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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : NOVEMBER 6, 1884

CLEVELAND IS ELECTED.

Senator Gorman, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, announces the election of Cleveland and Hendricks by a total of 219 votes, eighteen more than a majority. And this good news is confirmed by the returns received by the New York *World*, New York *Times*, indorsed by the latest returns received by the New York *Sun*, which vigorously opposed Gov. Cleveland's election. The vote is close, but we believe we are justified in declaring that Gov. Cleveland will succeed Chester A. Arthur as next President of the United States. For this triumph we are largely indebted to the pluck and labor of the Independent Republicans of New York and to the great newspapers that, representing that element, were untiring in their efforts to secure the success of the ticket. This corruption is rebuked, and the most corrupt politician in American politics is retired, let us hope forever. Cleveland and reform have won, and the American people are safe from threatened disgrace. Nearly twenty years of patient waiting and work have at last been rewarded, and the administration of the Federal government passes into Democratic hands, there to remain, let us hope, for many years to come, years that are to be numbered among the most prosperous in the history of the United States.

THE ELECTION

New York Claimed for Cleveland by the Secretary of the National Democratic

Committee by a Small but Safe Majority, While Mr. Hendricks is Certain

That Indiana Has Been Carried by the Democrats — These, With Connecticut and New Jersey,

Which are Conceded, and the Solid South, Will Elect the Democratic Nominees.

Michigan and Wisconsin Still in Doubt, With the Chances in Favor of the

Democrats—The Republicans Claiming Everything in Sight, and Confident of

Victory—The Result in Tennessee and Mississippi—Chalmers Completely Snowed Under in

His Own County, and Sent to Join His Boss, Ben Butler — The Vote in Detail.

NEW YORK.

New York City.

NEW YORK, November 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser* (10:30 o'clock edition) says at the hour of going to press it may be said that the Presidential election is more in doubt than it has been at any time since the polls closed. New York is very close, with the prospects of a small plurality for Blaine. Nothing definite is known of New Jersey; that State, as well as Virginia, is claimed by the two parties. The elements of uncertainty are many. Later returns to-day may satisfactorily settle the question, but at this writing it looks as though official figures would be necessary to determine the result of the election.

The latest returns from New York State, outside of New York and Kings counties, show 1432 election districts already reported from that section of the State. The average Republican plurality has been, as near as possible, about thirty-five in each. If the 564 districts yet to hear from return the same proportionate vote, they will yield 19,740 plurality for Blaine. This, added to the 49,938 plurality shown by those already reported, will make the Republican plurality, exclusive of New York and Kings counties, 69,678. The Democratic plurality in New York county is, according to the latest indications, 42,795, and that of Kings county, 15,152. It appears, therefore, that the Democratic plurality of 57,938 will be overcome. The proceeds to hear from are chiefly in Albany, Allegheny, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Otsego, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Schoharie, Steuben, Sullivan, Tompkins, Ulster and Westchester.

The entire County Democracy ticket is elected by probably an over 10,000 majority. Six election districts are missing.

At the headquarters of the National Republican Committee members of the Executive committee were in a somewhat sulky mood. Steve Elkins declined positively to say anything whatever on the political outlook. At the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee Senator Herman expressed the utmost confidence in the success and election of Gov. Cleveland. He sent a letter to a friend in Albany in which he said: "I believe, founded upon the most reliable information to be had, that his party would carry New York State by 10,000 majority, Connecticut by 2000, and New Jersey and Indiana by working majorities. The feeling between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy has been much intensified by the recent action of the latter body. For a moment the Tammany people are stupefied by the force of the blow which has been administered. They do not hesitate to say that the County Democracy sacrificed Cleveland at the polls for the benefit of Grace. The County Democrat retort in a similar strain, but feel that as they have got everything they can afford to be magnanimous. The feeling among the leaders at both the national and State Democratic headquarters was that a quarrel between the factions has cost Cleveland 20,000 votes in the city.

