MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY : : DECEMBER 10, 1884

THE GENERAL TRADE CONDITION. The number of bankruptcies, the cessation and discharge of workingmen from mines, mills and factories, and the cry of poverty and the wail of destitution that is being up are producing a most depressing effect upon the public mind. There have been some manufacturing establishments closed that had been closed, and the business journals a week ago reported some improvement. Whether this improvement is a temporary result of the approaching holidays, or a permanent beginning of new activity arising from decreased stocks and from prices having "touched bottom," is a question the solution of which is regarded with profound interest. *Bradstreet's* reports the general commercial situation of the past week as manifesting no material evidence of improvement. Still, in the face of this, that journal recognizes that there is a general feeling in trade circles more buoyant, and that greater confidence exists in the outlook for business in the new year," but adds that tangible data for this view are not furnished." At San Francisco farmers have been more liberal in their purchases, and that "trade has been greatly improved" there is stated by the local press. Some small cities in the West and South also give more encouraging reports. The retail business is naturally more brisk at this time of year, though advices generally state it to be below the usual activity at similar periods in former years. The improvement in the dry goods trade noted in Boston a week ago has been sustained, and reports state that stocks are not accumulating among country dealers. But against this morsel of encouragement, *Bradstreet's* reports: "The decline in the purchasing power of the residents of manufacturing communities is making itself felt in the dry goods trade, and sales to jobbers have fallen away." Staple goods have been in good demand, without important change in prices. In wheat there has been an advance; it had the support of some falling off in the receipts of winter wheat and better cable advices, but was largely due to Western manipulation; flour, however, was dull and sagging. *Bradstreet's* joins with other authorities in stating the effect Southern-made pig-iron is having upon the Eastern market. It says: "Eastern pig-iron is weaker and prospective lower figures are owing to the full exposition which has been made of the extent to which Southern pig-iron has come East during 1884. The total given last week of 76,000 tons has been increased by late advices to 91,000 tons direct and indirect shipments from the South to the East in 1884 to November 15th last." The lowering of stocks through the closing or working on short time of so many establishments must, necessarily, arouse demand, as the diminished bidings become exhausted; the misfortunes that the inadequate earnings of the working class largely decrease consumption among that important section of our population.

THE REPUBLICAN JOE MULHATTONS. The obstinate wife insisted that it was scissors and the contumacious husband said it was not. The brawl grew boisterous. The more they disputed the madder they got. In a contest with women, when argument fails, men always take advantage of their superior physical strength, and true to their brutal instincts the doting husband led the affectionate wife into the deep waters with all the tenderness and solemnity of a Baptist preacher, and told her she had to renounce her belief that it was scissors or be drowned. Remembering what Galileo and Christopher Columbus had accomplished by fidelity she stood firm. Tiptoeing to keep her elongated chin, the unerring mark of firmness, above the troubled waters, she defiantly cried aloud, "Scissors!" When her head was enveloped she held her arm out of the water and died using her fingers as a pair of scissors. The Republican Joe Mulhattans are equally as obstinate in repeating their falsehoods. A tidal wave has swept over Blaine, the New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* and the Chicago *Tribune*. But they manage to lift their heads above the deluge, and while gasping for breath they squeak out: "The rebel slave-holders will get pay for their slaves; the rebel soldiers will be pensioned; the rebel war debt will be paid; the rebel States will secede again; the negroes will be enslaved; the fruits of the late war are lost." There are two insuperable causes to prevent the occurrence of these diabolical things. One is the people of the South, solidly, unanimously, without regard to race or previous condition of servitude, are unalterably opposed to their occurrence; and the other is the following provisions in the constitution of the United States:

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by the Congress, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debt, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

This constitutional provision can only be repealed by the methods prescribed by the following clause in the constitution:

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as parts of this constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof.

