MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY ..... FEBRUARY 3, 1885

DYNAMITE AND DISCONTENT.

The late dynamite explosions have set the civilized world to thinking. War has hitherto been carried on by nations, or important portions of them, but the new explosive, dynamite, has put it in the power of associations and individuals to institute a war of assassinatoin, conducted with secrecy and involving alarming danger to property and to individuals. The world is in alarm over this new and odious system of warfare, and is not yet provided with an adequate defensive policy against attacks the place and time of which cannot usually be foreknown or specially provided for. It is of the first necessity to know the causes that lead to crimes so detestable. The main causes hitherto considered most prominent are the conduct of the desperate men who contrive and carry out the murderous system that has excited the detestation of all decent and self-respecting men. But the prominent individuals do not stand alone, and their unsupported influence would never give them the following that supplies them with the funds by aid of which they carry out their abominable warfare against society, in which women and children, and unoffending persons, are unscrupulously sacrificed without any opportunity to defend themselves. The New York *Tribune* inquires what lies behind dynamite? and intelligent investigation must begin there, for the causes must be known before an adequate remedy can be found. If we look to Russia the causes stand forth as plain as the sunlight. The horrors of the first French revolution were but the carrying out of cruelties that were first inflicted by the Bourbon governments. So the Russian Nihilistic crimes are but the reflex action of the cruelties inflicted by the Czars. Under the comparatively mild sway of England the causes are less obvious, for its old vicious courses against Ireland are relaxed, and of late years important ameliorations have been instituted. Even our own free country is not beyond the reach of danger. So easily can dynamite be manufactured, and so silently and quietly can its destructive powers be put in operation, that the discontented and criminal element of society are as likely to have recourse to its destructive powers here as elsewhere. The *Tribune* remarks: "It is not the effect of the London explosions upon Irish politics that most concerns either England or the world. It is the effect of fresh successes in the use of dynamite upon that anarchist element which has its representatives everywhere. And many of those representatives are in the United States. The Mosts and the Rossas are openly teaching their abominable doctrines, and there are, even with us, disciples of assassination, as the murder of two of our Presidents has demonstrated. Let those doctrines spread, and we may yet see dynamite employed in the heat of political contests, in the violence of local disputes, in strikes, and as an instrument of private revenge. Legislation against the use of an implement of murder and destruction that can be applied with the secrecy of which dynamite is susceptible, can accomplish little. The *Tribune* says that dynamite attacks are "the world's great discontented element that is making itself heard and felt, and more strongly and frequently, through these explosions, and in the problem cast upon civilization the most difficult part lies in the unlikeness of the danger to any that has preceded it, and the practical obstacles to effective measures of any kind." Without a body of discontented men, the vile teachings of the dynamiters would have no pupils, and in the present state of things, when honest, sober, industrious men find their means of getting a living cut off and gaze upon wife and children destitute, there are sure to be many despairing, desperate and reckless people ready to express their despair by any means that promises to inflict upon other hearts the distress that is consuming their own. The main difficulty in this country, however, is the millionaire. He is an anomaly in a country such as ours, incongruous with prevalent ideas and a source of danger to society. The more so that the flaunts his luxuries, usually gained by means that added not one cent to the country's wealth, in the eyes of the industry that creates every fraction of the wealth the country possesses. That industry is opposed to the arrogance of the rich, and any turn in affairs may reduce the workingman and his family to destitution and starvation. To seek out the causes of discontent and remove them is the only effectual weapon of defense against the odious devastation for which dynamite is employed.

SMALLER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The report upon the imports and exports of 1884, made by the Bureau of Statistics, shows how heavily "hard times" are pressing upon the business of the country. The year's exports were nearly $46,000,000 below those of 1883, and the imports were nearly $58,000,000 less. Less merchandise was taken from us by the foreigner, and we could not afford our usual amount of foreign purchases. The decrease is the more noticeablea s a lower tariff should have caused an increased demand, and would have done so in an ordinary condition of trade. The following table is worth attention, as showing how the country's business has decreased spite of the propping up of trade by the aid of protection:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1878	$757,962,575	$451,351,483	$306,279,092
1879	793,159,822	513,002,736	294,517,025
1880	885,931,435	667,957,775	262,976,348
1881	833,549,127	670,299,448	163,339,679
1882	757,081,946	712,849,327	44,138,439
1883	791,209,310	685,966,216	108,143,190
1884	749,313,832	639,237,130	110,076,622

The exports were smaller for the year than during any previous year since the war; the decrease was over $40,000,000. The imports were smaller for the same period, except in 1878 and 1879, and they were $123,000,000 less than the highest import point, which was in 1882. The balance of trade was in our favor, made so by the diminution of exports. Compared with 1878, the decrease is over $185,000,000; with 1879, over $131,500,000; with 1880, over $72,750,000, and with 1881, over $43,000,000. The exhibit is not a flattering one.

