THE APPEAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

During the Cotton Centennial Exposition Mr. P. H. Buford will represent the Memphis APPEAL in New Orleans as correspondent and agent, and as such will attend to all business committed to him for it. He will take orders for advertisements and for subscriptions and will see that all applicants for the APPEAL are promptly supplied. The APPEAL will be on sale in the Exposition Building at its own stand, or it may be had of the following agents, appointed by Mr. Buford: H. Holland, 19 Commercial Place; George F. Wharton & Bros., 5 Carondelet street, and at the St. Charles Hotel and the Hotel Royal; and also of George Elliott, opposite the postoffice.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY : : DECEMBER 13, 1884

THE PROPOSED SPANISH TREATY.

In the present depression of trade by which so many business firms are embarrassed and so many working people reduced to destitution, the prospect of opening enlarged markets by the adoption of the Spanish and Mexican treaties held out a hope that they would stimulate trade and abate distress. Unfortunately, as far as the Spanish treaty, intended to give us trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, is concerned, that hope appears to be baseless. It asks this country to give too much for too little. It may be that when the treaty is officially published a better state of things than is now apparent will show itself; but business men at the seaports seem little hopeful of such a result. As far as at present known the treaty with Spain requires us to give up $25,000,000 of revenue we collect upon products included in the Spanish treaty, while the other party relinquishes only $2,000,000 of the tax they now levy upon our products. We are a people of 50,000,000 customers to the limited population of the two islands, and it is urged that "the only fair and reciprocal basis would be for the United States to reduce the duties on Spanish products as much as Spain reduces the duties on American products," a rule, however, that would not work correctly in all circumstances. Cuba and Porto Rico aggregate $100,000,000 annual exports and import about $50,000,000. Two-thirds of these products come to the United States, while only a fourth of the imports are taken from this country. The New York *Bulletin* says the amount of revenue we are required to surrender is greater than what would come from the largest amount of goods we can ever expect to send to those colonies, and that the amount of customs income to be surrendered by the United States is fully three times the entire sum of the import revenues of Cuba and Porto Rico. The *Bulletin* adds: "The average rate of duties on imports in the colonies is about twenty-five per cent., part of which is to be remitted on certain articles and the whole on others; while we undertake to yield over sixty per cent. upon three-fourths of our entire imports from that source and to make large reductions upon the remainder. We import from them now $67,000,000 of produce, and they take from us in return $13,000,000. From Spain they take $12,500,000, and it is not likely the Spanish government would permit any important sacrifice of this part of the trade, which is secured to Spain by special discriminations of duty. There remains $25,500,000 of imports from all other countries." Could we obtain the whole of this latter amount it would not be an adequate return for the sacrifice we should make. The provision that all merchandise imported or exported under this treaty must be carried in United States and Spanish vessels appears tempting, but already two-thirds of the vessels entering our ports from the islands concerned carry the American flag. Worse still—any advantage we may acquire is likely to be equally shared by Great Britain, and our sacrifices would be made for nothing. Germany as well as England has made treaties with Spain putting them in the condition of "the most favored nation," so that we are left without any special privileges if that provision is extended to Porto Rico and Cuba. The New York *Tribune* remarks: "The special privileges reserved for Spanish and American bottoms would seem to be open to German ships, whether hailing from Bremen or Havana, or carrying German or Cuban tobacco, European beet-root or West Indian cane sugar. Certainly the American commercial marine will not be built up by such treaties as this, if there is to be equal competition with English, French and Prussian ships." In brief, the proposed Spanish treaty proposed that we admit sugar free and tobacco at half the present rates, while in return we send to Cuba and Porto Rico free of duty beer, meats, fish, cereals (except rice), lard, cheese, woods of all kinds, hides, tools, agricultural implements, coal, iron in pigs, wrought iron and steel in bars, all substances used in chemical industries, cotton and manufactures of cotton, cattle, horses and numerous other articles. On wheat, flour, etc., a reduced rate of duty is imposed. These provisions arouse determined opposition from the sugar and tobacco interests. It is not special interests, but the advantage to the country at large that must govern a case of this kind. The general welfare amounts to more than all our sugar and tobacco trades have any right to demand. The monopolists and high-tariff people of course find the treaty distasteful, but their arguments are conspicuous for their fallacy in various cases. For instance, they say that while we gave up a large revenue sugar would remain as dear as now and what we lost Cuba would pocket. This is nonsense. Of course the extension of their market before there was an equivalent extension of their production would cause an advance in the price of Cuban sugar. This advance would stimulate sugar cultivation, and as the supply approached the demand the price would decline, and in the end we should be delivered from the shameful extortion the present extravagant sugar duty imposes upon every poor family in the same proportion as upon every rich one. Other treaties are in preparation. The President, through the Secretary of State, has completed the negotiations of commercial treaties with Guatemala, Salvador and the United States of Colombia, and has also negotiated the extension of the Hawaiian treaty for seven years, and negotiations of treaties with other Spanish-American countries are pending and in progress. It is understood that these treaties generally are constructed on a basis similar to that of Spain, but, "as circumstances alter cases," objections that are conclusive against one treaty might not lie against another.