The Legislatures of Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia are now in session, and we have heard of no effort to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. We advise these Joe Mulhattons to stop their tomfoolery, and either to die gracefully or to stop vilifying the Southern people, who would not do what they are charged with trying to do if they could, and certainly could not if they would. The people of the South do not want the rebel war debt paid; pay for their slaves; the rebel soldiers pensioned, and if a member of any State Legislature were to rise in his seat and propose resolutions looking to the secession of his State, he would be either expelled, assassinated or mobbed by the indignant populace. The Southern people trace all their woes to secession, and if any one man should seriously propose secession as a remedy for any evil, he would die an ignominious death.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST. We publish in another column this morning an official state sent of the results of a formal trial of the automatic cotton-picker, invented by Mr. Mason, a detail of the construction of which was given in the APPEAL same time ago. The many attempts to pick cotton by machinery that have been made and failed, have almost reduced cotton-growers to despairing that such a machine would ever come to their aid. The report of the South Carolina Commissioner we now publish puts a very different appearance on the matter. That gentleman says with marked emphasis: "We take pleasure and pride in reporting that, in our opinion, this great South Carolina invention will prove a success." The perfection of a mechanical cotton-picker will work a revolution in the cotton-growing business. The picking will be done quickly, and all intervals of fine weather will be made the most of, and the cotton got in an average improved condition, as there will be a decreased proportion of stained and damaged cotton. This invention will enable the grower to realize returns earlier in the season. The amount of the crop can be estimated at an earlier date, which will steady prices, and the reduced fluctuation will be so much discouragement to wild and mischievous speculation. The introduction of the machine will decrease the expense of cotton, and this will increase the profits of the grower, and it will also increase his ability to contend in the foreign market with the cotton of India and other foreign growth. The machine, it is estimated, and three good hands to follow and glean after it, will do the daily work of forty hands. To the picker this will look like a misfortune, but experience always shows that every new introduction of machinery adds to the avocations of the laborer and improves his income. The increase in the custom of growing more varied crops will also increase the need for more laborers.

SHERMAN'S SLANDER

Of Jefferson Davis and How He Intends to Sustain His Charge.

St. Louis special to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* The purport of Gen. Sherman's language at the house-warming of the Blair Post, October 28th, was that, while actively engaged on the field, he had seen a letter from Jeff Davis to a Confederate, who is now in the United States Senate, in which the arch conspirator hinted that a Southern dictatorship would meet his approbation, providing, of course, that Jeff Davis should be made dictator. A strong Southern plutocracy should be established and the affectionate wife into the deep waters with all the tenderness and solemnity of a Baptist preacher, and told her she had to renounce her belief that it was scissors or be drowned. Remembering what Galileo and Christopher Columbus had accomplished by fidelity she stood firm. Tiptoeing to keep her elongated chin, the unerring mark of firmness, above the troubled waters, she defiantly cried aloud, "Scissors!" When her head was enveloped she held her arm out of the water and died using her fingers as a pair of scissors. The Republican Joe Mulhattans are equally as obstinate in repeating their falsehoods. A tidal wave has swept over Blaine, the New York *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* and the Chicago *Tribune*. But they manage to lift their heads above the deluge, and while gasping for breath they squeak out: "The rebel slave-holders will get pay for their slaves; the rebel soldiers will be pensioned; the rebel war debt will be paid; the rebel States will secede again; the negroes will be enslaved; the fruits of the late war are lost." There are two insuperable causes to prevent the occurrence of these diabolical things. One is the people of the South, solidly, unanimously, without regard to race or previous condition of servitude, are unalterably opposed to their occurrence; and the other is the following provisions in the constitution of the United States:

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AMUSEMENTS.

"The Orange Girl."

The announcement that an opera by the author of the *Chimes of Normandy* and curiosity to witness an operatic version of the well-known story of the famous "Nell Gwynne," drew a large crowd to Leubrie's Theater last night. While Ford's Company presented it in excellent style, the audience was disappointed, for the reason that there is little in the opera itself to commend it, and it allows no scope for the display of talent of any kind except in isolated instances. The libretto is abominable. It is worse than is usually the case with comic opera, which is saying a great deal. Planquette borrowed from the whole range of operas to make up the score, and instead of appropriating gems, had the bad taste to steal passages of the least merit, probably for the reason that he believed detection would then be more difficult. The part of the miser is a weak imitation of a powerful *role* in *Chimes of Normandy*, and several of the least melodious strains of that exquisite composition are also repeated in *The Orange Girl*. When all is said, however, the fact remains that there is a good deal of melody in it, and in the hands of a company such as Ford's it is worth listening to. There is a feeble attempt at comic effect, but it is unsuccessful, and the certain tale already upon the closing tableau. The most striking thing in this way is the appearance of "Nell Gwynne" and "Clare" in a gypsy duet. Here Mrs. Wallace was in her element—at her best—and the audience expressed its appreciation in unmeasured terms. In the opening part of the second act, in the scene with the Miser, she speaks in a delicious brogue, leaving no doubt of the birthplace of the orange girl. Counting the remainder of the opera as nothing, these two scenes were sufficient to compensate one for the three hours time between the rising and falling of the curtain. Miss Lulu Evans, who was cast for the part of "Jasamine," made a profound impression when she sang the solo, "Song of the Clock." It was a delightful surprise and so exquisitely given that it had to be repeated. Miss May Bransom has a delicious voice, for speaking, at least, and sustained the *role* of "King Charles" with credit. Mr. G. W. Denham redeemed himself in the dark scene. The house was literally convulsed. Theb eadle could not have been better done. Mr. Thomas Christy, as "Falcon," sang the solo "The Trysting Tree" with considerable effect, though he was a trifle uncertain and shaking in the more difficult passages. Mr. Philip Bransom made all out of the part of "Lord Rochester" that could have been made. The remainder of the cast managed to get through without serious accident. The chorus was well in hand and gave all the help they could. *Gyosta, or the Three Black Cloaks*, to-night.