A SILVER ABSURDITY.

Since New York funds went up to a premium in Boston the commercial people have begun to look upon the position of our silver currency in a very serious way. They see that permanently to maintain an eighty-five-cent coin that will not pay a bill outside the United States and one that will on the same level is an impossibility, while a discount upon the inferior currency will bring disaster, and perhaps panic. A Silver Convention, notwithstanding the existing danger, has assembled at Denver, that loudly demands "more—more." This convention demands also that silver shall have all the advantages conferred by law upon gold. From their own point of view this demand is absurd. From another point of view there are particulars in which it is desirable that the two metals should be put upon the same footing. When gold is coined every dollar must be of the same value of 100 cents. When silver is coined eighty-four or eighty-five cents of is by law sufficient to make a dollar. Let the demand of the convention be so far complied with as to require silver to be put upon an equality with gold to the extent of requiring 100 cents worth of silver in the dollar, and the whole aspect of the silver problem would be changed. To put two coins of different values on the same permanent circulating footing is more than Congress can possibly accomplish.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

Woman was long considered as much inferior to man intellectually as she is physically, and as a consequence she lived in degradation and was treated as an inferior. Man had so long tyrannized over her that she dared not aspire to any position beyond that of abject slavery to the lords of creation. The child in a family can be told so often that it is a fool that it believes itself a driveling idiot, and woman had so often been told of her inferiority to man that she believed it herself and was content to be the slave of her superiors. But time has exposed man's vanity and elevated woman as his intellectual equal, and her elevation has been characterized by a corresponding elevation of man. The next problem to be solved is the difference between the whites and blacks intellectually. Only a few years ago the difference between the two races was regarded as more distinct than that which was once supposed to exist between man and woman. Indeed, only a few years since the position was taken that the negro was an inferior animal without a soul, and a book was published to prove this absurdity. But the schoolhouse has demonstrated the possibilities of the blacks. In mixed schools it is said that the colored children learn with as much rapidity as the whites, and that no difference can be detected in the intellectuality of the two races. It is certainly true that the negroes in the South are thriving as no other race recently emancipated ever prospered before. The educated colored leaders are grappling with statesmanship, the problem how to adjust the relations between the two races, so that both will move on with that peace and harmony which should subsist between a people whose interests are identical, one and inseparable. In discussing this question the leaders of the colored people are showing a statesmanship and good sense that is marvelous. As evidence of this we refer to the article published in another column, taken from the New York *Freeman*, edited by T. T. Fortune, and written by C. S. Smith, who made such a fine impression in Memphis during his visit last November. In this article Mr. Smith gives good advice to his people and discusses their duty with candor, fairness and ability. Emanuel M. Quivers, a leading colored man of California, in a resent letter to the colored citizens of San Joaquin county, emphasizes the views of Smith. He says:

In the first decade of our freedom we made rapid strides. In the second once chattles we became freemen; citizens and voters. There we stopped. That was all that our generation could do for us. It does not matter what the causes were that hindered the Republican party to make the awful exertions which have given us our enfranchised citizenship; we have it, and with more pride than the Roman citizen in his palmiest day exclaimed *Civis Romanus sum*, we can truthfully declare that we are citizens of the greatest nation and the best country the world has ever seen. Philanthropists and politicians have reached the limit which marks their power to help us. The Republican party was our best benefactor will be the result of our individual and united efforts. Education and wealth are the only means your sincere fellow-traveler can recommend to help us on our journey to the state occupied by the intelligent race. No sensible, intelligent member of our race denies social equality. It is a myth; it is argument used by our opponents to rebut our legitimate efforts. Political equality and a fair chance in the race of life are all we ask. Social equality can never exist among colored men themselves. A law to compel a man to associate with whomsoever he chooses, if it would not be tolerated by members of a free republic. Every man should feel that he is called upon to prove by his individual conduct that we are not only worthy the high distinction conferred upon us, but all those being equal, we are the peer of any race. The common schools are thrown open to our children and by thorough work of our race elements we adults may educate ourselves. Wealth is attainable by every man who has health and industry and who lets cards and whisky alone.

