...S APPEAL.

...DAY : : DECEMBER 24, 1884

...ORATIONS NOT DICTATORS.

...e railroads that have been guilty of ...t discrimination and extortionate ...es are finding that piece by piece the ...ent upon which they relied is crumbling from under them, and that great as ...y thought the might of monopoly to be the spirit of the people to resist oppression is greater still. Relying upon such precedents as the Dartmouth College case, an eminent writer on contracts laid down as a settled principle that the incorporation of the United States protects the charters of private civil corporations, railroad charters included, and requires their enforcement as contracts. Judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, ...legal decisions, have, of late ...ed this error, and so have ...e tottering scaffolding upon ...ly towered and whence it is ...nds. Another nail has just ...n to the monopoly coffin. On ...ek the Supreme Court ...ginia, in the case of ...ork and Sandy Hill Railroad ...gainst the West Virginia ...tion Company, decided that ...ature of a State had the right ...e by law passenger and freight ...n a railroad, although the charter ...nted before the regulative law was ...d. The court declared that the ...to regulate and fix at its pleasure ...charges of railroad companies for the ...portation of freight and passengers was one of the powers of the State, inherent in every sovereignty, to be exercised by the Legislature at its pleasure, from time to time, and that therefore one Legislature could not, by a charter ...-conferred company, even though for a valuable consideration, confer on such railroad company a right to charge certain fixed rates for the transportation of freight and passengers, and stipulate that that rate of charge should not be changed by future Legislatures. If that were done, the court said, it would not be regarded as a contract, but as being in legal effect nothing more than a license to enjoy the privilege conferred on the corporation for the time, subject to future legislative or constitutional control. This decision, added to recent decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, are proofs that the high legal authorities of the country clearly recognize that the authority of charters does make corporations, under any claim, independent of State legislation and regulation, and that to recognize charters conferring such independence as contracts would be to invade the sovereignty of the State and the liberty of the individual citizen. *Bradstreet's* in this connection remarks: "The idea that legislative grants are trusts rather than properties seems to be gaining ground." To persons and to business these decisions are most advantageous, for they show that railroad corporations may be deprived of their ...ling and one source of public annoyance ...

"FAIR TRADE" AND HIGH TARIFF.

Some of the English Tories are striving to restore the protection system in England. They do not call their system "protection," but "fair trade." Free trade to those who will give free trade to them, and ...ation upon the productions of the nations that tax English products. "If you tax me I will tax you" has a specious look about it, but the appearance is misleading. If you tax my products, I have still the power to buy of you what will add to my welfare and give employment to my working people, but I cannot tax you without restraining my own liberty to buy of you what you can sell me cheaper than I can get elsewhere. For one nation to put a protective tax upon another is, therefore, a suicidal act, by which a country limits its own liberty to buy where it can buy cheapest. The professed object of the fair traders is to protect the farmers who are unable to pay the high rents the landholders exact. The real object is to enable the landholders to sustain their high rents. Whether the farmer's income is raised twenty per cent. by protective taxes, or saved twenty per cent. in his expenses by rents being lowered to a moderate rate, the cash result to the farmer would be the same, but not to the landholder. By protecting their tenants these men expect to keep up their high rents. One-fourth of all the land in England and Wales is owned by 700 persons; one-third of Ireland is owned by 202 persons; nine parts out of ten of all Scotland is owned by 1700 persons. This little class of land-owners almost only belongs to the aristocracy. The aristocracy are mainly Tories. These figures, therefore, show why Tories want the protection they call "fair trade." The whole cry is a trick of the monopolizing landholders to obtain extortionate rents. The farmers of England, however, as a class, have had too much experience of their landlords' way of living in splendor upon their farmers' toil to be deceived by the specious ...s the landlords are putting on and calling "fair trade," and they want the protection that comes from fair ...t. They ...what free trade has gained by agitation of the land question, and what the Skye ...croters are doing in opposition to land ...ation, and English, Scotch and Welsh farmers are preparing to demand—not the ...heat called fair trade, but the reality, fair rent. The English protective system was overthrown by the energy of the free trade league, and there are signs that that league will again resume the exercise of its tremendous powers, its wonderful ability to agitate, its immense pressure brought upon a single point and persisted in until that point is driven in, sunk and crushed by the irresistible force hurled against it. The point to be aimed at in the new effort of the league is to be the land. Entail, primogeniture, feudal customs, and estate partial privileges, are all involved in the momentous struggle that is coming. The land-owners are alarmed, for not only is their monopoly of the land concerned, but their powers, their state and their magnificence. The high tariff people among ourselves are representing that the Tory gasping for a preservation of a monopoly that gives the power to extort and oppress, is a reaction of the English people against free trade. They do this because they are as much alarmed about their high tariff as the English Tory is alarmed for his rents and his despotic power. The explanation here given shows how false and deceptious are the stories of the monopolists as to what "fair trade" amounts to. Fair trade, in the Tory sense of the term, will never live, and high tariff among ourselves will soon die, killed by the hand of reform. Its doom has been pronounced, and the sentence will be executed, in order that our country may resume its course of prosperity.

