MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : : AUGUST 28, 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. Rikin, 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 H. SAVAGE, of Warren.
D. W. GORDON, of Shelby.
J. A. TURLEY, of McMinn.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Gov. Bate has entered the canvass with great vigor, and he ought to feel fully satisfied with the result of the discussion at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, for accounts represent him as achieving a complete triumph over Judge Reid. The straightforward course which Gov. Bate has taken on all public questions and his splendid speeches will secure for him an easy triumph. There has been much sickly sentimentality expressed for Reid. An attempt has been made to create the impression that he would receive a large Democratic support. But the people have discovered that these Democratic *claqueurs* are composed of disappointed office-seekers, and there can be no doubt of Bate's election by an increased majority. So long as Reid had the canvass to himself and was permitted to read his sophomoric address without the presence of his competitor, he was regarded as a prodigy. But in the first encounter with Gov. Bate Judge Reid proved a failure. Those who heard the discussion at Murfreesboro and Shelbyville unite in the opinion that there was a general feeling of pity for Reid, and that they had never witnessed such a complete triumph as Bate achieved. Reid was mere chaff in his hands. It will be seen from the discussion that Reid says that the fifty-and-three settlement of the State debt question is an infamous shame and disgrace and wants the question revived and submitted to the people. This agitation is a crime, as such a policy would interfere with the great material interest of the people, and the agitation proposed by Reid is detrimental to the bondholder who will suffer by reopening this question. W. B. Bate will be re-elected Governor of Tennessee by an increased majority. And he ought to be, for his reputation is spotless, and with all the embarrassments that have beset his administration, he has met them bravely and wisely. He has illustrated his devotion to Tennessee by a life devoted to her service, and he will retire from office with the love and affections of the people.

THE REVOLT IN VERMONT.

The State of Vermont has been called the Republican star that never sets. But the revolt at the nomination of Blaine has found its way even into this fanatical partisan State. A meeting of representative Independent Republicans was held at Brattleboro, Windham county, on Thursday last. Dr. Henry Tucker presided. The regular Republican county ticket was indorsed without opposition. D. E. Tucker, president of the local Anti-Blaine Club, said that they were in receipt of several letters from various sections of the county and State with names of prominent Republicans who had declared against Blaine, which showed that the leaven of independence was working in Vermont in spite of great efforts to prevent its spread. There was a general discussion relative to the call for an independent State convention for the purpose of putting in nomination a State ticket. Some expressed the belief that the time was too short in which to prepare for such a convention, while others thought that the conference should be held not later than next Tuesday, at such a place as would be most convenient. Finally it was decided to elect the following delegates, with the understanding that such a conference would be held on the 26th instant, probably at St. Albans: George E. Crowell and S. H. Warren, from Brattleboro; N. H. Spencer, Dover; H. O. Peabody, Londonderry, and T. B. Demming, Wilmington. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That while we recall with pride the glorious achievements of the Republican party under the leadership of Lincoln and Seward, of Sumner, Chase and Wilson, we cannot shut our eyes to the reckless extravagance and wholesale corruption which has characterized its later days; nor forget that its front ranks are now crowded with the Robesons and Belknaps, the Kellers, Dorseys and Dickens, and that such are the men who "grand old party" to-day delights to honor.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a political alliance of all civil service reformers, that the departments of national, State and municipal government, and we will use our best efforts to secure the nomination and election of such men as are known to be open and determined enemies of the present disreputable spoils system.

Resolved, That in the selection of James G. Blaine as the Republican standard-bearer we recognize the triumph of the worst element of the party, and, believing that his official record has plainly proved his unfitness for the high position for which he has been nominated, we hereby pledge to him our hearty and indefatigable opposition.

Resolved, That we are absolutely opposed to political rings with all that that implies.

This revolt in Vermont has startled the Republican supporters of Blaine, for they were not expecting disaffection in this Republican stronghold, which usually votes the ticket without asking any questions. Read the above resolutions. They echo the voice of the Independent Republicans in other States. In commenting on this meeting and the resolutions adopted, the Chicago *News*, a Republican newspaper hostile to Blaine, says: "Ten years ago it would not have been safe for a body of Republicans in Vermont to have so denounced their candidate, nor could a respectable number of that party have been convened for that purpose; but this convention was a large and honorable one, and letters were received and read from prominent and lifelong Republicans in various parts of the State heartily indorsing the objects for which it was assembled. It is exceedingly difficult for anyone to make much of a defense against the resolutions of these Vermont Republicans. No one who is familiar with the history of our politics the last ten years, and has kept account of the men who have been smirched and besmeared with corruption and jobbery, from Spencer to Elkins, can but admit that they constitute the worst elements of the party, and that they are at the same time the active supporters of Mr. Blaine, some of the most disreputable of whom have the management of his campaign."

