturday evening and says he will give the city water on October 1.

Dr. A. S. Worrell and family have gone to Sumpter county, Ala. This gentleman is a distinguished Baptist divine, coming here one year ago to accept the presidency of Buckner College at Witcherville. In this capacity he made himself useful to the people of Western Arkansas.

The Fair Association has struck the key-note to success and are preparing to have the greatest exposition this fall ever had in Arkansas. They are sending agents to advertise the concern and solicit exhibits. There will be no fair at Little Rock this year, and the directors were quick to take hold of the golden chance and are determined that this fair shall become an annual necessity in the State.

Fort Smith sent a good delegation to the political barbecue at Witcherville, on Saturday.

J. C. Southerland, who has resided here for two years, will go to Pine Bluff on the 1st proximo, where he will buy cotton for the next season. He has given years of study to this business and is an expert in classifying the staple.

Capt. Bob Dickson returned from the death of a bright and charming daughter. She was interred at the city cemetery.

Gov. Berry spent Sunday with his friends in this city. His admirers say he shall go to the United States Senate.

Volumes 41 and 42 of the Supreme Court Reports are being distributed to clerks and judges by the Secretary of State. Reporter Turner is doing his full duty in making up the matter for the reports.

Watermelons and the cool weather have produced much sickness.

Mr. E. H. Dreuning came here about six months ago to practice law, but he says the profession is too much crowded here, and will therefore return to his home in Yazoo City, Miss. He is a gentleman of fine attainments and a brilliant lawyer of large experience. The members of the local bar regret his departure.

The Baptist congregation are building a handsome church edifice on Hickory street. Alex Hoffman is the contractor and is doing such work as shows up his architectural skill in a proper way.

The criminal docket in the Mayor's Court is not burdened with cases. A bright circumstance in the administration of Mayor Carnall, the best mayor we ever had.

Our town is thronged with canvassers offering the lives of the Presidential candidates of the two great political parties. Will we have the chance to read the biography of the great Massachusetts agitator? Ben's life in print would sound peculiar if not harmonious. But let it come, we can stand it if he can.

The cotton buyers are returning to our place. Among them are H. A. Partee and H. B. Colyer, who were active buyers during last season.

Go to Glick's every morning and get the APPEAL and inform yourself of what is being done and said throughout the civilized world.

Dr. Caruthers, from Waldron, is among the latest additions to the mercantile profession in this place.

There are three sets of candidates for the Legislature in this county and they are having a pow-wow time in the canvass. The entire county is being canvassed.

Judge Walker has abandoned the practice of law and is giving his attention to fruit growing.

This town is better supplied with handsome hotels than any place in the State. The furniture of the Legrande and McKibben is superb. The restaurants in connection with the hotels are unsurpassed. FRONTIER.

Frank Hatton to be Postmaster.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, August 23.—It can be authoritatively stated that arrangements have been definitely made for the retirement of Postmaster-General Gresham from the Cabinet on October 1st. Also that Frank Hatton, as a reward for his services to President Arthur at Chicago, is to be rewarded with the portfolio of the Postoffice Department.

Dizzy and Dangerous.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The trestle which the workmen on the Washington monument are now using to facilitate the erection of the roof is 535 feet above the earth. No mechanical structure on earth has ever, in any age, reached to such a hight. Workmen look upon it as very dangerous to move about at that dizzy height. Yesterday there was a sudden and terrific wind-storm. Some of the stones moved, and it was all the men could do to prevent themselves from being swept off.

Lawyer Ambler, of Tennessee, in Trouble.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Augustin L. Ambler, ex-Attorney-General of Tennessee, was before the Washington Police Court this morning to answer the charge of threatening and abusing his wife. Ambler pleed his own case and asked to be dismissed, but the judge held him in $300 bonds to appear for trial on Monday. Ambler has been before the Court on similar charges before. He is a confirmed victim to whisky and opium.

Riotous Conduct of Strikers.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The police were called upon to quell trouble between the striking and non-union brickmakers in the town of Lake, north of this city, this morning. The strikers attacked the non-union men employed in one of the yards, but were driven away. The former then visited a yard operated by a man named Blendahl, where they were again driven off. They then assaulted the residence of Blendahl with stones, seriously injuring Mrs. Blendahl. The rioters dispersed, on the arrival of the police.

