THE APPEAL FOR 1885.

The advent of the Democratic party to power on the 4th of March will invest the APPEAL *with more than ordinary interest.* *Indeed, the inauguration of Cleveland and the current events for the year will be the most important in the history of the country, and the* APPEAL *will be abreast of the times. It will remain steadfastly Democratic, and having faith in the honesty of Democrats, and believing that the combined wisdom of the party, as expressed in its National and State Conventions, is wiser than the fugacious utterances of individuals, it will cling to its party instead of following the advice of the chronic fault-finders. Coming events will mark an era of unprecedented prosperity in the South, and the* APPEAL *will do all it can to develop and build up the material interests of the country, the great, grand and glorious future of the South, and in wiping out all sectional prejudices. During the coming year 1885 its columns will be filled with the latest obtainable information. It has engaged the services of regular correspondents at Washington, New Orleans and all other important points, and will continue to advance its place among the progressive journals of the South.*

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : JANUARY 1, 1885

THE BANQUET AND ITS INFLUENCE.

The first annual banquet of the Merchants' Exchange on Tuesday evening was just one of those occasions Memphis requires. If our city is to be all that it is capable of becoming, its destiny must be accomplished by the efforts of its citizens, especially of those who are engaged in commerce, whose position brings them into contact with the world outside. Public spirit and union of effort are the great builders up of cities, and such an occasion as the merchants' banquet is one of the most effectual means of arousing both. Men are by such social occasions brought out of their isolation, where a narrow individualism is apt to be engendered. Mind speaks to mind, latent thoughts become uttered lessons. Local and mercantile pride is stimulated, and public spirit, casting aside narrow views, longs to see not only the success of an individual business secured, but awakened enthusiasm prompts to join in united effort to advance the interests of the city in which we reside, to further its prosperity, guard its reputation, make it conspicuous for good order, sanitary regulation and high intelligence, to beautify it and make it a pride and a boast to its own people, and an object of admiration and commendation to all who visit it. The president of the Merchants' Exchange has done well in promoting an occasion which, by bringing our people into social contact, promotes that sense of identity of interests and agreement of aims that does so much for the mercantile prosperity of a commercial city. The speeches made at the banquet were of an intelligent and practical character, calling attention to the general interests of our trade, and to the special needs and aims of individual branches. The admirable address of Mr. Menken was so suggestive and timely that the APPEAL's report of it deserves repersual and reflective consideration. The lively outburst of the ever popular Barney Hughes had solid matter at its kernel. Mr. Keating's historical reminiscences was a glance at the broader stage on which trade plays a part that becomes historical and blended with the evolution of civilization and human progress. It was a striking illustration of the fact that the newspaper was a necessary and direct offspring of trade and its needs, and with it sprang up a kindred literature, robust and wide-reaching, concerned not about the movements of what are called "the great," but the fortunes and deeds of men and women concerned with the every-day transactions of life. The spirit of such a literature was essentially democratic. The very nature of it connected it with the extension of freedom. Freedom from imposts, freedom to travel, freedom to interchange commodities, freedom of speech and action, and freedom from war. In this way the newspaper and the literature that grew out of the needs of trade had a hearty, wholesome spirit about them which has revolutionized and is revolutionizing thought, and government, and human intercourse. Monarchs, popes, dogs and princes encouraged art and literature, but literature of a kind that flattered the great, neglected the stern realities of life, ignored the toiling and struggles of the working multitude, and too often was enslaving to the mind and corrupting to the morals. Luxury and and power encouraged a literature that was enervating and corrupting; trade originated a literature solid and strengthening, promotive of enterprise, discovery, invention and the practical advancement of human beings in the condition of ordinary life. But the fascinating theme of Mr. Keating's address has drawn us from the merchants' banquet. Our young friend Peres pleasantly turned attention to a special feature of mercantile occupation, and Mr. Walker appropriately introduced the subject of the city's collective interests of a municipal kind, and "lookers-out for number one" would do well to heed his weighty remarks that "cities flourish and grow rather by combined than individual efforts." Mr. Edmondson did well to call attention to those who in storm and heat fill the fields with abundance, and are, as he well says, "the backbone of commerce." Appropriate also to such an occasion were the patriotic sentiments of Mr. Miller, and his allusion to the great Exposition at New Orleans was equally so. Nicely mingling with graver topics came the graceful tribute to the ladies by Mr. Schloss, and a shrewd and true was his assertion that "man executes the project, but woman trains the man." Gen. Wright's glance at the future was worthy of his fame, and he, too, pleaded for "united effort, fostered by generous public spirit, which recognizes the fact that great cities are not built by a policy of narrow selfishness, and that those enterprises which redound to the general good are also beneficial to each individual." The Merchants' Exchange banquet was a success, its results will be most beneficial, and if the annual be made a semi-annual occasion Memphis and its commerce will be profited by the change.