Seventeen hundred and forty-two districts outside of New York City and Brooklyn give Blaine 389,404; Cleveland, 332,109; Butler, 10,560; St. John, 20,629. The net Democratic gain is 13,924. The 254 districts yet to hear from gave Garfield 2432 plurality. Later correction gives Cleveland a plurality in New York City of 43,233.

The streets in front of newspaper offices continue blocked with crowds of people standing on tip-toe to read the bulletins and waiting anxiously definite news. The *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun* and *Tribune* each had its crowd and the bulletins issued were differently received according to his wishes gratified. The *Tribune* keeps its electric light playing on a card which informs Call's crowd that Blaine carries New York by 10,000 and is elected President. The *Sun* keeps its crowd interested. The *World* keeps issuing dispatches confirming the Democratic chances which it promulgated in its issue of Monday. The front of the building is brilliantly illuminated and decked with magnificent and very flattering portraits, in color, of Cleveland and Hendricks. The crowds in front of the *World* and *Herald* offices are extremely jubilant over the Democratic victory now in store for them. Every bulletin is the occasion for much cheering and shouting, as if it were not fully contradicted by the bulletin of the next door.

At 8 o'clock the Associated Press reports that Blaine's plurality in New York outside of Kings county, in the New York City and Kings county, and that Blaine's plurality in the State will be between 6000 and 10,000. The Democratic claim that Gov. Cleveland's plurality in the State will be over 10,000. They claim that the State will be carried by a large majority, and the city by about 40,000. Chairman Jackson, of the Republican State Committee, claims that the Republicans will carry the State by from 5000 to 7000 majority, and the district by about 9000. Brady's majority over Evans, he says, will be from 40,000 to 50,000. Evans, however, claims the district by from 400 to 500 majority. The returns from New York are awaited and read with the greatest interest.

VERMONT.

White River Junction.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., November 5.—One hundred and sixty-seven towns give Blaine 53,000; Cleveland, 14,804; Butler, 617; St. John, 1335. Blaine's plurality, 18,196, with 73 towns to hear from. A proportionate vote in this election will give Blaine a plurality on the entire vote of the State of 25,500.

Returns received from 197 towns give Blaine 36,315; Cleveland, 16,012; Butler, 669; St. John, 1389; Belva Lockwood, 1, making the plurality for Blaine 20,203, with twenty-three towns wanting. The towns heard from gave Garfield 41,407; Hancock, 16,944; Weaver, 143; plurality for Garfield, 24,641. The towns not heard from gave Garfield a plurality of 2266. If this proportion is preserved Blaine will have, in complete, a plurality of 22,569.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 5.—Eleven counties out of 52 give a net Republican majority of 1600 over the October vote and a gain of 700 more in the remaining counties would give the State, one-half, 3 votes, to Blaine and one-half to Butler.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—Returns from over half the towns and wards of the State show assured the election of the Republican national and State ticket by not less than 10,000. The Republicans have elected six out of nine Congressmen, with one district (the Sixth) in doubt. The following are the Republican Congressmen elected, with the probable majority: Caswell, First District, 5000; La Follett, Third, 10,0; Vanschaick, Fourth, 1000; Thomas, Seventh, 1500; Price, Eighth, 6000; Stephenson, Ninth, 12,000. The Democrats have elected Bragg in the Second and Rankin in the Fifth District. The contest between Rankin, Republican, and Smith, Democrat, in the Sixth District, is very close, and will probably require the official count to decide.

Five hundred precincts show a net Democratic gain of 8500. If the ticket should have a proportionate gain in the remaining precincts the Republicans will carry the State by about 10,000, but the later returns are showing a smaller average gain for the Democratic ticket.

The returns and estimates place the Republican plurality in the State at 10,000 or more. The Republicans elect seven out of nine Congressmen, Bragg and Rankin only being saved. This is a gain of four. The majorities on the Congressmen range from 700 upward. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, insuring the election of a Republican to the United States Senate.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

American Residents Greatly Excited Over the Election.