ENGLAND IN THE TOILS.

English affairs are assuming an attitude that is arousing anxiety as to the possible results that may follow events now taking place. Gladstone has been successful in his home policy, and his famous franchise bill, which greatly advances the cause of Liberalism in England, has been carried through triumphantly. The same good fortune does not attend his foreign policy. "In Egypt," says the London letter of a contemporary, "things get worse and worse. The action of the German and Russian consuls following so close on the adverse decree in reference to the law of liquidation, and the disquieting and barely courteous delay of the powers in answering the last proposals of the English Cabinet, have produced a feeling of blank dismay among the Ministerial organs, of diabolic triumph on the part of the persistent enemies of Gladstone and of hot anger and hotter proposals in the independent journals." This morning's telegrams in the APPEAL show that what was feared has happened. Russia and Germany are acting together, and demand to have a hand in the settlement of Egyptian affairs. Such a demand cannot but prove annoying and embarrassing to the English government. The trouble is intensified by the further intelligence in our foreign telegrams, that, at the court of the Ameer in Afghanistan, Russian officers are present and welcomed. As Afghanistan alone intervenes between British East Indian territory and territory now occupied by the Russians, such a fact is an inimical one, and indicative of possible events that may have some connection with the anxiety recently expressed in England with reference to the condition of the navy. So much for Russia. The attitude of Germany is no less embarrassing. Some months ago Australia notified the British government that some neighboring islands, including New Guinea, were a danger to them from convicts harboring there, and also that commercial reasons made it desirable that the territory should not be allowed to fall into foreign hands. Mr. Gladstone did not comply with their desire that New Guinea should be annexed, and another portion of the APPEAL's foreign telegrams states that Germany has attached New Guinea to her empire. This will add to the Premier's troubles in Egypt new troubles to his government that will arise from the inevitable mortification and discontent in Australia, a colony that now possesses important influence. This is not the only unfriendly act of Germany toward England. It has taken possession of territory in Africa adjoining the country under English protection, where the Boers now and for years past have given England so much trouble. In case of any trouble arising between England and Germany, this will put the Germans in the same threatening position toward England in Africa that Russia presents toward them in India. To those who have watched the course of events for the last twenty-five years, or are familiar with the historical occurrences the eloquent lecturer, Dr. Lamson, is now so graphically laying open to a portion of our citizens, the serious significance of these events will be evident. France also gives signs of adding its share to England's trouble. It has all along been dissatisfied with the attitude of England in Egypt and its financial policy, and it is taking advantage of the Congo Conference to advance the interests of the territory it has seized upon the Congo, and to make its action in the conference subservient to its Egyptian policy. The intelligent core pondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, from whom we have quoted, says: "The Germans and French have all the cards in their hands. They use the Congo Conference to get concessions in Egypt, and Egypt to get concessions on the Congo, while the fierce necessity of Gladstone to have some kind of a settlement or other, to stay Egypt on her rush to bankruptcy, raises the chances of a good settlement for the German and French bondholders. The relentless use which the continental powers are making of their advantages has produced a cry of universal disgust and alarm in England." To this is to be added that the news lately received in England from the Khartoum expedition up the Nile has been gloomy, and one writer from it even goes to the length of saying that it would be best to throw up the sponge and submit to defeat. At that date, December 15th, the writer says the news from India was alarming, and the concerted action of Germany and Russia in Egypt increases suspicion of agreement between them as to Russian action against England in Central Asia; a suspicion this morning's news favors. These contingencies and their possible consequences are probably at the bottom of the more conciliatory policy in the late speech of the Chief Secretary of Ireland. The Irish people know that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, and the government appear themselves to admit the fact and to be preparing to meet it with concessions that awakens anew the ideas of an Irish Parliament meeting once more on College Green. Parnell appears likely to be master of the situation, he is marshaling his forces, and important changes in the government Irish policy begins to be entertained. In this state of things the news of American treaties and an American canal upon Nicaraguan territory give the English commercial world additional distaste for the unpalatable condition of their country's foreign affairs. The farmers, with their trouble about rents and the low prices of their products, are no less gloomy than the merchants. The new year appears likely to dawn very inauspiciously for our old mother land.

