MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SUNDAY::::::NOVEMBER 2, 1884

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

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

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

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

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES M. HARRIS,
Of Shelby.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM B. BATE,
Of Davidson.

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

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
FOR SENATORS,
J. S. GALLOWAY,
W. H. HUNTSMANICO.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
M. R. PATTERSON,
JAMES E. HUNTER,
ALFRED FROMAN,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
J. S. MCKINLEY.

VOTE FOR JAMES M. HARRIS.

Because he is not only an unwavering Democrat, true and tried, but because he towers high above his competitor in ability, and transcendently superior to him in all that would constitute an efficient, useful member of Congress. Because he is energetic, untiring and, backed by a Democratic President and a Democratic House, he could accomplish much good for his constituents, while his competitor would be a mere figurehead, a drone, hopelessly in the minority and without influence. Because in all the boundless expanse of the South, wonderful in talents, brains, honesty and devotion to Democracy, there is not a man purer in purpose, of more unsullied name or fidelity to the people and the Democratic party than James M. Harris.

VOTE FOR BATE.

Because notwithstanding the many embarrassments he has had to encounter, most of them emanating from Memphis, he has made a careful, painstaking, able and efficient Governor. Because he carried the Democratic banner to victory two years ago, and under his administration the State debt question has been finally and forever settled. Because by a wise, honest, economical administration of the government he has reduced expenses and saved the people thousands of dollars. Because he is with the people and the people are with him. Because he has made a good Governor and can be trusted two years more. Because of his capacity, his firmness of purpose, strong convictions and sound judgment. Because his knowledge of the needs of the State and wants of the people proclaim him to be the man for the hour.

VOTE FOR SAVAGE, GORDON AND TURLEY.

Because the Democracy of Tennessee, obeying the behests of the people, declared that railroad commissioners were necessary to protect the people from the unjust and ruinous discriminations made by the railroads. Because the people of Tennessee, like those of nearly every other State in the Union, are determined to free themselves from the insolent and oppressive rule of railroad corporations. Because there is a struggle between the people and the railroads, and if the people cannot rule the roads these gigantic monopolies will rule them. Because the people of Tennessee view with alarm the power of railroad monopolies, as manifested in their corrupting interference in politics and in controlling officials elected by the people. Because the people demand relief from the exactions and unjust discriminations of railroads, and Savage, Gordon and Turley are honest and just men, who, while protecting the people, appreciate the advantages which ought to inure to the people from the facilities which railroad transportation afford, and while protecting one would not impair the usefulness or the rights of the other.

VOTE FOR CLEVELAND

Because every fiber and ligament of his nature is deeply ingrained with the spirit of legislative reform which pervades the great, honest heart of the people. Because he stands pledged to give the people an honest national administration and to turn the rascals out of office and to fill their places with honest men. Because he has proved his faith by his works in performing his duty as a citizen, his duty as sheriff, his duty as mayor of Buffalo and his duty as Governor of New York. Because he is supported by honest, independent Republicans, and his election means a triumph for better methods of government. Because his election means a clean reform government against corruption—a government administered for the benefit of the public people instead of personal and party plunder. Because his election would be the triumph of a purified administration over the threatened plundering administration. Because he has only one record—that of admirable executive ability, and an unflinching, fearless, straightforward discharge of public duties. Because he has said: "The character of the government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand." And as President of the United States he will purify the fountain of government and give the people a stream of purity, without the taint of corruption or dishonesty. Because his record is unblemished, he has been faithful to the best interests of the people, never swerved by temptation, self-interest, power or wealth in the strict line of duty. Because he was never a Knownothing, and has ever been the consistent champion of the civil and religious liberties of the foreigner. Because he proposes to lift from the shoulders of the people the burdens of taxation by collecting no more revenue than is necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered. Because in his letter of acceptance he explicitly announced his opposition to all sumptuary laws intended to abridge the rights of the people by legislating as to what they shall eat, drink and wear or the kind of vehicles they shall ride in. And because his election would bury out of sight forever the mad passions born in war, obliterate race prejudices in the South, make the whites and blacks one in common sympathy as they are one in a common destiny, and induce the people of all sections, races and nationalities to feel that they are all American citizens and that there should be a union of heart and hands in securing honest government and in making the country great, free, prosperous and happy.

VOTE AGAINST BLAINE.