POPULAR MAJORITIES.

The Republican party has never had the sympathies of a majority of the American people. With all the machinery of the government under its control it has managed to hold its power for twenty years, but the popular vote shows it has never been strong with the masses. In four of the seven Presidential elections in which the Republican party has had candidates the majority of the popular vote was against it. In 1851 Gen. Fremont received scarcely one vote out of four that were cast. In 1856 the aggregate vote given to the other three candidates exceeded those thrown to Lincoln by nearly 1,000,000. In 1876 Tilden had a popular plurality of 250,000 over Hayes, and there were 340,000 more votes cast against the latter than for him. In 1880 Garfield was accorded by some statisticians a plurality of a few thousand over his leading competitor, but the combined opposition vote exceeded his by more than 300,000. In 1864, 1868 and 1872 the Republican nominees led the poll, but in each one of these years they obtained their majorities by the vote of the recently enfranchised freedmen and the disfranchisement of white Democrats. In those contests the carpetbaggers manipulated this vote as if it were a personal chattel. The vote was cast, as it was told, to place the ballot. In 1868 Gen. Grant had in the Northern States, in which the franchise was enjoyed by substantially the same classes as possessed it in 1860, and by none others, a majority of 295,000. Missouri and West Virginia were practically disqualified. Louisiana was thrown out. Counting these States, his majority would have been less than 150,000, and with an honest count in the Southern States the majority against him would have been close on to 300,000. These facts show that the American people are in sympathy with the great national Democratic party. The Republican party has been so corrupt that with all the moneyed power of the government, backed by 100,000 office-holders and a corruption fund to purchase voters at so much a head that its existence has been precarious. If the Democratic party had ascended to power in 1860, with the advantages enjoyed by the Republican party, it would have crushed out all organized opposition, and if defeated, it would not have been on account of the unpopularity of its principles, but because, like all other parties, it had grown corrupt from its long lease of power. The waning weakness of the Republican party and the growing strength of the Democracy was never so apparent as in this canvass. There is a general revolt among honest Republicans against the methods of the Republican party, and especially against Blaine. The office-holders see that defeat is inevitable and are silent and sulky—refuse to make "voluntary" contributions, and in a Presidential election the Republican party is nothing without a corruption fund. With all its power, patronage and immense advantages, the Republican party, for twelve years, has managed to drag out a precarious existence, but the end will come in November.

ME TOO!

Mohammed passed periods of contemplation in a cave, and when poor little Hayes retired from the Presidency—the position to which he was never elected but stole from Tilden—he sought obscurity and forgetfulness. For his sake this seclusion should never have been invaded, but one of those ubiquitous newspaper correspondents in his peregrinations has visited Hayes in his cave and has cruelly dragged him before the public, which holds its nose at the mere mention of Hayes's name. His fraudulency interrogated the enterprising correspondent as to what was going on in the world, and when told that Blaine was the Republican candidate for the Presidency and that all the villains who helped Hayes to steal the Presidency, and whom he appointed to office, were for Blaine, Hayes made his cave reverberate with a loud and emphatic "Me too! I will do all I can to elect him." There now! That settles it. Hayes—Rutherford B. Hayes, the man who stole the Presidency by the aid of Eliza Pinkston, is for Blaine. The war which Schurz, Curtis, the New York *Times* and other leading Republicans and Republican newspapers are making on Blaine have done him irreparable injury. But now that he is cursed with the odium of Hayes's good will the last feather has been placed on the camel's back. The correspondent who visited the cave in which Hayes hides his shame found him contented, happy and luxuriously enjoying the Presidential salary of $100,000 which rightfully belonged to Samuel J. Tilden. This is not surprising, as it is said stolen fruit is always sweetest. They have at Washington City what is called a conscience fund. When a thief becomes conscience-stricken he makes restitution by inclosing to the conscience fund in the Treasury Department the amount he has stolen. Hayes is not a hardened brute. His friends insist that he is not wholly devoid of conscience, and that on the contrary he is a gentleman of the nicest and most refined sensibilities. If so he is no doubt wrestling with his conscience, and it is to be hoped his love of honesty will triumph over his avarice and he will make full restitution of the $100,000 he unjustly took from the national Treasury as a salary grabber. If it should be announced that $100,000 had been covered into the conscience fund at Washington, the public will understand where it comes from. In prayerfully contemplating his duty in this matter Hayes is in a quandary as to whether he should make restitution to Tilden or to the government. We suggest that he remit $50,000 to Tilden and mail a check to the National Democratic Executive Committee for the other $50,000, for as he stole the Presidency in 1876, his conscience will not be at ease unless he contributes to the election of a Democratic President in 1884.