THE WALKING MATCH

At the Exposition Building—Guerrero Forging Ahead.

The walking match at the Exposition building goes right on regardless of the weather. The condition of the men is good, with the exception of Burns, who has been sick since the start.

Mr. Chas. D. Green, scorer, gives the following as the score last night at 12:30 o'clock:

Guerrero	122
Hart	111
Burns	95

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, December 23.—Obstructions on the track of the New Orleans and Northwestern railroad, near Purvis, Miss., threw the entire north-bound express train from the track last night. The engineer, Robert Turner, and the fireman, were killed. Others were injured, but their names were not obtained.

Three Accidents in One Week.

DAYTON, O., December 23.—The third Panhandle railway wreck for the week occurred at Brinley Station, west of Dayton. The train broke in two and the engineer slowed up. The rear portion came up with a crash, smashing four cars.

Two Men Badly Injured.

TROIS PETTOLES, QUEBEC, December 23.—This morning at 5 o'clock the west-bound special freight train was thrown off the track by an obstruction. Brakeman Geo. Beaulieu had his legs broken and Fireman Henry was slightly injured internally.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

TEXARKANA, December 23.—Attachments were run on the leading grocery house of L. Sollinsky amounting to $5000.

Lancaster, Pa., December 23.—Charles A. Locher, druggist, failed to-day on executions aggregating $7000. No statement of liabilities was made.

CHICAGO, December 23.—An attachment for $2500 in favor of Heilner, Wolf & Cohn, of New York, against S. M. Rothschild, dealer in dry goods, was sworn out this evening, and goods to that amount levied upon.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The schedules in the assignment of John D. and George W. Dix, comprising the firm of Dix & Co., importers, No. 17 Cedar street, show their liabilities to be $237,000; nominal assets, $147,000; and actual assets, $19,000.

OSHKOSH, WIS., December 23.—Attachments amounting to $4000 were to-day levied on S. E. Stockton, boot and shoe dealer. The attachments were mainly in favor of New York and Chicago merchants. The establishment is closed. It is thought the stock will more than cover the amount of the levies.

MONTREAL, December 23.—At a meeting of the creditors of Kemp & Co., the collapsed drug firm, it was shown that the principal who absconded last week had been victimizing friends and creditors for some time past. His liabilities are placed at $60,000. It is expected that unsecured creditors will not realize more than ten cents on the dollar.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 23.—A Green Bay special to the *Sentinel* announces the assignment of James H. Elmore made with the clerk of the court by the firms of J. & J. H. Delaney, clothing and furnishing merchants, Fort Howard, with branch establishment at Hancock, Mich.; J Delany & Co., foundry and machine shop, Fort Howard, and William Delany & Son, foundry and machine shops, at Ledyard. The total liabilities are stated at $25,000, and assets about $60,000.

THE METHODISTS.

The Recent Centennial Conference at Baltimore and its Work—What was Accomplished and How it Will Affect the Various Branches of the Church—The Truly Fraternal Spent That Binds Them as One—The Growth and Power of American Methodism.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

BALTIMORE, December 20.—By telegraph and mail your correspondent has reported from day to day the proceedings of the great Methodist Centennial Conference, which adjourned last Wednesday evening after a nine-day session. Dispatches sent you have been so full for the last three days that it is unnecessary to publish voluminous notes taken by your correspondent, who will now close with a review of the occasion and an estimate of results.