Because he has become a millionaire by prostituting his official position for pecuniary gain. Because he is the author of the letters to Fisher. Because he took 44,000,000 American people into his confidence and told them he had read "every scrap and scrimption" of the Fisher letters, when he had suppressed all that exposed his corruption and jobbery. Because he has told falsehoods about the Fisher letters, lied about his transactions with the Hocking Valley mines, committed perjury in swearing before the investigating committee that he had not sold Scott any Little Rock and Fort Smith railway bonds, when his own letters show his transactions with Scott consisted in selling him the bonds of this enterprise. Because of his connection with the Spencer Rifle Company while Speaker of the Assembly in Maine, and subsequently as member of Congress. Because of his connection with the Credit Mobilier scheme. Because of his connection with the Northern Pacific railroad. Because of his connection with Fremont in the El Paso scheme, to which his position as Speaker, was attached in the circulars scattered throughout Europe. Because of his relations with Tom Scott and the Union Pacific, while Congressman which he was a member, legislated in the interest of this road. Because of his dealings in whisky prior to the whisky ring exposures which precipitated his retirement after making a fortune. Because of his acceptance of a silver pitcher presented to him by Sam Ward, king of the lobby. Because of the investigation of May and June, 1876, into his railway transactions. Because of his defense of the timber thieves in the Senate. Because of his opposition to the Thurman law to compel the Union Pacific to pay its just debt to the government. Because like an assassin he secretly stabbed Conkling, Grant, Cameron and Logan through the columns of the New York *Tribune* because they were in the way of his aspirations. Because of his instructions to our Minister to Peru in 1881. Because of the destruction of all the papers in the State Department relating to the Chili and Peru matter. Because of his letter favoring the distribution of the annual surplus revenue among the States. Because he was a Knownothing and made a brutal and ruffianly war on the civil and religious rights of foreigners. Because he tried to cajole the South into his support by commending the loyalty, the patriotism and the prosperity of the Southern people, but failing to carry West Virginia he hoists the dilapidated garment and makes the loyal, patriotic, prosperous South the home of traitors and outlaws. Because the record of his whole political life contains no act unimpeached. Because during his political career of twenty-four years his time has been so occupied in looking after jobs for making money he has originated no great measure for the benefit of his country, the business man, the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic or laboring masses. Because he does not favor reduced taxation and thus lighten the burdens of the people, but advocates high protective tariff, thereby taking from the pockets of the people surplus millions which he proposes to distribute among the States. And, finally, because his election to the Presidency would renew sectional hatred, impress the youth of the country with the idea that jobbery in office, corruption, falsehood and perjury lead to fame and fortune, and because he would use all the patronage of the government to increase his wealth, and instead of economy and administrative reform the country would be cursed with the rule of extravagance, wastefulness and thievery unprecedented in the history of the world.

THE OUTCRY OF LABOR.

In this and other countries a storm is approaching which will shake this country and others to their center. In Russia that storm takes the shape of nihilism, which has assassinated an emperor and keeps the present one in a state of permanent fear. In vain are hundreds imprisoned, banished to Siberia and killed by the executioner. The protest against tyranny, oppression and injustice still goes on. Cadets in the colleges, officers in the army and even women are arrested weekly; but resistance refuses to be put down, and never will be put down until the oppressed have risen against their oppressors and conquered them, as the French conquered at the concluding part of the last century. Fortunate will it be for the perpetrators and supporters of Russian oppression if they escape the fate that struck down the French *noblesse* when the guillotine was up *en permanence*. The republic in France, and concessions to the popular demands in England, have saved those countries from dangers raging elsewhere, but England in pronouncing sentence upon its House of Lords and its nobility, and with them upon the slavery of class distinction. In Germany there are ominous signs of coming trouble. The achievements of the army under the Emperor and Bismarck keep their rule comparatively secure. They are old men and can be borne with for a few years, but when they are gone Germans will assert their rights to freedom, to deliverance from the harsh hand of arbitrary power. The signs of the approaching tempest are showing themselves in that country. All the power of the Emperor and all the *finesse* of the indomitable will of Bismarck have been exerted to the utmost for years to put down Socialism. Tyrannous new laws have been enacted against them; they have been imprisoned and exiled, and with what result? At the election just closed in Germany more socialists were elected than ever before. Imperial Berlin, the city of the court and the home of the nobles, has, for the first time, elected a Socialist. Such events show whither the current tends. And ourselves, are we free from the possibility of danger from a people indignant against wrong? The rich grow richer and the poor poorer—millionaires lift up their destructive heads, and as they increase, penury, want, destitution, heartrending distress and pitiful hunger increase, and the people are beginning to cry out against the tyranny of wrong. Those who have opportunity to see a wide list of newspapers know that the cry is going up daily, sometimes in the accents of restrained emotion, sometimes in the outspoken tones of threat. The New York *Craftsman* is a newspaper edited with much ability, it is a workingman's paper and the organ of their principal associations and unions. In its issue of October 25th, it says: "Who will issue the working people's thanksgiving proclamation this year, and for what will they be called upon to give thanks? The harvest is great, but most of it is locked up. It has been a year of plenty, yet hunger is abroad in the land. The bowels of the earth yield plenteously of the store of fuel, yet many are a-cold." The same paper adds: "The Presidential contest will be over in November, but the contest for bread, for right, for justice, for liberty will demand earnest, constant work far into the future. * * * While the fires were raging in the Hocking Valley mines, the locked-out miners worked energetically to assist in extinguishing the flames. When the flames were extinguished the monopoly worked energetically to extinguish the miners and to crush them, and it seems likely to succeed. But there may come a time—." Yes, there will come a time, and intelligent and experienced observers see its approaches, see the coming of the time when the poor will refuse to see their children dwindle to the grave and their wives perish for bread, while the wealth their toil and skill has created is spent in pomp and luxury by those who monopolized and speculated, but whose hands or brains never added a cent to the national wealth. So goes on the work of deterioration, so millionaires arise, so the poor become poorer. The complaints and exposures of wrong do not come from the working people alone. Take the following, from the Louisville *Courier*, as proof: "The industrial distress can be plainly traced to excessive taxation, to a system conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. We submit to exactions no free people would tolerate. We are no longer free. The monopolists have the people by the throat. They rob the many for their own benefit. They advance prices when times are good, and cut down wages when they are hard. At one period they prey on the consumers; at the other they prey on their laborers. Distress naturally follows."

