THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WATTERSON can now recover his breath and overcome his nervous St. Randall's tour has not brought much of a shower, after all. Things are moving in their accustomed channels, and the Democrats of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama have not suffered in their conviction that we must have revenue reform, and that luxuries and not necessities must bear the burden of taxation.

MANAGING EDITOR "JOE" McCULLAGH, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, says that Editor Clarkson, of Des Moines, Ia., has the documents to show that St. John sold out to the Democrats. The Republicans were negotiating with St. John before the Ohio election, but he grew cold. He is alleged to have asked $35,000 and $50 a lecture. The Democrats are alleged to have bought him up. Now it is in order for St. John to demand of Editor Clarkson the publication of his proofs.

IT is easily seen, says the Chicago *News*, that Mr. Randall's Louisville speech is in the form of an apology for the present enormous tariff. He admits our taxation is greater than we can bear. He even charges the present depression upon it. But, at the same time, he fails to explain why it is that a tariff which was imposed primarily to create a market for our agricultural products—so that we can, as he says, live within ourselves—has thrown those products into a sea of foreign competition that is making them the sport of every opposing wave or adverse current that swells and runs therein.

HENRY CLEWS & Co., in their last monthly circular for 1884, report the tenor of commercial advices from the West as far from discouraging. There is some backwardness in collections, but that is due rather to farmers holding back their grain for better prices than to any actual inability to pay. "From the South, taken as a whole, there is little or no complaint of hard times. Toward some States in that section there is a very encouraging drift of capital to be employed in mining, manufacturing and other employments non-agricultural, while the Exposition at New Orleans is calculated to attract investment in that direction. In fact, at no period since the war have affairs in the South looked so hopeful as at present."

ACCORDING to the census report for 1880 the value of all the cotton products of this country was then $192,000,000, and the wages paid operatives in manufacturing these products was $42,000,000, or twenty-two per cent. of wages to product. And yet the duty on cotton-warps is equal to thirty-five per cent. of production, that is, thirteen per cent. more than the whole amount of wages paid. The manufacturer thus gets his labor free and thirteen per cent. besides. This accounts for the hypocrisy of the Randalls and others who howl for more protection, while gaunt and starving paupers to the number of 350,000 are cursing by their cries the greed of monopolies that thus profit by labor paid for by the purchasing classes and put thirteen per cent. extra in their already plethoric pockets.

MR. RANDALL'S pet idea is that whatever the difference between the wages of European and American mechanics and the difference in interest on money between this and the European nations should be the proportion of duties levied on manufactured articles. Unrestricted trade with that continent would, he holds, exhaust America. "But," asks the Chicago *News*, "how is Mr. Randall to discriminate? For instance, interest is lower in England than elsewhere in Europe. Is, therefore, Mr. Randall his system of import duties to to discriminate against England, while trades with us without restriction on her part, and in favor of Germany and France, which so heavily handicap our exports? Besides, would not this theory of Mr. Randall be applied to his own State? There interest and wages are lower than in Illinois. Consequently, according to Mr. Randall, Illinois cannot trade with Pennsylvania without being financially exhausted."

MRS. LAURA FAY S., in a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, in which she treats at length on the subject of crimes against women, especially the whipping, kicking and killing of wives by vagabond, drunken and worthless husbands, says that "women have always been the repositories of what is best in human emotion. Let them once lose the capacity for love and faith, and man will find small compensation for a state of things which will fill the world with a double allowance of the evils for which men have hitherto been chiefly responsible. For women will then be, not women, but a degenerate species of men, and yet more malignant than their masters." This may be true, but the difficulty is that neither sweetened words nor advice, nor threats nor philosophy have any charm for the cowardly creatures who even abuse their patient wives. A catechine tails and a whipping-post would be more effective, and that is what Laura should advocate.

THE Chicago *Daily News* reviews Mr. Randall's first Louisville speech in a kindly spirit, but carefully as clearly points out the fallacies and absurdities in which he deals to bolster a theory that is in diametric opposition to the spirit of the age. Mr. Randall, for instance, attributes the present prolonged depression—which on protectionist theories ought not to exist—to our enormous burden of taxation! More strangely yet, the most onerous portion of this burden is not that, in Mr. Randall's estimation, which bears upon the necessaries of life, but upon its luxuries—upon those products the use of which in all civilized and in many uncivilized countries is more or less restricted by law. In plain words, Mr. Randall would take off all taxes upon whisky and tobacco, which, of course, would render it necessary that all others which increase the cost of the necessaries of life should be retained. This, in fine, is the nodus of Mr. Randall's political evangel which he considers it his mission to preach to his benighted brethren of the South.