The idea of this fraternal gathering originated, if I mistake not, in the fertile brain of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Summers, and was suggested by him to Bishop James and Dr. (now Bis op) Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during their visit in behalf of organic union to the Southern Methodist General Conference, held in Memphis, May, 1878. Afterward, and for years, this idea was nourished in private interviews and correspondence between a few choice spirits, and was also presented by them to the public through the Church papers of both sections. The first official action was taken by the Southern Methodist General Conference, held in Atlanta, May, 1878, when resolutions offered by Drs. Summers and Haygood were adopted, proposing "a conference of Methodists in the United States, the Dominion of Canada and other parts of the continent of America, to be held in the city of Baltimore in the year 1884, that being the centenary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America," and authorizing the bishops of the Southern Methodist Church to open correspondence on the subject with the bishops and presidents "of all other Methodist bodies in America. Thus the idea of Dr. Summers was developed in official form, and in due time the Methodist Episcopal Church and others, including the several branches of Methodists among the colored people, accepted the invitation sent to them from the heart of Southern Methodism—all favoring and providing for a family meeting, a grand feast of love, at the old homestead in the city of Baltimore, where in 1784 at the "Christmas Conference," held in Lovely-Lane meetinghouse, American Methodism had its full ecclesiastical organization with Bishop Coke, the great missionary, and Bishop Asbury, superior both as evangelist and executive, for chiefs, and with doctrines, rules and usages formed after the model of the primitive Church, all an admirable adaptation to the condition of society immediately after the war of the Revolution and the establishment of the independence of the American colonies. Then there were in America eighty-three itinerant preachers and 14,988 lay members; now (1883) 27,327 itinerant preachers, 36,[illegible] lay members, and 4,857,732 church members. Then there were in all lands 197 itinerant preachers and 49,219 lay members—now (1883) 33,385 itinerant preachers, 77,039 local preachers and 5,004,504 lay members, showing, according to reasonable calculation, a total Methodist population of 25,489,745 souls. It should be added that return for later that 1883, though incomplete, warrant the statement that Methodism throughout the world has now a membership (none infants) of 5,500,000 souls, representing 27,500,000 people, the far greater number of the whole residing on the continent of America. Surely there was good ground for the fraternal gathering from north, south, east and west in commemoration of the rise and progress, the early struggles and glorious triumphs of American Methodism.

But the occasion derived extraordinary significance in view of the division in 1844 of American Methodism into two great branches, North and South, with the consequent heart-burnings and strifes, so human, so natural, even among good people actuated by motives springing out of apparently conflicting interests, and motives too, which related to matters of conscience. Every thinking man must see that it was and is not by any means so difficult for citizens, North and South, to harmonize as citizens merely, after sanguinary antagonisms as well as antipodal differences on constitutional and statical questions, as it was and is for churchmen of the two sections, Christians too, to enter as churchmen upon real, cordial fraternal relations, under the disabilities resulting from the conscientious alienations of the last forty years. In logical order came first formal and then real peace among the soldiers, that followed by the harmonization of the citizens, and that followed by the fraternization of churchmen. Indeed, it was a fortunate thing, or rather a wonderful providence, for the Methodists that in the North they were strong for the Union, and that in the South they were strong for the Lost Cause. By reason thereof they emerged from the civil war strong also, even stronger than ever, in the affections of the people of their sections respectively. Herein one sees a chief human cause of the wonderful recent progress of Methodism, North and South. And now, with the two sections drawing nearer to each other in fact and feeling, as evidenced in the election for President and Vice-President of the United States—an event the moral force of which upon the Churches, both North and South, moderating on the one hand, and on the other stimulating, is incalculable—most auspicious was the time providentially set for the great Centennial Conference.

Here, then, in Mount Vernon Place church, a magnificent edifice, with a great throng of residents and visitors in attendance from day to day, were seen some the top-jointed representatives of American Methodism. From Canada there were but two, a few from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, somewhat more from the African Methodist Episcopal (Zion) Church, a large number from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a much larger number from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Canadians were first-class men, strong and true, and to be judged not by fewness of number, but by most excellent qualities in character and life.

The delegates from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church were modest and attentive, eager hearers rather than speakers, and so of the delegates of the same race from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The "Zion" delegates talked somewhat more, but not too much in amount, if it had been better in kind. The delegates from the African Methodist Episcopal Church were the greatest talkers, both in quantity and quality, of all their race, and the poorest listeners, particularly to the sound of the gavel calling them to order. Several of them were eloquent speakers and educated men; but they disgusted warmest friends by unwise noisiness and frequency of speech, often on doctrinal and practical topics much beyond their capacity, and difficult enough to require the best thought of the most learned and cultured men, some of whom spoke not a word from first to last, and only because there was time for discussion by a few only of the 500 practical speakers composing the body. But these men of color were borne with most patiently and kindly, so much so that most probably they never once understood the situation. They are learning and improving every way, and after a while they will listen better and talk better too—that is, less. Several of them presided and did well. Bishops they were, used to the chair. Readers, a few here and there, will perhaps say they should not have peopled at any time over so great a body. But they were most properly invited to participate in the Centennial Conference, and so most rightfully they had seats on the floor. Elevation to and occupancy of the chair, in their turn, followed as a matter of course. Besides, to confer honor upon them was Christian-like, Methodist-like. Since not only Republicans, but democrats, too, nominate and elect colored people to civil offices, legislative and others, it would have been strange indeed if in such a gathering they had not been given the best showing possible. Indeed, unless I misunderstand the spirit and temper of the Southern Methodist delegates, they for the most part were determined from the first to give the heartiest welcome and encouragement to the colored delegates, and, if need be, to champion their cause against any and all critics, even though former friends. But there was no need of championship.