LONDON, November 5.—American citizens in Paris and London have been greatly excited over the Presidential election in the United States. Various news-rooms were kept open through the night, and as conflicting accounts were received each party became alternately jubilant or depressed. The Democrats, however, were the most sanguine.

What the London "News" Says.

LONDON, November 5.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial upon the latest advices from America saying that Mr. Blaine has 10,000 majority in New York State, says this result must be a surprise to his friends as much as to his opponents. It says: "Blaine has fought his battle with an energy and spirit that even his opponents must admire. Gladstone's recent efforts in Scotland were almost insignificant compared with the efforts of Blaine. Nevertheless the gradual recovery of the Democratic party from the great depression of 1868 encourages the Democrats and alarms their opponents. The present struggle is simply a question of personal preference, and a large vote in a healthful sign of the interest Americans take in their Presidential electors.

CHARLES J. FAULKNER,

Member of Congress and Minister to the French Empire—An Eventful Career.

His Uncompromising Devotion to the People of Virginia and the South During the War.

Charles J. Faulkner, who acted as Minister to France from the United States during the last year of President Buchanan's administration, died at the old Boyd homestead, Boydville, W. Va., early Saturday morning, after a lingering illness, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Faulkner leaves a widow and a large family of children, among whom are the Hon. E. Boyd Faulkner, a leading lawyer of Berkeley county, W. Va.; Judge Charles James Faulkner, of the Circuit Court of West Virginia; Mrs. Thomas S. Bocock, Mrs. Joel W. Flood and Mrs. W. S. Love, of Virginia; Mrs. McSherry, of Martinsburg; Mrs. J. P. Campbell, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Pierce, of New York.

Mr. Faulkner was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1806, and lost both his parents when very young. He studied hard, however, and in 1828 had succeeded in qualifying himself for admission to the Virginia bar, of which he was afterward to become one of the most prominent leaders. In 1832 Mr. Faulkner first entered public life, taking his seat in the Virginia House of Delegates. President Jackson had just issued his famous "proclamation of force," which boldly asserted the supremacy of the United States government over that of any State, and young Faulkner, seeing in the temper of the political factions the seeds of a contest on the slavery question, submitted to the Legislature and advocated a proposition for the gradual abolition of slavery in Virginia, by declaring that all children born of slave parents after July 1, 1840, should be free. His proposition was voted down, but it did not prevent his re-election in the following year. The abolition crusade began to be felt, and Mr. Faulkner then became a bitter opponent to the Northern idea. He had declined a re-election to the Legislature, and, after marrying a daughter of Gen. Boyd, retired from public life and devoted himself steadily for the next eight years to the practice of his profession, in which he at once took and maintained a commanding position.

In 1841 Mr. Faulkner again entered the arena of politics, and was elected to the State Senate from Berkeley. He resigned, however, in 1842, and it was not until 1848 that he returned to public life. That year he was again elected to the House of Delegates, and introduced a bill that was passed and sent to Congress, which became the famous fugitive slave law of 1850. He next became a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850, a body in which he devoted all his energies to an advocacy of the rights and interests of the western part of the State. In 1853 Mr. Faulkner ran as an independent candidate for Congress on a platform sustaining the cause of union and opposing further sectional agitation. He was elected by a good majority in a district that was largely Democratic. One year later, when Gen. Scott was a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Faulkner refused to support him because he represented the principles of the Whig party, and, with other Southern leaders, he once again joined the forces of the Democracy, with whiled he always afterwards. His change in his politics made him popular in his State, and he was re-elected to Congress for four successive terms. In 1856 he was a member of the Cincinnati Democratic convention which nominated Buchanan, and when Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated he tendered Mr. Faulkner the mission to France. He declined the office because he would first disturb an old personal friend, the Hon. John Y. Mason, who then held the position. Mr. Mason died, however, in 1859, and the mission being again tendered to Mr. Faulkner, he accepted it and took up his residence in Paris.