A REVOLUTION SOLID AND SURE.

The passage of the franchise bill in England is a great event for that nation. Up to this time the aristocracy have been more or less masters of the situation. The bill now become a law gives the country residents the same voting privileges as the towns have hitherto enjoyed, and henceforth the rule will be with the masses. This advance of the democratic system is ominous for the existing remains of feudal power. The House of Commons, powerful since the reform in 1832, under this accession of voting privilege to the people becomes for the future irresistible whenever its measures are upheld by popular support. The peer, long a petty prince and a powerful dictator, is now a worn, feeble object as compared with his grandfather. The House of Lords, so mighty and masterful fifty years ago, is sinking slowly but surely into a mere recorder of the edicts of the House of Commons. The English people, like ourselves, know the value of a second legislative body, and it will not suit them that that body shall become a mere automaton. It is therefore certain that no long time can pass before the House of Lords is reformed. That reform, to bring the House into conformity with modern ideas and requirements, will be a sweeping one, and when made the English Legislature will largely assimilate toward our own. The reformers will doubtless introduce the elective system in reforming the upper house, which will become a Senate, and with the hereditary system uprooted there, that great support of the monarchy will be sapped and weakened. The Tories, the members and supporters of the aristocracy, profess to believe that their party will gain by the present increase of the franchise, as the new voters will be residents of the country districts, where the aristocracy is the most powerful. This may possibly be so at first, as the old feelings and traditions are not suddenly changed. We know, however, by our own negroes that with liberty and education comes inevitable changes of sentiment and action. With the loss of power the nobility will lose their prestige, and in the long run their titles and hereditary prerogatives. England, like ourselves, will in the future be governed by the majority, and the aristocracy form a minority small in number and fading in influence. The Englishman has been described as one "that dearly loves a lord," but that love will become hatred and finally sink into wearied indifference. As opposed to the French spasmodic way of doing things, the calm, leisurely, quiet way in which the English accomplish the great revolution that is now going on, is admirable. The foundations are laid solidly, and the superstructure that will rise upon it will not be a football to be kicked away by a Napoleon the Great or overturned by a Napoleon the Little.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Those who have lived long enough to remember are well aware that, before the United States required that steamboat engineers should pass examination and receive license to ply their avocation, fatal steamboat explosions were frequent and often terrible. Since the licensing system has been in operation similar accidents have become rare. When the licensing system was proposed it was objected to as unnecessary, on the ground that the interests of the steamboat owners was a sufficient safeguard against the employment of incompetent engineers. That the argument was ill-grounded is proved by the decrease of steamboat explosions since the measure to secure competent engineers has been in operation. The fact was that the temptation to employ cheap engineers overcame other considerations. The same error abounds in the employment of engineers in factories, workshops and elsewhere. There is in such cases risk of life and property as there is on the water, yet no examination is made and no license required in the case of engineers employed on land. A committee, appointed at the last meeting of the National Association of Stationary Engineers at Baltimore, has drawn up a memorial to Congress upon this subject, and none know as well as the engineers themselves the need of legislating upon the subject. They say that more than ninety per cent. of the steam boiler explosions in this country are the direct and legitimate result of the employment of incompetent and unskilled engineers—illiterate men, uneducated even in the fundamental theories of generation and application of steam, as well as of the mechanical appliances under their control. They ask that there be the same protection for life and property on land as on water; that examination and license be required in one case as in the other. They also acknowledge that it is necessary that each State should introduce this national system as well as the central government. The Hon. A. J. Caldwell, of Tennessee, will introduce the matter to Congress, and a bill for the same purpose is likely to be introduced before the next session of the Legislature of Tennessee.

THE tendency among the Scandinavian people is toward democratic forms of government. The people of Norway are ripe for it, and a majority of those of Sweden. The people of Denmark are eager for it and manifest that eagerness on every occasion possible. For nine years the Ministry have always been in a small minority in the Parliament or Folkthing, upholding the royal authority against Radicals of the most extreme type, each session consisting of a long wrangle, ending in dissolution, and the elections always sending back the same or similar men. The Minister, M. Estrup, in the meantime governed as Bismarck used to do before 1866, in complete indifference to the Parliament or its opinions. At the late elections, out of 102 members of which the Folkthing consists, eighty-three were elected bitterly hostile to the Ministry, and the remaining nineteen moderately so, and they at once resolved not to discuss any proposition or measure emanating from the Minister, and the chances are the King will have to accept the services of a Radical Cabinet.