NATIONAL CENTRIFUGALISM.

The English and their kindred have a quick and keen appreciation of the value of combination and union. It was by union that the English towns first curbed and ultimately destroyed the power of the feudal barons. Within the present half century those towns obtained the destruction of the hated corn-laws, and have so far changed the government of the country that the Commons, not the Lords, are the centers of the national authority. By the same means the American fragments arose from detached colonies into a great nation. Canada has shown the same spirit and has become a dominion, and now Australia is manifesting similar aggregative qualities. The spirit of aggregation is going further still. It is now proposed that all the English colonies shall constitute one federation with the mother country, making England an empire consisting of a center and outlying Provinces. Much attention is at present paid to the subject, and it does not seem impossible but that before a long time the West Indies, Canada and Australia may have representatives sitting in the British Parliament. This development of empire has something dazzling about it, but it is not without its dangers. Evolutionists teach that when a nebulous diffusion integrates into a mass a contrary effect follows, by which orbs break off from the central body and revolve in orbits of their own. In such a way colonies of Spain and England chose independent orbits, not as satellites, but as suns. So it may be again; and to draw the colonies closer to the mother country, like nebulous matter condensing, may generate a centrifugal influence under which provincial colonies may set up for themselves as great and independent nations.

GENUINE CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The people seem to have short memories. The recent correspondence between Mr. Cleveland and the National Reform League has been a surprise to the country. The press and the politicians are discussing Mr. Cleveland's utterances as if they were a new revelation, when, in fact, he has expressed the same sentiments with equal emphasis and clearness. The convention that nominated Cleveland for Governor passed the following resolution:

"We are in favor of such a reform, by legislative enactment as well as by administrative action, in the civil service of the country as will substitute for the present system of political scramble for spoils a wise system of appointment and promotion by which the incumbency of subordinate offices shall be regulated by law and depend only upon capacity and character, and demand that no assessments shall be levied upon public officers for political purposes.

In accepting the nomination Gov. Cleveland indorsed the above resolution in the following language:

Subordinates in public places should be selected and retained for their efficiency, and not because they may be used to accomplish partisan ends. The people have a right to demand that their money be paid to those who will render the best service in return, and that the appointment to and tenure of such places should depend upon sfunity and merit.

Pending the Gubernatorial canvass in New York, in response to questions addressed him by the Civil-Service Reform Association, Mr. Cleveland said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that I fully approve the principles embodied in the Pendleton bill. It seems to me that very much or all we desire in the direction of civil service reform is included in the doctrine that the concerns of the State and nation should be conducted on business principles as nearly as possible in the same manner that a prudent citizen conducts his private affairs.

The Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency passed a resolution in favor of "honest civil-service reform," which Mr. Cleveland approved in the following language:

"The election and retention of subordinates in government employment," said Grover Cleveland in a letter dated Oct. 7, 1882, "rest upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service."