IF Mr. Randall was as able and thoughtful a statesman as his followers would have the public believe, instead of dealing in the loose assertions as to the causes for the existing depression amidst abundance, to which we refer specifically elsewhere, he would find the causes in part in the 3,000,000 of laboring men and women imported into the country within the past five years, increasing an army of producers to that extent and embarrassing our labor and productive sources of supply. Added to this we have the rapid contraction in railway construction, from 11,000 miles in 1883 to 5000 miles in 1884, and the cry that has gone up that there are too many farmers an' production has been stimulated beyond the demand of home and foreign markets combined. The 350,000 pauper miners, mechanics and laborers that are wandering about the country in search of food and shelter appeal from Mr. Randall's absurdities to the common sense of the nation as to its common humanity. If the existing tariff is all that Mr. Randall claims that it is for the laborer, the miner and the mechanic, why is it that one-tenth of all these are in this country of abundance wandering paupers and tramps?

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Every Inch of Space in the Vast Buildings to be Filled Within the Next Ten Days.

Preparations for the Universal Cotton Convention in February—A Number of Foreign Powers

To be Represented, Together With Every Association and Exchange in the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Director-General Burke, of the Exposition, says that inside of ten days all goods now in the city intended for exhibition will be in place. All the space in the vast building will then be filled. All that is now asked is one week of sunshine, which will remove all the petty vexations of the past few days.

The United States commissioners called on Director-General Burke, and in response to their greeting he said that inside of ten days the installation would be completed; within twenty-four hours every loaded car from the railroad would be at the Exposition grounds; inside of a week every foreign exhibit now in the city would be at the building; that every nook and corner of the vast structures had been taken up, and that every assurance given the public will be fulfilled.

The attendance at the World's Exposition to-day was good. The Exhibitors' Association recommended the building of a steam railway from the city to the Fair Grounds. The first opening takes place between the 10th and 15th instant.

The Universal Cotton Convention.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—In October last Secretary Frelinghuysen transmitted invitations to all foreign governments to send delegates to participate in the Universal Cotton Convention, to be held in the great hall of the World's Exposition in New Orleans February 10th next, under the auspices of the National Cotton Planters' Association of America. It is said at the State Department that a large number of governments accepted the invitation, among them Great Britain, including India and the English colonies, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Hayti, Hawaii and Venezuela. The National Cotton Planters' Association requested President Arthur to appoint two delegates from every Congressional district in the Union, and also asked the Governors of all States to appoint two delegates from every county in the United States. Commissioner Loring will, by request of the association, address an invitation to all agricultural societies in the United States to send delegates, and Col. C. H. Parker, of New Orleans, secretary of the National Cotton Exchange, will endeavor to have delegates sent by all American and foreign exchanges. F. C. Morehead, president of the National Cotton Planters' Association, now in this city, says it has long been the purpose of the association to make its next annual meeting a nucleus for a universal cotton convention to be participated in by representatives men from all parts of the world engaged in growing, handling or manufacturing cotton, and likewise inventors and makers of improved implements and appliances used or likely to prove useful in the cotton industry. Mr. Morehead says that while the convention is called cotton convention, it will include all branches of agriculture, because it is the aim of the association by fostering diversified industries to make cotton a surplus money crop. He predicts the convention will have 15,000 delegates. Secretary Frelinghuysen, in his letter of invitation to foreign governments, said: "While the proposed convention is not by a statute of Congress placed under the patronage of the Federal government, its relation to the World's Exposition is such as to make it proper that this government should aid in all appropriate ways to make the convention what it was designed to be—an opportunity for the comparison of views by interested delegates from all parts of the world."

The Old Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Mayor Smith to-day received a telegram from Director-General Burke, of the New Orleans Exposition, inquiring when the Liberty bell would be sent to New Orleans, stating that he desired to make arrangements for its reception. The mayor replied that the bell would leave here for the Crescent City, in charge of a committee of the City Councils, on the 24th instant, and it was expected would arrive there on the 27th instant. In reference to Burke's assurance that the bell will be safely guarded from relic hunters, the mayor added that no assurance of the safe keeping of the historic bell would be required; that it is confided with every feeling of safety to the people of Louisiana.

IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS.

