THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1885. VOL. XLV—NO. 8

THE Lowell bankrupt bill will not come up this session, much to the disgust of the merchants of nearly all the cities of the country, who are clamorous for it as a measure of protection against the frauds that State laws cannot adequately deal with.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has withdrawn from the Senatorial race in New York and his friends are combining to defeat Morton. William M. Evarts is now the leading candidate, and his friends say he is sure of enough votes to elect him on the first ballot.

THE Montgomery *Advertiser* states that during the past three years 4,500,000 acres of Alabama public land has passed into the hands of actual settlers, and there are yet 2,225,000 acres hungry for good owners. The young gentlemen who contemplate emigrating to Nicaragua should give these lands their immediate attention.

THE address of President Schoolfield, of the Merchants' Exchange, which will be found in another column, is full of food for thought, and we feel sure his suggestions will meet with general approval. More than that, they ought to be acted upon, and at once, especially that one in regard to membership. Every business man in the city should be a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and thus help to maintain an institution that has proven its power and influence for good by what it has accomplished for the merchants, according to their own confessions.

THE attempt to make a great excitement over the meeting of the State Legislature has so far failed. The caucus of both houses prevented the dissipation of the strength of the party and guaranteed the Democrats of the State the full fruits of their victory in November last. If the members shall continue in the same conservative way to be guided by party precedents and by the Democratic platform for the good and benefit of the whole people of the State, we shall be able to go into the campaign two years hence sure of a triumphant vindication and the recovery of our ancient majorities.

THE Troy (N. Y.) *Press*, a very hungry protectionist, suggests the levying of an export tax of four cents per pound on cotton. This, he thinks, would protect our manufacturers and enable them to successfully compete with European manufacturers. But the poor fellow does not see that in thus protecting the manufacturer he would be stimulating foreign growers of cotton and thus forcing a counter petition that would eventually injure the cotton-planters. When the demon of protection takes possession of a man he is already as Artemus Ward was to sacrifice his relatives and all they have to satisfy his craze.

A NUMBER of very enthusiastic laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, resident in Philadelphia, have undertaken to raise a fund of $1,000,000, to be presented to the next General Convention in 1886, and they do not mean to spend a dollar of it for agents or other expenses. The Philadelphians are to do this by getting every communicant in the country to give $5 in easy instalments, and by organizing voluntary organizations in each parish to look after the subscriptions. Such a fund might be used for missions and mission schools among the colored people of the South, for whom the Church has hitherto done very little.

THE earthquakes still continue in Spain and the people are naturally greatly excited. They have had resource to religious processions, prayers and the invocation of images, but of course to no effect. The earthquakes are due to natural causes, and who ever heard of gas or electricity being restrained by prayer? This is only surpassed by the folly of some Australian churchmen who recently petitioned the Bishop of Melbourne to put forth a form of prayer to restrain the rabbits that are a torment and plague to Australian farmers from breeding. Of course the bishop declined to make himself ridiculous. The idea of prayer restraining a rabbit!

A VERY commendable movement is on foot, supported by prominent colored men, looking to an educational (colored) convention, to be held at New Orleans, on the 15th instant, to devise speedy means and ways for the establishment of a technical college at some central point in the South, wherein the various trades might be taught, an institution something like the Le Moyne Institute of this city. Such a convention at this time would have an important bearing on the educational question now paramount in and out of Congress, and properly managed it might succeed in its main purpose. Education, technical education, is what the colored man needs, and not agitation, born of sickly sentimentalism.

THE Reagan interstate commerce bill yesterday passed the House by the unusual vote of 158 ayes to 75 noes. It is now on its passage in the Senate, where it is believed it has friends enough to pass it by a handsome majority. There is, therefore, every reason to believe it will become a law. And thus the railroads will come under the supervision and inspection of the Federal government, and be shorn of all and any power to affect the fortunes of individuals disastrously by making special rates on specious pleas for pet corporations. This ought to have a convincing effect upon the Legislature of this State. The people will have railroad commissions.

THE Blair bill now before the House, appropriating $77,000,000 through a term of years to assist in the development of the public school system of each State, on the basis of illiteracy, should pass without a dissenting voice. The States, without a word of objection, accepted the appropriations of Congress for the several agricultural and mechanical colleges, and there can be no more objections to the appropriations under this bill than there were to that. The Federal government will not, by the terms of the bill, interfere in the administration of the State schools, or have anything to do with them. It merely requires the States to account for the moneys received by them, and to use that money for the purposes specified. It is a good measure and we hope it will pass.

RANDALL was very unfortunate in the protection speeches he made during his visit to Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga and Louisville. He was not consistent. In his second speech in the latter city he said, as quoted in the APPEAL of yesterday, that he could find in the constitution "nothing which gives authority to the United States to raise taxes on import duties for protection purposes." A protective tariff is, therefore, altogether wrong, being sanctioned neither by the fundamental law of the land nor good morals. "A high protective tariff," says Mr. Randall, "leads to monopoly and class legislation." He has, therefore, "always resisted" high-tariff legislation. This being the case Mr. Randall is entitled to a prominent place among tariff reformers. Nor is this honor made impossible to him by his definition of the kind of tariff he is in favor of as "a discriminating tariff," "a judicious tariff," "a tariff with incidental protection." These are phrases that even Mr. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, could use in describing the tariff policy he would like to see the Democratic party carry into effect.

PARNELL'S POWER.

The London and Dublin Press on His Recent Management of Tipperary Party Matters.

Desperate Fight in the Editorial-Room of a Paris Newspaper—Mme. Clovis-Hugues's Trial.

Prince Albert Victor's Majority—The Event Celebrated All Over England—Earthquakes in Spain.

MADRID, January 8.—Fresh earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Nerja and Velez, Malaga. Several houses were damaged.

ALBERT VICTOR'S MAJORITY.

The Event Celebrated with Great Rejoicing Throughout England.

LONDON, January 8.—Prince Albert Victor of Wales, heir presumptive to the British throne, attained his majority today. The event was made the occasion of rejoicing throughout the country. In London the day opened with the ringing of bells, the hoisting of flags and music at St. James's Palace. The University of Cambridge sent an address of congratulation to the young prince.

MME. CLOVIS-HUGUES ON TRIAL.

The Court-Room Crowded with Distinguished People.

PARIS, January 8.—M. Lenormand, widower of the woman who employed Morin to secure evidence that her husband had improper relations with Mme. Clovis-Hugues, is about to marry the widow in Normandy.

The trial of Mme. Clovis-Hugues, for the murder of her traducer, Private Detective Morin, opened this morning at the Court of Assizes. The court-room was crowded to overflowing. Many diplomats and other persons of distinction were present. During the reading of the indictment Mme. Clovis-Hugues seemed to be affected, but replied in a firm tone to the question, she admitted that the shooting was premeditated, and declared that ever since May she had been resolved to kill her traducer. The investigations as regards the facts leading to the shooting developed nothing new.

Later in the examination Mme. Clovis-Hugues declared that she offered Morin a supply for the retention of her sentence if he would retract the calumnies he had circulated about her. To this offer Morin only returned an insult in reply. In continuing her statement, she said: "If you believe me guilty condemn me. If you can understand the moral tortures I have endured, acquit me." These words were uttered in a firm, energetic tone. She appeared to make a favorable impression on the jury. In reply to a remark by the judges that murder was unjustifiable, especially after fifteen months premeditation, she said: "You would not reason so coolly if you had suffered as I have," and the pleas for mercy were based on the unremitting and atrocious character of the persecutions to which she had been subjected. During the narrative she became very excited.

The trial of Mme. Hugues for killing Morin excites the greatest interest. Her attempt to secure bail produced such a commotion that the judge threatened to clear the court.

PARNELL AS A "BOSS."

His Skill as a Politician Conceded by the London "Times."

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

LONDON, January 8.—The *Times* says that, in the recent management of party matters in Tipperary, has accomplished his purpose well in securing the nomination for Parliament of O'Brien, who was compelled to submit to his dictation, and was coldly praised by Parnell for adding his self of a feeling of false pride. Parnell has taken the measure of the people he rules, and scarcely conceals his iron hand in the velvet glove. To the envy of the most skillful political organizers, he has quelled without trouble what seemed to be an incipient revolt against his authority. He is the most conspicuous and shining example of the boss on this side the Atlantic. No candidate will in the future care to place himself in a position antagonistic to Parnell. It would be presumptuous to speculate upon the tenets of his power over the Irish people.

Comments of the Dublin Press.

DUBLIN, January 8.—*United Ireland* today says: "The result of the convention at Charles yesterday is a death-blow to the cowardly enemies of Ireland, who reckoned upon Tipperary as an ally."

The *Freeman's Journal* says: "There is no mistaking the spirit of the brave men in gallant Tipperary. Parnell and Archbishop Croke combined to set an example of discipline be shown on a momentous occasion. This example will be imitated throughout Ireland hereafter."

A DESPERATE FIGHT

In the Editorial Rooms of a Paris Newspaper.

PARIS, January 8.—Two brothers named Norbert and Charles Ballsuch, officers in the police, whose mother was recently murdered, became enraged at the attacks upon them in the columns of the *Cri du Peuple*, and last midnight forced an entrance into the editorial rooms of the paper, armed with swords, and fiercely attacked one of the editors, M. Duc, wounding him badly. Although hard pressed, Duc succeeded in grasping his revolver, and fired several shots in rapid succession. He then held both assailants at bay until the other editors appeared, whereupon a desperate struggle ensued, which resulted in the disarmament of the brothers. Norbert was found to be seriously wounded, and was conveyed to the hospital. Charles received no injuries. He was placed under arrest. Three of Duc's shots took effect. Norbert was hit in the breast, thigh and back. There is no hope of his recovery.

CABLEGRAMS.

CAIRO, January 8.—The Black Watch regiment started from Korti for Merawi to-day.

LINDSAY, ONT., January 8.—The Grand Trunk railway passenger station and baggage and express rooms burned. Loss unknown. It was caused by an explosion.

ROME, January 8.—*La Liberta* positively denies that Italy has any intention of occupying Tripoli. Such an intention not only does not exist now, but never did exist.

LIVERPOOL, January 8.—John S. De Wolf & Co. failed, owing to the depression in the shipping trade. They incurred heavy losses in produce, especially wheat and rice.

LONDON, January 8.—The remarks of Gladstone's son at Hawarden yesterday are understood to indicate that his father will retire from party politics at the end of the present session of Parliament.

MONTREAL, January 8.—The water in the river has fallen ten inches since yesterday. A large portion of the open water on the south side of the river is covered with lake ice which floated down during the night. All danger of a flood is thought to be past.

MONTREAL, January 8.—Work on the ice palace is proceeding, and the carnival committee are sanguine of a good time. The facilities are such that if it is necessary the structure can be built in ten days. Ice is plentiful and of good thickness and quality. There are constant demands from the United States for accommodations.

GEN. GRANT'S FINANCES.

Cyrus W. Field Returns All Subscriptions to the Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cyrus W. Field said this morning, in regard to Gen. Grant's refusal to receive the fund being raised for his benefit, that he had no knowledge of Gen. Grant's reasons. He could only imagine that some friend of the general's had taken up Vanderbilt's claim. Field said he had returned every cent subscribed, but he refused to state the amount raised. He stated that there would have been no difficulty in raising the sum, and Vanderbilt told him the property of the general's was intrinsically worth $175,000.

The Great Dry Goods Man Wins a $200,000 Case.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 8.—The findings of Justice Ramsey, in the celebrated case of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, against Donald Gordon, was filed to-day. The plaintiffs recovered a judgment nearly a year ago against Donald Gordon, a large dry goods dealer, for $200,000. The execution issued was returned wholly unsatisfied. In December, 1883, Gordon made a general assignment to Abraham E. Wolff. Among the preferences was the claim of Mary Gordon, his wife, of about $5000, for services alleged to have been rendered. The judge finds that the assignor was not indebted to her, but she owed him, and the preference was made to defraud. He also found that Wolff has in his hands about $200,000, and was not a party to the fraudulent intent of assignor. The assignment was set aside and plaintiffs directed to be paid the amount of their judgment and cost of action. A referee was appointed to take account of the moneys which have come into the hands of the assignee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Report of the Commission Submitted to the President.

What is Necessary to Increase Our Trade and Commerce.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The Commission to the Central and South American States presented its report to the President. It recites the manner in which it performed its duties. In order to secure more intimate commercial relations between the United States and the several countries of Central and South America, the commission finds that there must be, first, a regular direct steam communication; second, commercial treaties and reciprocal concessions on tariff duties; third, the simplification and modification of customs regulations in Central and South American countries; fourth, an increase and improvement of the consular service; fifth, the establishment of American mercantile houses in Central and South America; sixth, more intimate knowledge among American manufacturers of the wants of the people of Central and South America; seventh, a system of banking connection and a common standard of value; eighth, more liberal credits by our merchants; ninth, the introduction of a bonded warehouse system into these countries. With reference to the fourth proposition, the commission says it has been urged with much force to recommend the establishment of a new executive department of the government, similar to the Board of Trade of England, with a member of the Cabinet for the head, to which shall be committed the care and arrangement of our foreign commerce. In this department might be concentrated all the powers of the government in watching, protecting and promoting the commercial interests of the country in foreign markets, and a cabinet officer guidance and encouragement the great commerce of Great Britain has grown up.

WRIGHT'S THUGS.

How the Armed Ruffians Intimidated Voters—The United States Court-Room at Cincinnati Guarded All During Election Day.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—The Springer investigating committee had Charles W. Baker as a witness to-day. Much time was spent in the discussion as to the admissibility of his evidence. The witness is a Democrat. He acted as attorney on election day for parties brought before the United States commissioners in the United States Court-room. He described scenes there where a reserve force of United States marshals were kept, and from which, as they were demanded, detachments were sent to the different voting places. One of these detachments was called for to go to the Nineteenth Ward. Colored men were sent. Knowing the ward to contain a large Irish population, and being certain this would cause a conflict, he took a buggy and went to see the result. He did not find an outbreak there, but men complained to him that Deputy-Marshal Gleason, who had shot one man, was dangerous, and voters were afraid to approach the polls. Witness left soon, fearing personal injury. He saw at the Eighth Ward polls a turbulent crowd, apparently ready for an outbreak. The deputy marshals were carrying clubs, such as the police use; others, apparently citizens, were armed with dray-pins, poles and shillelahs. He saw no Democrat who said he was prevented from voting, but did not choose to stay at such a place. In the United States Court-room he saw one ludicrous incident. Two large colored deputy marshals brought in a small colored man named Sylvester, charging him with insulting the national government. When asked to explain, one of the marshals said he asked Sylvester, in a grocery, where he voted and where he lived. Sylvester answered: "It's none of your business." The marshal then displayed his badge and arrested Sylvester for insulting the United States government. The man was promptly discharged on that complaint, but held until a less dense could be ascertained. Witness was counsel for the prosecution of the Nuttle gang.

Foraker, for Marshal Wright, objected to the testimony as to the Nuttles until it was shown that they had been appointed and acted as deputy-marshals. He desired to show they were not appointed by proving that they all worked for Mr. Follett's election.

The committee ruled out all testimony until it was shown that they had acted as deputy-marshals.

A long discussion arose over the witness's testimony concerning the verdict and sentence of Lieut. Mullen, for whom he was counsel. He said there was no proof tending to show that more than three persons were imprisoned by Mullen and deprived of their votes.

Foraker tried to put in evidence the printed report of Judge Baxter's remarks in sentencing Mullen, in which he stated that Mullen's counsel had agreed to the confession that he had imprisoned 152 lawful citizens and deprived them of the right of suffrage.

Messrs. Springer and VanAlstyne, of the committee, opposed the introduction of Baxter's remarks, saying he should be called as a witness.

Stewart, of the committee, entered a protest against its exclusion, saying he would prefer a judicial statement to that of the attorney for the defendant Mullen.

In describing the scenes in the court-room on election day, witness said Marshal Wright told the marshals they were armed, and to use their arms, making no scruple about it. He thought Powell Clayton used the same language. He heard Sullivan, of Chicago, and Rolan, of Louisville, ask Richards, district attorney, for the deputy marshals, to arrest a Democratic judge in the Fifth Ward. He remarked that he did not think it proper for a committee of things from Chicago to manage an election. Mr. Richards opposed their request.

John E. Bell, who visited Marshal Wright with M. E. Engals before the election, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Engals given yesterday.

William B. Dodds, lawyer, testified as to scenes in the United States Court-room on election day.

Mr. Hyman, law partner of Mr. Follett, also testified about the court scenes. He says he heard Powell Clayton and Marshal Wright say to the deputies that they had arms, and must not be afraid to use them.

Frank Tunison, reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, testified to hearing E. Porter Dustin, one of the deputy marshals engaged in instructing deputies the night before the election, say to them, "I have given you arms, now go and use them."

W. A. Goodman, attorney, testified to guards obstructing the court-room on election day, to the vicious appearance of the colored deputy marshals, and to the reckless handling of firearms at the polls of one of the wards.

M. L. Hawkins, who was sheriff at the time of the election, testified that he appointed 1000 deputy sheriffs to serve at the polls. Most of them were appointed Sunday and Monday before the election. They were paid by the Democratic Committee. He made the selections from lists furnished by reliable men from different wards. He was moved to appoint these deputies because he was informed that Marshal Wright was appointing a large number of deputy marshals.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

National Silver Convention.

DENVER, January 8.—President Woodbury, of the chamber of commerce, has issued an invitation to all Chambers of Commerce and boards of trade in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver to send delegates to the National Silver Convention to be held at Denver on the 28th instant. Friends of silver in all the States and Territories, whether silver producers or not, are earnestly invited to attend. Gov. Grant appends his approval to this call.

DUNKER'S Salad Dressing is composed of the freshest, purest and choicest condiments money will buy. It surpasses any that can be made at home, is cheaper, saves labor and all anxiety.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Interstate Commerce Bill Passed the House by the Overwhelming Vote of 158 to 75.

The Alabama Contest of Craig vs. Shelley Decided in Favor of the Former.

Commercial and Reciprocal Treaties Discussed in the Senate—An Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—*House*—On motion of Mr. Valentine, the bill passed granting right of way to the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley Railroad across the Fort Robinson military reservation in Nebraska.

The House resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hammond to the amendment offered by Mr. Perkins (providing for a commission), providing that commissioners shall not be appointed until the 5th of March, 1885. This amendment was agreed to—71 to 12. Mr. Perkins's amendment as amended was lost—yeas, 96; nays, 124.

Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. Committee of the Whole. Mr. Randall gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The bill to appropriate $6,120,155, on the basis of half the bill which passed the House last session for the fiscal year 1885, is an entirely new bill and the fourth naval appropriation bill now pending.

Mr. O'Neill [Pa.] offered a substitute for the interstate commerce bill—a proposition for the appointment of five commissioners, and defining their duties. Lost—33 to 133.

Mr. Hepburn moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Commerce to report back the commission bill. Lost—yeas, 92; nays, 132. The bill then passed—yeas, 158; nays, 75.

"This," said Mr. Reagan, "when the result was announced, "is a fitting celebration for the 8th day of January."

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Craig vs. Shelley.

Resolutions which unseat Shelley (Democrat) and declare Craig (Republican) to have been duly elected were adopted without debate or division, and Craig took the oath of office.

A contest then arose between Mr. Townshend, with the pension omnibus bill, and Mr. Singleton [Miss.], with the Congressional Library bill, and Mr. Stockslager, with the special order relative to public building measures, each pressing his favorite proposition for precedence.

Mr. Stockslager proved successful in the struggle, his motion to go into Committee of the Whole being carried—yeas, 110; nays, 102.

But the fight was not yet over, for another motion to consider was entered, and another call was needed to table this motion.

Mr. Randall then moved an adjournment. Lost—yeas, 65; nays, 136.

After a couple of roll calls on filibustering motions, adjourned.

[For full text of the interstate commerce bill, see second page.]

The Senate.

Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Allison relating to the fees of pension claims agents and attorneys. Referred.

A long debate grew out of the resolution, which took a wide range, but finally focused on the subject of tacking general legislation on to the appropriation bills, and the question of the Senate's rights and privileges in resisting the House. Much talk was indulged in, such as has been heard every session for ten years, but nothing grew out of the matter. Many Senators made speeches and the discussion finally quietly died out.

Senator Hawley offered a resolution, which lies over one day, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate a historical statement concerning the public policy of the Executive Department of the Confederate States during the late war, reported to have been lately filed in the War Department by Gen. Sherman.

Senator Lapham then addressed the Senate on the subject of commerical treaties and controverted the argument that they were unconstitutional. On the conclusion of Senator Lapham's remarks Senator Morrill, in moving to refer to the Finance Committee the resolution offered by himself in relation to reciprocity treaties and to which his remarks yesterday were directed, took occasion to say that he supposed the Committee on Finance would soon be prepared altogether unnecessary, by reason of the action of the State Department, Secretary of the Treasury and Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Senator Morgan, reference was postponed until to-morrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

CAPITAL POINTS

Swaim Court-Martial.

In the Swaim court-martial to-day the testimony was unimportant.

Trade-Marks.

Senator Pike introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of trade-marks by extending its application to trade-marks used in commerce among the several States.

Estimates from the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent the following estimates from the Secretary of War to Congress: For the creation of a gun factory, $1,000,000; improving the Missouri river, $1,000,000; Missouri River Commission, $150,000. The estimates for the Missouri river are the same as those contained in the recommendation of the Missouri River Commission for appropriations for that stream.

Indian Land Leases.

Andrew Drum, of Kansas City, and Benj. Caldwell, of Kansas, the latter President of the Cherokee Strip Live-Stock Association, were examined by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day. They described in detail the organization and purposes of the association. Neither witness had ever heard of any payments of money to outside parties to secure their leases, and neither knew of any interest had in the leases by any agent or officer of the government.

THE DYNAMITE STORY

From Pennsylvania Received with but Little Credence.

GREENSBURG, PA., January 8.—The story that English detectives have obtained evidence that a powerful secret society of dynamiters is in existence at Irwin's Station, who are directly responsible for the recent explosions in England, are received with little credence, although it is admitted that a stranger whose actions have been decidedly queer has been seen at various hotels during the past year. It is claimed that the story is a political scheme to bring about antagonism between the English and Irish residents in this county and prevent future coalitions such as was victorious in the late election.

HELENA, ARK.

Marriage of Mr. M. G. Meyers and Miss Johanna Ball.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, January 8.—Mr. M. G. Meyers, of Redfield, Dak., and Miss Johanna Ball, of this place, were married to-day at the residence of Mr. J. Mundt. The wedding presents were many and very handsome. The happy couple departed to-day on a bridal tour. The contracting parties are of Helena's highest Jewish circles.

After a Frightful Fall.

A mason named Leighter, in Carlisle, Pa., fell from a high scaffold and injured his leg. For a long time his leg was full of horrible sores. The scars are still there, but the sores are all healed. The healing was accomplished in seven weeks by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, which, by purifying the blood and strengthening the system, drove out the humors which had kept up the sores. Mr. Leighter is well known in Carlisle and vicinity.

The Widow Hopkins's Gorgeous Residence.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., January 8.—The widow of Mark Hopkins intends building at Great Barrington the most expensive residence in the United State, the cost of house and ground to be $5,000,000. The house will be built from the quarry she owns, and the work will begin as soon as spring opens. Work at the quarry will be carried on day and night, electric lights being used for the night operators. One thousand men will be employed for three years.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee in New York.

St. John Indorsed in His Course in the Recent Campaign.

NEW YORK, January 8.—The National Committee of the Prohibition party met to-day, with John B. Finch, of Nebraska, in the chair. Prof. A. H. Hopkins offered a set of resolutions on behalf of the Committee on Agitation, which were unanimously adopted. The following are the principal points of the resolutions:

Resolved, That this committee and conference congratulate the friends of prohibition on the marked advance the cause of organized prohibition made at the ballot during the last campaign, especially as exemplified by a recorded vote of over 95,000 in thirty-four States. We urge and recommend our friends to still more earnest effort for the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic, and for upholding the National Prohibition party as an imperative means to that end.

Resolved, That this committee and conference acknowledge their gratitude to the Hon. John P. St. John and Mr. Daniel for able services rendered without compensation, and their courageous loyalty to the white banner of Prohibition that the gross attacks on St. John's character and life work by the opposing party press are as inexcusable as manifestly malicious, as unjustifiable as thus far without a particle of proof, and while they but witness lack of force and the inefficiency of truth, they call for universal condemnation and rebuke; that as to the specific charges made and widely published by Clarkson, member of the Republican National Committee, we accept the Hon. John P. St. John's positive and repeated denials therefor, and challenge Clarkson forthwith to produce whatever evidence he claims to have. We instruct the Executive Committee to secure the services of the Hon. John P. St. John and other speakers for the current year to proclaim the principles of Prohibition.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Tribute to the Memory of a Prominent Citizen.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

FORREST CITY, January 7.—As the APPEAL has a large circulation in Forrest City and Arkansas, it is the medium through which we discuss anything that concerns our material interests and make known our misfortunes. I write this for the purpose of announcing the death of one of our most useful and prominent citizens—Mr. J. F. Wynne, who departed this life on Tuesday last. Maj. Wynne was born in Wilson county, Tenn., on the 7th of July, 1812. At an early age he removed to Holly Springs, Miss., where he lived for thirty years. He sought refuge in Texas during the war and at its close located in our midst, where he was loved and respected by all. Maj. Wynne is the last of a large historic family of brothers and sisters. His remains were conveyed to Holly Springs for interment with those of other members of the family. The death of this good man has thrown a pall of gloom over our whole community. No one knew him better than I did, and I am sure I never knew a better man, and I deeply share the pain of his sorrowing friends and relations. The world was made brighter and more beautiful by his blameless life. His deeds, his example, his kind words come back in fragrant flowers to deck his grave, and they robbed his death-bed of its anguish and made for him a canopy of light under which he passed through the dark valley. Maj. Wynne was a solid, sturdy citizen. His honesty and integrity were unexcelled, and his intellect was strong and vigorous but more solid than brilliant, and his practical good sense made his judgment unerring. Peace to his ashes.

JOHN PARHAM.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

William M. Evarts Said to Have a Clear Majority in the Legislature.

ALBANY, January 8.—The *Evening Journal* announces that Evarts has a clear majority in the Legislature. It gives fifty-four as for Evarts against Morton, and says unless the promises of men go for nothing and written words fail to express the usual meaning, unless evil influences succeed in quarters where we have not believed it to be possible for them to find success, the next Senator from the State of New York will be William M. Evarts.

EARTHQUAKES AT SEA.

The Startling Experience of a Ship in Mid-Ocean.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 8.—The British bark, Isabel, from Cadiz, reports passing a large Norwegian bark on the 20th ultimo. The name of the bark is Alhama, of Arendal. No vestige of the crew was found. Two days previous the Isabel experienced terrific earthquake shocks, lasting fifteen minutes. The thunderous submarine roaring was appalling. The ship was shaken in every fiber. The crew, paralyzed with fear, broke through all discipline and cut the boats loose. The cessation of the shocks restored tranquility on board. It was calm and fine at the time.

JACKSON, MISS.

An Important Railroad Case on Trial in the Circuit Court.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, January 8.—The case of Anna E. Jennings *et al.*, vs. the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad Company is being tried in the Circuit Court. The plaintiffs sue for $50,000 damages on account of the killing of her father, who was conductor on said road, by its giving way of a bridge in 1883 over Mammoth bayou. The case occupied some eight days of the last term of the court when there was a mistrial. Should judgment be recovered any considerable sum, other cases are likely to be brought by surviving friends of employes killed by the same accident.

YOUNG wives, who have old husbands, will be glad to know that a New York physician offers to cure snoring for $10; but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure sore throats and colds for twenty-five cents.

SOUTH MEMPHIS LODGE No. 118, F. AND A.M.—Will meet in stated communication this (FRIDAY) evening, Jan. 9th, at 7 o'clock, for dispatch of business. All M.M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order C. L. LOOP, W. M.
ALEX ALLISON, Secretary.

Fountain Lodge, No. 296, K. of H.

MEMBERS of Fountain Lodge, No. 296, K. of H., will assemble at their hall this (FRIDAY) afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Bro. M. L. BRANNY.

L. H. ESTES, Reporter.

Election of Directors.

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS, Memphis, Tenn., December 8, 1884.

STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election will be held at this Bank, on MONDAY, January 12, 1885, from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., to choose Fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

S. F. READ, Cashier.

The Bluff City Insurance Co. of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 5, 1885.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a cash Dividend of **Five Per Cent.**, payable on demand, was declared upon the capital stock of this company.

W. H. MOORE, Secretary.

Manhattan Bank of Memphis.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, has this day been declared by the Board out of the earnings of the past six months.

EDW. GOLDSMITH, Cashier.

Memphis, January 5, 1885.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 5437—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—State of Tennessee vs. J. M. Gilbert et al.

It appearing from bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendants, Mrs. C. M. Ayres, Mrs. Lena Parker, John C. Parker, W. G. Lane, Jacob Kaufman, Mamie Kaufman and Minnie Kaufman are non-residents of the State of Tennessee; and it further appearing from the sheriff's return that Isadore Kaufman is not to be found in his county; and the places of residence of William N. Owen, Thomas Owen, Sallie Smith (formerly Owen) and her husband, —Smith, are unknown, and the names and places of residence of the heirs of Martha Worlid, made parties to this suit to enforce tax liens on account of interest in lots 78 and 79, east side of Dunlap street, Lane subdivision, are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry;

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in March, 1885, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This 8th day of January, 1885.

A copy—Attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.
F. H. Heinzell and R. D. Jordan, Solicitors for complainant.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

TERRIFIC SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS!

Everything Marked at Prices that Will Force Our Surplus Stock in the Hands of the Consumer.

We have just finished Taking Stock and find we have more goods than we are justified in carrying at this Season of the year, and we have determined to reduce our stock, no matter what it may cost us. Just read the prices of only a small portion of that stock we have determined to sacrifice.

Dress Goods Department.

We have gone through this department piece by piece, and have marked the goods to sell at such low prices we feel sure we will sell almost the entire stock in a very short while. Just come and look at these very great bargains:

For 15c a yard, 25-inch Serge, all-wool filling; former price, 25c.
For 25c a yard, all-wool double-width Flannel Suiting; former price, 40c.
For 40c a yard, 40-inch all-wool French Cashmere; former price, 60c.
For 65c a yard, 54-inch all-wool Ladies' Cloth, in brown only.
For 60c a yard, 42-inch all-wool French Cashmere; former price, 85c.
For 75c a yard, 46-inch all-wool Corkscrew Suiting; former price, $1.
For 75c a yard, 46-inch Silk and Wool French Plaids; former price, $1.50.
For 90c a yard, 46-inch all-wool Tricot; former price, $1.10.
For $7.50 one lot Combination Dress Patterns; former price, $15.
For $8 one lot Combination Dress Patterns; former price, $20.
For $10 one lot Combination Dress Patterns, in boxes; former price, $22.
10,000 yards remnants Dress Goods at less than fifty cents on the dollar.

BLACK CASHMERE.

36-inch all-wool French Cashmere at 35c, worth 50c.
40-inch all-wool French Cashmere at 40c, worth 60c.
46-inch all-wool French Cashmere at 50c, worth 75c.
46-inch all-wool French Cashmere at 60c, worth 85c.
48-inch all-wool French Cashmere at 75c, worth $1.
48-inch all-wool French Cashmere at 85c, worth $1.25.
48-inch all-wool French Cashmere at $1, worth $1.50.

All Black Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices.

Silk & Velvet Department

We have marked our entire Silk stock down to most ruinous prices. Never have we or any other house in the United States offered such great bargains in Silks, and we feel satisfied that the ruinously low prices at which they are marked will interest those who until to-day had no intention of buying Silks.

1200 yards Illuminated Glace Silk at $1 a yard, former price $1.
1050 yards Colored Satin Duchess at $1 50 a yard, former price $2.50.
785 yards Colored Rhadzimirs and Ottomans at $1 and $1 25 a yard, former price $2 and $2.50.
3500 yards Colored Gros Grain Silk, reduced one-third of regular price.
57 Elegant Imported Combination Patterns (for spring wear), reduced to $20, $25 and $30; former price $75, $80 and $100.
575 yards Two-tones Rhadames, figured (for early spring), reduced to $1.25; former price $2.25.
480 yards Spring Foulards at 35c, former price 75c.
22 and 36-inch China Silks at 65c yard, formerly $1 50 and $2.
Ladies desiring Evening Silks, plain or brocaded, must see what immense inducements we are offering in this line.
Our entire stock of Black Gros Grain silks, Satins, Brocade Satins, Ottomans, Surahs, etc., reduced to a price that eclipses anything attempted heretofore.

Great Bargains in Remnants of Silks, Satins and Velvets.

300 Remnants of Fancy Silks.
475 Remnants of Colored Gros Grain Silks, Rhadzimirs and Ottomans.
357 Remnants of Black Gros Grain Silks and Satins.
282 Remnants of Black and Colored Velvets.

Among the lot are many lengths suitable for Children's Costumes.

Cloak & Suit Department

To our many customers who have waited until after the holidays before purchasing a Wrap, expecting to profit by a last reduction in prices, we say now is your time. We have made a sweeping reduction in the price of every Ladies', Misses' and Child's Costume and Wrap in our Cloak and Suit Department.

You can buy this week our finest Squirrel-lined Circular for $25, former price $60.
Our finest Mink-lined Circulars, real beaver color, $35, former price $75.
Our finest Squirrel-lined Dolman, $35, formerly $100.
Our finest Plush and Brocade Velvet Long Dolmans at $50, were $100 each.
Our finest Parisian Short Dolmans, $50 to $65 each, were $125 each.
Your choice of fifty beautiful Short Dolmans, in Silk, Plush and Brocade Velvet, at $25 to $35.
Ladies' fine Black Silk Costumes at $25 to $35, were more than double this price.
Ladies' Colored Silk Costumes, nicely trimmed, $12 75 each.
Ladies' finest Black Cashmere Dresses, $12 to $18 each.
Ladies' Imported Cheviot and Tricot tailor-made Costumes at less than fifty cents on the dollar.

On our Cheap Counters we have added the following:

200 best Black Diagonal Cloth Russian Circulars at $6 75 each.
200 finest Imported Cloth Newmarkets at $10 to $13 each.
250 Walking Jackets at $1 75 to $3 50 each.
50 dozen Calico Wrappers at 65c each, and 50 dozen at 48c each.
200 more of Misses' Cloth Cloaks, all sizes at $1 90 each.

White Blankets!

COLORED BLANKETS.

Every pair of Blankets has been greatly reduced in price, and we offer them now to our friends and customers at very much lower prices than they ever supposed they could buy blankets. Call and convince yourself.

COMFORTS! COMFORTS!

At much less than Eastern prices.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Our entire stock of Flannels has been marked down much lower than they cost to manufacture, for we are determined to reduce the stock.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS marked down. All Hosiery marked down. All Winter Gloves marked down. Buttons and Trimmings all marked down. Braids, Fringes, Passementeries all marked down. Ladies' and Misses' Skirts all marked down.
Misses' Skirts at 25c, 35c and 45c.
Ladies' Good Cloth Skirts at $1, $1 25, $1 45 and $2.
Good Satin-Quilted Skirts at $2 50 and $3.

VELVETS! VELVETS!

300 yards all pure Silk Velvet (new leading colors), reduced to 65, former price $0 95.
One lot Black Silk-faced