These are words of wisdom. Smith and Quivers have uttered sentiments and shown an ability and statesmanship which would do credit to the ablest members of Congress. There no is difficulty in estimating the intellectual status of these men, and it is hoped they will prove to the world that great talents and intellectual ability is confined to neither race nor sex. Mr. Quivers says that social equality is a myth, that it can never exist among colored men themselves, and that no law can compel an association which society alone can regulate. In a few words he forcibly states the whole question. There are half a dozen different grades of society among the whites and blacks of Memphis, and any attempt to force an association on terms of equality would produce a revolt, war and anarchy. If the colored people of the South heed the advice of C. S. Smith they will become a power in the land, for they will hold the balance of power in the doubtful States. The Southern whites could not divide so long as they were menaced with negro rule, led by plundering adventurers. But they can, and will, divide on State and local issues when no longer confronted by a solid negro vote, clamoring for the elevation of unworthy men.

FARMERS AND THIMBLE-RIGGERS.

Farmers are becoming aware of the vast fraud, of which they are the victims, wrought by a high tariff. They have been told that paying high taxes upon everything they buy would bring them high prices for their produce, as the tariff would create for them a mighty home demand, and the home market would support prices to a higher rate than could be obtained in any foreign market. The years have gone on, yet still Liverpool and not the home market regulates the prices the farmers have to accept. How this works for the farmer may be judged of by the price that has been paying in the market for the last crop of wheat. In a Western exchange paper a Southern farmer expresses himself as troubled respecting the following point: "If England fixes the price of my cotton on a free-trade basis, and the mill corporations and Congress of this nation fix the prices of the goods which I buy on high-tariff basis, how does the tariff benefit me?" If there were no tariff he would buy at free-trade rates and sell at free-trade rates. As it is he has to still to sell at free-trade rates, while he is made to buy at high-tariff rates. That is how the thimble-rig game is played on the farmer, and what he is defrauded of the monopolist pockets, laughing heartily to think how he has bamboozled the sheep of a farmer with his "now you see it and now you don't."

THE SAINTS' LAMENT.

John Taylor, President of the Mormons, Says They are Persecuted.

SALT LAKE, February 2.—President John Taylor spoke in the Tabernacle yesterday. He referred to his recent trip and said the saints were being persecuted in Arizona, and sent to the American Siberia for living their religion. He spoke of the Federal officers as sneaks and tramps, intruding with processes from the courts into the homes of the people. It was hard to bear. Forbearance might cease to be a virtue, yet they would stand it a little longer. He didn't want blood to flow. There would be a change before long. The persecutions were making some saints think of going to a foreign country to preserve religious liberty. There might be another pilgrim's day. He said the saints were illegally punished at home and killed in the Southern States. No one was now punished for murdering missionaries.

Accidentally Shot.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Miss Georgie Benedict, aged twenty-nine, of this city, while stopping at the Oriental Hotel, in Brooklyn, last night accidentally shot herself, inflicting a mortal wound. She was removing the weapon from her dressing-case when it discharged. Her male companion fled after the shooting.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease of Over Nine Millions During January—The Statement in Detail.

Proceedings in Congress—The Interstate Commerce Bill Further Discussed in the Senate.

Decision of the Union Pacific Cases—Parity of the Ballot—The Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—*House.*—Under the call of States, a number of bills were introduced and referred.

The unfinished business coming over from the last individual suspension day, was a motion made by Mr. Bayne to suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing to $1,500,000 the limit of the appropriation for a public building in Pittsburg. Agreed to—yeas 103; nays, 78.

Mr. Randall called up the resolution providing that during the remainder of the session thirty minutes every morning shall be devoted to the consideration of measures called up by individual members when if there are no five objections made thereto, provided that while this order is in force the Speaker shall not entertain a request for unanimous consent at any other time.

Mr. Townshend moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the Committee on Rules to report back an amendment making it in order any day after the reading of the journal to move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the House bills with Senate amendments, which, under the rules, must be considered in committee. This is intended to facilitate the passage of the Mexican pension bill.

Mr. Cox [N. Y.] offered as a substitute to this motion a motion to recommit with instructions to the committee to report back an amendment providing that during the thirty minutes members shall be recognized as their names are drawn out of the box.

This was agreed to—yeas, 126; nays, 123—but the motion of Mr. Townshend, as thus amended, was lost—61 to 143.

The previous question was then ordered on Mr. Randall's resolution—yeas, 192; nays, 68.

Mr. Keifer moved to amend by extending to one hour the time to be devoted to the consideration of measures called up by individual members. Agreed to.

At this point, and before final action was taken on the resolution, Mr. Collins moved that the House take a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow. This was agreed to for the purpose of continuing the legislative day of Monday in order that an opportunity may be had to move the passage of the bankruptcy bill under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Thompson interposed a motion to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 108; nays, 15.

Mr. Townshend then made some filibustering motions on which the roll was called.

The Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Spooner, of Wisconsin and Vest, of Missouri, elected to succeed Senators Carpenter and Cockrell, respectively.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted further correspondence in relation to the postponement of the collection of the whisky tax.

After the transaction of routine business the Senate took up the Pacific railroad bill.

After a short discussion it was displaced by the interstate commerce bill, consideration of which was resumed.

Senator Cullom said if the debate on the bill would be completed to-day, and if not he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until it was disposed of, and he would request the Senate, if it left the Senate, so to remain in session to-morrow, as evidence of its intention not to do anything at all on the subject.

Senator Harrison then addressed the Senate on the bill.

Debate continued at length, participated in by Senators Harrison, Cullom, Coke, Maxey, Vest and others. Several amendments were proposed, but without arriving at anything definite, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease of Over Nine Millions During January.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The following is the public debt statement issued to-day:

Four and a half per cents	$250,000,000
Four per cents	250,000,000
Three per cents	191,190,500
Refunding certificates	18,000,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	1,723,190,500
Matured debt	5,965,945
Legal-tenders	346,739,161
Certificates of deposit	35,730,000
Gold and silver certificates	275,676,201
National currency	34,646,016
Total without interest	698,314,429
Total debt	2,427,470,874
Total interest	8,060,918
Total principal	2,419,410,000
Debt less cash in Treasury	1,409,128,325
Decrease during January	9,190,426
Decrease since June 30, 1884	40,321,316
Current liabilities, interest due and unpaid	1,066,323
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,965,945
Interest thereon	253,618
Gold and silver certificates	275,676,201
United States notes held for redemption of certificates	20,130,000
Cash balance available	146,034,194
Total	499,341,803
Available assets, cash in Treasury	499,341,803
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads, interest payable by the United States, principal not matured	64,623,512
Interest accrued not yet paid	825,177
Interest paid by the United States	65,000,000
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	19,939,809
By cash payments, five per cent. of net earnings	653,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	45,345,111

THE UNION PACIFIC.

A Very Favorable Decision by the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Court of Claims to-day decided the long-pending cases of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States. Chief-Justice Richardson delivered the opinion of the court. The following is a synopsis of the points decided: First, the amount allowed by the Treasury Department for carrying the mails being the same rates allowed by law to all other railroad companies, is fair and reasonable compensation, and not in excess of that paid by private parties for the same kind of service. The United States are bound to pay for the transportation of their passengers, troops, etc., from Council Bluffs to Omaha over the bridge, and between Council Bluffs and Ogden, the same rates paid by private parties, those rates being fair and reasonable, and the United States are not entitled to the reduction accorded to passenge s who purchase through tickets between New York, San Francisco and other distant places unless their passengers purchase tickets in like manner. The company is required to pay into the Treasury of the United States each year five per cent. of its net earnings under the act of 1862, and under the Thurman act, since its passage, in addition thereto, so much of the $850,000 as, with the said five per cent. and the whole compensation for the government transportations, will equal twenty-five per cent. of its net earnings. In determining what the net earnings are, the expenses (*bona fide*) paid out of the earnings and not charged to construction or capital are to be deducted from the gross earnings, although they are partly in the nature of permanent improvements. In stating the account due December 31, 1882, the court finds approximately that the United States owes the company $2,975,700, and the company owes the United States $5,734,392. Deducting one from the other, the United States are entitled to a judgment on their counter claims against the company of $2,758,692. The accounting officers of both parties are to make accurate compilations in accordance with the principles and formula laid down in finding the facts, and this opinion and judgment is postponed until their calculations are made and handed to the court for examination and final action.

THE MILITIA SERVICE.

The Organized and Unorganized Force—Total Citizen Soldiery.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Secretary of War transmitted to Congress a statement showing the number of militiamen, organized and unorganized, in the different States of the Union. The total number of commissioned officers in the organized militia service is 7311. Non-commissioned officers, privates, etc., number 83,979. The total number of unorganized militiamen or men available for military duty is 6,580,506. New York ranks first in the number of organized militiamen, with 11,686 men; Pennsylvania second, 8380; Florida third, 7383, and Ohio fourth, with 5843. In Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Oregon there is no organized militia service.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

Holman's Bill to Prevent Bribery and Corruption.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Holman to-day to protect the purity of the ballot. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to give any of his property, real or personal, to be used directly or indirectly in securing a vote or appointment for any office under the government; violation of this to be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The bill further provides that every man hereafter elected or appointed to fill any office in the United States shall take and subscribe to the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly given, advanced or paid any money, or conveyed any other article of value, to any person or persons to assist, aid or procure my election or appointment."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Adjourned Over to March 2d—Order Recording Decisions.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Justice Miller, acting chief justice announced the following order: "It is ordered by the court that a decision issue in all cases decided prior to January 1, 1885, when applied for, except where a petition for a rehearing is pending, cases docketed and dismissed under No. 19, and cases Nos. 68 and 286."