MEXICO AND COMING TROUBLE.

There is evidently a feeling growing up about Mexico that those who know something of our past relations with that country have been looking for ever since the American railroad building began there. The storm is not here yet, but the mutterings that precede the storm are becoming distinct to those who know the signs. We have before us an article in a Territorial paper, the tone of which is notable in those whose minds are aroused to the subject. This paper complains that Mexico does not comprehend or appreciate the advantages the railroad confers. The railroad awakens no enthusiasm among them, and impels to no movement. Slow, indifferent to time, without stimulus to effort, or nerve to be aspiring, the Mexican awaits events without pushing them, and the railroad to him is a matter of indifference. The victim of ignorance and its attendant superstition, his way of acting now the giant impulse of modern life has leaped into his land shows that he does not know what to do with it, or how to regulate his law so as to make it conform to justice under new and uncomprehended circumstances. Here is what our Territorial contemporary says of the case and the prospect: "All this means that pretty soon there will be trouble down here. Railroad companies have spent hundreds of millions of dollars there; their roads traverse a country which, in American hands, would give the road ample business, but they are paying nothing, and what is more, there is no prospect of their paying anything. Added to that, they are hampered in every way. There are customhouses on the borders of every State, there are vexatious delays, suits for the merest trifles, and arrests and imprisonments for the most unavoidable accidents. This will culminate in something serious, by and by, and the time will not be long postponed. If a revolution be deemed necessary means will be found to inaugurate the revolution."

MR. SAM NOBLE is building a fine turnpike road from Anniston over the mountain into Chocolocco Valley. The purpose of this road is to bring the trade of that rich valley to Anniston. That's enterprise.

FEARFUL LOSSES

Of the Chinese at the Bombardment of Foo Choo—One Thousand Killed

And Three Thousand Wounded—Reports That the French Have Been Annihilated in

Tonquin in an Engagement With a Great Chinese Army—Foreign News—The Cholera.

LONDON, August 27.—A dispatch of to-day from Shanghai to Reuter's agency says: "The French loss in the bombardment of Foo Choo was seven killed and fourteen wounded; the Chinese loss is estimated at 1000 killed and 3000 wounded. The Chinese man-of-war Yangwu was exploded by a torpedo after it had fired a broadside at a French torpedo boat. The boiler of the latter was exploded by hand grenades thrown from the Yangwu, after which the boat was sunk by the Volta to prevent it being captured by the Chinese. The French expected to occupy the hights commanding the Pagoda anchorage. It is reported that there are 75,000 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Foo Choo. According to the reports received at Sontay 80,000 Chinese troops invaded Tonquin and had an engagement with the French. In this battle it is asserted the French were annihilated while several thousand Chinese were killed.

Official Report of the Bombardment.

PARIS, August 27.—The official report of the bombardment of Foo Choo Saturday, received from Admiral Courbet, is as follows:

FOO CHOO, August 24, 1884.

A good beginning has been made. We opened fire yesterday, and in four hours nine Chinese men-of-war and twelve junks were sunk and a Krupp battery commanding the arsenal was silenced. Our loss was six killed and twenty-seven wounded. The fleet suffered no serious damages excepting the bursting of a boiler of a torpedo boat. The Chinese losses were heavy. During the night the fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. The torpedo boats will clear all this away to-day and afterward we will bombard the arsenal. We shall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th instant. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ardor.

One of our torpedo boats sank a large Chinese cruiser. The vessels which took part in the action were the Volta, which hoisted my flag; the Duguy, Trouin, Triomphant, Villais, Destaing, Aspic, Lynx and Vipere, with two torpedo boats.

Telegrams received in London report that the Chinese forts on the Min river are holding out well against the fierce bombardment. The French gunboats are still unable to pass down the river. The Chinese authorities are confident of the strength of the forts.

The English Fleet in Chinese and the France-Chinese War.

LONDON, August 27.—Circles interested in commercial relations with China are debating the advisability of presenting a memorial to Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. This would urge the Foreign Department to co-operate with America and Germany in representing to France the serious injury which would be inflicted upon trade by interfering with the Chinese treaty ports.

No Effect on Indian Trade.

LONDON, August 27.—A Calcutta dispatch says: "The war between China and France thus far has had but little if any effect on the Indian trade or the money market. The bad effect will be only slight unless the war is prolonged."

Foo Choo, the "Happy City."