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The Black Crook Company at this house give one of the best shows ever in Memphis. The scenery and wardrobe are fine. The transformation scene is wonderful.

The New York Railroad War.

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A Penitentiary Fire-Bug Convicted.

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Unless he has good digestion and his blood is in prime condition. Sleepy sermons, weary congregations and broken down churches result from the best efforts of dyspeptic and debilitated clergymen. There is no better tonic and health restorer for the minister or anyone else who is broken down than Brown's Iron Bitters. It is within the reach of every one of the 50,000 clergymen of this country. The Rev. T. Marshall West, Ellicott's Mills, Md., speaks with pleasure of how this valuable medicine cured his debility and dyspepsia.

Accident to a "Wild" Freight.

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Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The winners at the Brighton Beach races to-day were Alfred, Leroy, Fosteral, Nitrate and Herbert.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

Second Day of the National Field Trials at Canton, Miss.—The Memphis Dogs

Still in the Lead, With the Chances in Their Favor of Carrying Off First Money.

Meeting of the Mississippi State Grange at Jackson—Fight at Helena, Ark.—Nashville.

CANTON, MISS.

Second Day of the Field Trials—The Gladstone Dogs Still Leading.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CANTON, December 9.—Second day of the national field trials, first series. At 8:43 o'clock Gladstone's Boy and Meteor were again put down, not having finished last running. It was a close race of one hour and ten minutes, both showing good style, speed and range, but the Boy won the race.

At 10:15 o'clock Count Rapier, black and white setter, a Memphis dog, and St. Elmo IV, belonging to Dr. Spier, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were put down. Both are fine dogs and did splendid work. The Count made three points to St. Elmo's one, and was also adjudged best in style, range and speed. This closed the first series.

SECOND SERIES.

At 11:15 o'clock Meteor, the Texas pointer, was put down with Gladstone's Boy. Their work was splendid. The Boy won the heat, being the best in style, range, speed and obedience.

Lady C. and Lillian, both setters, were then run for forty minutes. The race was close and exciting, Lady C. winning by two points, and best, except in style.

At 2 o'clock Paul Gladstone and Bessie A., both setters, were put down. Their work was the finest yet and the contest very close, but toward the close Bessie lost by unfortunate flushes, Paul's style, range and speed giving him the race.

Gladstone's Boy and Count Rapier were put down at 4 o'clock, and after an exciting race of thirty minutes the Boy was again declared winner.

Lady C. and Paul Gladstone were then put down, but the hour being late, they were taken up until morning. Birds were far more plentiful than on former days.

HELENA, ARK.

An Old-Time Fight Between a Steamboatman and a Rouster.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, December 9.—The steamer Charles P. Chouteau left this place this evening, after having taken on board over 3000 bales of cotton and a lot of sundries here. Quite a commotion was created today by the second mate of the Chouteau and a rouster having a regular old-fashioned fight. The mate eventually broke loose from the rouster and seized a club, with which he dealt his opponent a blow, for a time stunning him and inflicting a serious wound. A warrant was sworn out for the mate's arrest, but the officers failed to find him when they went to serve the papers.

JACKSON, TENN.

The Italian Laborers Still on a Strike—Sudden Death.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, December 9.—The Italians are still on a strike. A few of the colored laborers went to work, but most of them are afraid of the Italians, though little danger of a riot is now anticipated. In the strike does not end to-morrow other hands will be employed.