Bonds Returned to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The Treasurer of the United States forwarded the Governor of Louisiana $21,000 of free-school bonds of that State captured at Baton Rouge in 1863 by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. They formed part of a lot of city, State and Southern railroad bonds to the value of $8,000,000 captured at the same time, and a majority of which were subsequently restored to the State.

The Farmer Gets Both a Windfall and a Wind-Mill.

Ticket No. 12,233, in the July drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, drew the first capital prize of $75,000, and one-fifth was held by a well-to-do farmer of Canadaville, Ga., a reporter visited him. He said his $15,000 would enable him to live comfortably the rest of his life. He now would have a wind-mill—something that his heart had long been set upon. He drew his money through the Bank of Commerce of this city.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, July 26th.*

Destructive Fire.

SCRANTON, PA., August 26.—This morning fire burned the planing-mill of Joseph H. Ansley, at Hyde Park. The office and large quantities of lumber were burned. At 2 o'clock a.m. the fire was spreading rapidly in the direction of Main street. Several houses were in flames, and, as water is scarce, a large amount of property will be destroyed.

Dry Goods Going Cheap.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The assignee of Halstead, Haines & Co., to day began the sale of their stock, which will last four days. Prices obtained on black and white check goods averaged forty-one cents, being only half the market value. Assorted colors brought forty-four cents. Full prices were obtained for dress goods.

CLEVELAND,

According to a Careful Calculation is in a Fair Way to Secure 277 of

The 401 Electoral Votes, Leaving Only 124 for Blaine—The Status of the

Working Classes of New York Accorded to Their Friend, Ex-Congressman Wood, of That City.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The *Herald's* Saratoga correspondent writes: Where so many politicians are congregated in one place it necessarily follows that a good deal of speculation and prophecy are indulged in over the national contest. Gov. Cleveland's friends are particularly jubilant as to the outlook. Several of the most active and best informed do not hesitate to claim that the "Tidal Wave Governor" will not alone carry New York but also Ohio and Wisconsin. Here is one of the interesting estimates as to a division of the 401 electoral votes from this standpoint.

States.	*Cleveland.*	*Blaine.*
Alabama	10	—
Arkansas	7	—
California	8	—
Colorado	—	3
Connecticut	6	—
Delaware	3	—
Florida	12	—
Georgia	—	12
Illinois	15	—
Indiana	—	13
Iowa	—	9
Kansas	—	7
Kentucky	13	—
Louisiana	8	—
Maine	—	7
Maryland	8	—
Massachusetts	—	14
Michigan	13	—
Minnesota	—	7
Mississippi	9	—
Missouri	16	—
Nebraska	—	5
Nevada	3	—
New Hampshire	—	4
New Jersey	9	—
New York	36	—
North Carolina	11	—
Ohio	23	—
Oregon	—	3
Pennsylvania	—	30
Rhode Island	—	4
South Carolina	9	—
Tennessee	12	—
Texas	13	—
Vermont	—	4
Virginia	12	—
West Virginia	6	—
Wisconsin	11	—
Total	277	124
Necessary to a choice	201	

By this estimate it will be seen that Gov. Cleveland would have seventy-six electoral votes more than are necessary to elect. Supposing through the treachery of Tammany and a deflection to Butler he should lose the thirty-six votes of New York he would still be elected. Under this estimate he could further afford to lose the twenty-three votes of Ohio and also the six of West Virginia, should "Steve" Elkins's "barl" and colonization scheme succeed in that locality.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

Taking into consideration the probabilities of Cleveland carrying Ohio and Wisconsin, in view of the Republican split and the tremendous German defection from that party in the Western States, the following figures will be found of interest at this time:—

In Ohio:

Total vote for Governor, 1883 (including 8362 Prohibition and 2957 Greenback, 718,356; Secretary of State, 1882 (including 12,202 Prohibition and 5345 Greenback), 632,180; President, 1880 (including 6264 Greenback and 2916 Prohibition), 724,941; plurality for Garfield, Republican, 34,227.

Gov. Hoadly, in a recent interview, predicted that Cleveland would carry Ohio by at least 15,000 majority.