REPUBLICAN ELECTION INSPECTORS

In New York Arrested for Refusing to Register a Number of Voters.

NEW YORK, November 1.—John Bowler and Henry A. Vanpelt, Republican inspectors of election, were arrested to-day, having been indicted for refusing to register a number of men who applied on Saturday night last. The accused were released on bail to await trial.

OBITUARY.

Charles James Faulkner, West Virginia.

WHEELING, November 1.—The Hon. Charles James Faulkner died at his home in Martinsburg, W. Va., this morning, aged seventy-eight. He served several terms in Congress from Virginia, was Minister to France under President Buchanan, and was chief of staff for Stonewall Jackson during the rebellion.

White Lead Works Destroyed by Fire.

PITTSBURG, November 1.—The National White Lead Works, George Stugerty and Tighe's. The second largest pool of the season was paid on Telford in the race. The amount was $422.

BLAINE'S TRIP

From New York to Hartford, Conn., and Return—Stops Made at All the Principal

Points on the Way—His Speech at Hartford—An Appeal for the Continuation of

The Tariff and the National Banking System—Addresses by Gen. Fremont and Chauncey Depew.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Blaine left the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning with a party and drove to the Grand Central depot, where he took the 9 o'clock train for Hartford. From Hartford Blaine will go to New Haven by special train and then return to New York, stopping at Bridgeport and other places along the route.

At New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 1.—In pursuance of the promise made before he started on his Western tour, Mr. Blaine left New York in a special car attached to the regular train to visit the principal places in Connecticut. Gen. Fremont accompanied him. Miss Margaret Blaine and James G. Blaine, jr., were also of the party. At several points along the route when the train made its regular stops groups gathered around and cheered when looking through the window they discovered Blaine, but he did not appear in public until the train reached Hartford. On the way a number of Hartford gentlemen who had come to meet him were presented. Gen. Hawley boarded the train at Bridgeport.

At Meriden.

MERIDEN, CONN., November 1.—At New Haven the usual stop was made. A considerable crowd awaited the arrival of the train, and greeted Mr. Blaine, who appeared for a moment on the rear platform and was cheered.

Speech and Reception at Hartford.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 1.—At Meriden Senator Platt joined the party. Hartford was reached at noon, and as the train came to a stop there was a cannon salute and cheering. Blaine and Gen. Fremont, accompanied by Senator Hawley entered a carriage and were driven to a stand in front of the courthouse, around which several thousand people were. Along the route were Plumed Knights and other clubs. Gen Hawley introduced Blaine, who was loudly cheered. He spoke as follows:

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

"People of that splendid section of the State of Ohio which was anciently the colony of Connecticut, commissioned me by their vote in October to bear to the mother State, in whose capital I now stand, assurance of their loyalty to New England teachings and to New England principles. [Cheers.] I am here to-day to receive from you the assurance that the mother State herself is prepared to prove her fidelity to her own history and her own example. [Renewed cheers.] If there be any State in the Union profoundly interested in the industrial and financial systems of the United States as these systems exist to-day, Connecticut is that State, for her marvelous industries have been built up under the influence of a protective tariff. Her great financial center, from which radiate influences co-extensive with the Union, has received in full measure the benefits and blessings of the great financial system which the Republican party has given to this country. [Cheers.] The national canvass, now so near its close, concerns in the wide sweep of the great issues it involves every man, woman and child in the land. There is not an industry that will not be affected by its decision. There is not a paper dollar whose value will not be changed by a wrong decision. The industrial system and the financial system, under which our great national progress has been achieved during the last twenty-three years, are peculiarly the work of the Republican party, for at every step in their enactment they were resisted by the Democratic party. Have the voters of Connecticut stopped to reflect what would be the influence upon their State if there was such a change in the tariff as the Democratic party in Congress came within two votes of effecting last winter? Have the voters of Connecticut stopped to think what would be the effect of an abandonment of the present currency system of the United States, which would certainly follow if the Democratic party should come into power? That currency system as it stands to-day is certainly the most remarkable in the financial history of the world. A greenback circulation of nearly $400,000,000 is held steadily at par with gold by the readiness of the government, with its surplus coin in the Treasury, to redeem every cent on presentation by exchanging a gold dollar for a paper dollar, while the national bank stand ready to pay over their counters for their bills either the coin or the greenback note which is immediately convertible into coin. The only suggestion which has come from the Democratic party during this campaign directly bearing on this important question is that continually repeated declaration of Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, that the first measure of his party, if elected to power, would be to get rid of the surplus held in the vaults of the Treasury for the purpose which I have indicated. [Groans.] There is not a man in the United States who has given the slightest study to our existing financial system who does not know that if Mr. Hendricks's recommendation should be adopted the government would be unable to redeem the greenbacks in coin, and the specie standard on which the business of the country rests would be destroyed and the national bank system fatally impaired. Mr. Hendricks would frankly admit for he is a frank gentleman, that he is not a friend to the national bank system, and that, as a member of the Senate of the United States, he opposed legislation which favored that system. Perhaps one of the first measures of the State-rights Democracy, if given control of the government, would be to restore to the States the power to establish State banks. We are justified in this assumption by the argument of Democrats in Congress for twenty years past and by their ceaseless hostility to the national banking system. In this connection let me remind you that when Abraham Lincoln was elected there were nearly 800 broken State banks in the Union, whose successive failures had cost the people annually five per cent. of the total paper circulation of the country, and had involved during the last twenty years of Democratic rule in this country a total loss to the people of $200,000,000. If you place this millions last against the experience of the last twenty years of our history during which no man has lost a single dollar by the circulation of national banks, you will find, I think, a conclusive argument in favor of maintaining the present financial system. [Cheers.] Before an audience of this character these facts do not require argument or illustration. I content myself with stating them to you, and bid you, with many thanks for your generous reception, a cordial good bye."

Gen. Fremont was next introduced, and was very enthusiastically received.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke briefly, and then the party returned to the train.

As the train moved off the clubs and people on the streets cheered heartily, the most conspicuous body being composed of a company of Wide Awakes of 1860.

The run to Meriden was made very rapidly. There was a very large and enthusiastic crowd here, and when Blaine appeared on the stand he was received with loud acclamations. He spoke briefly, setting forth the interest of Connecticut in maintaining the protective system, under which, in the twenty years from 1860 to 1880, she had increased her wealth as much as in all the preceding years of her history, while for more than half a century the Democratic party had steadily opposed it; therefore every man who really desired the maintenance of the protective tariff, whatever his party obligations in the past, ought to stand now by the Republican party, while on the other hand, every man who wished for free trade should vote with the Democrats. The points made in favor of maintaining the tariff were warmly applauded.

Again at Wallingford he spoke a few words in the same vein. The train arrived at New Haven at 2:30 o'clock.

Speeches at Bridgeport and New Haven.

BRIDGEPORT, November 1.—The Blaine party passed through here on their way to New York. Mr. Blaine made a speech to a large crowd and was well received. He also spoke at length at New Haven.

RAILROAD LEGAL DECISIONS.

The Recent Decisions of Justice Stanley Matthews at Cincinnati.