Foo Choo, the scene of the opening of hostilities between France and China, is called by the natives Hokehiu, or Happy City. It is situated in latitude 26° north and longitude 119° 20' east, on the northern side of the Min, thirty-four miles from its mouth, and nine miles from Pagoda Island. The city is situated in a plain, surrounded by hills, forming a natural and most magnificent amphitheater of vast dimensions, whose fertility emulates and adds to its beauty. Suburbs extend from the walls three miles to the banks and stretch along on both sides of the stream. They are connected with each other, and a small islet in the river, by a stone bridge built in the eleventh century. The scenery is bold, and such parts of the surrounding hills as are not cultivated or used for graves are covered with pines. Some of the hills north of the city are 3000 feet high. Opposite Foo Choo the land is lower, and the suburb is built upon an island formerly the division of the main channel, seven miles above the city. The branches reunite at Pagoda Island. This island and the plain on each side form a large basin about twenty miles long and fifteen wide. The river is crowded with floating habitations, ferry-boats and trading craft, rendering its surface an animated and noisy scene. The flowers grown in pots on the boats and those usually worn by the boat-women in their hair always assist in imparting a pleasing aspect to the lively sight. The walls are about thirty feet high and twelve feet wide at the top. The gates, seven in number, are overlooked by high towers; smaller guard-houses stand upon the walls at short intervals, in which a few soldiers lodge, and where two or three cannon indicate their object. The city is divided into wards and neighborhoods, each of which is under its own police and head men, who are responsible for the peace in their respective districts. From the Wa-shin-than, an eminence on the north side of the city, the view is extensive, and presents a great diversity of charming objects. The square battlements of the wall are seen extending in a devious and irregular circuit for more than eight miles, and inclosing most of the buildings, except on the south. On the southeast a hill rises abruptly more than 200 feet, its ridge built up with interspersed dwellings, and another on the extreme north of the city, surmounting a watch-tower, closes the prospect in that direction. Two pagodas within and fantastic looking watch-towers upon the walls large, regular built granaries and a vast number of flagstaffs in pairs, indicating temples and offices, contribute to relieve the otherwise dull monotony, which is still further diversified by many large trees. Several lookout houses are placed on the streets or upon the roofs of buildings for the accommodation of watchmen, one of which immediately attracts the attention of the visitor from its hight and its clock dial, with Roman letters. Few vacant spaces occur within the walls of the city, which is everywhere equally well built.

Serpentine canals divide the country round about into plats of greater or less extent, of every form and hue, while they help to drain the city and provide channels for boats coming from the river. These parts of the landscape are dotted with hamlets and cottages, and where the ground is higher, with graves and tombstones. To one seated on this eminence, says Dr. S. W. Williams in *The Middle Kingdom*, the confused hum of mingling cries ascending from the town below—the beating of gongs, cracking of fireworks, reports of guns, vociferous cries of hucksters and coolies, combining with the barking of dogs and other domestic sounds, as well as those from the crows, fish-hawks and magpies nearer by—inform him in the liveliest manner that the beautiful panorama he is looking down upon is filled with teeming multitudes in all the tide of life. On the western side of the city is a sheet of water called Si Hu, or West Lake, with a series of unpretending buildings and temples lying along its margin, a bridge crossing its expanse and fishing nets and boats floating upon its bosom. The watch-tower on the hill in the northern part of the city is upon the wall, which here runs near a precipice 200 feet high. It is a most conspicuous object when approaching the place.

ITALY.

The King Visits the Cholera Patients—Filthy Superstitions.

TURIN, August 27.—King Humbert and Prime Minister Depretis arrived yesterday at Rusca, a city of 10,000 people, in the Province of Cuneo, Piedmont. They visited the cholera patients at the hospitals, and left $2000 for the relief of the sufferers. Italian peasants in the cholera districts repel doctors, preferring to trust in charms and superstitious observances. At Busca a girl was found dying in a filthy room, in which two sheep were feeding from a nasty trough. The sheep were allowed to be there because of a superstitious belief that their wool would absorb the disease. Peasants are profound believers in the powerful efficacy of a procession. There was a serious tumult yesterday at Lucia because the prefect prohibited a procession. It was necessary to call out the military to quell the disturbance. Several rioters were wounded.

Panic at Civita Vecchia.

ROME, August 27.—A false report got abroad in Civita Vecchia yesterday that the government was about to establish a quarantine of fifteen days against that city. This created excitement among the tourists and visitors of all classes. Eighteen hundred persons of all sorts, including even hotel waiters, besieged the railway station and took a freight train by storm. Five hours were spent in passing over thirty-eight miles to Rome, where they arrived in a most forlorn and demoralized condition. They were angry and indignant when they learned the report had no foundation.