AMONG the prominent members of this Congress who will retire on the 4th of March next is Judge Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, whose white locks and brass buttons have made him conspicuous in Congress for many a year. A Burlington (Vt.) writer tells of him that "he was born in the small town of Westford, near this city, and was reported to be about as shiftless a youth as the neighborhood furnished. It is said that on one occasion he became so careless as to his looks that a party of men took him into a back store and gave him a thorough washing. From Westford he drifted to Waterville, where he managed to get a position in the village store, but the work was too much, and he passed on to Morrisville, where he brushed up and entered a lawyer's office. The rest of his life is well known."

ARRY the murder of "Cap" Murphy in New Orleans by political opponents, the *Picayune* draws this very dark and murderous-looking picture: "There are no less than twenty persons that we can call to mind who are now awaiting trial for murder in this city. There are now fourteen persons in the parish prison charged with murder, all of whom have been arrested since September. But a short time since four of our city police officers were arraigned in one day under the charge of murder, and three of them remanded without bail. Here is a record that is indeed appalling. It is idle for good citizens to close their eyes to such facts and refuse to recognize the drift of affairs."

GRANT is aging very fast. His hair is white as snow. He stoops slightly and his step is infirm. Wall street did for him what war with all its anxieties could not accomplish.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Wage Reductions at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., December 12.—Carnegie Bros. & Co., operating the Union Iron Mills, have ordered a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent in the wages of all employes, excepting those covered by the Amalgamated Association scale. The reduction will go into effect next Monday. About 900 men will be affected.

The Isabella Blast Furnace Company have ordered a ten per cent. reduction of the wages of all employes. To offset this the rent of the company's houses has been reduced ten per cent.

The employes of the Keystone Bridge Company, who have been notified that a reduction of from five to fifteen per cent. will take place on January 1st, met to-night and decided to strike against any cut in wages.

A preliminary meeting of the labor leaders, including representatives from the Amalgamated Association, Coal-Miners' Association, Glass-Workers' Association and Typographical Union, was held to-night for the purpose of forming a National Labor League. Another meeting will be held next week.

Resolved to Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 12.—The cigarmakers employed by J. Portuondo, 180 in number, recently notified of a reduction of wages to $2 per 100 cigars, have, after consultation with the Association Committee of the Cigarmakers' International Union, resolved to strike against the reduction, and will go out in a body to-night.

THE DOG DERBY.

Sportsman Takes the First Prize, Beating Gladstone Boy, Who Captures the Second.

Third Money Divided Between Lillian and Medora—Three of the Winners Bred by the

Brysons, of Memphis, and All Four of Them Gladstone Dogs—The Trials Closed.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CANTON, MISS., December 12.—National field trials, fifth day, second series of the Derby.

Queen Bess, black and white setter, and Annie Morgan, white and lemon setter, finished their heat last evening in the rain. Queen Bess won the heat in thirty minutes. She is one of the finest dogs in the races.

Medora, black, white and tan setter, and Index, blue Belton setter, concluded the sport for the day, Medora winning the heat. She is very stylish.

The finest brace put down this morning was Blackstone, black and tan setter, and Lexington, blue Belton setter. Blackstone got up the first covey and did some fine work. Lexington is very much like his sire, Gath, in style. Blackstone won the heat.

Colonel Cool, black and white, and Lady Bessie, lemon and white, both setters, were then run for thirty minutes. The heat was close and was won by the Lady, whose range and style are excellent. The Colonel is a stylish backer.

Lillian, black, white and tan setter, and Richmond, orange and white setter, were run for fifteen minutes. The race was quick, and easily won by the bitch, who exhibited great improvement in range, style and speed. She also has a good nose.

Lady Lee and Sportsman, both black, white and tan setters, were next run for forty minutes. The lady had good style, but the dog had the nose, and was an easy winner of the race.

Morse, blue Belton setter, and Roderigo black, white and tan setter, then had a quick and exciting race for seventeen minutes. Roderigo showed up finely and made three points on birds in rapid succession, and won the heat.

Gladstone's Boy and Medora, both black, white and tan setters, next ran. The Boy got up the first covey and pointed it finely, his style, range and speed standing him well in hand, giving him the race in thirty-five minutes. Medora was unfortunate in false points.

THIRD SERIES.

Lunch was had at 1 o'clock, when Blackstone and Lady Bessie were cast as the first brace in the third series. Blackstone again got the first covey and then two single birds, making three points in rapid succession. He hasn't much style, but has good range and fair speed. Bessie was slow in getting a start and lost the heat in seven minutes.