While acting as Minister to France Mr. Faulkner secured the admission for the first time by the French government of the right of expatriation, and through his efforts naturalized citizens of this country were accorded the right to visit the land of their birth without molestation or fear of military espionage. During his service the armed conflict between the North and South became imminent, and the sympathies of Napoleon were early enlisted on the side of the South.

On Mr. Lincoln being inaugurated Mr. Faulkner was recalled, but after settling his accounts with the government he was about to leave for home, when Mr. Martin Hunter, a, when he was arrested and thrown into prison. He appealed to the Secretary of War, old Simon Cameron, who told him he was held as a hostage for the safety of James McGraw, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, captured at the battle of Bull Run.

After being confined in Washington for some time, Faulkner was transferred to Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor. While imprisoned here he was offered his liberty on condition of his taking an oath of allegiance to the United States. He refused to accept a release on these terms, insisting that as he had been guilty of no offense he would submit to no condition as a release. But of this he was transferred from the custody of the Secretary of War to that of the Secretary of State as a political prisoner, and removed to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, where quite a long confinement Mr. Faulkner was finally exchanged for Congressman Ely, of New York, who had been captured while a spectator at the battle of Bull Run, and was held prisoner in Richmond. Then he joined the Confederate forces as a staff officer of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and served until the close of the war, when he went near Appomattox, when Gen. Lee surrendered. The State of West Virginia had been carved out of the Old Dominion while Mr. Faulkner was returned to his home. There were new men at the helm and a new order of things generally. The sting of war had left its rankling in the minds of the people of the State, and he found himself not only debarred from the rights of citizenship, but even from practing his profession as a lawyer, as the penalty of having borne arms against his country. In 1866 and until Jan. 1872, that his political disabilities were removed, and two years later he was elected to the House of Representatives. At the close of his term in 1876 he declined a re-election in order to become a candidate for the United States Senate, but for this position he was defeated in the Legislature. He afterward tried for years to secure the nomination for Governor of West Virginia, but was again defeated by a combination of hostile interests, and after that he retired permanently from public life.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, becoming variable, slight rise in temperature, rising followed in the west portion by falling barometer.

The Cold Wave Coming.

SIGNAL OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 5, 1884.

To the Public:

The cold wave flag has been ordered up, and the temperature will probably fall 10° to 15° during the next forty-eight hours.

D. T. FLANNERY, Observer in Charge.

Meteorological Report.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 5, 1884.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
6:06 a.m...	30.373	45.3		Clear.
10:06 a.m...	30.428	49.6	N.W.	Clear.
2:06 p.m...	30.369	52.8	N.W.	Clear.
6:06 p.m...	30.387	48.9	N.W.	Clear.
10:06 p.m...	30.421	47.7	N.	Clear.
Mean.....	30.388	46.9		

Maximum temperature, 54.1.
Minimum temperature, 40.5.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold by competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine blood depurent, a rational cathartic, and a superb antibilious specific. It rallies the failing energies of the debilitated and checks premature decay. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia and bowel complaints, are among the evils which it entirely removes. In tropical countries, where the liver and the digestive organs are peculiarly affected by the combined influence of climate, diet and exercise, it is a necessary safeguard. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

ARE YOU SUFFERING

—WITH—

Chills & Fever, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaint, or any Disease Indicating Malaria,

IF SO READ THIS LETTER.

McNutsch's Bluff, Ala., Aug. 30, 1884.

Collins Bros. Dru Co., St. Louis, Mo.: Gentlemen:

I desire to state to you that I am selling your COLLINS' AGUE CURE, as I never without it, for will I be as long as it can be obtained. I have been selling Medicines of different kinds for twenty years, but nothing I have ever handled equals your Ague Cure, in the fact that it is almost equal to a dose of quinine and calomel at any store, for where it is used there is no call for any quinine or medicine of any kind.