Heavy Thunder-Storms at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., August 27.—During a heavy storm this afternoon lightning struck a large flag-pole, felling it to the ground. The pole fell across the Western Union wires, causing considerable damage. No one was hurt.

RUSSIA.

Plans Being Concocted for an Arctic Expedition.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 27.—The Ministry of Marine has issued to several learned societies a plan for a Russian polar expedition. The idea is to have several large parties start from Jeannette Island and proceed entirely on foot across the ice, leaving large depots for provisions in the rear. It is thought that there are many islands north of Jeannette Island that could be utilized.

GERMANY.

A Franco-German Alliance for Colonizing Purposes.

PARIS, August 27.—A dispatch from Berlin to *Le Matin* asserts that a Franco-German alliance has been arranged, whereby Germany is to obtain a certain territory on the condition of not opposing Germany's claim to two ports on the North Sea. Both countries are to assist each other in acquiring colonies.

The Fever.

BERLIN, August 27.—The fever from which Princess Victoria, wife of Prince William of Prussia, is suffering continues with unabated severity. The princess passed a restless night.

The German Flag in Africa.

LONDON, August 27.—Advices from Madeira state Dr. Nachtigal, special German Commissioner for the West Coast of Africa, had annexed the coast line south of Cameroons river on his way to Batbana. He also hoisted the German flag at Malimba and at Little and Great Batanza.

A Demand for Quarantine at Suez.

BERLIN, August 27.—Germany has submitted a proposal to the powers that there should be at Suez a strict quarantine of three weeks for ships from cholera ports which pass through the canal.

FRANCE.

Help for Cholera Sufferers.

MARSEILLES, August 27.—The public has subscribed 512,300 francs for cholera sufferers.

Cholera Reports.

MARSEILLES, August 27.—The report of cholera in southern departments of France for the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Herault, seven deaths; Gard, one; Aude, one; Eastern Pyrenees, twelve.

No Deaths at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, August 27.—No deaths from cholera here last night. The relief offices close September 1st.

Severe Sentences for Rascals in France.

PARIS, August 27.—The trial of the directors and managers of the Banque Lyons et Loire, which failed two or three years ago, was concluded yesterday. M. Savary, ex-Deputy and at one time Under Secretary of State, was sentenced to five years imprisonment, fined 20,000 francs and suffer ten years suspension of his civil and political rights; M. Tielinski, manager, was sentenced to five months imprisonment and fined 5000 francs; M. Bellantan, sub-manager, was sentenced to four months imprisonment and fined 5000 francs, and the rest were only fined amounts ranging from 1000 to 10,000 francs. M. Savary, the chief offender, fled the country.

AUSTRIA.

Movements of Minister Taft.

VIENNA, August 27.—Minister Taft left yesterday for Newport. He is Minister to St. Petersburg.

Crisis in the Sugar Trade.

VIENNA, August 27.—The sugar trade of this city is passing through a crisis. The failure of the great firm of R. Weinrich caused a panic on the Bourse yesterday. The failure is due to rash speculations. It is rumored that Weinrich ruined the firm, and in that time it is hoped it will right itself. Those interested in the firm are doing their utmost to support it.

SWITZERLAND.

Arrest of Anarchists and Seizure of Their Stock in Trade.

BERNE, August 27.—The police yesterday raided the houses of certain well-known Anarchists in this city and made several arrests. They secured a stock of highly inflammatory placards ready for posting. The Swiss government announces measures to increase the stringency enforced against Anarchists.

ENGLAND.

The Press Approve of Wolseley's Appointment to Command in Egypt.

LONDON, August 27.—All the newspapers approve of the dispatch of Gen. Wolseley to Egypt to assume chief command of the troops there. The official announcement of his appointment says: "The preparations which have been in progress for some weeks for the expedition up the Nile resemble in a great degree those adopted in 1870 for the Red river expedition, which gave Wolseley experience which no other officer possesses." There is some reason to hope Maj. Kitchener's mission to Dongola will shortly afford means of opening communication with Gordon again. But the government are of opinion, having regard for the approach of the cold season, that no time should be lost in proceeding to Kitchener's assistance in case his mission fails.

The York Races.

LONDON, August 27.—At the York August meeting to-day the race for the Great Ebor Handicap Stakes was won by J. Anson's colt Bon Alder, Chetwynd's filly Quill second, Blaquiere's colt Ben Bolt third.

Gladstone on His Travels.

LONDON, August 27.—Gladstone started for Edinburgh to-day, and was greeted by large crowds at the railway stations.