Adjourned until Monday, March 2d.

No decisions of importance were handed down to-day.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—In response to the House resolution offered by Representative Slocum the President to-day transmitted to Congress the recent appeal of Fitz John Porter to him in his own behalf.

Coinage for January.

Coinage of the mints during January, $4,042,187, of which $2,395,200 was standard dollars.

Public Building for Alaska.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House recommending an appropriation of $20,000 for fitting up the building in Alaska for the use of the civil government.

Admitted to Practice in the Supreme Court.

MRS. LAURA DE FORCE GORDON, of California, was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court upon motion of Mr. A. G. Riddle this afternoon. Mrs. Gordon is the second woman allowed to practice before this court, the first being Mrs. Belva Lockwood, who has argued only one case here since her admiss on to the bar in March, 1879.

The President-Elect's Hotel.

The proprietor of the Arlington Hotel of this city received a letter to-day from Private Secretary Lamont, definitely engaging rooms at that hotel for the President-elect, his three sisters and brother, and for Col. Lamont and family. The time of their arrival here is designated as March 2d, but it is thought they may come a day or two sooner. Gov. Cleveland will go to the Arlington like any other guest, and pay his own bills.

The Patent Office.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows receipts of $1,075,799, exceeding the total of all previous years in the United States Treasury on account of the patent fund $2,781,695. There were issued 20,279 patents and designs, 116 patents were reissued and 1023 trade-marks and 513 labels registered, 12,301 patents expired, and patents were withheld in 2830 cases for non-payment of the final fee. Of patents issued 19,013 were to citizens of the United States and 1284 to foreigners.

Spirits in Bond.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Senate, in response to the resolution of that body, certain further correspondence relating to the extension of time for withdrawing spirits from warehouses solely intended for exportation. Most of the papers have already been published.

The Signal Service for Farmers.

The bill to extend the benefits of the Signal Service to the farmers of the United States provides for an appropriation of one thousand dollars to enable Signal Officer changes of temperature from the signal offices designated by him, this intelligence to be sent to the various offices of the Signal Service, upon announcing the changes are to be placed.

The Census.

Representative Cox, of New York, today introduced a joint resolution which provides for the establishment of the office of superintendent of the tenth census on the passage of the act. The resolution further provides that the work of the census shall be completed in the census division to be created in the Interior Department, under the supervision of a chief clerk and two assistants.

Randall's Next Southern Tour.

Representative Randall has written a letter thanking the Cotton Exchange and citizens of Mobile for invitations to visit them. He says he will try and visit that city when he goes to New Orleans in April next. Mr. Randall also received invitations to visit Memphis, Huntsville, Pensacola and Charleston.

Poland's Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported favorably the Poland bill, which provides that appeals from the Supreme Court and District of Columbia and the Territories to the United States Supreme Court shall not be allowed in cases where the matter in dispute exceeds $5000, exclusive of costs. Exception is made in cases involving the validity of patents, copyrights or any treaty or law of or authority expressed in the laws of the United States.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

The Death of Sidney West a Great Loss—Religious Movements—Personals

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

HOLLY SPRINGS, JAN. 30.—Our talented and popular chancellor, Judge B. F. Kimbrough, opened court Monday. His headquarters are at Mrs. Heilbroner's.

Miss Annie Gibson and Mr. Carey are guests of Mrs. Cora Carey.

J. H. Watson and wife returned a few days since from a visit to the Exposition.

Kevin Lake, of Oxford, was in town this week.

A congregational meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening to take steps toward securing a minister.

We are glad to see that a movement is being made to build a fence around the church lot and repair it.

Of the thirteen premiums awarded the State of Mississipi for its fresh fruit exhibit, three were awarded to Shelby Richmond, of this county.

Miss Louise Calhoon left a few days since for the Crescent City.

Dr. Hyer is paying a professional visit to Conway, Ark.

Sam Patton is in town.

J. Harpman and wife, of Minnesota, who have been sojourning several weeks with relatives in this city, left last Tuesday morning for Memphis.

The Misses Bowen, of Durant, spent several days in town this week.

Mrs. M. Freeman left this week.

We are delighted to hear that work on the Selma road is progressing rapidly in spite of the most "onpromisin" weather. Many thanks, Maj. Evans, for setting our minds at rest about the new engine. It is "Judge Hill."