Some days ago the United States District Court at Nashville, Stanley Matthews judge, rendered important decisions affecting railroad cases in this State. The Louisville and Nashville railroad sought to restrain the Board of Examiners for the assessment of railroad property in the State of Tennessee from certifying the record of those assessments and delivering it to the Comptroller, and to restrain the Comptroller from certifying the assessments to any of the counties and municipalities of the State, to collect any tax claimed by the State as due by the railroad in excess of the amount of assessments the railroad admitted to be due. The court ordered that the restraining injunction applied for should not be granted. It permitted that the railroad might hereafter renew its application by a supplementary bill. A similar decree was entered in the case of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. In a case where suit was brought to compel the assessment on stock in the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, the judgment was against the State and in favor of the railway, and in a similar case of the Nashville and Decatur railroad the decision was again against the State. The Pullman Southern Car Company sought to recover back an amount alleged to have been exacted illegally; judgment in favor of the Pullman Company. The same company sought to enjoin Montgomery and other counties from collecting certain taxes; the decision was in favor of the car company, and it enjoins the counties concerned from further proceeding in the collection of the tax. The State of Tennessee sought to discover from the Pullman Car Company the number of cars it uses, which the State seeks to tax. The decision was against the State, except as to the number of cars actually domiciled in the State.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Keene and the Elks—The Odd-Fellows and the Presbyterian Synod.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, October 31.—In the way of amusements the field in Little Rock has been pretty well filled so far this season. This week we had that excellent educator, Keene, the tragedian, and the laurels won here last season were in no wise tarnished by his reappearance.

Although 'tis true that Shakespeare "speaks in a language which thrills in our blood in spite of the separation of years," and so inspires all artists to their best endeavors, may not Keene say, with "the divine William's" friend, "rare Ben Jonson," "I loved the man and do honor his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any." Keene has powerful rivals, but (your pardon) he is keen enough to hold his own beside them all.

Is not he who showed to us "the exceeding sinfulness of sin," as Keene does in his impersonation of "Richard III," or who causes all passions personified to pass before us "in their habit, as they lived," as he does everywhere, a teacher in the truest sense? Methinks that when our good people appreciate the power for good of the stage, as they now see its power for evil, and help to crush out the dangerous elements by fostering the beneficial, the true work of the stage will have begun. It has begun, I think, indeed, but then it will have proved a "survival of the fittest." Because there is chaff in the wheat why burn the whole measure?

Gus Williams was at the Capital Theater this week as a "Captain of the Finest." Very successful.

The Georgia wonder, too, at the Grand Operahouse captivated an enthusiastic assemblage last Sunday night. Some say her magnetism is all in her eye; but it is all "in the eye" of those who think she is not a "phenomenon" (definition: "anything that presents a remarkable appearance").

Mention should be made of the organization of the Elks' lodge in Little Rock Tuesday afternoon, with installation services conducted by Thos. W. Keene, assisted by other professional men of repute. As most everybody knows, these organizations are benevolent in design. The little Rock Lodge, No. 29, was instituted by Memphians, a number of whom were over for the occasion. In the evening a banquet was tendered the guests, and festivities were continued until an early morning hour.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows met in Little Rock this week, this being its thirty-fourth assembling. Much interest was manifested, and a deal of business transacted.

The State synod of the Arkansas Presbyterians is now in session here. The Rev. W. T. Howison, of Arkadelphia, was elected moderator.

We had recently much-needed rain to the depth of twenty-four inches, but dust is again on the wing.

About politics—well, do wait till after next Tuesday; I may be on "the other side."

I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Henry Edwards Brown this week. He is representing the International Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Brown is a handsome gentleman, intelligent and urbane, devoted to his calling, and interested in every good work. To-night he will conduct a meeting at the First Presbyterian church, and good results will doubtless follow. ARUL.

THE FIGHT ON TUESDAY

To be Made by the Republicans in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Florida.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—It is evident from the developments of the past few days that a desperate effort is to be made to carry North Carolina this year. Already some of the most trusted Republican leaders have departed hence for that State, and if reports are true they took with them some pretty large sums of money to be used in the "legitimate expenses" of the campaign. The fight has been very hot in both North Carolina and Virginia in the past few days, and but for the fact that Gen. Logan refused to come to Virginia, thus showing that he had no confidence in carrying it, there would be reason to believe that the Republicans expect to be successful there. At least it is evident that the effort is to be made, and that very vigorously. It is evident that the fight is to be made in no less than ten States—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Nevada.

WOODVILLE, TENN.

The Ninth District Democracy Solid for P. T. Glass—He Will be Elected.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WOODVILLE, TENN., October 31.—The people in this portion of Tennessee are at fever heat at this time, looking forward to Tuesday, November 4th. They have heard speeches, speeches, speeches, and are now ready to vote. The victory that the Democrats confidently expect to gain next Tuesday will be one that will never be forgotten. They ought to stick together all along the line, and elect the whole ticket. This is a bad year for scratching, and quarreling within the ranks. What would the Democratic party have accomplished had the great contribution of the age allowed small matters to split them? There is harmony in the ranks all along the line around here, and P. T. Glass will be elected a Congressman from the Ninth District. Let all the Democrats rally and turn out and give him a tremendous majority. The Ninth District ought to show the state that there is some spirit of compromise and concession left, and ability to deal with a complicated question left. On to the ballot!