Gen. John E. Caruthers, a bachelor about seventy-five years of age, and in the hands of a company such as Ford's it is worth listening to. There is a feeble attempt at comic effect, but it is unsuccessful, and the certain tale already upon the closing tableau. The most striking thing in this way is the appearance of "Nell Gwynne" and "Clare" in a gypsy duet. Here Mrs. Wallace was in her element—at her best—and the audience expressed its appreciation in unmeasured terms. In the opening part of the second act, in the scene with the Miser, she speaks in a delicious brogue, leaving no doubt of the birthplace of the orange girl. Counting the remainder of the opera as nothing, these two scenes were sufficient to compensate one for the three hours time between the rising and falling of the curtain. Miss Lulu Evans, who was cast for the part of "Jasamine," made a profound impression when she sang the solo, "Song of the Clock." It was a delightful surprise and so exquisitely given that it had to be repeated. Miss May Bransom has a delicious voice, for speaking, at least, and sustained the *role* of "King Charles" with credit. Mr. G. W. Denham redeemed himself in the dark scene. The house was literally convulsed. Theb eadle could not have been better done. Mr. Thomas Christy, as "Falcon," sang the solo "The Trysting Tree" with considerable effect, though he was a trifle uncertain and shaking in the more difficult passages. Mr. Philip Bransom made all out of the part of "Lord Rochester" that could have been made. The remainder of the cast managed to get through without serious accident. The chorus was well in hand and gave all the help they could. *Gyosta, or the Three Black Cloaks*, to-night.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

Annual Exhibition of Fruits and Vegetables—A Madman's Freaks.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, December 9.—The annual exhibition of the Davidson County Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association opened here to-day. The display of agricultural products is the finest ever made here. All the articles entered will be taken to-night to the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

Redmond and McCauley, the actors in the street-car outrage, were to-day committed to jail to await their preliminary trial to-morrow.

At Franklin, to-day, Bud Shelley, a farmer became suddenly deranged. He had his children in the woods, and attempted to murder his wife. She fled to the courthouse, whither the maddened husband pursued her. She was rescued, and a terrific struggle with Shelley ensued. He wounded two men, but was finally knocked down with a chair and locked up in jail.

In a difficulty at Thompson Station, this morning, between W. J. Russell and T. H. Morris, the latter was shot and killed. They were both prominent citizens. The origin of the difficulty was trifling.

The Tarbell Issue.

Nashville *American*: Comptroller Pickard and State Treasurer Thomas are now busily engaged in signing the last of the certificates issued for the redemption of the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee. They are made payable for taxes from one to five years, the last ones falling due in 1887. They are gotten out as A, B, C, D and E series certificates. The amount so far redeemed by certificate is $620,000. The notes are coming in so slowly that it is thought but few more will be sent in for redemption. It will be remembered that $140,000 of the notes in addition to the above sum was sometime ago disposed of by the Chancery Court of Davidson County, through which they were liquidated. It is estimated that there are still out not less than $200,000 in sums under $5 and post notes not redeemable by law. The total estimated amount of the entire new issue is $1,000,000. The certificates do not bear any interest and are receivable in payments of taxes only after the certificates shall have become due.

Singular Death.

Nashville *Banner*, 8th: A negro man met a strange death near the northeastern boundary of the Sixth District of Davidson county a few nights ago. A farmer had killed a number of hogs during the day, at which the negro assisted. Fearing that his meat would spoil if housed immediately, the farmer concluded to leave the hogs hanging on the pole until next morning. At an early hour the farmer arose and went out to look at his hogs, when he discovered that one of them was missing. Looking a little further on he discovered the dead body of a negro man lying across the fence with the missing hog lying across it. It is supposed that in trying to get over the fence with the hog on his shoulder the negro fell, striking his neck across the top rail, breaking it. The weight of the hog served to hold him there until death ended his struggles. The name of the farmer and the negro could not be definitely learned.

Tobacco Warehouse Burned.

BOSTON, December 9.—The wooden tobacco warehouse of Albert W. Allen, at Thompsonville, Conn., with 600 cases of tobacco, burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000; well insured.