Wolseley Going to Egypt.

LONDON, August 27.—Gen. Wolseley will start for Egypt Sunday, and proceed to Cairo to assume immediate command of the forces in Egypt, and direct the operations for the relief of Khartoum.

Gladstone at Warrington.

LONDON, August 27.—At Warrington Gladstone addressed the people. He said the government would do its duty, but in a considerable national crisis the issue depended upon the action of the country. At Edinburg preparations were made for a grand welcome of the Prime Minister. Windows and balconies of business places and residences throughout the city were decorated, and visitors in large numbers arriving. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of workingmen at Waverly Tuesday next. Ten thousand tickets of admission have been sold already.

INDIA.

A Famine at Mysore Threatened.

LONDON, August 27.—Advices from Calcutta state that a famine at Mysore is inevitable, owing to the drouth. The authorities are taking no steps to provide relief.

DENMARK.

The Minister at Washington Resigns.

COPENHAGEN, August 27.—Mr. Carl Steen Anderson Debille, Minister resident and consul-general of Denmark at Washington, has resigned.

EGYPT.

The Government Bankrupt and Unable to Meet Current Expenses.

CAIRO, August 27.—Rumors are current that Egypt has notified England that she has been bankrupt since yesterday and is unable to meet current expenses.

HE WENT WEST.

The Second National Bank of Xenia, O., Ruined by a Speculating Cashier, Who

Handed in His Resignation and Departed for Parts Unknown—The Stockholders Regarded

As Able to Meet All Obligations, Although They Are Not Yet Made Public.

DAYTON, O., August 27.—The Second National Bank of Xenia failed to open its doors this morning. The cashier resigned several days ago. Capital, $150,000; supposed surplus, $30,000. The directors of the bank in Dayton yesterday attempted to borrow $20,000, but could not. Cashier Ankeney had been engaged in grain speculations with R. M. Smart, to whom the bank, through Ankeney, recently made large advances. Smart gave a mortgage to secure this money, but the directors were not satisfied and demanded Ankeney's resignation. He went West the next day and this caused the run of yesterday. The stockholders are regarded as able to meet all obligations, though the amount is not yet made public.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—The *Times-Star's* Xenia special says: "There was a run on the bank here yesterday, but payments were made so promptly that confidence was restored and many renewed their deposits. Cashier J. S. Ankeney has gone West. The bank to-day is in the hands of an officer detailed by the Comptroller of the Currency and no statement of its condition is yet made."

NEW YORK, August 27.—The correspondent in this city of the Second National Bank of Xenia, O., is the National Park Bank. Mr. Wright, cashier, said to-day: "It is a perfect surprise. We always regarded that bank as among our best customers. Its credit was of the best, and it has a balance now here to its credit. Nothing occurred in any transactions we had with it to cause any doubt as to its soundness. We know nothing as to the causes which led to the suspension."

Mr. Garland, of the First National Bank, one of the correspondents of the Second National Bank of Xenia, states that the suspension of that institution will have no effect in financial circles here. Its account with the First National is very small, averaging only $100 to $500.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Bold Burglars at Work—Real Estate Strong—Political Movements—Personals.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

FORT SMITH, August 26.—Burglars are bold as a lion on the hill. Within the past two weeks one has made six attempts to enter and steal from four houses that are within a stone's throw of each other. Three times he succeeded in entering the house, but was driven away by alarms raised. Saturday night he opened a front window in the house of Capt. Scott, and had stepped on the floor, when a young lady awoke and called for help. On Sunday night the audacious criminal broke the blinds at the house of J. L. Hendrick, got in, and had succeeded in taking possession of a number of articles, when an alarm was raised. In getting out of the window he dropped everything he had taken, save a lady's purse with $8 or $10 in it. These outlaws, emboldened by escape from blue-whistles, are intolerable, and the officials will give special vigilance hereafter.

Mike Wallace has the contract for grading the avenue.

Despite the dull times and stringency in money matters, real estate is holding its own well and property does not hang heavy on the market.

The reunion of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor will be closed by a grand banquet at the opera house.

W. V. Howard, late of Holly Springs, has opened up a handsome stock of goods on the avenue.

The candidates speak here on Friday. Preparations are on foot to have a grand rally and give the county ticket an unprecedented vote from the city. The county campaign closes on Saturday at Greenwood. The general election will be held September 1st.

Fort Smith is very busy and four weekly journals, and all are doing well.

S. C. Bolling and family have returned from a short stay at Wataula Springs.

A hog law is greatly needed.

Our merchants are full of joy over the happy crop prospects.