In Wisconsin:

Total vote for Governor, 1881 (including 7002 Greenback), 171,778; Republican majority for Governor, 11,957. Total vote for President in 1880 (including ninety-one Prohibition), 267,102; Republican majority in 1880 for President, 29,763.

WORKINGMEN WHEELING INTO LINE FOR CLEVELAND.

The sentiment of the laboring classes in New York is vouched for by Ex-Congressman Wood, who has just returned from a few days visit to that city.

"Is there any dangerous defection noticeable in the ranks against Gov. Cleveland?" Mr. Wood was asked last night by your correspondent.

"There has been, but a decided change is observable," responded Mr. Wood. "From the condition of affairs immediately after the Chicago Convention."

"How do you account for the change?"

"The workingmen of New York, as a rule, are an intelligent, thinking class, but impulsive. They first took up the cry of their disappointed local 'bosses,' but by the time election day comes around they will vote as their conscience dictates. The local 'boss' has more control of their voices than their votes. The man who 'runs the machine' is frequently called upon for a service, such as procuring work under the corporation or calling upon the police justice to let up on those who have or their friends have indulged too freely. For various reasons they do not express political opinions adverse to these 'bosses.' When they vote their 'boss' is not present."

"You have had peculiar facilities, I understand for obtaining information upon those points?"

"Yes; I recently sent intelligent men around among the various districts in New York who talked with mechanics and laborers on the political situation. Their reports were very satisfactory, as indicative of the favorable turn of the tide in the Cleveland canvass."

"What do you think will be the effect of Butler's candidacy?"

"It cannot be possible that any large number of voters will be found so foolish as to throw away their votes upon Butler. Of course it is perfectly understood that he cannot carry a single State, and that his canvass simply means braggadocio, personal vanity and an attempt at revenge. In a great national struggle like the present few men can be induced to vote in the air. The issues are plainly defined as between Blaine and Cleveland—Dishonesty *vs.* Honesty; the Professional Politicians *vs.* The People. The workingman's vote is little understood. The Democratic party has always received an almost unanimous support from that class of laborers who do the rough, heavy work, but in the workshops, where skilled labor is employed, the Republicans have always had a majority. Butler will only receive that part of the Democratic vote which, in bitterness of spirit, might go to Blaine if he (Butler) were not a candidate. Butler's canvass is a decided advantage to Cleveland."

"What do you think of the strength of the Prohibitionists?"

"The temperance people are now more thoroughly organized than ever before. St. John will poll quite a large vote, all of which will come from the Republicans."

GREELY.

Honored by the Congratulations of English and French Savans.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 26.—Lieut. Greely received from Commander Cheyne, of the royal navy, a congratulatory dispatch. An urgent telegram was also received from Capt. Bedford Pim, requesting Greely's presence at the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, September 1st. Lieut. and Mrs. Greely leave Wednesday for Montreal.

De Lesseps sent a letter from the French Geological Society, congratulating Greely upon the scientific results of his expedition, expressing sympathy at the loss of his comrades and congratulating him upon his rescue.

A Catholic Priest Commits Suicide.

PITTSBURG, August 26.—The Rev. Charles Clark, of the Boomfield Catholic church, while crazed with disease, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased had been afflicted with consumption, and for the past week death was momentarily expected.

Meanest Sneak in Town.

Malarial gases sneak up through the poorly constructed drains and made baby very sick with malarial fever. Baby would have died but for the timely use of Brown's Iron Bitters. There is nothing meaner in its way of coming to rouse the its effects than this malaria from the underground regions. Mrs. McDonald, of New Haven, Conn., says: "For six years I suffered from the effects of malaria, but Brown's Iron Bitters cured me entirely." Try it when malaria steals in and undermines your constitution. It will give relief.

Queen Victoria and Rugby.