The recent letter of Cleveland to George William Curtis is nothing but a repetition of these explicit utterances. His views on civil-service reform can be briefly stated. *He intends to conduct the government on strict business principles; no proscription for opinion's sake of capable, honest subordinates who have served the public faithfully and efficiently; but an indiscriminate removal of the rascals and partisans who have attended national, State, district and county conventions and made their offices subservient to party purposes.* Under this explicit avowal, iterated and reiterated, expressed and emphasized, capable, honest and useful subordinates will not be disturbed. But nearly every Republican filling political positions, especially here in the South, will have to go, as it is a notorious fact that the incumbents have been the most vindictive partisans and prostituted their offices for political purposes. Such a programme will be disappointing to thousands of Democrats, who expected appointments in subordinate positions. But this disappointment will not concern a President who proposes to run the government on business principles and will cling to faithful and useful subordinates just as the business man retains the services of efficient employes. While sternly adhering to his pledges and obeying the popular demand for civil-service reform his administration will be thoroughly and progressively Democratic. No man living more profoundly appreciates the importance of the Democratic party, *as a party*, to the existence of the republic; no man is more completely imbued and imoregnated with the declaration of principles as enunciated by the platform of the convention which nominated him as its candidate for the Presidency. Indeed, whether we contemplate him as a national reformer or Democrat, he looms up peculiarly the man for the occasion. While maintaining his fidelity to the Democratic party he understands that he owes a still higher duty to the country and has shown that he is not afraid to discharge that duty. It is well to reward partisans for their services in political struggles; it is well that the men who perform the labor should be remembered when the hour for the distribution of patronage arrives, and Mr. Cleveland will fill the leading positions of the government with the most reliable and trusted Democratic statesmen of the country. He will fill vacancies as they occur with honest Democrats, and remove the Republican partisans who run with the machine and constitute the Federal rings of office-holders who manipulate elections. But he will remove no honest and capable subordinate on account of his political sentiments. The Democratic party has a higher mission before it than the distribution of offices. Administrative reform was made the leading issue in the late canvass for the Presidency, and the country is rejoiced to see how determined Mr. Cleveland is to make it the leading feature of his administration. The Democratic party will lose its vitality, its life's breath, if it fails to redeem its pledges, and there will be nothing left but a swollen, putrid carcass, filled with vermin and reeking with uncleanliness.

A CHANGE OF VIEW.

Readers of Eastern newspapers cannot fail to remember with what unction when the South began to pay attention to manufacturing its own cotton they set themselves to demonstrate that in so warm a climate, with a population so devoted to agricultural pursuits, and with other insurmountable obstacles and obstructions, the manufacture and successful marketing of cotton goods in the South was an impossibility. Only Eastern skill and Eastern shrewdness were equal to such a business. To-day all this is changed, and Easterners are recognizing and acknowledging that not only can the South manufacture cotton fabrics, but that the South is the special locality adapted for that occupation. As an instance, we take the following from the Boston *Advertiser*: "An idea of economical manufactory has plenty of cheap power, unlimited raw material near at hand, and convenient access to markets. The Southern cotton-mills, which promise so well for the future, have all these, and rely mainly on the nearness of their supplies to enable them to compete successfully with the manufactories elsewhere. There is clearly waste of energy in transporting raw material, which is bulky and hard to handle, where the mill can be brought near to the fields and the transportation charges thereby reduced to those on the compact finished product."

Vessel and Cargo Lost.

BIRD'S NEST, VA., December 31.—The bark Lena (Norwegian) from South America for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar, stranded December 29th, on Hog Island bar, during the thick weather. The vessel was broken up before assistance could be rendered. Eight lives were lost and two saved. The vessel and cargo were a total loss.

The Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, December 31.—The meeting of the National Committee of the Prohibition party and conference of leading workers will be held in New York City January 7th at 10 o'clock a.m. The headquarters will be at the Murray Hill Hotel. The meeting will be at the Rev. Stephen Merritt's church.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

Further Shocks of Earthquake in Spain —Great Loss of Life and Property at Many Cities.

The Number of Persons Killed Since Christmas Now Estimated at Over Two Thousand.

Hundreds of Houses Totally Destroyed—Subscriptions for the Relief of the Sufferers.

MADRID, December 31.—Further earthquake shocks were experienced yesterday. At Velez, Province of Malaga, a city of 13,000 people, a few miles from Malaga, there were shocks of much violence. Many houses were totally destroyed. The people were terror-stricken and abandoned the city altogether, and are now encamped outside the town. The telegraph station has been removed to the same place.

Thousands of houses at Alhama are in ruins. The work of searching the *debris* for the dead bodies of victims of the disaster was vigorously prosecuted yesterday. During the day 192 bodies were recovered. Shocks yesterday were also felt with more or less severity elsewhere throughout the Province of Malaga and throughout Granada. They occurred between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock in the morning. There was farther loss of life and property at Periana, Riogordo, Vinuila and Alfanatejo.

It is estimated that the total number of persons killed since Christmas is 2000. The town of Albuquerca is completely destroyed. Many people perished, among whom were several local officials. Subscriptions for the relief of sufferers have been started at Madrid, Malaga and Granada. The King subscribed $6000.