Lillian and Sportsman were cast, and both did splendidly. Sportsman got up the first covey and made four points to Lillian's two, the latter making two bad flushes. Sportsman won the heat in seventeen minutes.

Roderigo and Gladstone's Boy were then run for forty-three minutes. The race was a pretty one, the Boy's good ranging qualities standing him well in hand, giving him the heat, with four points to Roderigo's two.

Blackstone and Sportsman were next run for a half hour. The former lost time, while his competitor was getting in excellent work with his nose. Sportsman won the heat.

Sportsman and Gladstone's Boy having the best scores, were run for the first prize. Sportsman's good qualities, especially his nose, did not forsake him, while the Boy ran recklessly, making but one point to Sportsman's four, and also got four ugly flushes scored against him. Sportsman won the heat and money, $250, in thirty minutes.

Gladstone's Boy and Lillian then contested for the second prize. The race was rapid and exciting, the Boy doing brilliant work and Lillian pushing him close. The beat lasted thirty minutes, and was won by the Boy, who gets $150.

Medora and Lillian, who were cast for the third money, divided the prize of $100 equally by agreement, and the national field trials for 1884 were ended at 4:30 o'clock p.m.

The Winners.

Sportsman, winner of first money, is owned by J. W. Murnan, Keeling, Tenn.

Gladstone's Boy, winner of second money, is owned by Dr. G. G. Ware, Stanton, Tenn.

Lillian, owned by P. H. and D. Bryson, and Medora, owned by W. B. Gates, divided third money.

Sportsman, Gladstone's Boy and Lillian were bred by the Messrs. Bryson, and are by Gladstone out of Sue. Medora is by Gladstone out of Carrie J.

MARSHAL WRIGHT'S CHARGES.

His Election-Expense Account at the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The accounts of Marshal Sol Wright, of the Cincinnati district, for expenses attending the election in October, have been referred to the First Auditor of the Treasury for examination. They show disbursements as follows: Special deputy marshals, $14,105; printing, $183; badges, $198; livery, $76. Total, $14,562. The expenditures for special deputy marshals are duly approved by Judge Sage, of the District Court. The accounts for printing, badges and livery constituting what are designated as "extraordinary expenses," are subject to the approval of the President, and can only be paid with his consent. The amount sent Marshal Wright on his requisition to meet the estimated expenses was $18,322, leaving a balance due the United States according to the account rendered. The sub-committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Marshal Wright will meet in Cincinnati on the 4th of January.

GERMANY'S DOORS

To be Shut to American Petroleum as Well as Pork.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—For some months past the subject of the admission of American pork in Germany has remained in *statu quo*, the inhibition imposed by the imperial decree of March 6, 1883, still existing, and Germany meanwhile having been effectively closed to American producers. Hitherto the contest against German discrimination has been urged alone in behalf of the American pork interest, but hostile measures in Germany have recently been threatened against American petroleum. A powerful combination of the two interests is now being formed, looking to a decisive and determined stand by the new administration and new Congress in regard to both these branches of American exports.

RUNAWAY COUPLE

From Memphis Married at Brownsville Thursday.

A special from Brownsville to the Nashville *World*, dated December 11th, says: "The 11 o'clock train this morning from Memphis brought a couple who registered at the Galt House as G. E. Putnam and Miss Ella Young. They asked for a minister after dinner, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. A. R. Wilson, of the Methodist church. The bride was pretty and stylish looking, and the gentleman small-sized, clean shaved, with quite pleasant and agreeable manners. The young lady is said to be the daughter of a prominent Memphis lawyer. The young man, who registers from Austin, Tex., is said to be employed in a shirt factory in Memphis. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Brown and wife, proprietor of the Galt House, and by two other gentlemen. The couple left for Memphis by the 4 o'clock train."

THE HOUSE.

The Day Devoted to a Question of Privilege.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—*House*—On motion of Mr. Ellis, a concurrent resolution was passed, reciting that the exigencies of the public service prevent the attendance of Congress at the opening of the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition at New Orleans; that the President has decided to open the Exposition by telegraph and start the machinery thereof by electricity from the Executive Mansion in the presence of his Cabinet and foreign representatives and requesting the President of the Senate, together with a committee of thirteen Senators, and the Speaker of the House, with one Representative or Delegate from each State or Territory to attend at the Executive Mansion, Tuesday, December 16th, at 12:30 o'clock, to witness, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, the opening of the Exposition by the President, and to adopt and forward therefrom such an address of congratulation as may seem appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Warner [O.] rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that:

Whereas, J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, on the 5th day of July, 1884, the House having under consideration the Mexican pension bill, having obtained the floor, occupied the time of the House six minutes. Subsequently he obtained leave to alter his remarks in the *Record*; that instead of extending his remarks, he had printed in the *Record*, after the adjournment of Congress, a written speech or paper containing sentiments and paragraphs reflecting on members of the House, a committee of the House and the House itself, and reporting or purporting to report the action of one committee of the Senate, all in violation of his leave to extend his remarks in the *Record*, and of the rules of the House, and declaring that the parts of his speech reflecting on members of the House, on the committee of the House and on the House, and referring to what took place in the Senate Committee are not a legitimate part of the proceedings of the House.