Reports from All Branches of the Trade as to Future Prospects.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—The *Age of Steel* publishes over 200 letters from prominent manufacturers in all parts of the country—furnace men, dealers in iron-working machinery, steam-engine builders and editors of trade papers—on the state of trade the past year and the prospect for the next six months. Taking the whole country together, the volume of sales in these branches in 1884 does not differ materially from that of 1883. There was, however, a depreciation of values in the neighborhood of fifteen per cent., so that the margin of profits and aggregate sales were smaller than in 1883. The extensions of plant and improvement of facilities for manufacturing were also less than for the previous year. The manufacturers generally take a hopeful view of the future for the following reasons: The value of raw material and of manufactured products are now at the lowest point, further depreciation being impossible. Stocks in the country are abnormally light and inquiries for spring delivery numerous. The production of pig-iron in the United States during the past year has been about ten per cent. less than in 1883. The coke and charcoal furnaces in the South, having an annual productive capacity of 920,000 tons, are not now making above 8000 tons a week.

COLD WEATHER AT ST. PAUL.

The Mercury Lower than at Any Time During the Present Season.

ST. PAUL, January 2.—Last night and to-day have been the coldest of the present winter and one of the coldest on record in this city. The thermometer at the signal office this morning registered 36° below zero, while others showed the temperature to be 50° below. The common class of thermometers are wholly retired from business. Reports have been received from the following points, the figures all indicating below zero: Stillwater, 50°, the coldest ever known; La Crosse, 22°; Bismarck, 45°; Mennedosa, 50°, with the wind blowing forty miles an hour; Winnipeg, 55°, and a regular blizzard prevailing; St. Vincent, 40°; Moorhead, 48°; Helena, 49°; Huron, 44°; Duluth, 40°. The Western Union early this morning reported that only one wire could be used to Chicago and the lines northwest could not be worked until after 10 o'clock.

"They Was a Little Girl."

Yes; and when the roses faded from her cheeks and she became listless and languid and pale they gave her Brown's Iron Bitters. It built her up in health and made her ruddy and strong. Miss Weigold, 28 Perry street, Pittsburg, Pa., writes that her sister, aged thirteen, took several bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters for nervousness and dyspepsia, and was greatly relieved.

Merely a Blind.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 2.—This evening John O'Hara was arrested on the charge of robbing the Adams Express Company of a package containing $3800, lost last Tuesday night, and was committed to jail. It is stated that O'Hara's arrest is merely a blind, and that the officials have a clew which they think will lead to a solution of the mystery.

Gen. Hatch Preparing to Close Upon Them in Force.

CALDWELL, KS., January 2.—Gen. Hatch expects to move on Oklahoma early next week, with seven troops of the Ninth Cavalry and one troop of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Forage stores for a fifty days campaign are being concentrated here and sent to the front. There is no particular excitement here over the matter, as the local boomers have abandoned the idea of invasion, and await Congressional action. No couriers have arrived from the seat of war in the past few days. The latest report is that Lieut. Day is close to Crouch's colony on the Cimmaron. Neither party is strong enough to capture the other. The child's play will close when Gen. Hatch strikes the colony if they do not move peaceably.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The City Crowded with Representatives, Candidates and Strangers.

The Railroad Lobbyists Getting in Their Work for the Speakership.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 2.—The city is crowded with representatives, candidates and strangers, and the interest manifested over the election of the various officers is great. The Secretaryship leads in interest, there being thirty-seven candidates in the field. Railroad lobbyists, headed by Stahlman, in cahoot with the Republicans, are getting in their work on the Speakership. A strong faction is at work against a caucus, and as yet it is difficult to tell what the result will be.

Encke's comet was discovered by Prof. E. E. Barnard at the Vanderbilt University observatory last night, January 2d, at 7:45 o'clock Washington time. Its position at the time was right ascension 22h. 56′ 54″, declination north 40° 1′ 56″. This is the most remarkable of the short-period comets, as it is the only comet whose motions furnish evidence bearing on the question of the existence of a resisting medium in space. At its last appearance it was discovered at Eaton, England, by Mr. Common, with his famous thirty-seven-inch reflector. Mr. Barnard discovered the comet last night with his five-inch comet-seeker.

Return of Encke's Comet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.]

NASHVILLE, January 2.—The return of Encke's comet was discovered by Mr. E. E. Barnard at the Vanderbilt University observatory at 7:45 o'clock, Washington time, to-night. Position at the time discovered, right ascension 22h. 56′ 55″; declination north 4° 1′ 56″.

DARING TRAIN-ROBBERY

By Two Men on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—The train which left the city over the Baltimore Central railroad for Oxford, Pa., this afternoon was boarded at Rising Sun, Cecil county, by two men, who by threats of violence compelled the passengers to surrender their money, watches and other valuables. The men then jumped from the train, which was running at full speed, and were supposed to be fatally injured. It is believed they are residents of that immediate neighborhood, and will be captured.

Death Under Peculiar Circumstances.

PANAMA, January 2.—Isidro Vidal met his death in this city a few days ago under the most peculiar circumstances. It appears that when about retiring, feeling a pain in his chest, he rubbed himself with alcohol and then poured some of the spirits on his undershirt. Wishing to make a cigarette he struck a match, which inflamed the alcohol on his undershirt, and in one moment he was in a blaze. He died the next day.

Senator George on Oregon Matters.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—In an interview bearing on the pending Oregon matters, Congressman George said: "I hope the Senate will take speedy action on the Astoria forfeiture bill reported by Senator Slater. As it passed, it does not go to the extreme length of the House bill, it is questionable whether certain ultra forfeiture House members will allow it to become law. I trust, however, the conference committee will agree to it."

The Mineral Output of the Leadville District.

DENVER, January 2.—The output of the Leadville district of silver, gold and lead for the year 1884 was 40,800 tons, an increase of 2,134,400 over 1883, with a number of mines that produced largely in 1883 closed down the greater part of the year. Mr. Stevenson of the Iron Silver Mine, Chief of those was the Silver Cord, one of the heaviest producers in the district. The product of lead alone was 40,800 tons, a considerable increase compared with 1883.

Depression in the Iron Interests in Ohio.

PITTSBURG, January 2.—Reductions of wages, ranging from twenty to twenty-five per cent. have been made in the steel works at Coshocton, O. Half the operatives go out. H. W. Oliver, a heavy iron manufacturer of this city, believes the whole iron influence composed reached the lowest point, and within a short time all our works will be running full time, as will nearly all other manufacturing establishments here.

Serious Elevator Accident.

DULUTH, MINN., January 2.—This afternoon a frame, in a grain warehouse recently completed, broke under a loaded car of wheat precipitating it to the floor, a distance of twenty-six feet, shattering the car and breaking through the floor. The car and wheat weighed six tons. Nine men were on the car at the time it fell. August Anderson is hurt about the head, perhaps fatally. A companion of his had his shoulder dislocated. Five others were more or less injured, and two escaped unhurt.

Memorial Tablet to Kit Carson.

SANTA FE, N. M., January 2.—Fifteen hundred people attended the ceremonies of dedicating a memorial tablet over the grave of the great scout and soldier, Kit Carson, in Taos county, N. M., last Sunday. Anthony Joseph, Delegate to Congress, delivered an address. The tablet was furnished by the Grand Army of the Republic of New Mexico, and bears the inscription: "Kit Carson, died May 23, 1868, aged fifty-nine."

Cheaper to Let Them Go Away.

FOSTOR, January 2.—Under the tramp law, all known to be vagrants found in the State Almshouse, in Tewksbury, were to be taken to the nearest Police Court and sentenced to the House of Correction, at Bridgewater. While the arrangements were making to-day to have about thirty vagrants tried and sentenced, all but six escaped. No very great efforts were made to recapture them.

Overdue Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 2.—There is no news yet of the overdue steamers England and Holland, both of the National Line. The England left Liverpool December 16th, and usually accomplishes the passage in twelve days, which would make her now five days overdue. The Holland left London December 18th, and should have arrived here three days ago. The agent of the line entertains no fears for her safety.

Rid of a Nuisance at a Cheap Price.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.—Some time ago William M. Hogan, violinist and musical director at the National Theater, entered suit against Mrs. Josephine G. Westcott, a widow, said to be worth $30,000, for damages for breach of promise of marriage. No plea or answer was filed by the lady, and the sheriff's jury gave him $500.

LUNDBORG'S perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Left His Body for Dissection.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 2.—Dr. James H. Harris, a physician of this city, who died to-day, left a will directing that no funeral be held over his remains, and that the body be taken directly from his late residence to the dissecting-table. The provisions of the will will be complied with.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOOD.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the Standard

Expenses of the Democratic National Convention.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The local Finance Committee of the Democratic National Convention held a final meeting to-day, and subscribed $110 to defray the remaining indebtedness. The expenses of the convention amounted to $150,000.

Senator Mahone Again Ill.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Senator Mahone was attacked this morning with a severe chill, similar to that which preceded his severe illness last winter, and has been confined to his room all day.

A PANIC PREVAILING

Earthquake Shocks Again Felt at Various Points in Spain, and a Number of Additional

Towns Completely Destroyed—Subscriptions to be Opened for the Sufferers in All Countries.

Another Dynamite Outrage in London—On the Underground Railway with the Usual Result.

MADRID, January 2.—Shocks of earthquake were again experienced at Alhama last night. The town is in ruins. A panic prevails among the inhabitants of Antiquera, twenty-eight miles north of Malaga, where shocks have already been felt.

Earthquake shocks were again felt at Malaga, Nerja and Algarrobo last night. The panic among the people is unabated. A number of towns and villages have been completely destroyed. The inhabitants have deserted them. Many persons sleep in railway carriages. A royal decree has been issued, ordering that a national subscription for the relief of sufferers be made. Public officials have agreed to contribute one day's pay each. By this means $200,000 will be raised. The Spanish Ambassadors, Ministers and consuls in all countries will also open subscriptions.

The government will ask the Cortes to vote $25,000 to add to the fund for the relief of sufferers. The Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously adopted a motion declaring they had heard with deep regret of the calamity in the southern Provinces, and that they would co-operate with the government in all measures that might be taken for relief of the afflicted. Further shocks were experienced at Nerja to-day.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Bismarck and Gladstone—The Chancellor's Schemes and the People.

BERLIN, January 2.—Bismarck, in conversation with a newspaper correspondent yesterday, denied that he had any personal enmity toward Gladstone. He said he viewed with equanimity the party struggles in England. He could have relied upon Lord Beaconsfield to keep England in accord with the rest of Europe, but whatever Gladstone's policy might be, it was a matter of little concern to Germany.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* publishes a list of names of members of the Central Committee to raise a national subscription to be presented to Prince Bismarck as a fund to be devoted to colonial enterprise.

The *Westphalia Mercury* announces on authority that the leaders of the Center party have decided to oppose, on its third reading in the Reichstag, the proposal to create an additional directorship in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bismarck, in acknowledging a contribution of 2500 marks for his use by the citizens of Elberfeld, writes a letter stating that the sympathy extended him shows that the German nation sees the danger of a majorities which are only united in opposition to measures proposed by the government, and which collapse when called upon to form or support a government. He will make proposals respecting the disposal of the fund, as he considers it impracticable to apply it to provide himself an assistant in the Foreign Office, for whose salary the Reichstag refused to grant a credit.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Improvement in Chinese Troops Under German Drill-Sergeants.

HONG KONG, December 3.—The Chinese government has engaged fifty-five German drill-sergeants for the army. The improvement since manifested in the discipline of troops is remarkable; that under German drill the Chinese will show themselves excellent soldiers and fighters. The Japanese government is going to dispatch a number of experts to foreign countries to purchase large quantities of cattle.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Attempt to Blow Up a Train Near London.

LONDON, January 2.—A dynamite explosion occurred on the underground railroad between Gower street and King's Cross station at 9:30 o'clock this evening. The windows of the passing train were shattered and the gaslights extinguished. Besides this, there was no damage done. The passengers were greatly terrified. No one was hurt. The train resumed its journey after a delay of twenty-five minutes.

Additional Details.

LONDON, January 3, 1 a.m.—The shock of the explosion was felt by residents of Euston road, between St. Pancras church and Judd street. The railway was the whole length of Euston road underneath the roadway. A crowd speedily collected at the Vent shaft, at the head of Osnilton street, from which at the time of the explosion a quantity of smoke issued. As soon as possible a number of porters were sent to the spot with lamps and appliances for clearing the line. Up to the present time nothing has been found. The residents of the locality are greatly alarmed.

The shock overthrew several wayfarers. On the Euston road it was with great difficulty that horses were restrained from running away. The gaslights in Gower street station were extinguished, and the ticket-collector of the station was thrown from his box, and the engineer working the incandescent electric-light machinery was also thrown from his seat three or four feet, landing on his face. The lights in other trains in the tunnel were extinguished and the passengers greatly alarmed and many ladies fainted. The lower street platform was literally strewn with persons prostrated by the shock.

Houses in the vicinity were shaken and the railway oscillated. Two trains were passing at the time of the explosion, and in both the lights were extinguished, the windows shattered and framework of several carriage doors smashed. The green, red and white lights at the front and rear of the trains were extinguished. The ticket-collector at the Gower-street station described the report of the explosion as sharp and ringing in character, like the discharge of a small piece of field artillery. The point where the explosion occurred is directly under the road leading to the main entrance of the London and Northwestern railroad station. A lady's nose was cut by glass and one gentleman had his side and face and another his wrist cut. These are the only serious casualties reported. All the passengers left the trains at Gower street station and many of them were in a half fainting condition.

Superintendent Williamson, of Scotland Yard, and the superintendents and inspectors of the various districts, arrived at the Gower street station half an hour after the explosion, and immediately proceeded down the line. They discovered that the signal-box to the explosion, and in both the lights were extinguished, the windows shattered and framework of several carriage doors smashed. The green, red and white lights at the front and rear of the trains were extinguished. The ticket-collector at the Gower-street station described the report of the explosion as sharp and ringing in character, like the discharge of a small piece of field artillery. The point where the explosion occurred is directly under the road leading to the main entrance of the London and Northwestern railroad station. A lady's nose was cut by glass and one gentleman had his side and face and another his wrist cut. These are the only serious casualties reported. All the passengers left the trains at Gower street station and many of them were in a half fainting condition.

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At the site of the explosion there is a hole in the solid masonry about four feet from the ground with a diameter of four feet and a depth of five or six inches. The masonry is more or less damaged for some signal posts all around. The details of this explosion correspond most exactly with those of the explosion at the Praed street station fourteen months ago. The trains which met at the time and place of the explosion were fairly crowded with passengers. The third-class carriages suffered most. The locomotives of the two trains were not damaged. The signal man on duty had charge of the wrecked signal box says the floor of the box was heaved up by the explosion, and he was half stunned. Speedily ascertaining that the signal apparatus was safe, he left the gas and telegraphed up and down the line. The fact of the meeting of two trains at the place of the explosion is regarded as accidental. The belief is general that some miscreant dropped an explosive with a time fuse attached from an earlier train proceeding to the city. Near the spot the police found a man's cap, some pieces of paper and some burnt fragments of rag.

The landlord of the Rising Sun Hotel, which is near the scene of the explosion, says the shock was felt severely in his house. He heard a rumbling noise and the house seemed to be shaken almost to its foundation. He was leaning over his bar at the time and was lifted nearly a foot from the floor. Large crowds of excited people remained at Kings Cross and Gower street stations until a late hour. Col. Majendie will examine the scene to-day.

An Irishman named Joseph Fennelly was arrested at Dudley on the charge of loitering with the purpose of destroying property. He answers the description of one of the men wanted in connection with the London bridge outrage. He was remanded.

CABLEGRAMS.

PARIS, January 2.—The *Nationale* says the French government will buy Cheik Said's territory.

LONDON, January 2.—Anstro & Cross, provision merchants at Bristol, failed. Liabilities, 5000.

PANAMA, January 2.—Sunday last about sixty thatched huts burned at Gorgan, a small village on the line of the canal work.

PARIS, January 2.—Four men-of-war have been ordered to proceed to Chinese waters to reinforce Admiral Courbet's squadron.

MONTREAL, January 2.—Extremely cold to-day. Ice was cut this afternoon fifteen inches thick. Ninety men are working on the ice palace.

HAVRE, January 2.—Two thousand bales of cotton, landed here at Ezra Sack from the steamer Rhodora, from New Orleans, were destroyed by fire.

LONDON, January 2.—A meeting of the Cabinet Council was held to-day to consider foreign and colonial questions. Gladstone attended, though slightly indisposed.

LONDON, January 2.—The creditors of Ingall, Phillips & Co., wharfingers, who failed a few days ago, met to-day. The statement showed a surplus of £24,807. The creditors will be paid in full.

PARIS, January 2.—The *Figaro* reports that a Chinese gunboat, while trying to force the blockade of Formosa, was captured of Tai Wan Foo by the French gunboat Lagalissionlere. She had fourteen Englishmen among her crew.

PANAMA, January 2.—Some heavy fighting has taken place in the State of Santander. The rebels, commanded by Gen. Fortunato Bernal, were defeated with severe loss. The Federal troops sided with the State government and thus assured victory.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 2.—During a late Orange demonstration at Harbor Grace, an Orangeman discharged a gun at Dr. McDonald, a Roman Catholic bishop. By a quick side motion the bishop escaped the shot. An arrest being made, Judge Bennett took the sworn testimony of Bishop McDonald.

PARIS, January 2.—The Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee to inquire into the subject of quarantine measures. The committee will report against quarantine on the ground that it damages commerce and affords no protection in seasons of epidemics. Ship-owners have sent the government a memorial for the abolition of quarantine.

PARIS, January 2.—A dispatch to the *Gaulois* from Berlin says Bismarck sent a note to Granville in reply to England's latest proposal concerning Egypt. Bismarck charges England with the sole responsibility for the Egyptian troubles and recommends an entente cordiale with France as the readiest way of securing the accord of European power.

RANDALL AT BIRMINGHAM.

The Day Spent in Visiting Iron and Coal Mines.

Speaking at the Opera-house—Complimentary to the South.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., January 2.—Birmingham's distinguished visitors have been favored with the best possible weather on their second day here. It was cold and raw yesterday and last night, but the sun shone brightly all to-day, and the temperature was much milder. Mr. Randall and party, with several distinguished gentlemen from other places in Alabama and some twenty-five prominent citizens of Birmingham, devoted nearly the whole day to visiting the various mines on the Birmingham Mineral railroad, a short road of two arms striking the Louisville and Nashville, one about four and the other six miles from the junction, which place visited was the Sloss mines, the southern terminus of the northern arm of the Mineral railroad. Here the iron ore is mined in a perpendicular from a vein extending nearly 150 miles, and at this point fourteen thick. The party spent some fifteen minutes in this mine, and then visited the Woodward Iron Company's furnace and coal mine, a short distance off the Birmingham Mineral road. After a few minutes at each of these places they went to the Morris mines in the southern terminus of the southern arm of the Birming am Mineral road, and opposite side of Red mountain. Here twenty-two miles of Mr. Raine's conduct since the election, Mr. McAdoo said he disdained to kick a corpse, but when a corpse misbehaved his toes itched to be brought into action. He said also that with Kentucky whisky and Alabama iron a national tonic could be made which, if taken early in the morning, even on short sessions, would materially help Congressmen to do a little work.

Loud calls were made at the end of Mr. McAdoo's remarks for Col. A. S. Colyar, of Tennessee, and that gentleman spoke briefly of Mr. Randall's services in the past and the cordiality of his reception in Tennessee. In an allusion to Mr. Watterson's animadversions upon the object of Mr. Randall's Southern tour, the speaker said it was a harmless insanomania. He was hardly expounded.

After the speaking the distinguished visitors from the North and many from Southern cities repaired to the Florence Hotel, where a great banquet was spread and toasts drunk and responded to.

The Randall party leave for Chattanooga on the early morning train.

A Comfortable Suicide.

PITTSBURG, January 2.—Mrs. Lamar Loveland, of Madison, committed suicide. She took strips of cloth and fastened them to the end of a short stick, inserted the other end of the stick over the closed door, locked the door to prevent intrusion, and inserted her head in a noose at the loose ends of the cloth, thus settling down into a comfortable suicide.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

To Reduce Our WINTER STOCK as Much as Possible We have Reduced Prices in Every Department Throughout the House. Don't Miss Our Great Clearing Sale of

FUR-LINED GARMENTS AND PLUSH WRAPS!

At the prices we have put upon them you can well afford to buy if you don't use them until Next Winter.

Special Bargains in Black and Colored Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Satins

And DRESS GOODS. Such bargains will not be offered again.

VERY DECIDED BARGAINS IN LACES AND MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

OUR CARPET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS

Are full of Choice New Goods at Prices Lower than any other House.

All our Novelties and Fancy Goods left over from the Holidays we have marked to sell for one-half former price

All of these goods are yet on exhibition on Second Floor. Look at the Assortment and if they please you we will name the right price.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

JACKSON, MISS.

Death of a Well-Known Young Lady—Steamboat Line.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, January 2.—Our community deeply mourns the death of one of our most dearly loved young ladies, Miss Josie Van Hook, daughter of M. A. Van Hook. She died of pneumonia this morning, after only four days sickness.

Messrs. Poitevant and Favere, of Pearlington, will run their steamboat Earlton a trial trip to Jackson soon, and if meeting with sufficient encouragement will continue it as a regular packet between this place and New Orleans.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Atlanta, January 2.—Andy Campbell, postmaster at Clement, Union county, was arrested for robbing the mails.

New York, January 2.—Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ended to-day are $1,701,009. The amount entered the port was $1,687,000.

BOSTON, January 2.—A gold medal has been presented to George William Curtis, by the citizens of Boston, as an acknowledgment of his eulogy of Wendell Phillips, delivered in April last.