Later.—The panic caused by the earthquake is increasing. At Archidona, Granada, Torrox and Velez, Malaga the inhabitants are still encamped in the fields. The museum, university, hospital, prison and government offices at Granada were more or less severely damaged.

EVENTS OF 1884.

Prominent Happenings in America During the Past Year.

LONDON, December 31.—The *Times* this morning has a ten-column review of the events of 1884. Referring to America, it says: "The absorbing topic of the year was the election of President. The session of Congress ending in March was rendered abortive, both parties desiring to avoid a direct issue on the question of free trade, which was uncomfortably mixed up with the tariff question. The Democrats preferred to play a waiting game, hoping to regain control of the Executive by the probability of the Republicans selecting an unfavorable candidate. The hope was fulfilled. Blaine's appeals to the anti-English spirit of the Irish voters failed to seduce them from their allegiance with the Democrats. The project of the treaty with Nicaragua, giving American control of the proposed canal, has raised little favor, and will hardly be ratified by the present Congress. The *Times* rejoices at the revival of industrial activity in the South, as shown by the New Orleans Exposition.

BISMARCKIAN INSOLENCE.

Another High-Handed Proceeding by German Diplomats.

LONDON, December 31.—The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch says Germany and Spain agreed to sign the Zooloo protocol on the 29th of December. In their usual quiet, high-handed style the German diplomats at the last moment presented a set of novel claims, desiring to infringe upon English and Spanish rights in Borneo and Zooloo. Germany has given Spain to understand that she does not approve of commercial concessions to England and America. Both Germany and France insist that their exports should be admitted into Spanish West India on an equal footing with America. Spain is indisposed to submit to such a snubbing. The newspapers counsel a close knitting of Spain, England, France and Italy. They urge England and Spain to sign the Zooloo protocol and ignore German pretensions. The article is headed "The Insolence of Germany."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

The Examination into the Outrage on an American Ship.

LIVERPOOL, December 31.—The judicial examination in the case of Second Mate William Ranscher and Boatswain Ferdinand Koelpein, of the American ship J. T. Chapman, arrested at Birkenhead ten days ago, on a charge of having murdered a Russian seaman named Jansen, which began yesterday, was concluded to-day. The seamen testified to numerous acts of cruelty on the part of the captain and other officers. Jansen, they testified, left San Francisco in good health. In one instance he was compelled to carry a heavy capstan bar for hours; he was dragged out of his bunk the morning the fatal outrage occurred and severely flogged before he was brought to the United States. The exposure there for two hours, coming as a culmination to the long-continued ill treatment he had been subjected to, was too much for the poor fellow. The prisoners were remanded to await further action.

FRENCH GREED.

Annexation of the New Hebrides for a Penal Settlement.

PARIS, December 31.—Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris, has asked Prime Minister Ferry whether the report of the Governor of New Caledonia, urging the annexation of the New Hebrides for use as a penal settlement for the worst class of convicts, has the approval of France. England insists upon the maintenance of the agreement establishing the independence of the New Hebrides Islands. Paris papers approve the annexation. *Gaulois* says if Ferry acts with firmness and promptness England will submit.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST

From Australia Against the German Annexation of New Guinea.

MELBOURNE, December 31.—James Service, Prime Minister of the Colony, has sent the Governor of Victoria a note recounting the assurances of the imperial government that the settlement by a foreign power of New Guinea was improbable and would be regarded as an unfriendly act. "In consequence of these assurances" the Premier says:

"The colonists confided in the government to protect their interests. It is only just to suppose the Germans annexed without the knowledge of the government. The colonists are indignant that while forbidden to act themselves the government should allow Germany to step in." The Premier and Governor have sent a telegram to Earl Derby, Imperial Secretary, urging him to telegraph authority to Australia to take the necessary steps to secure the islands remaining available and conveying vigorous protest on behalf of Victoria against the act of the imperial government.

AMERICAN BURGLARS IN CANADA.

The Exploits of the Noted Cracksman Jones.