A lively debate ensued, which continued during the remainder of the day, and in the course of which the Mexican pension bill was freely discussed.

Mr. Browne [Ind.] moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules. Lost—yeas, 94; nays, 161.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 164; nays, 60.

The Senate joint resolution was adopted in relation to the ceremonies to be authorized in connection with the completion of the Washington monument.

Recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session for the consideration of pension bills.

The evening session passed ten pension bills, including one granting $30 a month to Emma De Long, and adjourned until Monday.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the Opening on Tuesday Next.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The World's Exposition opens Tuesday next. Business outside will generally suspend, and the city will be gaily decorated. Title arrangements of exhibits is progressingrapidly. The main building, with the addition, is nearly half a mile long. The government building, 885 by 565 feet, was found too small, so much larger and more numerous are the exhibits than thought possible a few months ago. The department of information for accommodations for the World's Exposition is under the direction of Capt. B. F. Walshe. The central office is at 164 Gravier street. It has telephone connection with twenty-eight branch offices, where men will be day and night for the purpose of aiding visitors. Twenty-five thousand strangers, including exhibitors and employes, now in the city make no perceptible draft on the available accommodations.

"THE BLOT ON THE SCUTCHEON."

Lawrence Barrett to Produce the Play at Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—On Friday evening of next week Lawrence Barrett will present at Albaugh's Operahouse, this city, for the first time in America, Mr. Rose Eytinge's drama, "The Blot on the Escutcheon," the right of the play was presented by the author to Mr. Barrett during the latter's recent engagement in London. It was last produced in 1843, at the Drury Lane Theater, London, under Macready's management, with Helen Faucett (now Lady Martin) as the heroine, and Mr. Samuel Phelps as "Lord Tresham."

A HACK HORSE

Breaks His Leg and is Loaded with Lead.

A horse attached to Dan Donahue's hack fell and broke his leg at the corner of Poplar and Bull Run last night, and Mr. George Hessen, at the request of the owner, got his pistol to kill the animal to end its misery. After emptying a box of cartridges into the poor beast without reaching a vital spot, he sent up town for a policeman. Officer Horan's third ball did the business.

MONETARY.

The International Commission Concludes Its Sittings at Rome.

ROME, December 12.—The International Monetary Commission has concluded its sittings. The proposal of America to suspend the coinage of silver was not discussed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wrightsville Ga., December 12.—Warren Price, murderer, was hanged to-day.

London, December 12.—Adams denies that he married Miss Coleridge.

Petersburg, Va., December 12.—The large brick tobacco-factory of Quarles & Jones burned. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

Cincinnati, December 12.—James L. Ruffin, ex-chief of police, died this morning. He was seventy years of age.

Lancaster, Pa., December 12.—John Strahm, member of Congress for this district from 1841 to 1864, died to-day, aged ninety-one years.

Baltimore, December 12.—Twenty-seven oystermen, at least, were drowned in the recent gale on the Rappahannock. Thirteen bodies have been recovered.

Cheyenne, Wy., December 12.—Geo. Cook was hanged at Laramie City, Wy., to-day for the murder of his brother-in-law, Henry Blount, one year ago.

Kansas City, December 12.—W. H. Groves's linseed oil-works in the eastern part of the city burned this evening. A quantity of oil in the warehouse was saved. Loss, $35,000; insured.

Tennille, Ga., December 12.—At Wrightsville, the county seat of Johnson county, Warren Price was hanged to-day for the murder of his son-in-law, Romanus P. Perry, on August 25, 1882.

New York, December 12.—At the annual meeting to-night of Plymouth Church (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church) it was announced on the rolls of membership, S. V. White was re-elected treasurer.

Greensburg, Pa., December 12.—The assignees of the defunct Union Deposit Bank of this place will soon turn in the report of the condition of the bank. The creditors will receive about eight per cent. on the dollar.

New York, December 12.—President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and other directors of the company have been in conference to-day with the Ohio and Mississippi people. All the differences between the conflicting factions were settled.

Charleston, December 12.—The celebration of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks began to-day by firing a gun for every electoral vote—219. The jollity was unbounded during the day. In the evening the city was ablaze with lights.