The Mixed Wrestling Championship.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—A wrestling match for $600 and the mixed wrestling championship of the world, between Duncan C. Ross and Tom Cannon, took place last evening at the California Theater. Cannon won the first fall, catch-as-catch-can, in eleven and a quarter minutes. The second round, side hold, was won by Ross in two minutes. The third round, side hold, was won by Ross in three and a half minutes. The fourth round, Graeco Roman, was won by Cannon in nine minutes. The fifth round, collar and elbow, was won by Ross in eleven minutes. As Ross won three out of five rounds the match was decided in his favor.

HISTORICAL CLOSE VOTES.

Early Contests which are Recorded for Their Closeness.

Newark (N. J.) *Press*: As early as 1824, in the contest between Adams and Jackson, there was a difference of only 106 in Maryland's vote on these two candidates in favor of Adams. Four years later that State voted on these two candidates, and though there were nearly 25,000 additional votes divided between them, Adams still led by 1181. In 1832, when Clay and Jackson were the rival candidates, Delaware gave Clay but 1886 more votes than Jackson got, and in Maryland there was an actual difference of only four votes, Clay getting 19,160 and Jackson 19,156. The vote in New Jersey that year stood, Clay, 32,392; Jackson, 23,859, a trifling, yet all important, difference of 464 votes. In 1836, when Harrison and Van Buren were the petitioners of suffrage, there was a difference in Connecticut of only 768 votes, in Louisiana of 270, in Mississippi of 201, and in New Jersey of 545.

In 1840, when Harrison ran against Van Buren, there was a difference in the vote in Maine of only 411, in Michigan of 1835, in Pennsylvania of 1345, in a total vote of 287,097, and in Virginia of 1392. Between Clay and Polk, in 1844, there was a difference in Louisiana of 701 votes, in New Jersey 823, and in Tennessee, Polk's home, Clay led him by just 113 votes. In 1848, between Taylor and Cass, the difference between votes for the two was: In Alabama, 981; in Delaware, 523; in Iowa, 1009; in Mississippi, 614, and in Virginia, 1462.

The race of Pierce against Scott in 1852 was correspondingly close in some States, the advantage being in Delaware only twenty-five votes, in Louisiana 1392, in North Carolina 686, and in Tennessee 1880. In the memorable and remarkable contest of 1860 Lincoln had only 657 votes the better of Douglas in California. In 1864 McClellan got 612 more votes than Lincoln in Delaware. In California in 1868 Grant received but 506 more votes than Seymour, and in Oregon but 164 majority. In 1872 again, between Greeley and Grant, Delaware held her party votes within 909 of each other.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Miss Caldwell's Gift of $300,000 for its Establishment.

BALTIMORE, December 9.—It is stated this morning that Miss Mary G. Caldwell, a young lady of New York City, who was in Baltimore during the session of the Plenary Council, offered to give $300,000 as a foundation for the Catholic University to be established and controlled by the council. Her offer was accepted, and a Board of Incorporators will be named, and during the ensuing year the plan of the university for the higher education of the Catholic ministry will be considered. A committee of twelve bishops and twelve men, with Archbishop Gibbons at its head, was appointed by the council to take charge of the matter. The new university will be located at New York City.

VANDERBILT vs. GRANT.

The Millionaire Gets Judgment for $155,409.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Several days prior to the failure of Grant & Ward, Gen. Frederick H. Vanderbilt loaned Gen. U. S. Grant $150,000. The money was not returned, but no step was taken in the matter until a few days ago, when Mr. Vanderbilt began action in the Supreme Court for recovery of the same. Gen. Grant consented that judgment should be taken against him for the full amount of the claim, together with interest and costs of proceedings. In the usual course, a judgment was entered in the county clerk's office to-day, the amount being $155,409.

CHILD RUN OVER

By a Careless Negro Drayman on Main Street Yesterday.

Officer Horan yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of the negro driver of a dray, name unknown, who ran over H. Lindeman's little child on Main, between Adams and Jefferson streets. The child's foot was badly crushed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Opdyke's Liabilities.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Opdyke & Co.'s liabilities are stated to be a little over $100,000. Only about 500 shares of stock are involved in the failure. On the Stock Exchange the failure is said to have resulted from inability to renew loans on securities which had previously been accepted.

Isaac Peet, of the suspended banking firm of George Opdyke & Co., said today that it was not such a failure as should cause any great degree of uneasiness, and one that, aside from the old name of the firm, would not occasion comparatively little attention. E. F. M. Miller, board member of the firm, stated his belief that the total liabilities would not exceed $100,000, of which nearly $200,000 is secured.