MONTREAL, December 31.—The police believe the recent robbery of $10,000 from Lefebvre's jewelry store, on Notre Dame street, was planned and executed by Jones, the noted chief of American burglars. Some years ago Jones was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for robbing, but owing to his wealth and influence succeeded lately in getting the term commuted. Lefebvre was foreman of the grand jury that returned true bills against Jones, and it is thought the latter put up the job for satisfaction. Jones was the head of adroit and desperate gange of burglars in New York and Chicago. He is said to have extensive real estate owner in Chicago, all made out of his robberies.

Mr. Jones's Chicago Record.

CHICAGO, December 31.—A Montreal dispatch, speaking of the burglary of Lefebvre's jewelry store in that city, and the suspicion that the crime was committed by "Jones," the noted American burglar, is supposed to have reference to Jimmie Carroll, who exploits as an expert bank burglar are well known in this city. His last offense was burglary of the Galesburg, Ill., bank, for which he is now under indictment. He fled to Canada, where he was arrested for a similar offense and was convicted. An effort was made for his release and a petition was sent to the Canadian authorities ostensibly signed by Chicago business men. The origin of the petition was afterwards ascribed to Michael C. McDonald, of this city. An exposure, however, followed in the Chicago papers. Carroll was supposed to have been concerned in eight or ten noted bank robberies, but by some peculiar influence always escaped going to the penitentiary until he fell into the hands of Candian officers.

CABLEGRAMS.

MADRID, December 31.—The earthquake shocks yesterday in Granada and Malaga were very severe. Details of damage are lacking. Weather clear this morning, 5.3°. Below nominal. Subscriptions, 105f.

LIMA, PERU, December 31.—Pork lower; last sales, 25, lard steady. Pork nominal; prime mess, packed, 4.85c; long clear, 5c; short clear, 5c; Dressed hogs, heavy ribs and long clear, nominal.

MADRID, Spain, December 31.—Pork strong; three fresh cases, 105f.

PARIS, December 31.—Pork demand and tendency improved; sales of made fires, shoulders, 105f. Lard demand and tendency improved; sales of Charlotte, shoulders, 105f. Tallow quiet.

LIMA, December 31.—The troupe of the Italian opera has been fined forty [illegible] not raising the curtain punctually at 8 o'clock p.m.

PARIS, December 31.—The *Temps* eulogizes the colonial policy of Bismarck, and says it will provide an outlet for the overpopulation of Germany and for German trade and enterprise.

ROME, December 31.—The Pope has consulted with the American bishops as to the advisability of appointing an American rector, instead of an Italian, for the North American College at Rome.

LONDON, December 31.—The Queen has sent a dispatch to the residents of Balmoral stating that the Princess Beatrice will still reside with her after her marriage to Prince Henry of Battenburg.

BIENAVENTURA, December 31.—The States of Salvador and Nicaragua chinamaras and Magdalena have been declared in a state of rebellion. Yesterday public order was disturbed in Cali, in the State of Cauca.

MONTREAL, December 31.—Leblanc, member of Parliament, and C. A. Cassilas have been committed for trial on the charge of approaching grand jurors to get them to ignore bills of indictment in a criminal prosecution.

LONDON, December 31.—Advices from Larnica, Cyprus, say defalcations amounting to $250,000 have been discovered in the revenue department. Many officials fled to Asia Minor. Some accounts of the defaults are burned.

TORONTO, December 31.—Joseph Kac, alias Robitscon, a working jeweler, from Cleveland, was arrested here last night, charged with having absconded with a lot of valuable jewelry sent him for repairs. He will be arraigned January 6th.

HONG KONG, December 31.—Two French ships have arrived here, and there are no blockading ships at Taiwan, on the southwestern coast of Formosa, consequently the port is not obstructed. Blockade-running with parts on the northern coast is active.

BERLIN, December 31.—The *National Zeitung* says: "It is King Leopold's wish to see one of his father's descendants govern the Congo State. It is proposed that the seat of supreme government for that country be at Brussels, with an international council in control."

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 31.—The fires of insurrection are smouldering among the populace of this city. The posting of seditious placards is a nightly occurrence. A body of Turks attacked a mill near Perlepe, a town in Macedonia, and killed and wounded several persons.

DUBLIN, December 31.—The Nationalist demonstration announced to take place at Cool Island, County Tyrone, has been proclaimed by the authorities, because a counter demonstration was threatened, and it was feared a collision might occur. Extra policemen have been sent to Cool Island.