The delegates, clerical and lay, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were numerous and highly respectable, some of them chiefs and leaders. But they were, not a few, appointed not so much for superior abilities as thinkers, writers and speakers as for long and useful service in the Church, representatives of work rather than of ideas, and so not ready, full and strong in deliberation and discussion. This view, however, must be qualified. Some there were, and not very few, who stood in the front rank, and whose papers and speeches compared most favorably with any and all heard during the session. It was matter of great regret, and of friendly criticism, also, that only two Southern Methodist bishops were in attendance, Bishops Wilson and Granbery, the former disabled by recent illness, so that he could not do all or even half what he would have done under favorable circumstances. How keenly was felt by their brethren the absence of the other Southern Methodist bishops, and particularly of that one who rendered distinguished service at the Ecumenical Conference in London. Important official work at annual conferences seemed to necessitate their absence from the Centennial Conference. But their brethren who were present will always believe that the interests connected with the occasion should have commanded and secured their attendance at this exceptionally important gathering of American Methodists.

The delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, including seven or eight bishops, were about as numerous as all the others put together. Among them were many representatives of the audience class, both of the clergy and laity, but there were also many others of the highest standing as to religious character and in natural and acquired gifts—scholarly, eloquent and wise men. These high qualities, added to numerical strength, gave this delegation the greatest influence in the body, which, though, was not misused in any way, at least not intentionally, but was wielded for the common good, if we may judge by current events and probable results. It should be said here, however, that one delegate of Southern Methodism, the venerable Dr. J. B. McFerrin, was first, last and all the time the most influential man in the body.

One of the best proofs of the prevalence of a true spirit was the avoidance of all questions heretofore in controversy between the North and the South. But once or twice, perhaps thrice, and then incidentally and without response, was there the slightest reference to slavery and its abolishment, or to the civil war and its consequences, or to reconstruction and its curses and miseries, or to the two great political parties and their animosities, or to the recent Presidential election, the defeat of the Republicans and the success of the Democrats. Those points of difference, nearly all, were entirely ignored, and obviously the great majority of every branch of Methodism intended, not by previous concert but individually, that no possible chance of hard-feeling, or even unpleasant event, should have place in the proceedings. So, too, the division of 1844 and the Cape May commission alike were left out of view; while fraternity, not in form but in fact, was the dominant power acknowledged and felt by one and all. In prayer, in song and in speech it was dominant, and not so much in what was said in form, as in spirit and tone, whatever figure, but in what was presumed or inferred, or taken for granted, throughout the proceedings.

A synopsis of papers and speeches would show the growth and power of American Methodism, its various departments of work with plans and systems of operation at home and abroad, and besides would show with many other things dangers which threaten Methodism. None of them, however great, are so great as those which might originate in Methodism. While Methodism was duly extolled, other forms of Protestantism were held in highest esteem, all being one grand army marching against one common enemy.

There was no legislation—the body possessed no power of the kind. The most fraternal resolutions were adopted, with recommendation to the highest ecclesiastical authorities of the several branches, to encourage and provide for mutual conference upon such interests.

A plan was discussed at length and recommended to one and all of the churches for adoption, for the establishment of literary and religious institutions in connection with the Sunday-school work, supplementary to them, to be known as the Oxford League, and designed for the Christian improvement of the youth of all sexes under the care of the Church. The Oxford League promises to become a mighty power for the conservation of a large class now and for a long time drifting away into the communions and into the world; but it is adapted chiefly to cities and large towns, where it is most needed by the Church. It is hoped that in Memphis and elsewhere the Oxford League will have a fair and faithful as an experiment to guide the General Conference, to be held in Richmond, May, 1886.

Resolutions offered on the great moral questions of the day, such as temperance, marriage as related to divorce and polygamy seen in Mormonism, the Sabbath and other questions, were adopted unanimously. And so was one on education both rudimental and higher as a substitute for one reported in favor of the Blair bill or something like it before Congress, which was objected to on the ground that the body should not express an opinion on a question of this kind, it being one of means to an end, although an agreement as to the end but differing as to the means. It was obvious that a majority of those who favored the original resolution but refrained from a direct vote in defence to a small minority. Herein was displayed the extraordinary disposition and spirit which prevailed in favor of harmony and fraternity.