Gen. H. B. Armistead, candidate for the Legislature from Franklin county, is in town. A Legislature made up of men like this gentleman would be a Legislature working for the good of the people. He is an influential citizen and merchant in this county.

The docket in the Federal Court is being worn down by the rapid dispatch of business.

FOR GORDON'S RELIEF.

The English Government Employing Canadian Voyageurs for the Nile.

OTTAWA, August 27.—The Governor-General has been ordered by the home government to secure the services of 600 Canadian *voyageurs* to go up the Nile to the relief of Gen. Gordon, at Khartoum. The class of men required are those whose constant occupation has been running timber on Canadian rivers. They are needed to take flat-bottomed boats up the Nile and make portages round the rapids, and will have to sail from Quebec on September 15th. It is intended to take 300 men from the Ottawa district and the remainder from the Quebec and St. Maurice regions. Already applications are rushing in. Indians are eligible.

The Governor-General has written to the militia department, asking for the names of some militia officers whose services can be obtained to take charge of the contingent of Canadian *voyageurs* that are to be sent to aid in relieving Gen. Gordon. Preference will be given to officers who served under Wolseley in the Red river expedition. Some French Canadian officers will be taken, as it is expected the majority of the *voyageurs* will be French Canadians. Advertisements calling for volunteers will be issued at once.

The Story of the Progress of Memphis During 1883-84.

The APPEAL of the 1st of September will be a fair representation of the growth of Memphis during the past year. It will contain a full account and complete review of the markets of the city, its manufactories and business generally, and will go to the country at large as additional evidence that Memphis is still in the front among the notable business centers of the country. Advertisers will do well to avail themselves of it to tell the story of their progress and ability to meet the demands of the public. Orders for space and for papers left at the counting-room will be promptly attended to.

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 nor worse in 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.

Minnie Palmer's Movements.

NEW YORK, August 27.—R. E. J. Miles announces that he to-day purchased, outright, Miss Minnie Palmer's American tour, beginning September 22th. Col. Miles is understood to have paid a large bonus to John R. Rogers, who has hitherto conducted Miss Palmer's business. When Miss Palmer returns to Europe in May she will again pass into the hands of Rogers and H. C. Beryl. After that she will probably remain permanently in London, where she has been offered a half interest in a leading theater.

The Medicos of Canada and America at Dinner.

MONTREAL, August 27.—At a dinner given by the medical profession of Montreal in honor of the Canadian Medical Association in conference here, Dr. Brush, of New York, in response to a toast, "The American Medical Association," said that, as an American, he desired to extend to their visitors from the other side of the Atlantic a most hearty and cordial welcome. Referring to the questions of independence and annexation that had been broached, he said: "As to independence Canada was sufficiently independent, and while they extended their arms to them as brethren the United States had sufficient territory. The Americans are very glad to welcome Canadians individually, but collectively they did not want them." He concluded by expressing his warmest thanks for the honor paid the American association.

FRAUDS IN ENVELOPES.

Collusion Between the Postal Officials and the Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Under the contract for furnishing postoffice envelopes, recently annulled by the Postmaster-General, and previous contracts, the envelopes supplied were required to be of certain exact dimensions. It appears upon investigation that the sizes required were different from those kept in stock by envelope manufacturers generally. The effect of the requirements was to prevent the great bulk of manufacturers from bidding upon the proposals, as extensive and costly changes in their machinery would have to be made for the manufacture of the sizes, which would not be warranted by the profits from the contract for a single year. The result at the last letting was to limit the number of bidders to six firms. To obviate this difficulty proposals just issued for the supply of these envelopes provide that the sizes may be slightly larger than the dimensions given, but no smaller, thus allowing all manufacturers to compete for the contract, a result which the Postmaster-General wishes to secure. The *Critic* says: "It is seriously intimated that collusion existed in the Postoffice Department with the contractors, and that the business of Postmaster-General Vinsham at Newport is to consult the President before taking final action in the premises, and it is not improbable that the head of a prominent postoffice official will roll into the basket."

MARSHALL INSTITUTE.