Small Failure at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Christopher Lang, boots and shoes, assigned to-day. Assets, $8000; liabilities not stated.

Assignments at New York.

NEW YORK, December 9.—John Hopkins & Son, leather dealers, assigned this afternoon to B. W. Coleman. Preferences, $4000. John Everett Hopkins also assigned to the same party, with the same preferences.

Execution for $90,000.

KITTANNING, PA., December 9.—An execution has been issued by James H. Reed, sheriff against T. A. Langfitt, manager of the Stewartson furnace, for $90,000, in accordance with the judgment confessed last Saturday.

The Case Plow Company's Suspension.

RACINE, WIS., December 9.—A list of the creditors of the J. I. Case Plow Company, which assigned yesterday, together with the amounts due each, are unobtainable. It is said that Mr. Case's claims, amounting to $522,000, in addition to his indorsement on paper for several thousand dollars, are unsecured, and that he will take equal chances with the other creditors.

Dry Goods Failure at New Haven.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Goldschmidt & Co., dry goods, Hartford, Conn., have failed. Liabilities about $40,000.

Heavy Grocery Failure at Montreal.

MONTREAL, December 9.—It is reported that Thain Bros., one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the Dominion, have suspended. Liabilities, $300,000.

New York Bar Association.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The New York Bar Association passed resolutions to-night advocating the passage of a national bankrupt law, framed to secure an equitable, economical and prompt distribution of bankrupt assets among creditors and secure a bankrupt discharge from his debts on just and reasonable terms. The association also voted in favor of a national divorce law.

DR. PRICE'S Special Flavoring Extracts are without question the finest of their kind manufactured in the world, and they will eventually be used as a luxury from one end of our country to the other. We believe that the sale and use of such pure and wholesome articles should be encouraged. The flavor they impart is as natural as the fruit.

The Ohio and Mississippi Lease.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—In regard to the rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio road has leased the Ohio and Mississippi road, the situation and facts are that the London interests and Baltimore and Ohio interests in the latter road have come to an amicable understanding. It is believed that all interests will work in harmony hereafter. The question of a lease has been discussed of late, but no agreement has been reached.

Who Now Unknown Will Take $150,000?

The little tussel of thousands of all sorts and conditions of people with fortune will take place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, December 16, 1884, when Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, will gently but firmly distribute $522,500 among the fortunate ticket-holders of the Louisiana State Lottery, at the Grand Semi-Annual (175th Monthly) Drawing, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., is prepared to give any information desired.

Exports at New York.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week ended Saturday last, as summarized by the *Journal of Commerce*, amounted to $7,456,220, or more than $4,000,000 increase on the previous week. These figures will show a large increase on those of the past eight weeks, and are indicative of an early improvement.

FLAGRANT FRAUDS.

How the Election in Ohio was Carried for the Republicans—Correspondence Between Marshal Wright

And the Department of Justice—Sixteen Hundred Deputies Employed to Intimidate Voters.

Twenty Thousand Dollars of Government Money for Bribery and Corruption in One District.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The Attorney-General, in reply to a letter from Springer, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, sent that committee copies of the correspondence on file in the Department of Justice relative to the employment of United States deputy marshals at the Congressional election in Ohio last October. Under date of Cincinnati, September 24th, Marshal Lot Wright, in a letter to the Attorney-General, says:

WRIGHT'S FIRST LETTER.

The election for members for Congress in this State is held October 14. It is estimated that there will be needed to defray the expenses of said election the sum specified within. Will you please approve the expenditure and cause a warrant to be issued in my favor for the amount, namely, $8235, with which I am to be charged on the books of the Treasury Department, and direct that a draft on the Sub-Treasury at Cincinnati for said amount be remitted to me. For 600 deputies, two days each, $6000; six deputies, ten days each, $300; six deputies, two days each, $150; 600 metallic badges, twenty-five cents, $150; ten horses and buggies, one day, $50; printing for marshals, $25; conveyances on election day, the necessity for which is uncertain but is anticipated, $200; use of telephone, uncertain, $25; for 126 supervisors, at $10, $1260; printing for supervisors, $50; total, $8235. I desire to say that the situation here is peculiar, and it is very difficult correctly to judge as to the necessity for the foregoing expenditure, but after long and close consideration, I am fully of the opinion that I am justified in calling on you for said money and authority to make the expenditure. I will try and make it within the bill, and will make it as much less than the above as, in my judgment, it is safe to venture, but I shall not be surprised if I find it necessary to appoint double the aforesaid number. I shall be glad to have this resolution acted upon at as early a day as you can find it consistent with your duty, and to receive such instructions and suggestions from you as you may think wise to offer. Fraud at elections in this place is the rule, and it is my earnest desire to break it if I can, and to bring offenders to justice and to fully protect the people in their rights of franchise. The work for me appears large, but it is small in comparison with the object to be attained.