LONDON, December 31.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It is believed that there is a contraband trade in Chinese emigrants carried on at Hong Kong. This comes about through the powerful local interest of traders and artisans, who make large profits by supplying and repairing French men-of-war. The authorities are unable to enforce the law."

HAMILTON, ONT., December 31.—Mary Shea, an old woman living in the vicinity, died in the hospital. She has wandered about the streets for years begging provisions, money, etc., and was thought to be very poor. It came out after the fact that she had some $2000 on deposit and in receipts, etc., also the deed of the house she lived in, all carefully stowed away.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Congressman "Bill" Morrison Most Likely to be the Elect of the Democracy.

In Default of Which John Logan, by the Governor's Appointment Will Succeed Himself.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—There will be twenty-five newly elected Senators in the Forty-ninth Congress, nine of whom have already been elected, leaving sixteen still to be chosen. These will come from Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Kansas, Wisconsin, New York, California, Colorado, Nevada and Oregon.

The Illinois election is the only one that is exciting much interest in Washington, as in the other States the political complexion of the coming Senators, and in most instances their names, have been settled beyond doubt. The prospect of a deadlock in the Illinois Legislature is very fine, as there is an even number of Democrats and Republicans. Sickness or any accident that would prevent the attendance of a member would settle the contest, as the other side would immediately take advantage of the absence to elect their man. According to advices from Illinois both parties are afraid of bribery. The Legislature will assemble at Springfield the first Wednesday in January and commence the balloting for Senator at once, as required by law. The Republican caucus will nominate Gen. Logan, as there is no opposition to him. It is believed here that Representative Morrison will be the nominee of the Democrats. In the event of a failure on the part of the Legislature to elect a Senator, the Governor of the State will doubtless appoint Gen. Logan to succeed himself. The Democrats dispute the right of the Governor to do this, but the Senate would unquestionably recognize his credentials, and that would be all-sufficient.

RUSSELL HANCOCK,

Son of Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., Dead—Some Facts of His Life.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

CLARKSDALE, MISS., December 30.—Russell Hancock, the only son and child of the illustrious Gen. W. S. Hancock, died suddenly at this place to-day of congestion of the brain. Truly, Mississippi nowhere within her broad borders could have a lost a truer, purer and more thorough gentleman than the subject of this little sketch. We knew Russell Hancock well, we knew him intimately, and we speak not in eulogistic extravagance when we say he never had a selfish thought nor a petty feeling. His noble, high-born nature could not, will not, never, stoop to little things. His heart was as open as day, and as generous as it was sunny, and his warm hand was a liberal and unfailing dispenser of his generosities that daily, that perpetually, sprung from his manly heart. We feel deeply for his true and noble wife and lovely little children in their weight of woe. The death of our dear friend is rendered doubly sad from the fact that his wife is absent in New York, whither she had gone but a few days ago for their three little children. We suppose his remains will be carried to the East for interment in the family burying-ground.

His hands are cold, his face is white:
No more his pulses come and go;
His eyes are shut to life and light:
Rold the world, this venture, crouse you know,
And lay him where the violets blow.

CLARKSDALE.

Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE upon an ulcer, which, for the past ten days, has given me much pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins and was pronounced incurable by my medical advisers. I find, however, that HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is effecting a cure." Beware of imitations.

A Question of Trade-Mark.

CHICAGO, December 31.—Upon the failure of a prominent cigar-manufacturing firm in this city one year ago a well-known grocery firm came into possession of a distinctive trade-mark for a popular brand of cigars, and claimed by virtue of the assignment the sole right to sell and advertise this particular brand. Meantime another firm began to sell a cigar bearing the same trade-mark. Judge Maron, in the Circuit Court, ruled that the right to acquire a distinctive trade-mark on a certain line of goods without purchasing at the same time the goods themselves could not hold good in law. He therefore dissolved the temporary injunction granted in the case. Following the decision the enjoined firm began suit for $25,000 damages against the grocery house.

YOUNG MEN: READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT COMPANY, of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred and thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Gallagher Released but Immediately Rearrested.

CHICAGO, December 31.—The charge against William J. Gallagher, for alleged participation in the Eighteenth Ward election frauds, was dismissed before the United States commissioner on motion of the district attorney, this morning. He was immediately rearrested on a bench warrant and taken before the Court, giving bail for his appearance next Wednesday for examination.