Dr. A. M. West, of Memphis, and Messrs. Edgar, Ben and Chaney West, of Durant, are in town, called home by the death of their brother Sidney.

Profs. Quinch and Johnson, with a number of students and citizens of Oxford, accompanied the remains of Mr. West to this place, and remained until after the funeral. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church, and were conducted by the Rev. E. D. Miller and Prof. J. L. Johnson, of the university, and the church was crowded with the friends and sympathizers of the family.

"In the midst of life we are in death; of whom may we seek for succor but of thee, O Lord?" Sidney Lanier West died and was buried last Saturday morning when we heard that Sidney West was dead. He had recently graduated with honor and distinction in the literary department of the University of Mississippi, and last June he bore off the first honors in the law department. For several months he has been associate editor of the Oxford *Falcon*, but severed his connection with that journal for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to his profession. Brilliant and talented, he possessed those manly qualities and a charm of manner that commanded the respect of all who knew him and doubly endeared him to his friends and relatives. For such an one to be snatched away in the prime and glory of his young manhood is a bitter trial to his parents and relatives, but they have the consolation of knowing that he was ready. He was a good Christian and was prepared. KEITH.

Free Sons of Israel.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, District Grand Lodge No. 1, held its annual session yesterday. The report of the retiring Grand Master shows the society to be in a prosperous condition. A resolution was adopted which declared that ladies' lodges were an integral part of the institution, but their representation shall be limited to the part of the president's district in which the lodges to be represented shall be located.

There is No Pain Like Toothache!

It "beats the dogs" for making a fellow swear. Nobody pities you. "Get it out," says one; "rub the tooth against a stone," says another; "when it begins to swell then it won't hurt so much," says a third. The reason of the ache is you didn't use Sozodont, and prevent your teeth from decay.

CUNNINGHAM.

The Man Arrested for Complicity in the London Tower Explosion, Arraigned for His Crime.

Poland, Queen's Counsel, in His Opening Argument, Admits that He is the Most Important

Capture Yet Made in Connection With the Dynamite Outrages—What He Expects to Prove.

LONDON, February 2.—The examination of Jas. G. Cunningham, charged with complicity in causing the recent explosion at the Tower of London, was begun in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Poland, solicitor, in opening the case for the Crown, said that the government intended to prove that the prisoner was an active agent in the conspiracy which culminated in the horrible outrage at the tower. The solicitor then related the facts in regard to the prisoner's movements at Liverpool and at London, from the time of his arrival in Liverpool from America up to the date of his arrest at the tower, a few minutes after the explosion occurred; his traveling under the assumed names of Gilbert and Dalton, and many suspicious circumstances connected with his stay at both the above cities. Poland dwelt particularly on the mysterious disappearance of a peculiar box from the prisoner's lodgings in Scarbow street immediately after Cunningham's arrest. Poland laid stress upon these facts in order to show that Cunningham was in league with others who must have been instructed in the line of action to be taken in case of arrest. Poland further said witnesses would be produced to prove that Cunningham had for several days previous to the explosion been seen loitering in and around the Tower of London. He then produced the plan of the ower and pointed out the spot where the explosion took place, at the same time going into the details of the damages done the building, and injuries sustained by persons wounded by the explosion. He also produced a small detonator found in the prisoner's baggage, and said it was similar to those used in the previous dynamite outrages, indicating that the prisoner might have been connected with those crimes. In conclusion, Poland asked that Cunningham be arraigned under the explosive act on the charge of conspiracy, and said he might possibly, at a later day, request that the charge be changed to high treason, so that the penalty of the latter crime might be meted out to him, as dynamite outrages could be construed as acts of war of a rebellious people.

Poland's notification to the Court that the government reserved the privilege of changing the charge against Cunningham to high treason, so that the result of conviction might be executed instead of imprisonment, caused a commotion among the spectators. The declaration was construed into an admission that the Crown had ascertained that in Cunningham they had the most important prisoner yet arrested for dynamitic crimes. This impression was confirmed by the extraordinary precautions taken to prevent Cunningham's escape or rescue. He was conveyed from his cell in Clerkenwell prison to Bow Street Court in a strong van. Cunningham was the only prisoner, but locked in with him were several armed constables, and on each side of the driver armed policemen were seated, with exposed revolvers, stood guard upon the steps leading to the van's barred door.