I have been getting what I have sold of it from Mess. J. C. DuBose & Co., of Mobile, although it takes but little to keep me supplied, for the very best evidence that one can have is plenty to cure a half dozen cases of Malarial Fever.

I sell a person a bottle, he gives all his neighbors enough to cure them of ague, and this change is made.

These are facts in regard to COLLINS AGUE CURE and I will never be without it again so long as I work for bread. Respectfully,

Some acquainted with this remedy I was continually going around with a long face, with a trembling hand and quinine in the other and now I am saved that misery. I feel that better will be of any benefit to the afflicted, you are at liberty to make it public. Very Truly Yours,

THO. TAYLOR.

The Medicine referred to in the above letter is known as COLLINS' AGUE CURE, *and is made by the* COLLINS BROTHERS DRUG CO., *of St. Louis, located at Nos. 400 to 447 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. Price, $1 per bottle. It can be had at all Drug and General Stores throughout the country.*

Without money

AND

Without Price!

We have just issued a most wonderful and valuable new book, which treats of diseases "peculiar to the female sex," and have spared neither pains nor money to make it worthy the perusal and confidence of the women all over the land.

Every mother, wife, sister and daughter in this country is deeply—aye, VITALLY interested—in this great work, and should send for it without delay.

It will be sent to any address in the United States

Free of Cost!

Read it carefully, study it well, and you will glean from its pages information that may prove more valuable than all the wealth of all the Rothschilds—more precious than all the gems of Europe's royalty!

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE!

Give postoffice and write name plainly, and address

The Bradfield Regulator Co.,

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BLACK EVERY THING SOLID AS ROCK

GLASS WOOD CHINA LAKE

ROYAL

Imperiable Indelibil ink, Bottle (Fresh from the Factory) Full pint, 50 cts. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. Wholesale Agents, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago.

VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN

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A Radical Cure FOR SPERMATORRHEA IMPOTENCY.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, organic weakness and decay, premature old age, all secret diseases, baffling from youthful indiscretion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or intoxicating liquors, and by that terrible vice self-abuse, which leads to insanity, consumption and premature death, are the results of a disordered condition of the Spermatic Organs. Causing in lower and expensive cases, Spermatorrhea, or loss of Seminal nature to spontaneous discharge, or even during the passage of urine, or in the form of Seminal Weakness, or Impotency, by which the sufferer is rendered unhappy, miserable and worthless. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Free TRIAL PACKAGE.

SEND ADDRESS HARRIS REMEDY CO., 307½ Chestnut Street, North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Wholesale Agents: Lloyd Bros. & Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE

No. 5044, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby County—John T. Keith et al. vs. Edmund Hubbard et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 21st day of July, 1884, M. B. 44, page 379, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:

Part of lot No. 78, being 20 feet of said lot fronting on Front street: Beginning at a point on said street 35 feet north of the corner of Jefferson and Front streets at the center of the dividing wall of a store now occupied by E. M. Apperson & Co. and the property now owned and running from said point with said dividing line or wall parallel with Jefferson street 75 feet to a point or stake; thence north 20 feet parallel with Front street to a point in the center of the dividing wall between the property now owned by the above-named parties (in 1866) occupied by P. H. Heinrich & Bro.; thence east with the center of said dividing wall parallel with Jefferson street and the line of lot No. 78 to Front street; thence south 20 feet with the line of Front street to the beginning, said lot being 20 feet front by 75 feet deep, more or less.

Terms of Sale—One-third (⅓) cash; balance in six and twelve months, purchaser to execute notes with security, bearing interest from date, and lien retained to secure payment. This October 4, 1884.

H. M. HUM, Clerk and Master.

By J. M. BRIEF, Deputy Clerk and Master.

C. A. & A. Miller, Finley & Peters, E. D. McHenry, and H. M. Hill, solicitors. 251

HARDWARE!

R. G. CRAIG & CO

361 Main street and 37 Union street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*.

—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,

—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,

—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *specifics*,

—Take all the *Ague*, *Fever* and bilious *revivers*,

—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *restorers*,

—Take all the *Great* health restorers,

—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *best*

—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that —*Hop Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *concentrated*

—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of them, singly or *combined*.