New York, December 12.—The dinner of the Executive Committee of the Merchants and Business Men's Cleveland and Hendricks Club to-night was a great success. Many distinguished guests were present from all parts of the country.

Weatherford, Tex., December 12.—The County clerk of this (Parker) county to-day received for record a mortgage from the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Company, of Philadelphia, to secure the payment of $5,500,000.

Helena, Mont., December 12.—In reply to an editorial the *Herald* here will print to-morrow a letter from Gen. James D. Brisbin, vice-president and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Cattlemen's Association, explaining the objects and purposes of the St. Louis convention.

New Bedford, Mass., December 12.—A fire this morning destroyed the large dry goods store of Haskell & Tapps, and is now burning the jewelry store of J. A. Potter, the tailoring establishment of Robert Gordon and the shoe store of Michael Cairns. The whole Fire Department is out. The loss will be very heavy.

St. Louis, December 12.—Under orders from New York to-day the Postal Telegraph and Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph offices, which have been operated jointly in this city, were separated, and each will hereafter be run independent of the other. This will give the dissent offices and systems operated here, and will doubtless result in lively competition.

New York, December 12.—The Cotton Exchange is excited over charges which have been preferred by three of its members against Eva Brothers, a large and well-known cotton commission house, at No. 31 Broad street. If these charges are well founded it would appear that this firm has been carrying on, in a more limited way, the "blind pool" business, which proved the ruin of Grant & Ward.

New York, December 12.—Mme. Victoria Schoninghamkamp, having been greatly annoyed by Frederick Mordaunt, *alias* Maurice A. Schwab, has placed the case in the hands of her attorney, John E. Burke, of No. 195 Broadway, and he is about to cause Mordaunt's arrest. Suit will also be brought against the Mordaunt Express Company, the grounds being the publication of an interview with Mordaunt, accusing Mme. Schoninghamkamp of being a blackmailer, the paper having refused to make a correction.

CAPITAL POINTS.

The Swain Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—When the Swain court-martial convened, Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, appeared as a witness, called by the prosecution. He was examined at length, but no new facts were brought out. Adjourned. Drum and two other witnesses were examined, without interesting result, and then Col. Morrow took the stand and told his story, as previously reported. Adjourned.

The Barker Examination.

Barker continued his testimony to-day before the committee examining his charges against the Comptroller's office. He testified that he had objected to the passage of accounts of several United States marshals. He also objected to the account of John I. Davenport, chief supervisor of elections of the city of New York. At the request of Milliken the witness read a section of the Revised Statutes to the court, showing that the account was legal, and had been ordered to be allowed. Judge Lawrence will testify Monday.

Importation of Old Rags.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular to take the place of all previous instructions concerning the importation of old rags, providing that no old rags shall be landed in the United States except upon thorough disinfection.

New Submarine Cable.

PARIS, December 12.—The submarine telegraph cable between Senegal and France has been completed and the first messages passed over the wire expressing the devotion of the colony to the mother country and the reciprocal feeling on the part of the latter.

Cowardly Assassination.

LITTLE ROCK, December 12.—Lewis Fox, manager of the Late plantation, ten miles below this city, on Arkansas river, was found at 10 o'clock to-night dead, with bullets through his mouth. He had been sitting at the table writing, and fell forward on the table, the shot being fired from outside. No one was in the house at the time.

LEVEE LABORERS.

The Appeal's Helena Correspondent Gives His Authority for His Charges Against the

Contractors, and Also the Name of a Reputable Man Who Says He Saw a

"Boss" Intimidate a Laborer at the Point of a Pistol—Corroborated by the Helena Press.

HELENA, ARK.