MOSCOW, TENN.

A Boom for J. M. Harris and the Whole Democratic Ticket.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

MOSCOW, October 31.—We are going to give J. M. Harris a boom that will make him remember us when he "comes into his kingdom." He has borne the heat and burden of the day, has been a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" in Democratic struggles from boyhood. We are going to help insure him the reward he has so nobly earned. All this, and more if possible, we will do for T. B. Yancy, who for the first time asks those he has served with so much zeal, courage and success for a share or reward. In every place that ever tried a man's souls Thomas Yancy "has been weighed in the balance and found" ready and willing—a man among men. There is not a flaw in his record, not a stain on his escutcheon. Whenever and wherever the bullets were poured into the ranks of Southern boys he was in the midst without fear and without reproach. In the days of 1858, worse than even war, with sublime courage he was everywhere where help was needed. His opponent, Dr. Biggs, will be Dr. Small after next Tuesday. BOXIE.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The New Baltimore and Ohio Limited

CHICAGO, November 1.—The Baltimore and Ohio advertises a "limited" express to run between this city, Washington and Baltimore, the run to be made in twenty-five hours, leaving here at 5:10 o'clock p. m. daily. The company advertises that there will be no exaction of additional charges for traveling on this fast special. The first train leaves to-morrow.

The New York Rate War.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The New York Central announces a reduction of its first-class rate to Chicago to $13.50. Tickets are selling at $15 now. The West Shore road is expected to reduce its rate shortly to $12. The New York Central road issued a circular to connecting lines authorizing them to use one cent per mile as a basis in making their rates between all points. This indicates that the Central people believe that the fight on the West Shore will be long and bitter. The ticket brokers say they will sell below the company rates under any circumstances. The West Shore officials say they will adhere to their policy, meeting whatever rates are made, and that they can "stand the racket" better and longer than the brokers.

The American Manufacture Leads.

"Linoleum," a remarkably durable article for a floor covering, has now reached such perfection of manufacture in this country as confessedly to be superior to that of any foreign make. The importation of the best article of the kind manufactured in England has been abandoned for some time, and only the inferior or second grades now find a market here.

In matters of taste, finish and finish the American manufacturers know well how to cater to the tastes of our people and the requirements of our climate. While the imitation cloth, which after being placed on the floor, will look increasingly dirty and dingy, that of our own make will appear bright, clean and pleasing.

To protect themselves, American manufacturers print the Walton trade mark and the word "Linoleum" on the back of every square yard of their make. All carpet dealers keep the goods.

Freight Trains in Collision.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., November 1.—Two freight trains were coming north this morning about 1 o'clock, from the Sturgis Democratic meeting, when the forward one slowed up at Nottawa, and its caboose, containing nine persons, was run into by the hind train. Wm. Green, a clerk in a hardware store at Mendon, was instantly killed, and Geo. Koons, a furniture merchant, also of Mendon, was fatally injured. Both leave families, the former a wife and three children.

JAMES PHELAN

Insists that the Present Management of the "Avalanche" is a Usurping Management,

Irregularly and Illegally Put in Place by One-Half the Stockholders, and that They

Have No Right to Collect Money or Exercise Any Control of the "Avalanche" Whatever.

The suit between James Phelan on the one side (outside) and R. F. Looney, W. W. McDowell and others on the other side (the inside), promises to be a never ending one. It grows in intensity every day, the latest movement of the litigation being an injunction to prevent Phelan from making any answer to the last circular of Looney & Co., thus very effectually shutting his mouth and preventing him from any recourse before the public. This injunction was granted by Judge Douglass yesterday. But the judge cannot prevent the ubiquitous reporter from getting in his work in the case nor prevent Phelan from answering questions, hence the APPEAL's interview with Mr. Phelan, from which it will be seen that he means business, and will not give in, but will fight, so to speak, and, to use the language of Brownlow, "till hell freezes over and then on the ice." He is into the fight to stay, and the indications are that the other side is. They are plucky, too, and believe they are right, and as the Douglass injunction proves, are prepared to go to any lengths in law to maintain their end of the controversy.

Interview with Mr. James Phelan.

"Mr. Phelan," asked the reporter, "what is the condition of the *Avalanche* controversy?"