—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MORAY, Buffalo, October 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

"I was completely discouraged, until one year ago my pastor, advice of his pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

VARICOCELE Painless cure sure. Pop. 25 Park Place, New York.

SEED!

Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds and Clover, Winter Pasture, Barley and

RYE!

Summer, Fall and Winter Turnip

SEED!

Latest Improved Farming Implements, Kemp's Manure Spreader, Acme, Thomas & Eagle

HARROWS!

R. G. CRAIG & CO

361 Main street and 37 Union street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

Alleged Republican Frauds.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, November 5.—Republican frauds are alleged in the Thirteenth District by the use of repeaters. The increase in the district vote over 1882 was over twenty-five per cent., and the Democrats claim they will have no difficulty in proving fraud. If fifty votes are cast out the whole Democratic Legislative ticket will be elected.

Nashville.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, November 5.—The following official returns have been received here:

Jackson County—Cleveland, 1380; Blaine, 280; Bate, 1386; Reid, 279; Congress—McMillan, 1363; Smith, 231; Railroad Commissioners—Democratic, 881; Republican, 222.

Clay County—Cleveland, 648; Blaine, 331; Bate, 621; Reid, 329; Congress—McMillan, 776; Smith, 73; Senate—Green, Democrat, 590; Wright, Republican, 395; Representative—Riverside, 339; Bray, 397; Wooten, 230; Railroad Commissioners—Democratic, 447; Republican, 209.

Davidson County—Reid carries the county by 500. The Legislators elected are Bryan, Senator, Democrat; Kerchival, floater, Republican; Aimeson, Democrat; Binns, Democrat; Johnson, Republican; Ruhm, Republican; Cockrell, Democrat. The Republican Railroad Commissioners carried the county by over 200. Caldwell is elected to Congress.

Wilson county, except one district, gives Cleveland, 2065; Blaine, 1195; Bate, 2056; Reid, 1239. For Congress—McMillin, 3104; Smith, 188. Democratic Commissioners, 1340; Republicans, 1177. The rest of the ticket is well up.

Rutherford County—Cleveland, 2750; Blaine, 2000; Bate, 2690; Reid, 2000; the rest well up.

Hamilton County—Cleveland, 2474; Blaine, 3841; Bate, 2308; Reid, 4041; Congress—Evans, 4195; Neal, 2188; Senate—Case, Republican, 3803; Pennock, Democrat, 2509; Representatives—Hodge, colored, Republican, 3139; Davis, Republican, 3302; Clift, Democrat, 2844; Headrick, Democrat, 2676; Railroad Commissioners—Savage, 3390; Turley, Republican, 1391; Hughes, 2558; Murray, 2560; Condon, 2962.

Houston county—Cleveland, 636; Blaine, 186. Bate, 614; Reid, 186. For Congress—Caldwell, 684; Baker, 186. For Railroad Commissioners—Democratic, 440; Republican, 185. The rest of the ticket is in proportion.

Dyer county—Cleveland, 1429; Blaine, 508. Bate, 1430; Reid, 529. For Congress—Glass, 1250; Etheridge, 675. For floater—Neal, 1400; Hunt, 501. For Senate—McDowell, 1430. For Representative—Fowlkes, 1400; Pierce, 568. For Railroad Commissioners—Democratic, 1430; Republican, 600.

Moore county—Cleveland, 911; Blaine, 53. Bate, 911; Reid, 53; Buchanan, 5. For Congress—Richardson, Democrat, 897; Warder, Republican, 51. Mather, Independent, 99; Beasley, 14. Commissioner—Democratic, 743; Republican, 41. Rest of the ticket in proportion.

Tipton county—Cleveland, 384; Blaine, 226. Bate, 567; Reid, 223. For Congress—McMillan, 627; Smith, 34. Floater-Hale, 293; McMurray, 210; Andrews, 194. Commissioners—Democratic, 339; Republican, 200. Rest of ticket in proportion. Hale will be elected in this district.