E'ex though the face be not so fair,
And beauty may be all but flown,
Dear ladies, you need not despair;
If SOZODONT you make your own,
And brush your teeth and mouth with skill,
You'll fascinate and conquer still.

RIVER STEAMERS
THIS M[illegible] They say so me
Arkansas City.....KATE ADAMS dead. I tell
Vicksburg.....WILLIE H. see. They do
Tiptonville.....GAYOSO, Mahone as well
Upper Bend.....CRESCENT an indefatigable
FRIDAY AND[illegible] knows what it is to
Friars Point.....JAS[illegible] put up more jobs in a
Osceola.....[illegible] Virginian I ever met.
White River.....[illegible] unscrupulous, and all
[illegible] about is Billy Mahone. His
MOVE[illegible] pt a saloon down in South-
Arrested county when Billy was a boy,
[illegible] the planters for miles around would
gather at his place to drink and play poker.
The old man could play a good hand until
he got drunk. Then he would say, 'Billy
take my hand.' Billy, a little sandy-
haired cuss, would take the old man's
hand and clean out the crowd. That was
Billy Mahone when he was a boy, and I
think he is just as good a poker-player
now. This is his last time in the United
States Senate, but the devil only can tell
where he will turn up next."

ALECK AND GROVER.

The Journalist Urges the President to Appoint Neither Randall Nor Carlisle Secretary of the Treasury.

ALBANY, December 28.—Alexander K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, did not leave the city until yesterday. He was asked by the *Times* correspondent if his visit to Gov. Cleveland was in the interest of Mr. Randall. He replied that it was not, that he called on the President-elect, he said, because he had never met him, and for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of a man like Randall or Carlisle to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. He said the appointment of any man of ultra opinions on the tariff question would immediately divide the President's supporters. "The tariff must," Col McClure said to Gov. Cleveland, "be reduced from the war standard. It must be brought down to the revenue standard; but you, as President, should not attempt to cross this stream until you come to it. You should not, therefore, appoint as Secretary of the Treasury either a man like Randall or Carlisle." Col. McClure also advised the President to appoint no Southern man like Senator Garland as Attorney-General. That officer might by his actions alarm the country by opinions that might be construed as affecting the results of the war, and thus weaken the administration with people of the North.

"Give the South any other office but that of Attorney-General, and give the country a Secretary of the Treasury whose appointment will not be a declaration of either a protection war tariff or free trade. That is what I came to say to Gov. Cleveland, and that is what I did say to him," said Col. McClure.

"And how did the Governor receive your advice?" he was asked.

"He talked with me on this subject very frankly," said the colonel, "and seemed to agree with me. I believe he thought my suggestions wise, and I hope he will act upon them."

COTTON FROM CINDER.

Curious Substance Blown from Furnace Slag by a Steam Jet.

Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*: A process for utilizing the slag or cinder from blast furnaces, recently discovered, is now undergoing experiments at the Isabella Furnaces, Sharpsburg. The product is in appearance similar to third-grade cotton, but in weight is about eighty per cent. heavier. Experiments in that period, from the time that Lord Ashburton was first pitted against Daniel Webster, in 1842, over the question of the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick and the Canadas, to the end of the chapter.

After this treaty was signed and duly promulgated, England, correctly believing in our timidity and fear of any foreign rupture, proceeded to take possession of, fortify and hold a portion of the Mosquito coast she had solemnly promised to leave alone, and holds it to-day. It is the region known as the Mosquito Reservation, capital being Beliza. It is garrisoned by British West Indian regiments, and there are always British men-of-war in the harbor. Her occupation is a defiance of the treaty mentioned. A British naval officer, Commander (now Vice-Admiral) De Horsay, being asked why his people were so greatly violated the conditions of the treaty, calmly answered: "Well, we wanted it, you know, and then we thought the damned Yankees would stand the bullying, and so they did, you know."

It is for this violation that Secretary Frelinghuysen has informed Lord Granville that this country has a right to consider the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as being null and void.

THE CANAL SCHEME.

The Reasons Why Secretary Frelinghuysen Considers the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Null and Void.

Great Britain's Plain Violation of It in Taking Possession of the Mosquito Coast.