THE REASON EXPLAINED.

The next letter, dated Cincinnati, September 25th, is as follows:

I forwarded to you last night a requisition for funds for expenses at the approaching election. I desire to state more specifically than therein set forth what our trouble is here. As I stated, fraud has been the rule here for years. Without a doubt the last four elections here, two being held in the spring and two in the fall, have been carried by the will of the people defeated. All methods that can be thought of are resorted to—the colonization of voters, false returns, false tally, false vote who are entitled to vote, intimidating, counting improperly, recording the count the reverse of what it ought to be, improperly certifying, stuffing ballot boxes, burning ballots, and last, but most infamous of all, scratching with chemical in place of lead pencil. This can be detected by the voter. The ticket is placed in the hands of the voter, marked with the straight ticket. He uses the ticket unhesitatingly, and soon after it is placed in the box the color is brought out and it is counted as a scratched ticket. The local authorities here are all in the hands of the Democrats. The police force is thus under their control and will not be relied upon if not scrutinized closely, encourage fraud. The sheriff is a Democrat, and we have reason to believe it his purpose to qualify a large number of deputies that day. They work in the dark, and it is impossible for us to detect them until the day comes. In addition to employing the men stated, I propose to deputize men qualified by law at all, I would like very much to employ a few, as they know the ropes and the art of fraud, to look after repeaters and the vote being colonized. I have been unable to find authority for such work on the part of marshals, but am apprehend it might be embraced, somewhere, and if so, that you would have the power. I cannot express to you my anxiety about this matter, and I hope you will do all in your power to aid us, not only in the way of finances, but also in the way of instructions and suggestions. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and if it is improbable that timely care and provision in this matter may save the country from the ruin with which we had here last spring in an infant. I regret to find it my duty thus to write you, but I think it is clearly a duty on my part and I am sorry I did not do so at an earlier date.

P. S.—I have asked to be authorized to purchase 600 metallic badges. Heretofore ribbon has been used and it does not have the desired effect, and it is the judgment of persons here who have control of the matter that it is better for the interest of the cause, as well as a matter of economy, to purchase metallic badges.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The next letter is dated September 29th, and in the reply of Acting Attorney-General Phillips to the letter of Marshal Wright, September 24th. This is as follows:

Your letter of the 24th instant received, asking that an advance be made to you to defray the expenses of the approaching election on the 14th proximo. You are informed that the department is willing to make some funds for the expense mentioned, but pays for them a reasonable number after the expenses have been incurred upon presenting the account, when such account has no objectionable features. After the expenses have been incurred, you will make up an account and forward the same to department, when you will be informed of the amounts allowed each employe and be instructed as to the manner in which payment will be made. The department may think upon rendering your account that it should be certified to for a lump. The letter includes items, namely, 126 supervisors at $10, which are not supervisors, but are a matter distinct from services of deputy marshals. The supervisors you mean those to be named in the act of Congress of United States supervisors, their accounts must be kept separate from deputy marshals and will be paid in the manner and form mentioned above bearing upon accounts of deputy marshals.

WRIGHT'S LETTER FROM THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

In another letter the acting Attorney-General says:

In answer to the inquiry in your letter of the 25th ultimo, you are hereby informed that the employment of special deputies from now until the day of the election is left to you, there is no limitation in the terms of the time during which the appointment of such officers may be effective, but compensation is limited by the Revised Statutes to $5 a day for not exceeding ten days service, and the aggregate sum to be given.

WHAT IT REALLY COST.

The next and last letter is from Marshal Wright. It is dated October 29th, and is as follows:

I forwarded to you this day a requisition for funds with which to pay deputy marshals and for other expenses incurred by the Congressional election. As you will readily see, it is large, and I fear you will be astonished at the amount of expenditure, it was the very best I was able to do under the circumstances. In addition to the above force, I had to employ a few of the excellent service, not under pay, and yet I was unable to get the necessary number of men. We held matters well in hand in about f