Warren county—Cleveland, 1742; Blaine, 507. Bate, 1745; Reid, 507. For Congress—Neal, 1733; Evans, 536. Commissioners—Democratic, 1606; Republican, 530.

Marshall County—Cleveland, 2083; Blaine, 728; Bate, 2068; Reid, 767. The Senator and Representative are Democrats. The Democratic Railroad Commissioners received 1918, the Republican 728. The rest of the ticket averages the same.

Bedford County—Cleveland, 2076; Blaine, 1885; Bate, 2026; Reid, 1925; Senator and Representatives close.

James County—Cleveland, 168; Blaine, 373; Bate, 165; Reid, 385; Buchanan, 16. Rest of ticket same average.

Sequatchie County—(Approximate)—Cleveland, 300; Blaine, 130; Bate, 300; Reid, 130. Commission and rest of ticket well up.

Robertson County—(Except one district given Cleveland, 1919; Blaine, 715; Bate, 1876; Reid, 802; Democratic Commissioners, 1396; Republican, 767. Rest of ticket same average.

London County—Cleveland, 485; Blaine, 1009; Bate, 448; Reid, 999. For Congress: Ledgerwood, 504; Houk, 971. Rest of ticket same.

Van Buren County—Cleveland, 348; Blaine, 49; Bate, 350; Reid, 59. Commissioners—Democratic, 345; Republican, 58. The rest of the ticket is well up.

Williamson County (all but two precincts)—Cleveland, 1688; Blaine, 1400; Bate, 1865; Reid, 1443. Commissioners—Democratic, 1699; Republican, 1391. The rest of the ticket is well up.

Weakley county gives a Democratic majority of 600 all around.

Hamblen county gives a Republican majority of about 200.

Henry county gives a Democratic majority of 600 all around.

Lawrence county gives a Democratic majority of 200 to 400 all around.

Benton county gives a Democratic majority of 300.

Cannon county—Cleveland, 848; Blaine, 511. Bate, 852; Reid, 509; Buchanan, 284. For Congress—Richardson, 900; Warder, 592; Martin, 83; Beasley, 48. For Senate—Neal, Democrat, 980; Maxwell, 470. For Representative—Cummins, Democrat, 815; Lawrence, Republican, 535; St. John, Independent, 35. Commissioners—Democratic, 863; Republican, 482.

Sumner county—Twenty-two out of twenty-four districts, Cleveland, 2181; Blaine, 844. Bate, 2091; Reid, 968. For Congress—McMillin, 2100; Smith, 55. For Floater—Hale, 1374; McMurray, 911; Andrews, 69. For Senator—Blackmon, 1693; Peacock, 767. For Representative —1734. For Commissioners—Democratic, 1388; Republican, 765.

Franklin county—Cleve'and, 96; Blaine, 85; Bate, 97; Reid, 85; Cliff, 95; Ballentine, 86; Savage, 106; Hughes, 65.

Smith county—Cleveland, 1589; Blaine, 870. Bate, 1621; Reid, 884. For Congress—McMillin, 1870; Smith, 474. The rest of the ticket is up.

Giles county—Cleveland, 2784; Blaine, 2239. Bate, 2792; Reid, 2262. For Railroad Commissioners—Democratic, 2177; Republican, 2144. One Republican and one Democratic Representative. For the rest of the ticket the Democrats are ahead.

De Kalb county—Cleveland, 1409; Blaine, 1117. Bate, 1416; Reid, 1129. For Congress—McMillin, 1432; Smith, 1378. For Railroad Commissioners—Democratic, 1284; Republican, 1048. The rest of the ticket is well up.

Green county—Cleveland, 2100; Blaine, 2506. Bate, 2149; Reid, 2476. For Railroad Commissioners and Legislative Representatives it is Republican by 200 majority.