The History of the Convention of Interest at the Present Time—British Bullying.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The consideration of the Nicaragua treaty promises to be the most exciting event of the session. A wonderful amount of "Americanism" has been aroused among Congressmen at the assumption of England that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still stands good in spite of its violation by the British. There are not a few members of Congress who are not averse to extending the national territory beyond the equator. Foreign diplomats here have been instructed by their governments to defeat the treaty if possible, but this fact will doubtless only stimulate the Senate to ratify it the more promptly.

The history of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an interesting one. It was concluded in March, 1850, and was one of the most important events in President Taylor's short term. It was negotiated by the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State, representing this country, and the Rt. Hon. Edward Bulwer, on the part of Great Britain. Lord John Russell was Prime Minister of England at that time and Palmerston the Foreign Secretary. The relations between the two nations were very strained, and it would have taken very little to bring on a war. We were in a row about our northwest boundary. England wanted what is now the better part of Washington Territory given her, and the United States said: "The line must be 54° 40' or there will be a fight!" (We didn't get 54° 40', and we didn't fight.) While all this was going on, England concluded to seize the territory at the mouth of the San Juan river, and thus control the shortest route across the narrowest point on the isthmus of Darien.

The clause affecting the canal scheme in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is as follows:

"Neither the one nation nor the other, meaning the United States and Great Britain, will occupy, fortify, colonize or any conclusive control ever said ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or any building thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." This has satisfactorily explained why Gen. Taylor ever permitted such a treaty as this to be made. He was a soldier, and entirely unused to civil affairs. His Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, was a most amiable, conscientious man, but wholly unfit to cope with the trained diplomatists of the British foreign office, who were among the very ablest English diplomacy has ever known. We were outwitted on every hand by them in that period, from the time that Lord Ashburton was pitted against Daniel Webster, in 1842, over the question of the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick and the Canadas, to the end of the chapter.

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

MALARIA
OF 2500 YEARS' STANDING
CONQUERED AT LAST.
The Deadly Malaria of the Roman Campania and the Pontine Marshes!
The Rev. W. C. CAMMETER, so well known in this country for his good work in rescuing a young from the Five Points, New York City, and finding them homes in the West, is now doing the same work at Rome, Italy, Agent of the Italian Bible and Sunday-school Union of New York. While living the United States this summer, and in Louisville, he was suffering with Malaria. Previous contracted during the performance of his missionary work in and around Rome, Italy, where he for twenty-five hundred years. This is what Mr. Vanmeter writes to a friend in Louisville:
"Among the remedy (Winterswith's Tonic or Chill Cure) Dr. Alexander Peter gave me for Malarial Fever, instead of quinine, and IT IS GOOD! Some days I was delirious and this was a special favor to send me more of it. I have used all I had; IT DID ME GREAT GOOD. I want to keep it with me all the time, for I must work.
WINTERSMITH'S TONIC
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Trustee's Sale.

ON MONDAY, 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1885, in front of my office, 2 Madison street, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, lots 12, 13 and 14, W. E. Jones tract, as subdivided in case of Brinkley vs. Jones, Chancery Court, said lots containing 108 acres, and in Shelby county, Tenn., and under a trust deed made to me by Ida and Wm. Wesche, and recorded in book 145, page 351, Register's office, to which reference is made.
L. B. MCFARLAND, Trustee.

"I Have Suffered!"
With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our
Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me,
I used two bottles and
Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.
I write this as a
Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop * * * Bitters. I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism [illegible] For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good!!
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have a abundant suc ess"
"In this great and"
Valuable medicine.
Any one * * wishing to know more about my cure
Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.
——A sounder your Remedy the best remedy in existence for indigestion, kidney —Complaint
"And Nervous debility. I have just Returned
"From the South in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more
Good
Than anything else.
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength and
"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am * * * * * * * * complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters. J. Wheelliffe Jackson, Wilmington, Del.
NB.—None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

Washington, December 30.—All the Executive departments will be closed from noon until to-morrow.

New York, December 30.—George Henry has resigned from the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway directory.

Cleveland, O., December 30.—George Wilby, for years a prominent member of the Cleveland bar and at one time judge, died aged sixty-three years.

New York, December 30.—The exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York for the week ended to-day were $5,382,000, against $6,429,000 for the previous week.

Ottumwa, Ia., December 30.—Near the town of Blakesburg, this county, fifteen miles west of here, Pleasant Anderson was hung by eight masked men, for a murder committed in 1882.

St. Paul,