A better understanding and a higher appreciation of each other in the several branches of American Methodism, with increased charity for each other and a sweeter spirit of fraternity; mutual improvement, by comparison of methods and results; stronger adherence to the things known to be sound and prompter acceptance of new things shown to be good, so blending conservative and progressive elements of power; and more implicit confidence than ever in the adaptation of Methodism to all classes, and a firmer purpose than ever to "go and preach" this form of Christ's gospel everywhere, and at the same time to cultivate a greater diligence in the fields already occupied by the Church.

Finally, what of organic union, as related to the Centennial Conference? Organic union had no place on the programme, as I have laid down and carried out. But unquestionably fraternity tends in that direction, and if preserved and strengthened, will reach that end by and by—perhaps not before the next century. At present it is impossible, and not only so, but its advocacy would postpone it. I doubt its desirableness during the present generation and the next. I might doubt the same in the year 1900. But the men of the future will take care of the future, if God be with them. Meanwhile the men of the present should act in the present with the light before them, and especially in the spirit of fraternity, which is the spirit of Christ. WESTERN.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

The Work of Improvement Being Pushed by an Army of Workmen.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—At the World's Exposition the work of improvement is being pushed as fast as an army of workmen can execute the directions.

The Old Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 23.—The old liberty bell will be taken to the New Orleans Exposition in charge of a joint committee of the councils.

The Amateur Photographers

NEW YORK, December 23.—The Society of Amateur Photographers decided to send specimens of their work to the New Orleans Exposition.

NOTHING

CAN BE MORE APPROPRIATE,

•

NOTHING

CAN PLEASE A CHILD BETTER.

DO NOT FORGET A BOX

—OF THE—

DELIGHTFUL AND DELICIOUS

KO-KO TULU

FOR THE

CHRISTMAS STOCKING.

How Frank Duffy an Eight-Year Boy, Gets $5000

Frank K. Duffy, an eight-year-old son of Thomas Duffy, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, purchased a one-fifth ticket in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and received an express package containing $5000 in cash. The number of the winning ticket was 13,029, and the whole prize was $25,000. A *Times* reporter has verified the case of this lucky boy.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times, November 29th.*

Snow-Storm at Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 23.—Snow has been falling since dark. There is no wind, and the thermometer stands 20° above zero. Trains from the west and northwest, south and southeast are coming in from one to five hours late. The chief trouble is in the Northwest.

Auction Sale of Fine Furniture.

Having concluded to give up my present house, 34 Gayoso street, I will sell at auction commencing Tuesday, December 30th, at 11 o'clock, my furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc. Sale positive and without reserve. NETTIE WHITE.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

Considerable Excitement at Chattanooga Over the Rumor that Jay Gould is Figuring to Get Possession of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road—His Representative on the Ground.

The Cumberland River Signal Service Stations—Sam Randall's Visit—State Finances.

JACKSON, MISS.

Ice Factory Burned—The Female Baseballists.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, December 23.—The ice factory, owned by J. H. Morris, was burned between 1 and 2 o'clock last night, and the building and machinery completely destroyed. It is supposed to have been maliciously burned, as it was not occupied, and there has not been any fire in the building since the 8th of November. The building and machinery were worth about $10,000, with an insurance of $3000 each in the Western Assurance Association of Toronto, Canada, and the Crescent of New Orleans.

There was a match game of baseball here this evening between the Female Baseball Club of Philadelphia and the Mutuals of this city. The game was drawn after the fifth inding, being exceedingly stale and uninteresting. The score stood: Females thirteen runs, Mutuals eleven runs.

HELENA, ARK.

Wedding in Society Circles—Colored People and Christmas.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, December 23.—Mr. T. N. Jacks, one of our most enterprising young gentlemen, and a member of the firm of Jacks, Fitzpatrick & Co., was married today to Miss Lulu Moore, of this city, at the Methodist church, the Rev. Julian C. Brown officiating.

Immense crowds of colored people throng the streets, each one spending nearly his all in honor of Christmas and Santa Claus, and to the satisfaction of our merchants.