"I do not know that I am at liberty to say fully what the the condition is," replied Mr. Phelan. "I distributed a circular among the patrons of the *Avalanche* which was published in the APPEAL several days ago. The gentlemen who now have control answered in a circular full of misrepresentations.

"The present Board of Directors of the Avalanche Company, I am legally advised, has no valid existence. Two of its members are not and were not stockholders when this board was organized. In addition to this, only one-half the stock was voted for the election of the entire board. The present management has held itself out to the world as sole owners. They are therefore alone liable for the management and conduct of the paper. I have in no manner recognized their right to bind my interest or to render me liable for their acts. I have prepared an answer upon legal advice."

"Have you a copy of the answer?"

"Yes, sir, but I have not printed it yet. I have been told that an injunction would be served on me prohibiting me from distributing the answer. Mr. R. J. Black showed me a bill late this evening which he was about to file, I suppose enjoining me from answering the circular the present management had prepared. I did not read the bill."

The statement of Mr. Phelan and his letter addressed to his attorneys and their reply thereto are to the following effect, which is here copied without comment for the present:

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 1, 1884.

MESSRS. Greer & Adams and Clapp & Beard:

GENTLEMEN—Under the charter of the Memphis Avalanche Company the Board of Directors consists of five members, three of whom constitute a quorum. On the night of the 9th day of October, 1884, with full knowledge that I was the owner of one-half of the shares of the stock in that company, with inexcusable precipitation and without notice, one member of the board legally elected, co-operating with two other persons claiming to be directors, but who were not, either in law or fact, undertook to constitute a new management for and place it in charge of the affairs of said company. The question I submit is this: What is the effect of this act of usurpation upon the company, and what right this usurping management has to the assets of the corporation? Respectfully,

JAMES PHELAN.

Mr. James Phelan, Memphis, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR—Assuming the facts stated in your communication of this date, we would say in reply to your question that a usurping management, as you designate the present one of the Avalanche Company, would have no right to control the affairs of said company or to collect its assets. Your truly,

GREER & ADAMS,
CLAPP & BEARD.

NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

SOMERVILLE, TENN.

J. M. Harris's Timely Vindication Appreciated—The People Ready for the Rads.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

SOMERVILLE, October 31.—Fayette county politics have begun to boil more fiercely since the vindication of Hon. J. M. Bate on last Monday. From all over the county come the most encouraging reports of the enthusiasm created by it. It was such a dynamite bomb in the Republican camp that its leaders are seeking to counteract its influence. They have announced a grand Republican rally to be held in this place next week. Speakers announced are Gen. W. J. Smith, Judge Reeves, Judge T. W. Brown and others. It is generally thought the meeting is to counteract the impression made by Bate on the negroes, many of whom were out in force and the Democratic standard-bearer. Besides stirring and arousing their flagging zeal, it is also the purpose to distribute to the sable voters three thousand of the paper, which they are to deposit into the sacred ballot-box. They cling to these precious little documents with a love and care hardly bestowed on their own children. But it matters not, enough colored men can be found who will unite with their Democratic friends to break the power of the Republican party. Fayette county is determined to elect her ticket, for it represents good men.

The people of Fayette will ever feel grateful to the Hon. James M. Harris for his manly defense of them in his speech to Memphis speech against the vile charge and infamous insinuation that they were bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers. This charge has been hurled too often upon the good people of this county, until patience has ceased to be a virtue. Elections in Fayette county are pure and unstained by corruption, save when the boxes are manipulated by the Republicans. Mr. Harris's refutation came in good time and was heartily appreciated.

The contest is hotly waged in this city is waxing warmer as the day of election approaches. There are three candidates in the field, Col. J. W. Fant, the present incumbent; Judge Laurence and Mr. John S. Finley. We think Col. Fant ought to be re-elected as he has been the best mayor Holly Springs has had in many years. KEITH.

For the Sunday Appeal.

AN AUTUMN LEAF.

The last breath of summer comes o'er the river,
Rippling its waters into waves of light;
Low whisper of the bright tinted leaves quiver
Sweetly through the deepening shades of night.

Far o'er the land, rich with fields of yellow grain,
Flocks and herds of Indian summer's dreamy haze
Breathe fragrance, sweet as the scent of fallen rain,
As they brood softly in the sun's waning rays.

Purple shadows of mist are falling o'er all;
The rustling noise of scared leaves fills the air,
As one, by one, like dear, beloved friends, they fall,
And move swiftly by, a dream of what they were.

The soft, low humming of insect life is sweet,
Floating from out deep waves of withered grass,
And seems gladly voicing the death it must meet—
Silently nearing all in the days that pass.