Continuing his opening address, the solicitor for the Crown said that Cunningham was twenty-two years of age. By occupation he was a dock laborer. He was not alone in the work of causing the explosion, he was the employer of others, whom the government hoped soon to have in custody. The prisoner had made his way from Liverpool to London. He arrived in England last November and took quarters in Liverpool, in a small hotel. When he left that place he came direct to London. He (Poland) stated that it could be proven that the prisoner on the 23d or 24th of December last was at the Bro.d street railway station with a large box or trunk. This trunk was of American manufacture. Besides this trunk the prisoner had a bag. He left the station over night. Next day he called and took them away. In the meantime he secured lodgings in Whitechapel. Thither the prisoner had his brown trunk and bag removed. While the prisoner was residing there the brown trunk mysteriously disappeared. Some time after its disappearance Cunningham changed his lodgings and took rooms on Scarboro street. It would be shown that the prisoner began loitering about the tower after his removal from Whitechapel and that he passed in and visited the tower buildings a few days before the explosion at least once. Few persons were admitted in the Bow Street Police Court during the examination.

Before closing his address, Poland said he desired to call particular attention to the conduct of Cunningham on the day of the tower explosion. Within four minutes after the explosion the lower gates were closed and every visitor then within the walls made prisoners. This matter had been carefully investigated and the statement as to the time of closing the gates was strictly accurate. Poland then stated that he passed out from the grounds after the explosion. There was a lady and gentleman. They were not in the building at the time of the explosion, but were just on their way toward one of the gates. Among those detained by shutting the gates was Cunningham. The identity of the lady and gentleman who had succeeded in tracing out the parties, and who it was ascertained that they were respectable people and entirely innocent of any possible connection with the plot or knowledge of it beforehand, and that the explosion had been ascertained every person detained within the tower walls was subjected to an examination. With the exception of the prisoner all gave an account of themselves, submitting willingly to examination and answering all questions. The prisoner was found among those detained because he dared not, after the explosion, attempt to hurry away for fear of attracting the attention of the police. When his turn came for examination, his conduct at once aroused suspicion. He proved absolutely unable to give a straightforward answer to the questions. This led to his being subjected to a more than ordinary catechism. The result was he contradicted himself many times. He was unable to give any satisfactory account of the place he had employed the time after his arrival in London, or any acceptable explanation of his presence in the tower. When asked what he had come to London for, he said he came to obtain a clerkship, but when requested to name some of the places he had visited in search of clerical employment, he was unable to give a single correct address. He answered correctly the question concerning his place of abode and gave the right number in Scarboro street, but contradicted himself in so many ways, and betrayed such guilty anxiety that he was placed under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in some way in the explosion. Detectives were then assigned to hunting up the prisoner's history and every step they took led to the conclusion that the prisoner was in reality one of the pricipals in the dynamite outrage. He lived under one name on Scarboro street, and under another on Prescott street. He swore he had never possessed a brown trunk of American manufacture, and yet the cabman who drove him from Brower street to Prescott street lodgings would swear this trunk was part of the prisoner's luggage on this journey, and the landlady at the home would testify that the same trunk was part of his room furniture during part of the time he lived in her house. Another point dwelt upon by Poland was the fact that no writing was found in the lodging occupied by Cunningham. Although he did much writing himself he carefully removed every trace of his correspondence, as in the books found among his effects every page that had borne any writing whatever was found carefully torn out. The solicitor then proceed to describe other evidence found against Cunningham. Among this was a detonator which Poland produced and exhibited to the court. This fell out of a sack belonging to the prisoner. While the police were examing his luggage Col. Majendie, chief inspector of explosives, had examined this detonator and produced a machine used in the explosion of dynamite. The detonator was of the kind used to produce a concussion necessary to explode dynamite, and was itself operated by means of a fuse.

Poland went on at great length, and gave a full synopsis of the evidence against him, which has been heretofore published.

Before the commencement of regular proceedings a number of witnesses assembled in court for the purpose of identifying the prisoner as the man reported to the police as having been engaged in suspicious movements just before the explosions. Cunningham was placed in a small crowd, but three of the witnesses, one of whom was a woman, the other two being constables, had no difficulty in singling him out as the man of whom they had given information.

The cabman who had given the police information about the transfer of the brown trunk of American manufacture from the Broad street station to the lodgings No. 30 Prescott street, Whitechapel, and who was present as a witness for the Crown, was unable to identify Cunningham as the person who engaged the cab and occupied it during the transfer of the luggage from the station to the boarding-house.

At the request of the prosecution, Cunningham was remanded for a week.

During the examination Cunningham stated that when he resided in the United States he lived in New York City, and worked as a laborer on the Morgan steamship docks and as a freight-handler in the Pennsylvania railroad depot.