The Appeal's Correspondent and the Levee Laborers—A Plain Statement of Facts.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, December 12.—In reply to the statement made by Mr. John S. Toof in to-day's APPEAL, we desire to say that it may be possible that our credulity was imposed upon, and that we have unintentionally misrepresented matters, but the facts that led to the statement, in justice to all, will have to be given, and then if we are subject to censure we are willing to accept it. A day or two before the special referred to was sent we were at the works, or rather one portion of them, and while there, in talking to the men, several of them stated that they had come from Chicago, being promised there $2 per day and transportation, to come and work on the levees; and after arriving there they only received $1 50 per day, if they did not work one month and four days without drawing anything; if they did, more. We did not consider the complaints of any moment until last Wednesday, when our attention was directed to a squad of fifteen or twenty men who had just come a ross the river; and it being reported around town that they had been driven off the levee works in Mississippi, we sought them out, and for fear that they would exaggerate, should we tell them that they were talking to a newspaper man, we simply asked them where they were from, and received in reply, "From the levee works in Mississippi." They then stated that a part of them had come from St. Louis, and others from Chicago; that they had been employed through intelligence offices in those cities, who had advertised for them to go to the works in Mississippi, being promised $2 per day and transportation to the works. Upon their arrival at the works they were told that they would not be paid $2 per day, but $3 instead, with the provision that they would work one month and four days and not draw anything; if not, to receive $1 50 per day. They said they protested, and were ordered to leave. This crowd all said they had money plenty to get home on. There being a great many men in town who had come off of the works, we began to make diligent inquiry, talking with several, and every one telling the same story. We met the same evening Mr. Henry Christman, a gentleman now living near Batesville, Ark., and who has interests in Mississippi, a gentleman of veracity, who confirmed the statement of the men, having been on the works when one of the bosses drew his pistol and told one of the men to "scoot," he said, simply because the man protested against what he considered a violation of the Chicago contract. It was our intention that day about noon to send the facts, and the intention was strengthened when the Helena *Daily World* of the same day contained a long statement, corroborating in every particular our version of the affair. We believed then that the matter needed attention, and knew that the mention of it in the APPEAL would remedy the evil, if any, sooner than by any other means, so we let you have it.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Preparations for a Grand Art Exhibition—Salaries of Railroad Commissioners.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, December 12.—The hearing of the evidence under the application for bail of Shelby Price closed this afternoon, the ruling of Judge Allen will be given Monday. Price's *alibi* is without a flaw, and he will probably be released on nominal bail.

The Art Association to-night voted $500 to purchase plaster casts for an exhibition in February. Noted art critics will be present and a course of lectures be delivered. The effect is alleged to be twelve days, and a large number of famous portraits be procured for display from Eastern galleries.

Messrs. Savage, Gordon and Turley filed a bill in the Chancery Court to-day against Comptroller Pickard to recover their salaries as Railroad Commissioner, withheld since March 25th last. Vertrees & Vertrees are counsel for complainants.

JACKSON, TENN.

Death of a Well-Known Hotel-Keeper—Democratic Mass-Meeting.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, December 12.—Henekiah Payne, proprietor of the Hopper House, this city, died at noon to-day of consumption, aged fifty years. He was never married, and his property will go to his sister, Mrs. Hammond.

A Democratic mass-meeting was held last night, and Maj. E. S. Hosford, superintendent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was nominated for mayor. W. H. Robinson, ex-mayor, is running an independent race. The election comes off the first Saturday in January, and a lively race is expected.

The big union revival at the First Methodist Episcopal church, led by the Georgia revivalist, Sam Jones, continues with increased interest and glorious results.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Fatal Accident on the Georgia Pacific Railroad.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, December 12.—About fifteen miles east of Birmingham, on the Georgia Pacific railroad, last night, a landslide caused by a rain-storm precipitated a boulder on the track near the end of the trestle. The west-bound local freight train was derailed by the boulder, and part of it ran across the end of the trestle into the ravine. Engineer C. A. Smith and Fireman Edmonds, both of Atlanta, were killed. The remains were taken to Atlanta to-day.

JACKSON, MISS.

Adjournment of the State Grange—The New Insane Asylum.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, December 12.—The Mississippi State Grange, after a three days session, adjourned at a late hour last night.

Dr. C. S. Tice, superintendent of the East Mississippi Insane Asylum, at Meridian, passed through here to-day *en route* for Meridian, to enter on the duties of his office. He says that he will not be able to receive patients before the 1st of January. There are many preparations yet to be made. The name of the assistant physician has not yet been made public.

FORGED DRAFTS.

A Number of Forgeries on the Iowa Loan and Trust Company.

DES MOINES, IA., December 12.—A series of forged drafts were discovered to be in circulation, professedly drawn by the Iowa Loan and Trust Company of this city, on the Citizens' National Bank. A number of them have been traced as presented at banks in Omaha, money being obtained on some of them. They are signed Calvin E. Fuller. The name of the treasurer of the Iowa Loan and Trust Company is C. E. Fuller, but not Calvin. The blank drafts are printed from a lithograph made on order by a lithographic firm of Omaha, and do not at all correspond in style with the regular drafts of the company. One was received to-day by the Citizens' Bank and at once pronounced a forgery. Further developments are expected to-morrow.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Movement in Iowa to Take the Matter in Hand.

DES MOINES, December 12.—Advices from different points in the state say the question is being discussed in several localities of an extra session of the Legislature to deal with the transportation problem. It is proposed to circulate petitions asking the Governor to convene the Legislature in January. Farmers make the point that with business depressed and prices of grain very low, transportation rates remain as high as last year, so that while producers get low prices, while practically all special rates for manufacturers and wholesale houses have been withdrawn.

Letter from Senator Pendleton to the New Haven League.