Dusky little forms with wings of brown and gold,
Flutter dreamily o'er the tall, swaying weeds,
Vainly seeking, from bleak winter's piercing cold,
A warm shelter amid the dead, sighing reeds.

MARY J. SUTER.

Swept by Fire.

EASTPORT, ME., November 1.—The eastern side of Water street, in the town of Lubec, was swept by fire this morning, and is still burning. Eight wharves, one store, fourteen smokehouses filled with herring, four weirs, a herring packing factories, one dwelling and seven boats have been burned. The loss will amount to $40,000.

"With Intent to Deceive."

Malarial gas is the most deceitful thing on earth. It has no odor, and you do not perceive its presence until it has taken hold of you. Fight its malarious influence with Brown's Iron Bitters, and you will conquer. This great medicine gives vigor by enriching the blood and imparting the system so as to cast malaria out. Mr. John Denlinger, Lancaster, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and general debility, and it has done me great good."

Reversed the Decision.

LOUISVILLE, November 1.—Yesterday Judge Richards, of the Superior Court, reversed the decision of Judge Stites, of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, who had given a judgment for plaintiff in the case of Osgood vs. the Pullman Car Company for the loss of a diamond pin on defendant's cars between Chicago and Louisville.

A Deadly Plaything.

BALTIMORE, Boyd Marty C. Clifford, aged two and one-half years, daughter of a junk dealer in Hiller street, while handling a pistol this morning, fired it, killing herself instantly.

Dropped Dead.

TROY, N. Y., November 1.—The Rev. Caleb A. Stevens, Methodist, dropped dead at Lansingburg just after eating breakfast this morning.

Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Imports at the port of New York for the week ended to-day were $8,134,000, of which $6,024,000 were general merchandise, and $1,519,000 dry goods.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Return to England of Lord Northbrook, the Special High Commissioner to Look Into the

State of the Egyptian Administration—His Recommendations to the British Government.

Outrages on Jews in Morocco—France and China—The Australian Federation Bill.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Return Home of Lord Northbrook, the Special High Commissioner.

LONDON, November 1.—Lord Northbrook has returned from Egypt, whither he was sent by the government as special high commissioner to gain information concerning the state of the Egyptian administration. He recommends that England pay the Alexandria indemnity, taking the sinking funds as security. The Khedive, through Lord Northbrook, protested against the voting by Sir Evelyn Baring, English Minister, in the ministerial councils. Sir Evelyn is unpopular because of his efforts to stop the corrupt practices of Egyptian officials. Nubar Pasha has used his position as Prime Minister to secure the renewal of the concession to the Cairo Water Company, of which Nubar is himself the largest shareholder. The report is current that the Khedive has signed a paper ceding the Red sea littoral to England. The report is pronounced untrue.

News Received from Col. Stewart.

CAIRO, November 1.—Col. Wilson telegraphs from Ambukol that three men who arrived from Khartoum report that they saw Cols. Stewart, Power and Herbin on board the steamer wrecked some days ago at Wady Garva. The same men report that Gordon's steamers had brought 400,000 bushels of grain from Sennaar.

OUTRAGES ON JEWS IN MOROCCO.

The French Minister Threatens Reprisals if They are Not Stopped.

PARIS, November 1.—The French Minister to Morocco threatens reprisals unless the outrages committed on Jews who are French subjects shall be stopped and the persons injured indemnified. It is reported that at Fez Jews claiming French protection were scourged for refusing to walk barefooted in the streets. Other French Jews have been banished.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Measures Looking to the Protection of French and British Subjects.

PARIS, November 1.—Prime Minister Ferry is treating with the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for joint action toward China to support the claims of French and British subjects growing out of the recent war.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Storm on the Scottish Coast.

LONDON, November 1.—A violent storm is raging on the east coast of Scotland.

The Australian Federation Bill.

LONDON, November 1.—The Ministry has abandoned the Australian federation bill in consequence of the opposition displayed by the Assembly of New South Wales.

De Lesseps Denies that He is Intriguing.

PARIS, November 1.—De Lesseps denies that he is intriguing to obtain the cession of the State of Panama to France. De Lesseps and party are watching the Presidential election in the United States with intense interest.

Will be Tried Again.

DUBLIN, November 1.—The jury to-day failed to agree in the case of James Ellis French, who was on trial for felonious practices in connection with the Cornwall case. He will be tried again.

Defeated for the Reichstag.

BERLIN, November 1.—Messrs. Levetzow, Seidlewitz, Greist and Hofrecht, all well-known statesmen, failed of re-election to the Reichstag on the first ballot.

The Pope and Bishop O'Farrell.

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