Dynamite Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—O'Donovan Rossa and others addressed the Dennis Deasy Circle of Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood last night. Walker O'Neal on taking the chair said: "You all know what has been done recently, and I think you are satisfied with it. [Applause.] I know that I am. We don't need send materials to the other side. They can be manufactured here." Hugh B. O'Reilly, who was introduced as a young Fenian from Ireland, not there very long, said: "In the war between England and Ireland we have had a victory. You in your hearts know perfectly well that any means to bring about an amelioration of the condition of the Irish race are justifiable in the sight of God and man." The speaker continued in an even more violent strain.

Fenian Meeting at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, February 2.—O'Leary, a Fenian, lectured to 4000 persons last evening. He condemned the recent dynamite explosions and said they were likely to complete the enslavement of Ireland. He characterized the agitators in America as ignorant and unscrupulous fanatics.

An Irishman, of Liverpool, named Connelly, said no honest patriot should be denounced for any attempt to rise against England by Irishmen. This statement evoked great applause. Other speakers followed who strongly urged the use of dynamite against England. Cheers were given for O'Donovan Rossa.

A Paris Journalist's Story.

PARIS, February 2.—A member of the editorial staff of the *Figaro* states that a short time before the recent explosions three men and a woman were pointed out to him in a restaurant in Paris as Irish invincibles about to commit outrages in London.

A NEGRO QUESTION.

"Shall We Divide Our Strength," Asks the Rev. C. S. Smith, Colored, of Illinois.

And He Answers "We Shall," and Gives His Reasons for It and for His Faith.

To the Editor of the New York Freeman:

None but the ignorant, base, stupid and selfish will refuse to consider and discuss, or give an attentive and charitable hearing to those who do consider and discuss the absorbing political questions of the hour. The very atmosphere that we breathe is charged with leaving questions thought. We hear as never before "a cry, 'Watchman, what of the night?'" This is the period of our trial, the time when we must show our ever enable of reasoning and judge as well as our ability to act following. We must now think for ourselves—think broadly, deeply, practically and wisely. As we think, we will politic duty open before us. Without indulging in any speculation as to the outcome or ultimate effect of the incoming administration, I pronounce, as my deliberate judgment, that it is the imperative duty of every good citizen to give that administration a fair and impartial trial, and cordially to do I regard this to be our duty. With the voluntary assurance already received from the most intelligent and influential men of the now ascendant party, let none still persist in asking "Can anything good come out of Nazareth?" We are in the domain of universal confidence, to accept these assurances as true and sincere. They have been given to us as the reflex of the purpose of a party of which we are a portion, and in which there is in the Democratic party. Our strongest and most persistent demand has been for equal and impartial privileges under the law. Give us this, we have said, and we ask no favors. Provide for us a fair chance in life, give us free will and accord, and at a time when he was not interested in inflammatory speeches, Henry Clay pledged the full measure of the power conferred upon him in the constitution and in generous and maintaining rank. Do we believe this? We are willing to act accordingly. We do believe that we should begin a stampede to the Democratic party, I make no demurrer to the will of those who have gone before that while waiting we render a honeful trust. To do so would be to be false to our trust. The present Democratic triumph serve us to a good purpose. Let it be so.

First, by reciprocating the generous advances made by the better elements of that party, and thus encourage them in their endeavors to infuse new and healthier leaven into the mass of Democratic thought and feeling. The Republican instinct in the Democratic party than is revealed in the mass of its members, and it is that this instinct or feeling has been, and is, largely dormant, or overwhelmed by the selfish interests or interests so citizens require that we shall aid in every legitimate way in waking it into sensitive potent activity. As has so frequently been said, we are the "under dog" in the fight. Hence, whatever fragments of strength that we can seize, it is to our advantage to grasp them. I am not now speaking as a politician nor to politicians. Politicians, as a rule, are faithless and selfish. For them I have no sympathy. They are for Cassar to-day and for Brutus to-morrow. I speak to the rank and file of the thoughtful and true. There are a large number of Democrats who, touched by the progressive spirit of the age, are faithfully striving to place their party upon a broader and more humane ground than it has heretofore occupied, and who desire to make it a co-apostest of the great principles of universal liberty and universal right, and to them we should render whatever helpful assistance we can. It is the wisdom of the hour, becomes plainly apparent when we remember that fully one-half the entire population of this country are Democrats. The friendship of such power is an object far too important to be sacrificed to a mere sentiment, nothing is superior to the continued hostility of so great a number. Shall we turn that hatred into friendship? There is a wide chasm between us, but shall we bridge it over? In the political history of our own household shock hands across the "bloody chasm" with our former foes? Are we wrong and weak? Is it not now in order for us turn and do likewise, forgetful of the needs and defeat of the politicians? Verily, it seems to be the bottom rail has a chance to get on top. In this sense, the fact remains that we feel ourselves destitute, and in need of the fri