Replying to a half-humorous complaint that the people of Rugby, Tenn., pray every day for Queen Victoria, and thus "nullify the Monroe doctrine," Mr. W. Hastings Hughes says: "I take the 'Monroe doctrine' to mean that Papa John's boys have no business over here (except to see Niagara and the Yosemite Valley and have a good time), unless they mean getting Uncle Sam to adopt them, as *moi qui vous parle* has done. Next, the 'Rugby Colony' is no colony at all, but a bully settlement in the backwoods highlands of Tennessee, consisting in about equal proportions of Englishmen of the old and the new country; and as to the 'complaint' that Rugbians 'every day pray for the Queen'—God bless her!—I am very glad to know that they say their prayers so regularly, and, if anyone has taken offense at their 'coupling the name' of her majesty with that of Uncle Sam's President for the time being, I can only say I am sorry for him."

BEN BUTLER'S

One Opportunity to Prove That He is a Friend of the

Workingman Availed of to Prove That He is for Convict Labor.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., August 25.—J. M. Ellendropp, treasurer of the Executive Committee of the United Hatters of America, has sent the following letter to a paper in Troy where several large hat factories are situated: "As Gen. Butler has at last declared his intention to run for the Presidency and relies for support almost entirely upon the workingmen, it is only just and proper that the workingmen should examine his record in order to see whether the gallant general is entitled to such support. Gov. Butler had an excellent chance of showing the working classes what he would do for them if he had power, and strange to say, he failed to grasp the chance. The hatters of the old Bay State were suffering terribly from competition of cheap prices of labor at the State prison at Concord which had diminished the fall trade at Boston at least one-third, and was making inroads upon the whole industry of the State. The United Hatters of America thought Butler being elected there was a fair choice of getting rid of this prison competition which was throwing 3000 hats on the market every day. The bill

CONFINING CONVICT LABOR

to five per cent. of the number of men working at the same trade outside the prison had passed the House in the Massachusetts Legislature, and two readings in the Senate, when on account of opposition from the shoemakers it was necessary to substitute a new bill which limited the number employed at any trade in prison to 150. This bill was passed by the House, principally in the interest of the hatters, and was near its final passage in the Senate when Gov. Butler, without giving the slightest notice, made a new contract with the Waring Hat Company for five years, and when, at last, the bill passed limiting the number of convicts who should work on hats to 150, a new contract was made and signed for upward of 300. The bill Gov. Butler would not sign, and when the Governor and council, after hearing the protests of the hatters, voted on the question whether to stand by the contract or not, the vote stood seven to one in favor of the contract, and

ONE VOTE GIVEN FOR HONEST INDUSTRY

was not that of the Governor, but of Mr. Maguire, of Boston, a true and real friend of the workingmen. Gov. Butler again ran for the office of Governor last fall. Four days before election he delivered a speech at Chelsea, in which he promised, if elected, not only to carry out the Waring contract, but to put every unemployed prisoner to work at hatting. He said he had been informed that the kind of hats made by the Waring company (soft) did not compete at all with the kind made in the factories of the State (stiff). All this was said to truckle and cater to the conservative tax-paying element of the State. This was Butler's one opportunity to show whether he really was what he pretended to be, that *rara avis* among politicians, a disinterested champion of the rights of the poor defenseless mechanic against the powerful, influential, wealthy capitalist. Gov. Butler gave his decision for the contractor and turned his back upon the honest, long-suffering trade that was asking merely for an equal chance. Let the workingmen of the United States ponder well over these facts and turn their backs on election day against Benjamin F. Butler, the latest and greatest humbug of American politics.

THE COAL MINERS

On a Strike in Pennsylvania—The Number in Camp—Their Movements.

PITTSBURG, August 26.—A Coal Center special says that thirty-four more camping coal miners were arrested this morning by special officers McClure and McBurney, for trespassing on the railroad company's property. They were lodged in Odd-Fellows' Hall, and will be taken to the Washington jail in wagons during the afternoon. The wives of fifteen or twenty of the prisoners came to California, with babies in their arms, this morning and begged to be sent to jail with their husbands, as they had nothing to live on but a little cornmeal. Their request was not granted. The citizens are indignant at the wholesale arrests, which are made without warrants, and it is probable a public meeting to denounce the action of the officers will be called. Four hundred new recruits are expected to arrive in camp this afternoon. A report from the Staibz mines, in the third pool, indicates a serious break in the strike. One hundred and fifty men, it is said, have gone to work this morning, and others are wavering and are expected to go in before the close of the week.

THE GERMANS

For Cleveland and Hendricks and Opposed to Blaine and Logan.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Monday: