MEMPHIS APPEAL.
SUNDAY : - : : JANUARY 11, 1885

THE WAR ON MOODY.

We understand an effort is on foot to induce Moody to visit Memphis during the approaching spring months. The great evangelist is engaged in a noble work. He is not of that class of ministers who eat religiously, breathe religiously, dress religiously, walk religiously and comb down every hair religiously. But modestly, meekly and unostentatiously he pursues the even tenor of his way, deeply engaged in the work in which he has accomplished so much good. All that he says is plain—simply the eloquence of truth. The character of Mr. Moody is as pure as the mountain snow, and elevated as the summit on which it rests. He has traveled over the Northern States and England, and even infidelity has not gathered enough courage to invent an accusation against him. Out of the most trying ordeals he comes to the South with no smell of fire upon his garment; no taint upon his pure and unsullied name, and every just and generous citizen of the South will learn with deep regret and profound sorrow that the first assault upon Mr. Moody was made by the Southern people. When this Christian gentleman and useful evangelist was invited to Richmond, Va., he was denounced as a monster who had proclaimed from the pulpit immediately after the war that Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were traitors who deserved death by hanging. This charge produced much indignation and abuse. But it is now stated that Mr. Moody denies emphatically that he ever preached such a sermon or used such language. It is certainly inconsistent with his forgiving nature and the loving brotherhood and unbounded charity he has uniformly preached from the pulpit. Even if Mr. Moody did utter the atrocious sentiments attributed to him, they should be forgotten and forgiven by the Southern people, as they were inspired by the mad passions born in war. Twenty years ago, when the Northern people were in mourning over their slain children and the South was billowed with new-made graves, Davis, Lee, and Jackson were execrated as traitors who deserved death by fire and fagot. The people of the South, at that period, had no love for those who invaded their soil and slew in war their best men, and when their mothers, sisters and daughters pointed to their desolated homes and told the sad story of their wrongs and sufferings, bitter were the imprecations. But the business of the hour is not to delve into the past and dig up what the ministers, politicians and editors had to say of each other, but what they are saying now. Since his denial we do not believe Mr. Moody ever said what has been alleged. But if true, the mantle of charity should be thrown over his utterances at an hour when the people of both sections pursued each other with the ferocity of wild beasts. For years Horace Greeley traduced the South with redless malignity. His teachings did much toward precipitating the war. But when he proposed to "shake hands over the bloody chasm" the Southern people forgot his vilification and traduction of them and accepted him as their leader and champion. No man has said harsher things of the South than George William Curtis. As editor of *Harper's Weekly*, he defamed the South and was never so happy as when getting up a cartoon representing the Southern people as outlaws, whose pastime consisted in murdering negroes and white Republicans. But in the late canvass he deprecated sectional issues, advocated peace between the sections, a national brotherhood, honesty and reform in the administration of the government, and if he should be taken into Cleveland's Cabinet, as has been proposed, the South would readily acquiesce in his selection and hold up his hands in every effort to carry out the patriotic work he has so much at heart. In the late canvass in this county an effort was made to rake up Gen. Wm. J. Smith's record as a Federal general. But the people who sympathized with the rebellion were not influenced by such a scheme, and judged Gen. Smith by what he is now. The effort to lessen the influence of Moody, by digging up past utterances to rekindle old hates and prejudices, should be rebuked by Southerners. Memphis is located in the heart of a people intensely Southern, and if Mr. Moody should accept the invitation to visit Memphis as an evangelist, the APPEAL pledges him a cordial reception and a hospitable welcome in every household which regards religion as the basis of our civilization. Horace Greeley once said that the way to resume specie payment was to resume, and the only way to forget the war is to forget it. This cannot be done by imitating the bad example of Blaine, who in his desperation appealed to the mad passions engendered in war, or the still worse example of the people of Richmond, Va., who dragged out of oblivion the sectional utterances of a minister of the gospel whose fame for good works and evangelical piety is cautioned throughout all Christendom. The war is not a thing to be remembered with satisfaction, and patriots of both sections are anxious to forget it. The South accepts the results reached by the arbitrament of the sword, and has no war to make on Moody, Beecher, Greeley or Curtis on account of their past utterances, however fanatical they may have been. The bloody shirt has been forever furled with Father Ryan's Confederate flag. The late effort to resurrect it by Blaine was spasmodic, and will be the last, and it is hoped the recent attempt to injure Mr. Moody by fabricated charges will be the last attempt to perpetuate sectional animosities in the South. The people of both sections should unite in a common effort to make the country great, prosperous and happy. The honest masses North and South are more interested in growing wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco, educating the people, white and black, agriculture, commerce, and administrative reform, than in the utterances of Moody twenty years ago and the recent tirade of Blaine against the South.

THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Much has recently been said in the Northern papers about the recent lynching and torture of an old man by the name of Jordon Parker in Louisiana. It seems that this eccentric but wicked old crank wrecked a passenger train to revenge himself upon the company for delaying the payment of damages for a pig killed by the cars. The fireman and engineer were killed, and but for their presence of mind and bravery in staying by the locomotive and stopping the train, most of the passengers must have shared a like fate. The employes of the railroad company extracted a confession from the wretch's boy, took the old man from the jail, burned him with red-hot irons till his carcass resembled the scalded bodies of his victims, tied him to a tree near where frequent attempts have been made to wreck trains, and after depositing bullets and buckshot about his person sufficient to prevent the cadaver from walking off, left it as a warning to other eccentric people of his kind. There were thirty-five armed men in the mob, and while they had their captive on the train carrying him to the place of execution they seated him on a hot stove, and tortured him with red-hot irons to extort a confession. Such diabolism a disgrace to civilization. It is bad enough for a mob to take the law into its own hands and murder a human being, but when the victim is subjected to the most cruel tortures the crime is doubly atrocious and shocking to humanity. The effort to make the Southern people responsible for the cruelties of a maddened mob, goaded to desperation by the malevolence of a fiend, is as wicked as it is unjust. In startling headlines the Northern people are told by the press which still strives to perpetuate sectional hatred, that the tortures which Jordon Parker received are in keeping with the cruelties of a people whose chief pastime consists in torturing negroes and strange Republicans in their midst. These charges are as cruel as the devilitry of the aged Louisiana train-wrecker. Between the two sections there is so little difference that neither can make any just charge against the other. Innate, total depravity is confined to no one section of the Union. The following dispatch was published in the APPEAL on Thursday morning last:

EASTON, PA., January 7.—John Varek, a track-walker of the Lehigh Valley railway, was attacked Monday night by three tramps. After being brutally beaten, he was stripped naked and his clothes divided among the tramps, the night being very cold. Varek was then tied hand and foot and placed upon the track, the tramps ensuring themselves by sticking knives into Varek until he was nearly dead. Train hands coming along, they were scared away. Varek was brought to this city, and will probably die.

The people of the South are no more responsible for the murder and cruelties inflicted on Jordon Parker by a mob of tramps than the people of Pennsylvania are responsible for the tortures which the Pennsylvania tramps inflicted on John Varek. Human nature is the same everywhere. In all countries and in all ages there has been robbery, arson, murder, cruelty and mob violence, and there will be to the end of time. The last published census of crime showed that Ohio was the banner murder State in the Union, with 116 murders charged to its account more than Texas, with its long line of frontier and its frontier desperadoes, can boast; that the great State of New York is second on the list, tying the border State of Missouri. In suicides and such offenses the North leads, with New York first upon the list, turnishing one-quarter of all the victims in the country, and nearly as many as all the Southern States combined. As for violence, brutality and fiendish crimes, New England stands well at the head of the list, with the great flourishing West next behind it. The Southern murderer does appear to be more civilized up to the standard of his New Hampshire and Michigan brother, and seldom unites outrage, robbery, murder and arson in a single crime, and seldom murders more than three persons in a morning. We do not refer to these statistics with the view of showing that there is more crime in the North than the South, but merely to demonstrate that the South is no worse than that section which points to the torture of Parker as evidence that our people are more cruel and depraved than those of the North. All must admit that there is a wave of crime sweeping over the country—atrocities confined to no one section—and all should unite in seeking the cause and the remedy.

SECRET WEAPONS.

Among other reforms that have aided to increase the prosperity of Memphis must be reckoned the abolition of "pistol toting." When a city becomes notorious for assassinations, when a large portion of those met in the streets are known to have weapons concealed upon their persons, many tourists and business persons will avoid that city as they would cities a place infected with the cholera, and its business suffers while, instead of having a good name, it is regarded as infamous. Never can we of Memphis hold a too high honor the name of Judge Horrigan, whose manful course was so effectual in punishing every would-be murderer who was brought before him charged with carrying concealed weapons, and no successor of his can receive the public approbation who does not sustain, in its full efficacy, the beneficial reform Judge Horrigan so soundly established. The Charleston (S. C.) *News*, in a thoughtful article, calls upon the press to stigmatize pistol-carrying with the condemnation it merits, "impressing upon the young men that it is neither brave nor manly nor gentlemanly to go about, day after day, armed with the weapons of an assassin." It urges the ladies to show the contempt they feel for the cowards, bullies and brigands who are guilty of the practice, and upon honorable young men to exclude such from their company, as taking pattern from the Western cowboys inconsistent with the character and manners of a gentleman, while the newspapers should hold to strict accountability every official concerned in cases where murder from concealed weapons has resulted. And this, because as a popular tools tell of intention to rob, and the counterfeiter's molds show of purpose to defraud, so a secreted weapon shows of intention to murder, and those who carry them should be esteemed and dealt with accordingly. In conclusion our South Carolina contemporary says: "It is time to cry halt! and to make the cry heard. Too many hearts and homes are desolate already. It is time for the people, and for their representatives in the Legislature, on the bench and in the jury-box to assert their determination that, in the cause of peace and good order and of life itself, the practice of carrying concealed weapons must be broken up."

A POSTOFFICE ABUSE.

The Baltimore press is complaining bitterly of injustice just done their city by the postoffice, which has made changes between Baltimore and Norfolk involving the substitution of a roundabout and uncertain for a direct and certain route, and one that has given entire satisfaction. That route was by the Bay Line steamers. The new route takes a longer time and is subjected to two uncertainties in making connections at Wilmington and at Cape Charles City. At the latter connection is often impossible when the weather on Chesapeake bay is stormy. In all this, says the Baltimore *Sun*, the interests and convenience of Baltimore are sacrificed to those of Philadelphia and New York. The whole affair is regarded as a discrimination against Baltimore. It is not done for economy, for there is nothing saved by the change. The Norfolk and Portsmouth journals join those of Baltimore in their complaints. If the mail service is to be injured that particular interests may be profited, there is an abuse of power that should be promptly corrected.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Memorial Adopted by the Commissioners to Their Various Legislatures.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The United States commissioners of the World's Exposition unanimously adopted a long memorial to the Legislatures of their respective States and Territories. The memorial gives an exhaustive *resume* of the situation, and enlarges on the gigantic proportions the Exposition has assumed. They speak of the difficulties which beset the great enterprise and untiring energy of the management, and impossibility, unless relieved, of the board to do what they originally intended, on such a grand exhibits. In conclusion, the memorial says: "It is for the purpose of urging upon you the importance of this undertaking, and with the hope of inducing you to appropriate additional funds whenever you may learn from your commissioners that the same may be necessary, that we have, in the interest of our common country, ventured thus to address you. That each and every State should have a complete representation in this exhibit is for the advantage of all the States."

Suicided by Hanging.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Herman Mack, a book keeper, prominent in Jewish circles, has been mysteriously missing from his place of business since Tuesday last. Late this afternoon the janitor of the Mecanania building found him dead, hanging among the flies on the stage. The rumor that he was short in his accounts is denied by his employers.

The California Legislative Deadlock.

SACRAMENTO, January 10.—The deadlock which exists in the State Senate will probably be broken when the Senate reconvenes Monday by the Republicans voting with the "Readouts" for Knight. The Senate consists of twenty Democrats and twenty Republicans.

After Don's Scalp.

PITTSBURG, PA., January 10.—Some of the members of the Legislature and anti-Cameron politicians are endeavoring to persuade Maj. A. M. Brown, a lawyer, of Pittsburg, to run for Senator against Cameron. Brown has not decided, but promises to give a definite answer on Monday.

Peppered the Jailer and Escaped.

DENTON, TEX., January 10.—This evening, as the jailer was feeding the prisoners in the county jail, one of the prisoners flung cayenne pepper in the jailer's eyes and liberated the others. Later in the evening all the escaped prisoners were recaptured by the town police, except one.

ROSSA'S TREACHERY

Capt. Phelan, the Victim of the Cowardly Assault, Believes that He was Deliberately

Entrapped for the Purpose of Being Murdered—Continued Improvement in the Condition

Of the Wounded Man—The Interview in Kansas City Which Led to the Attempted Assassination.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Richard Short, the man who stabbed Capt. Phelan yesterday in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned in court to-day. Few people were present. Short appeared calm and collected. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter, but refused to say anything. At the hospital the physicians said Phelan's condition had improved since midnight, and it was barely possible he might recover.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

There were very few new developments in the matter to-day. O'Donovan Rossa is reticent when approached on the subject. Mayor H. B. Mulleny, of Kansas City, and a friend of Phelan's, called on him to-day.

BELIEVES HE WAS DELIBERATELY TRAPPED.

The condition of Capt. Phelan continues to improve. This afternoon John T. Reilly, a friend, had a conversation with him. To his friend Phelan said he came here to explain certain matters to Rossa about an interview in the Kansas City *Journal*. He now believes that he was deliberately entrapped in Rossa's office to be murdered. "Tom," said Reilly, "when I knew you in Kansas you were always too quick with your 'pop' to be caught on a snap. Why did you let them catch you in this way?" "I didn't get time," returned Phelan, "and, besides, the room was so small and the attack so sudden that I couldn't get my pistol out." Reilly said to a reporter afterward that he knew Phelan well in Kansas City in 1872, where he once prevented him from fighting a duel with a man named McCaffrey. He said that, while Phelan was a man of spirit and would act quick if aroused, he would take a great deal of abuse before getting angry.

PROSPECTS ENCOURAGING.

Capt. Thomas Phelan, who was stabbed in O'Donovan Rossa's office Friday night, was comfortable to-night, having a little fever and no pain. The wounds are healing and the hospital surgeon says the prospects are encouraging. Phelan, in an interview, denied some statements published regarding himself.

Phelan's Career in Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Capt. Phelan, of Kansas City, who was attacked in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New York yesterday, was a lieutenant of the capitol police here during the Forty-sixth Congress. He held the place two or three years, but when the Kansas City district became Republican through a split among the Democrats Phelan lost his position, and returned to Kansas City. Since he left Washington rumors have from time to time reached here connecting him with the dynamiters. It was at one time said he had gone to England on a dynamite expedition, and this is the trip to which he referred in his interview published in Kansas City.

How Phelan was Regarded in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 10.—The wife of Capt. Phelan left this morning for New York to join her husband. She bears her trial with great fortitude. Phelan is described as a man of remarkable courage, quick-tempered and fond of notoriety. At one time he traveled about the country giving exhibitions of his skill as a marksman. His visit to New York was the result of a recent interview published here, but opinions differ as to whether he went in response to a summons there or for purposes of his own. It is generally supposed, however, that there was some misunderstanding regarding the interview, and he desired to clear it up.

THE INTERVIEW WHICH LED TO THE CRIME.

The interview with Capt. Phelan, heretofore mentioned, published in the issue of the city December 21st, is devoted chiefly to the relation of a visit to him on the steamer Queen, and a description of the manner of manipulating their mysterious dynamite machine. The story, as told by the captain, is substantially as follows: Early June, 188-, he made a voyage to Europe to secure information which would prevent the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, the great Irish agitator, and his removal to England. He visited Paris and accomplished his mission. Meanwhile, however, the British government abandoned the effort to extradite Sheridan and the matter was dropped. Continuing the story, Phelan said: "Before leaving New York he met a number of Irish agitators, among them John H. Kearney, who blew up the Caledonian railway tunnel, escaped and afterwards escaped to America. He sailed in the Belgenia and Kearney was there the same days later in the Queen, and they were to meet in Edinburgh. He knew that there was a plan to blow up the Queen after the passengers were landed at Liverpool. When the men met at Edinburgh Phelan asked Kearney what they had carried it out. The latter replied that he had placed a sufficient quantity of dynamite to blow up the pyramids in the vessel's hold, but when the ship arrived at Liverpool, she anchored in the stream and the passengers were taken off in a tender. Kearney was not permitted to go on in the boat, so he came away, leaving the vessel fifteen pounds of dynamite, which would probably explode about two weeks later, after it had begun to rot, and destroy hundreds of lives. Phelan determined to go to Liverpool and warn the officers. Kearney protested that it would be useless. Phelan, however, persisted. He visited the Queen, informed the officers and learned that they had received a cable message from New York within fifteen minutes after the landing of the vessel, describing the plot, which led to the discovery of the explosives and saving the vessel. Phelan remained a day or two at Liverpool, aware that he was being constantly shadowed by detectives. He was apprehended by Inspector Meyrick, of Liverpool; Redd-Constable Murphy, of Ireland, and Mr. Mullenkinnon, who had charge of the criminal prosecutions in Ireland, all of whom tried to get him into the service of the government. They told him of a number of several prominent Irish patriots who were working for the government, and he began to see how he had the authorities secured some of their information. He could not conceive how they had discovered the Queen plot, as Kearney said it was known only to O'Donovan Rossa, Kearney himself. He supposed somebody dropped upon Kearney's plan in New York. Concluding his narrative, Phelan said he was finally arrested in the city of Liverpool. When he arrived at Glasgow he found his valises had been broken open and searched, he thought by a man who introduced himself in Edinburgh as a detective officer, and who Phelan believed was a British detective, who had shadowed him from New York and succeeded to get into his confidence. Kearney had to lay very low, but Phelan succeeded in getting him off to England by disguising himself as Kearney, and thus throwing the detectives off the track.

"What," asked the reporter, "was Kearney's object in blowing up the Queen?"

"Just to get up some excitement and scare England a little." was the reply. The captain then described the mechanism of the deadly battery. The machine is simple, but exceedingly fatal in action. It consists of a reservoir of acid, which drips upon a tube enveloped in sheets of tissue paper. It takes a minute for the acid to eat through each sheet of paper. In this case 120 sheets were wrapped around the tube. When the last sheet is eaten through the acid runs down the tube and ignites the surrounding gas. Immediately, and then the explosion of the machine is instantaneous and almost infallible in its working terrible injury. Speaking of himself, the captain said he was a dynamiter out and out. He believed in the Irish National Society, and was obedient to their call. Having participated in many of their plans for terrorizing the English government, he determined to return to Liverpool and save the Queen in order to protect the lives of hundreds of people who would sail on the next voyage, many of these with their wives, women and children going to join friends in America.

BAIL NEWS.

Notes of the Roads in and About Memphis—General Points.

THE excursions by the Iron Mountain into Arkansas and Texas will be continued the present year and several important features added.

MR. W. P. ROBINSON, of Boston, has been appointed traffic manager of the Texas and St. Louis road, and it is confidently believed will make a good one.

THE APPEAL's article on the necessity for a union depot and the probability that steps would be taken toward building one at once attracted a good deal of attention yesterday.

THE Valley Route proposes to run through trains from Fort Smith to New Orleans by the 15th instant. The transfer boat is complete and will be brought down in a few days.

THE Iron Mountain road has discontinued the sale of $25 thousand mile tickets to commercial travelers, but will issue permits to purchase mileage tickets which will not exceed in cost the former rates.

THE Norfolk and Western railway management would like to get possession of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. Future developments in that direction may well be watched with interest. Possibly there will be some more wonderful syndicate combinations, making matters lively all around. Col. Cole is a man of surprises.

HENRY FINK, receiver of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, has issued a circular announcing the reappointment of Mr. James G. Mitchell as treasurer and T. D. Flippen as auditor of that road. Mr. Fink also issues his circular that separate reports of business with other railroad companies are requested to and including the 6th of January, 1885, for account of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, and after the 6th instant for account of the receiver.

In an interview at Columbia, last Saturday, Judge A. M. Hughes, Republican Railroad Commissioner, was asked if he had been sworn in. He replied no, but would be. Being asked if regarding the official course and if they would accept the salaries, said neither himself, Mr. Condon or Mr. Murray would ever accept any emoluments from the office under the present law. It was their purpose to be sworn into office to prevent the present Commissioners serving. He favored a repeal of the law, and all newspaper comment about their being desirous of accepting salaries was merely done to secure sympathy for Savage & Co., who were now suing for their back salaries. They did not propose to ask for salary, nor would they accept it.

CAPT. J. A. TURLEY, ex-Railroad Commissioner, says: "I think the newly-elected Republican Railroad Commissioners will execute the law. There are many duties under the law that the Commissioners can perform, even if the roads have secured injunctions, and on the roads

APPEAL SPECIALS.

The Louisville and Nashville Depot, at Nashville, Together With a Large Amount of Freight,

Totally Destroyed by Fire—Linck's Hotel Also Damaged—Loss Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A Young Woman the Victim of a False Marriage in Dade County, Ga.—Aberdeen and Jackson, Miss.

The Fontaine Locomotive Failure.

DETROIT, MICH., January 10.—The Fontaine locomotive, invented by R. Fontaine, of this city, for which greater power and speed were claimed, has been sold. The central idea in this locomotive was the introduction of two friction wheels above two driving-wheels. By the contact of the upper wheel with the lower, a greater number of revolutions per minute, and hence greater speed, could be obtained. A company was formed with $1,000,000 nominal capital stock at $25 per share. Two engines were built at an expense of $25,000, but it proved a failure. Altogether the company paid out $47,000 and received $2700 in return. This was received to-day from the Lake Erie and Western railroad, which bought the engines and will rebuild them into the form of ordinary locomotives.

Huntington's Railways in Good Condition.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Mr. C. P. Huntington, who has returned from a railroad inspection tour, said in an interview that he had found his railroad interests in the Southwest in as good shape as he expected under the circumstances. He denied positively that he had been selling Central Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio securities, and the local business of the Central Pacific system, he said, was increasing. When asked about the default on the January coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, he said: "The fact of the matter is, the Texas Central has not earned the interest on these bonds. The bonds were issued when the road was without competition and making money. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. I am of the opinion that it would be wise to refund the bonded debt and issue new bonds with a lower rate of interest, which will come within the earning capacity of the road. Before I went away I arranged with the Southern Development Company to buy Houston and Texas Central coupons from any person disposed to sell them. I did this simply because I thought some of the bondholders would need their money. The total amount of interest due on the January coupons is $338,000. The Southern Development Company has already bought $264,000 of coupons."

HORSES AND MULES.

Memphis as a Desirable Market for Both—The Existing Demand and Prices.

What the Dealers of St. Louis Are Offering for the Acceptance of Planters.

There is no branch of trade in the city that has developed more rapidly than the horse and mule market. The reason is obvious in the fact that Memphis is the center of a great agricultural district, and considerable money is now being spent in this city. For the past three weeks dealers have had buyers out all over this and adjoining States buying animals adapted to service in cotton fields, and the week is now coming in to supply the growing demand. From present indications dealers predict a busy season; the Southern trade generally will be up about the 1st of April.

What the Southern planter wants is what he calls cotton mules, recognized by the trade as a close-built, sound animal, from three to five years old, that can be trained to walk all day within half an inch of cotton rows and never tramp a plant. The market quotations from fourteen to fifteen hands high, and it does not make any difference whether he has ever looked through a collar or not. When he gets beyond fifteen hands and from the Southern darky will make him scratch. Last week mules of this kind sold all the way from $90 to $125.

The long-prevailed idea that Kentucky produced the finest mules is rapidly being corrected by the superior size and quality of the Missouri animal; for it is an established fact that the mules from the Concord Cracker State come to this market for fine large mules and sell them for their own native breed. Southerners recognize the difference in the stock, backing their preference for the Missouri mule with considerable more money. The Missouri mule, they claim, is, as a rule, not only larger, but possesses a proportion of a slower growth than the beasts that thrive on Kentucky blue grass.

A much heavier animal than the cotton mule, of the true species, is what is known as the timber mule, taken principally in the Southern lumber regions, where they are used in draft teams for hauling logs to the saw mill and timber line. These mules must measure from sixteen to sixteen and a half hands high, and weigh in proportion; a slight blemish here and there is not considered of much consequence, strength being the main object. Such mules sold during the past few days at from $150 to $220.

Baltimore buyers have been taking the pick of medium size mules for Eastern farmers. They reject an animal with the slightest blemish; it must be between fourteen and a half and fifteen hands high and broke to work; for such perfection the price averages $130. Draft mules without blemish, weighing 1000 pounds and upward, are also bought for use in the Oyster City at from $165 to $250.

Illinois buyers, from cities, come to the Bellerville took the pick of the mule market last week. Their standard is a sound mule, fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, from four to six years old, and broke to work; for such animals from $165 to $185 was paid.

Southern Arkansas has been taking plug mules with one eye, ring-boned, or spavined, at from $35 to $60 each.

The Southern planter rarely buys a batch of mules without taking home some gentine horseflesh, and in this particular he is best suited with small mares that make good riding animals and will sell without much trouble to the colored people. The white man of the South does not take to raising horses, but it is a common thing to see a blind mare and a scrawny colt standing at any black man's cabin. But the dealers say mares have been very much in demand market for two years past; farmers prefer keeping them for breeding. The most inferior of this class of animals there is to be had sell from $40 to $80; sound mares, fourteen and a half to fifteen hands high, could last week at from $100 to $125.

Baltimore street-car horses, a little better than usually wanted for that service, from five to eight years old, and about fifteen and a half hands high, sold at from $125 to $150. Philadelphia was supplied with smaller horses for the same work at $100 less.

Jacksonville, Fla., has been taking horses from fourteen and a half to sixteen hands high, from three to ten years old, with a few blemishes, at from $125 to $165 each, and plugs selling at from $25 to $70 have been purchased for Little Rock.

Meridian, Miss., has been paying from $125 to $150 for a good, sound horse from fifteen to fifteen and one-half hands high.

Draft horses are practically a drug on the market, owing, the dealers say, to a suspension of manufacturing interests in all parts of the country. The market for roadsters will not be supplied, however, weather sets the whips to thinking of a horse that will keep the dust out of their eyes.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Removal of Headquarters from Louisville to St Louis.

The members of the order of the Knights of Honor in Memphis will be interested to learn the latest developments in the litigation in connection with the removal of the headquarters of the order from Louisville to St. Louis. Henry Tooly, a citizen of Louisville, has filed a suit in the United States Court at Louisville against R. J. Breckinridge, the former supreme treasurer, the People's Bank of Kentucky and the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor, to secure the payment of a $2000 benefit on the life of his brother, James Tooly, of El Paso, Tex. The plaintiff charges that Breckinridge and the officers of the Supreme Lodge have paid the money belonging to the widow and orphan fund in the Peoples Bank of Kentucky, that he is a stockholder in said bank, and that he and the bank are wrongfully and illegally confederating, combining and colluding to keep such trust money in the bank for speculation. The petition asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the money now in the hands of Mr. Breckinridge.

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THE IRISH CAUSE.

A New Movement Inaugurated at Cincinnati to Raise Funds to Pay the Salaries

Of Irish Members of Parliament, and to Continue the Constitutional Agitation

Under the Leadership of Parnell—All Lawlessness and Dynamite Schemes Condemned.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication to-morrow in the *Commercial Gazette* of two letters on the Irish question, one from the Hon. J. P. Carbery, a prominent merchant, to Maj. John Byrne, the well-known railroad man and late vice-president of the Irish National League of America, asking Maj. Byrne to institute a fund for the payment of the Irish members of Parliament. The other is Maj. Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of an

"AMERICAN IRISH PARLIAMENTARY CLUB,"

by which 20,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay $5 per annum each toward the support of Irish members of Parliament so long as constitutional methods are conducted by Mr. Parnell, are maintained. Maj. Byrne, in a forcible manner, made the Irish cause an American question, and asks Americans and the more prominent and influential class of the Irish race in America to interest themselves in the movement, which, it is thought, will lift the Irish question to a higher plane and place it beyond personal or political uses in this country. These gentlemen, because of the control of the National League by a

SECRET OATH-BOUND ORGANIZATION,

have withdrawn from that body. Mr. Eugene Kelly, banker, of New York, will have the custody of the funds. The prominence and standing of these gentlemen give significance to this movement. Everything of an illicit character is condemned, and fidelity to American citizenship and moral law is advocated. It is said many prominent Americans and leading men of Irish blood in this country are encouraging the movement, believing that a few years of parliamentary struggle will give self-government to Ireland.

BALANCE-SHEET

Of the Transactions of His Office, Prepared by

Capt. R. J. Black, the Ex-Clerk and Master of Chancery.

One of the most interesting statements ever made by a public official of the affairs of his office will be found below. In order that the public might have an exact knowledge of the magnitude of the transactions of his office, Capt. R. J. Black, ex-Chancery clerk and master, has prepared the following statement, which will be read with considerable interest:

Statement of R. J. Black, former clerk and master of the Chancery Court of Shelby county, showing the business done during his term of office, commencing November 25, 1878, and ending November 25, 1884, to-wit:

SUITS.

Number of causes filed during term of six years	2,425
Of which number were pauper cases	267
Other causes	2,158

APPEALS.

Number of appeals to Supreme Court	127
Number in which costs have been paid	95
Number in which costs will have to be paid judging from past experience	110
Number in which no costs have as yet been paid, but presumed to be good in the course of time	222

EXECUTIONS.

Issued from Chancery Court	3,159
Returned satisfied	900
Returned nulla bona	1,218
Returned held up, appealed, etc	163
Returned for alias	77
Returned levied	23
Not yet returned by sheriff	82

FUNDS.

Total collections	$1,352,215 22
Total disbursements	1,252,215 22
Balance on hand	85,497 14
Average amount remaining on hand at any one time during said term	70,000 00
Taken from monthly trial balance	130,661 54
Ranging as high as	

PUBLIC REVENUE.

Amount for the State of Tennessee	6,472 78
Amount for the county of Shelby	4,118 46
Total	$12,591 24

THREE WIVES IN TWO YEARS.

The Remarkable Marital Experience of a Young Pennsylvanian.

A Honesdale (Pa.) dispatch says: Jas. J. Mooney, a young man who has always been regarded as the heir-presumptive to one of the most valuable farms in Susquehanna county, he being the favorite nephew of a wealthy farmer who has no other legal heirs, fell in love, about three years ago, with a young woman named Anna McGarry, whose father was a well-to-do and respectable farmer in Perry county. He became engaged to her, but the young man's uncle learned the engagement was broken off. Mooney then began paying his attention to Betty, the sixteen-year-old sister of his late betrothed. The two became engaged. Two days before the proposed wedding day Betty took offense at Mooney and unceremoniously broke the engagement. Anna McGarry, Mooney's former affianced, had not spoken to him since their estrangement. He was surprised to receive a letter from her some days after the engagement with Betty was broken. It simply expressed to him her regrets that her sister had treated him so shamefully, and she hoped the old relations between Mooney and his first love were renewed, and they were married in the spring of 1883. On their wedding trip they visited her home in Perry, where husband in Susquehanna county. Three months later Mrs. Mooney died. The next winter the young widower paid a court to the sister-in-law, Betty, who had vowed to marry him a year before. The young lady re-broached his attention, but her father, who was a widower, objected. They ran away and were married a year almost to day from the time Mooney had married his second bride's sister. The newly-married bride of Mooney's relatives in Susquehanna county. The second marriage of Mooney, under the circumstances attending it, did not meet with the approval of his relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney, the second, were at their house, they received word from the bride's father that he had married a young woman, the daughter of a farm hand and a servant in McGavry's house. She was about the age of his daughter Betty, while he was twenty-one years her senior. The scandal-ized the good people where Mooney and his bride were visiting. Two weeks after Mooney returned to Perry county with his wife. Old Mr. McGarry, who had been in poor health for some time, died. He willed the most of his property to his young widow. On July 4th, last, young Mrs. Mooney was killed by injuries in a runaway accident that she died a few days later. A week later Mooney visited his uncle in Susquehanna county again. There was a young woman with him whom he introduced as Mrs. Mooney. The strict ideas of the Susquehanna people would not permit him to give a gracious welcome to the third wife of his nephew, taken within two years, but the couple were invited to remain in the house all night. At bed-time the uncle learned that the third wife was the stepmother of her two dead predecessors, the young woman whom old Mr. McGarry had married while Mooney and his second bride were spending their honeymoon in Susquehanna county. This was more than Mooney's relatives could stand, and he informed the young man he could not offer further hospitality to him and his third bride. Late as it was, they were compelled to leave the house. By his third marriage Mooney secured a handsome wife and a farm in Perry county worth $8000. His rich uncle in Susquehanna county is so indignant, however, that it is the general opinion that Mooney need not longer expect to become the owner of his uncle's fine property. It is said that the old gent visited his lawyer at the county seat on Friday, and changed his will. Mooney is not yet twenty-two years old.

TELEGRAMS

Remaining in the Western Union Telegraph Office, 33 Madison Street.

List of undelivered telegrams remaining at the Western Union Telegraph office, 33 Madison street. Office hours from 8 to 10:30 o'clock a.m., and from 2 to 3 p.m.:

T S Bryant, 5
R P Webb
J W Ricks
F W Brickey, jr.
Edward D. Barrett.
Minnie Mobley, col.
John Cahill
J m Jurasko.
T Barnett.
John McCarty, 2
Cooper, Ferguson & Co, 2
Geo. R. Speed & Co, 2
Louis Podesta.
Mrs Sarah Bamberger.
E C Mosby & Co.
Ellis Simmons & Co.
Frank Gray.
A Campbell.
E L Dorr & Co.
Carberry & Casey.
J W Rickhart.
J P Coates.
J T Downs.
J M Bucks.
Jno Stevens.
Mrs O Dwyer.
German National Bank.
Edith Parker.
C H Phillips & Co.
J J Gowan & Sons.
Dr. J. Cummins.
H Meeks.
J W Clark & Co.
Boyle & Cumstry.
Byrne & Co.
Erb & Co.
Russell, Erwin & Russell.
R G Dun & Co.
Capt. H Dunlap.
Hooker Bros. Agents.
L A Scarborough & Co.
Geo. Read.
Y M C A Association.
J S Tate.
H D Bills.
Jno. Bowen.
T J Dickson.
Wm Cobb.
Von Gundell, M & Co.

Closed by the Sheriff.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—The Scarrett Carpet Company's stock was levied upon this morning under execution on confessed judgments for $6548.

Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Imports at the port of New York for the week ended today were $9,400,[illegible] of which $2,668,000 were dry goods and $6,105,000 general merchandise.

THE WEATHER.

Indications.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains; southerly winds, shifting to westerly; in the western portion falling barometer.

Meteorological Report.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 10, 1885.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
7:00 a.m.	30.368	32.7	N E.	Clear.
11:00 a.m.	30.266	39.0	E.	Cloudy.
3:00 p.m.	29.154	46.3	E.	Cloudy.
7:00 p.m.	29.056	49.3	E.	Cloudy.
11:00 p.m.	29.992	42.2	S E.	Cloudy.
Mean	30.195	42.7	E.	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 49.3.
Minimum temperature, 30.8.
Oronoscope—10 a.m., 1; 10 p.m., 9—scale, 1 to 10.

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

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, T