NEW HAVEN, December 12.—At a meeting of the Civil Service Society to-night a letter was read from United States Senator Pendleton, of Ohio. He says the law has already accomplished much good in establishing the merit of the system, and the time of members of Congress is less occupied by office-seekers. "I think," Senator Pendleton says, "we may have the fullest confidence that the President-elect will in his new field of duty be as faithful to the principles of this reform movement as he has shown himself to be while mayor and Governor, and that he will rigidly enforce the provisions of the law now on the statute-book and gradually extend their application to the whole subordinate non-political service. As necessity for additional legislation shall appear it will be promptly and intelligently recommended. The system has grown rapidly in favor with members of Congress, and in this I think they only reflect the views of their constituents. The beneficence of the reform will surely commend it more and more to the good sense and patriotism of the people. Its original friends have every reason to be encouraged, but this encouragement should only stimulate them to increased exertion."

EX-GOV. ST. JOHN

Denies Emphatically that He Proposed to Sell Out During the

Recent Campaign, and Bitterly Denounces the Republican Party.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., December 12.—The Rev. John C. Hanna, of this city, has received a letter from Ex-Gov. St. John, in which he says: "The whole story of the Republican papers that I at any time in my life, either directly or indirectly, proposed to sell out to the Republican Democratic or any other particular party or organization is simply one of the many infamous and malicious lies for which the Republican press during the campaign has closed has been noted. If I desired to have sold my principles for money I could have done so years ago, and would not have waited to have negotiated with a party that is morally and financially bankrupt. In the late campaign of the national Prohibition party I defrayed my expenses and I gave to the cause my time and my labor without money and without price. I am to-day, and have always been, comparatively a poor man, too poor to be bought. The Republican party may burn me in effigy and continue its threats of personal violence. It may open its floodgates of falsehood and vilification and bitterness upon me, but it can never swerve me one jot or tittle from what my conscience tells me is right. The campaign of 1888 has already begun and the warfare against the liquor traffic will be vigorously prosecuted and the political party that stands in the way of the movement of the people will get hurt. The spirit of intolerance exhibited by the Republican press to-day is doing for that party just what the same spirit did for the pro-slavery party thirty years ago. Hanging men in effigy, indulging in falsehood and vilification is not argument, nor will it in this day and age of free schools, Christian homes and free men scare anybody or cause anyone to abandon their principles at the dictation of any political party."

THREE LIVES LOST

By a Small Fire at Detroit—The Matter to be Investigated.

DETROIT, December 12.—Shortly after 5 o'clock this evening the girls employed in the second story of Gray, Toynton & Fox's candy factory, corner Bates and Woodbridge streets, were terrified at the discovery of fire breaking out in a rear room where they worked. A rush was made for the front of the building for the fire escape. In descending the ladder one of the girls fell and was slightly hurt. Three were seen by the window, but the flames burst through and drove them back, and they were not again seen until the flames were subdued, when their bodies were discovered lying near a window. Their faces were burned black, but their bodies had not been touched. The names of the girls burned are Frances Messmore, aged fourteen; Annie Lynch, aged twenty-eight, and Ellen Colgase, aged seventeen years. The loss and damage to the adjoining buildings is $5000, fully covered by insurance. The fire originated in the cellar, where there was a quantity of packing material, but the cause of the fire is unknown. At the time of the fire there had been no fire in the cellar. The coroner impaneled a jury to-night, and adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

Minister Foster Explaining It to New York Business Men.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Minister Foster this afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce, met the special committee of that body appointed to consider the Spanish-American treaty. Other committees from like bodies were present, from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Haven, and Portland, Me. Mr. Foster briefly explained the proposed treaty and the history of his errand to effect it, adding that his mission had resulted in the complete execution of its purpose. The gentleman did not make a speech. The meeting was devoted mostly to putting questions by those present to Mr. Foster relative to the treaty.

PROMISING opens the eyes of expectation, we promise that if any housekeeper will use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for lightening and raising their biscuits, cake and breads, that they will find that no other article of its kind will produce such nice results. There is no powder stronger; none purer; none so healthful. Test it in the oven.

Suicide of a Naval Officer.

PORTSMOUTH, December 12.—Commander S. Dana Green, equipment officer of the navy-yard here, killed himself last evening in the Franklin shiphouse. His body was taken to the dispensary-room at the hospital and prepared for burial. The only cause assigned for the act is mental anxiety over literary matter he was preparing for publication in relation to the fight between the Monitor and Merrimac, in which he took a prominent part, being executive officer.

An Old Field Weed.

The old field mullein has been a seemingly outcast for many years, but now it has suddenly attracted the attention of the medical world, who now recognize it to be the best lung medicine yet discovered, when made into a tea and sweetened with sweet gum, presents in