The approximate vote of Monroe county gives a Democratic majority of 200 to 300.

The State is Democratic by about 15,000. The Democratic Railroad Commissioners will be elected by 5000.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—The following Republican Congressmen are elected in this State: Pettibone, in the First District: Houk in the Second: Taylor in the Tenth. The rest of the Congressional delegation are Democratic. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is considerably reduced. Bate, Democrat, for Governor, is probably elected by a reduced majority.

Trenton.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

TRENTON, November 5.—Twenty districts in this (Gibson) county give the following vote: Cleveland, 2756; Blaine, 1793; Bate, 2793; Reid, 1799; Glass, for Congress, 2683; Etheridge, 1895; Democratic Railroad Commissioners, 2683; Republican Commissioners, 1744. The four districts to hear from will give 200 Democratic majority.

Jackson.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, November 5.—The Democrats of Jackson and Madison county are enthusiastic over the news from New York, and a grand ratification is on the *tapis* for to-morrow night.

Brownsville.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BROWNSVILLE, November 5.—The election in Haywood county passed off quietly. The Republican majority is about 1250, with one district to hear from. McAlwee, colored, candidate for the Legislature, will beat Nolan, Democrat, not over 500. Glass ran behind Bate 100 votes, notwithstanding the Republican and Democratic kickers were claiming that he would lose 300 or 400. The Democratic Railroad Commissioners fell 200 behind the regular ticket.

Glass is elected to Congress over Etheridge by at least 2000. In Crockett county Glass only ran two votes behind Bate. There is great rejoicing here over the election of Glass, as a determined effort was made to defeat him. He had the opposition of two Democratic papers in the district but it has turned out that they exerted no influence whatever in the conspiracy to defeat him.

Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 5.—Owing to rain all day back counties have not been heard from to-night. The Republicans made a gain of 3000 in Knoxville, but the Democrats made gains in all counties in East Tennessee. In this (Second) Congressional district Houk, Republican, is re-elected to Congress by a decreased majority. In the First District A. H. Pettibone, Republican, is re-elected by a greatly reduced majority. The remaining eight Congressmen in the State are Democrats. Gov. Bate does not run behind his ticket in East Tennessee. The Democratic candidates for Railroad Commissioners run behind their ticket in this end of the State. The election was the quietest ever known here. No disturbance whatever.

Chattanooga.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, November 5.—The Democrats claim the election of Neal, Democratic candidate for Congress, over Evans, Republican, by 3300 majority. The Republicans claim that Evans will get in by small majority. Lt. B. Cass, Democrat, is elected Senator over Pennock by a large majority. Hodge, colored, and Davis, both Republicans, are elected Representatives.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., November 5.—The following are the Democratic majorities in the several Congressional districts:

First District—John M. Allen, Democratic candidate. Alcorn, 700 estimated; Monroe, 1600; Lowndes, 1500; Prentiss, 1175; three counties to hear from.

Second District—John B. Morgan, Democratic candidate. Benton county, 200. Tate, 300; Panola, 600; Marshall, 220. Panola gives Chalmers 500 majority over Morgan, and four counties to hear from.

Third District—T. C. Catchings, Democratic candidate. No detailed returns, but all indications point to Catchings's election by a large majority.

Fourth District—E. C. G. Barry, Democratic candidate. Choctaw county 674, Kemper 800, Noxubee 1101, Yalobusha 319. Grenada county gives Frazee 600 majority. Eight counties are yet to hear from.

Fifth District—O. R. Singleton, Democratic candidate. Lauderdale 1000, Yazoo 1414. Four counties are yet to hear from, but they are all Democratic beyond doubt.

Sixth District—H. S. Van Eaton Democratic candidate. Full returns have been received from but two counties—Adams, giving Lynch a majority of 1314, and Wilkinson, which gives Van Eaton a majority of 533. The other counties in the district will give Democratic majorities.

Seventh District—E. Barksdale Democratic candidate. Claiborne county, 700; Jefferson county, 1000. Four counties