Miss Mamie Palmer, the accomplished daughter of Judge J. M. Palmer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Horace Myrick, in this city.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Jay Gould Figuring on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, December 23.—Considerable excitement has been created here in railroad circles over the appearance of a stranger from New York, whose business, it has been learned, was to gather information and data relative to the receipts, running expenses, rolling stock, etc., of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. He has been in conference for a couple of days with the various officials of the different roads centering here from which he has gathered the information obtainable here, and has gone to other points for the same purpose. The parties whom he consulted decline to divulge his name, but well founded rumors are current that he is an emissary of Jay Gould. This opinion is shared in by a number of railroad men, and it rendered quite probable, considering the reports recently made of a purpose on the part of Gould to perfect a through line from the East to the Southwest. The opinion is further strengthened by the fact that the East Tennessee people have so far failed to perfect the negotiations for the $375,000 necessary to place on the market their consolidated five per cent. bonds of the company, due January 15th. The matter has created no small stir among the trade, and is waited with great anxiety.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Establishment of the Cumberland River Signal Service Stations.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, December 23.—Maj. Brewer left Nashville to-day to permanently locate the Cumberland river Signal Service stations at Burnside, Ky., and Carthage, Tenn. Temporary gauges have been operating at these points for a week, but these improved mechanisms to be put in use will be of vastly more utility. By this arrangement the river interests at Nashville will have fully two days notice of any dangerous rise at the headwaters and time for ample provision against the floods will be obtained. The lumber trade here has in former years suffered heavily from unexpected floods from the head of the river, and last year over $50,000 worth of property was thus sacrificed. After endeavoring for several years to locate these Cumberland stations, Lieut. Jesunopsky, of this point, has succeeded.

Another meeting of citizens was held to-day to make final arrangements for the reception of the Blair Educational Bill in Nashville. He will deliver a speech at the operahouse on the night of the 30th instant. Colyar is coaching him.

Maj. Sykes at Nashville.

Nashville *American*, 22d: Maj. William J. Sykes, who has just returned home from a business trip in West Tennessee, reports the farmers of that portion of the State in good condition, notwithstanding the tightness of money. The cotton is gathered and nearly all in the market. The area of grass lands is constantly increasing, and, as a consequence, the cattle or stock interest is growing. There is, in his opinion, no part of the State better suited to grass than the creek and river bottoms of West Tennessee. Herds, timothy and orchard grasses grow finely, and Bermuda, which is particularly adapted to the uplands, enriches the soil and makes the finest pasture in spring, summer and fall. Many of the colored people are going to the Mississippi bottoms, where they are doing well. Union City is flourishing more than any other town in the State. They are erecting many fine buildings, both for business houses and manufacturing purposes. Trade is very active in Memphis. The signs of improvement are seen on all her streets, and if she should fortunately be spared any epidemic, her growth will be wonderful in a few years. West Tennessee has a bright future.

State Finances.

Nashville *American*, 22d: State Comptroller P. P. Pickard had a statement prepared in his office, which was completed by his efficient chief clerk, Mr. Walter J. Allen, yesterday, showing the business of the Comptroller's office between December 20, 1882, and December 19, 1884. The recapitulation shows the total receipts to be $2,194,886 98, the total disbursements, $1,765,072 38, and the balance in the State Treasury $643,214 83.

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.

County trustees	$ 916,526 16
County Court clerks	695,827 11
Circuit Court clerks	1,372 11
Chancery Court clerks	24,519 87
Law Court clerks	1,494 16
Supreme Court clerks	19,685 09
Criminal Court clerks	9,870 43
Redemption of lands	18,520 06
State tax on insurance companies	54,200 00
State tax on banks	60,420 09
State tax on railroads	178,145 58
State tax on express companies	8,273 70
State tax on mutual insurance agents	30 00
State tax on telegraph companies	1,500 55
Lease State penitentiary	156,000 11
Marsh T. Polk	13,256 56
Legislative expenses refunded	16 00
State printing refunded	49 76
Supreme Court Reports	13 50
Dyersburg Westport River, Turnpike and Plank Road Company	465 66
State penitentiary, sale of old property	100 00
Insurance fees	18,588 00
Insurance directors	5,590 53
Court of Referees, expense refunded	2 05
Interest on bonds, debt	495 00
Funding expense	264 00
Bureau of Agricultural, etc.	600 00
Emancipation of voters	1 00
Public printing	699 55
Sale of McMinnville and Manchester railroad	3,274 30
Total	$2,194,886 98

In the Comptroller's report appears a tabular statement showing the amount and sources from where the back taxes collected were derived, and other debts due the State, the amount of commission to the State's attorneys, and the net amount paid into the State treasury from December 20, 1882, to December 19, 1884. The statement is as follows: Total amount collected, $175,339 75, derived from the following sources:

County trustees	$ 505 90					
County Court clerks	12,508 58					
Circuit Court clerks	3,671 81					
Chancery Court clerks	1,441 14					
Law Court clerks	42 83					
Criminal Court clerks	2,244 48					
Supreme Court clerks	6,930 83					
Revenue collectors	4,254 72					
Attorneys for the State	1,578 57					
Railroads	71,133 46					
Liquor dealers of Wayne county	58 40					
Sale of old property	100 00					
Trustees escaping assessments	160 80					
Making a total of	$157,461 54					