A Most Enjoyable Social Gathering in the Wild Woods.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

MARSHALL INSTITUTE, August 23.—Thursday morning, amid the rural shadows of the tall majestic oaks, whose summer verdure bids "Old Sol" defiance to penetrate the scene beneath their wide-spreading branches, in the vicinity of the Marshall Institute, was a social gathering of friends and neighbors. Sounds of sweet music floated upon the breeze, which called forth the young and the gay, who were present to trip the "light fantastic toe" until dinner-time, when they reluctantly withdrew from the pleasant arbor, prepared by the gallant young gentlemen of the neighborhood, to partake of a luxurious repast, consisting of meats, cakes, fruits and every production in the way of eatables of the season. It has been truly said that happiness is contagious, even the gray-haired farmers, whose sons and daughters have obliviated the which of save merriment, looked on with a smile of contentment. They seem to have much energy and enterprise. Crops promise a good harvest. The sound of the hammer could be heard in the erection of a church where the institute (unfortunately fire-doomed) once proudly towered above surrounding objects. It will be rather tedious to compliment the young ladies separately, such a collection of beautiful, graceful girls are rarely to be met with, all of whom, I was informed, lived near by. The day will long be remembered by an eye-witness who wishes the young folks many happy returns of a pleasant picnic. EUREKA.

IUKA, MISS.

The Magnetic Revivalist, the Rev. Sam Jones, of Cartersville, Ga., at Work Again.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

IUKA, August 26.—Iuka has had, during the past week, the grandest and most gracious revival that ever was conducted in her midst. Old men and old preachers whose heads have grown white in the harness, say they have seen sights here this week that they never saw before. The Rev. Sam Jones, of Cartersville, Ga., by appointment, commenced a series of sermons here on the night of the 18th instant at the Methodist church in this place. After the second sermon it was apparent that the church, which was the largest house in town, was not near large enough to accommodate the people. Hence, by permission of Maj. R. H. Allen, the kind owner of the Spring lot, a stand was erected and seats arranged in the beautiful grove there and services were after that time held there. The congregation continued to increase until it was estimated by many Sunday to consist of about 2000 persons. The Rev. Sam Jones continued to preach seven days, and as a fruit of his labors there has been about 100 conversions. A great number have expressed a desire to join the various churches of town, and quite a number will connect themselves to churches in the country. The whole community and surrounding country is fully roused on the great subject of religion. Jones is certainly a remarkable man, and is doing a wonderful amount of good. He left Sunday night for his home in Cartersville, and as the people of Iuka bade him good-bye their hearts went up to God for his continued usefulness and his safety and welfare. The meeting is still going on and promises much good yet.

We have had no rain now for nearly four weeks. Everything is dry and dusty. We have, however, a very flattering prospect for good crops throughout this section. IUKIAN.

HE WAS WITH BLAINE.

"I was with Blaine," the stranger said;
"I'm the editor," "Say no more,
But rest you there in my easy chair,
I've met you, I think, before.

"You were with Blaine in Congress, you say—
Your name escapes me, I confess.
When full and far he cast his lance,
The Plumed Knight from Maine."

"I was not there," said the aged man,
"But I was with Blaine; you know
We both took steak in Little Rock—
Twas quite awhile ago."

Then the editor spake him never a word,
But he heard a gentle sigh;
And now they know each other not,
Or speak as they pass by. —*Dixie Observer.*

Ancient Order United Workmen.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Grand Lodge of Ohio of the Ancient Order of United Workmen met here to-day and elected the following officers: P. G. M. W., Walter Hickens, Toledo; G. M. W., A. J. Herman, Steubenville; G. O., A. A. Cook, Collingwood; G. Recorder, A. T. Roever, Cincinnati; G. Receiver, G. C. Clements, Cincinnati; P. G., W. H. Hartman, Cleveland; G. Med. Inspector, C. O. Wright, Cincinnati; G. Guide, Vincent Hess, Cincinnati; Supreme Representatives, Herman Braumbach, Toledo; S. B. Berry, Trenton; M. J. Swadener, Dayton.

Young Men! Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other electric appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Colored Methodists.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—The conference of the colored Methodist Church deposed the Rev. W. W. Wilson from presiding and elected the Rev. Thomas Wells. Wilson then withdrew from all connection with the conference and the church. The Rev. Wm. Anderson, a friend of Wilson's, demanded and was granted a certificate of dismissal. In the case of the Rev. C. Brown, charged with drunkenness and voting against prohibition, the proof was not sufficient, but a committee declared he had ceased to be useful, and he was placed on the unstationed list. Adjourned *sine die.*

An $800,000 Suit.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Judge Wallace to-day, in the United States Circuit Court decided the case of Marlon *vs.* the Texas and Pacific railroad. That company must pay its interest in cash upon its income and land grant bonds for 1882 and 1883. The case involves about $800,000. Treasurer Satterlee, of the Texas Pacific, says: Marlow brought suit against the company on 150 bonds, the amount involved being $20,000. We do not know whether it is a test suit or not, and if a decision is rendered against the company the matter will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, where a decision cannot be reached for several years."

Fat Slow

And clean your mouth afterward with SOZODONT, and your tee