Philadelphia, January 2.—The steamer Peter Cooper, from Annapolis for Philadelphia, is reported sunk off Turkey Point, Chesapeake bay. The vessel and cargo, it is said, will be a total loss. The disaster was occasioned by the vessel striking a sunken wreck.

Miles City, Mont., January 2.—Snow in Eastern Montana, particularly along the Yellowstone, is light, and there is nothing to prevent cattle from getting plenty of feed. Complete reports show positively that stock is not suffering in any manner whatever.

NEW UTRIA, LA., January 2.—To-day R. S. Reese and Benny Ray, both colored, were lodged in jail, charged with firing the town of Plaquemine last night. The property in the crime is still at large. Eleven buildings were destroyed. Loss estimated at $25,000.

Favor the Spanish Treaty.

BOSTON, January 2.—The New England Ship-Owners' Association this afternoon discussed the Spanish treaty, and adopted a resolution declaring: "We most heartily indorse the same, with the recommendation that the Spanish East India possessions be added to participate in all the benefits of this treaty, and that the privileges of carrying this trade be confined to vessels built and owned in the United States and Spain."

The Hon. W. E. Forster, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, has written a letter urging the necessity for more energetic action in regard to the colonies and to avoid an entangling alliance by a separate policy which surrender everything to Germany and France.

Lo! the poor Indian! tramping about in all sorts of weather, and dying with cold. Won't some "good Samaritan" send him a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

STOCKHOLDERS of the "Safe Deposit Company, of Memphis," are hereby notified that an election will be held at my office, No. 285 Main street, on **Tuesday, January 13, 1885,** between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 5 p.m., for the purpose of electing seven (7) Directors to serve the ensuing year. HEO. GILLHAM, Sec'y.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of MALLORY & CARROLL is dissolved, to take effect January 1, 1885. All hereto fore at No. 5 Madison street.

T. S. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE.

THE firm of C. B. WELLFORD & CO. having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, the business will from this date be conducted by me for my account.

January 1, 1885. THOMAS WELLFORD.

Apollinaris

Has received at the

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION,

LONDON, 1884, *the*

HIGHEST AWARD

OVER ALL other MINERAL WATERS, NATURAL or ARTIFICIAL.

"APOLLINARIS reigns alone among Natural Dietetic Table Waters. Its numerous competitors appear to have, one after another, fallen away."

British Medical Journal, *May 31, 1884.*

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

S. C. TOOF & CO.

LITH'GRAPHING

PRINTING

—AND—

BLANK BOOKS

276 Second Street,

Greatly Increased Facilities.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

NEW FIRM.

J. F. HOLST & BRO.

(Successors to G. H. Holst & Bro.)

Funeral Directors,

326 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

A FULL and complete stock of Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets, Cloth-Covered Caskets a specialty. Orders by telegraph promptly filled.

SPECIAL.

Take the Short Line—Through Sleepers.

—THE—

Mississippi and Tennessee R. R.

Will sell Tickets from

Memphis to New Orleans and Return,

Limited to Ten days.....$12 00
Limited to Thirty days.....15 00
Limited to June 1st.....18 00

A. L. KNAPP, Gen. Pass. Agt.

STATEMENT OF THE

Union and Planters Bank

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,

At the Close of Business December 31, 1884.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,249,431 51
Bankinghouse, Office Fixtures and Real Estate	48,424 45
Overdrafts	2,866 31
Stock Bankingcc.....$170,117 67	
Cash on Hand.....30,049 70	200,167 37
	$1,499,708 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Net Earnings Last Six Months	163,541 37
Previous Undivided Profits	123,166 25
Dividends Unpaid	350 00
Bills Rediscounted	116,620 20
Deposits	520,466 82
	$1,499,708 64

OFFICERS.

A. C. TREADWELL, President
WM. A. WILLIAMSON.....Vice President
S. P. READ.....Cashier

DIRECTORS.

A. C. Treadwell, Wm. A. Williamson,
A. Yaco, jr., Napoleon Hill,
Jas. Bruce, W. E. Galbraith,
Henry B. Hewell, E. Kinsley,
A. Fowlkes, A. N. McKay,
S. P. Read, Benj. Babb,
T. J. Latham, Geo. N. Bowden,
Jas. H. McDavitt.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Having associated my sons, ELLISTON MASON and CARRINGTON MASON, JR., with me in my Insurance Agency, the business will be conducted from this date under the style of CARRINGTON MASON & SONS.

CARRINGTON MASON.

January 1, 1885.

Non-Resident Notice.

No.