STATIONS.	Mortgage Debt.	Mortgage Coupons.	Bonds Coupons.	Bonds Principal.	Treasury Warrants.	Treasury Coupons.	Total.
N. Atlantic States							
Augusta, Ga.		.01			.01		.02
Charleston, S. C.		.25			.50		.75
Charleston, S. C.	1.43				.50		1.93
Jack'ville, Fla.	.05				.50		.55
Savannah, Ga.	.01				.50		.51
Smithville, Ga.	.05	.02			.10		1.07
Smithville, Ga.							.05
Atlanta, Ga.	2.74				.01		2.75
Cedarkeys, Fla.							.05
Gulf States							
Mobile, Ala.	.01	1.25			1.00	.01	2.26
N. Orleans, La.	.02	2.10			.10	.02	4.32
Pensacola, Fla.	1.51	.31			1.00		2.82
Vicksb'rg, Miss.		1.27					1.27
W. Gulf States							
Ft. Smith, Ark.	.07						.07
Galveston, Tex.	.04	.02		.09		.05	.20
Indianola, Tex.	.02	.05		.02			.09
Lit. Rock, Ark.	.45			.01			.46
Palestine, Tex.	.21			.01			.22
Shreveport, La.	.01			.01			.02
O. Val. & Tens.							
Chattanooga	1.65				.01	.02	1.68
Cincinnati, O.	.01	.39	.01	.01	.01		.50
Columbus, O.		.01	.01	.01	.01		.04
Indianapolis	.28	.10	.02	.10		.01	.51
Knoxville, Ten.	.01	.01			.01	.01	.04
Louisville, Ky.	.40	.01	.01	.01	.06	.06	.54
Memphis, Ten.	.05	.01		.02		.01	.08
Nashville, Ten.	1.14	.14		.01	.01	.01	1.32
Pittsburg, Pa.	.42	.15		.01		.01	.59
Cairo, Ill.				.01			.01

—In

In addition to this amount paid into the State treasury, there was collected and paid into the Circuit Court clerks, on account of land redemption, the sum of $17,938.21, making the total of back taxes collected by the Comptroller between the dates mentioned, $173,339.75.

Wheat in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 23.—The extremely low price of wheat has caused a falling off in receipts in the Northwest of fully eighty per cent., compared with fifteen days ago, and Minneapolis millers are securing less than 40,000 bushels per day, and the Millers' Association Monday raised prices in the country two cents, and to-day another advance of two cents was ordered. It is rumored on apparently good authority that the millers have got hold of all the good hard wheat in Dakota and the Red River Valley and are holding it until spring.

THE TRAVERSE REBELLION.

The Citizens Becoming Indignant at the Delay in Sending Assistance.

TRAVERSE, DAK., December 23.—Last evening Deputy United States Marshal Johnston, of Fargo, arrived here with warrants for the arrest of the persons who overhauled the mail. This morning, accompanied by Sheriff Cumming and Deputy Phelan, the marshal started for Willmott, and has just returned with four prisoners, H. H. Houghly, Albert Deoves, K. Knudson and W. W. Boyes. He will take the morning train for Fargo. The Adjutant-General of the Territory arrived on this evening's train. He was sent by the Governor to consult with the sheriff in regard to furnishing troops. The deputy marshal said he found Willmot filled with armed men, and advised the sheriff not to attempt using force, but to wait for the troops. The citizens of Traverse are becoming indignant at the delay. Business is entirely suspended.

TWO THOUSAND MEN

Thrown Out of Work at McKeesport, Pa.—The Outlook Unfavorable.

PITTSBURG, December 23.—This afternoon the employes of the National Tube-Works Company, at McKeesport, Pa., were notified that the various departments would close down to-morrow evening for an indefinite period. Assistant General-Manager E. C. Converse, in an interview, stated that scarcity of orders was the only reason for the suspension. He was unable to say when the works would resume, as the outlook was very unfavorable. He hoped, however, that a few days, or weeks at the farthest, would warrant resumption. Trade at present is very dull, and for some days the force has been utilized turning out material for the company's own use, in order to keep the works in operation. The suspension will throw out of employment over 2000 men and will withdraw from McKeesport trade about $100,000 every month, which is paid to and spent by the employes. Delwartsh, Porter & Co.'s spike works will shut down, to-morrow for an indefinite period. Lack of orders is given as the reason for suspension.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE.

The Mercury Falling All Along the Rocky Mountain Slope.

ST. PAUL, December 23.—The weather here moderated to-day, the thermometer now registering 0° below zero. Reports from points northwest indicate that another very cold wave has struck the Rocky mount