THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1885. VOL. XLV--NO. 160.

THE vile personal abuse and traduction heaped on Gov. Lowry have determined the people to re-elect him.

ACCORDING to our London letter, Mr. Gladstone is likely to return to power within a month. This makes a short lease for Salisbury.

LADY CHURCHILL carried Woodstock for her husband. She is a thoroughbred New Yorker in politics as in social life and goes in to win every time.

LOWRY has unquestionably the inside track for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Mississippi. All the signs say he will be his own successor.

THE political pot is simmering just now in Ohio. After the Democratic nominations are made it will boil over. The Republicans and Prohibitionists have been heard from.

MCDAVITT voices the position of all sensible Irishmen, whether Nationalists or not, when he says "We demand nothingr less than the right to manage our own affairs, as Canada and Australia manage theirs. As long as that right is denied to us, or its existence abridged, Ireland will remain an obstruction to British legislation and a menace to the stability of English power."

GEN. D. H. HILL, who has written two of the best of the war papers that have appeared in *The Century* magazine recently, and who was one of Lee's corps commanders, is to deliver the annual commencement address before the Georgia Military and Agricultural College at Milledgeville on the 5th instant. His subject is announced to be "The Old South."

THE Fourth was a quiet day in the city, most of our citizens and visitors availing themselves of the races, the baseball games, the regattas, and the drill and barbecue at Mr. Furstenheim's, to enjoy their holiday in the heartiest way possible. At night Tracy had fireworks for the multitude, which lasted for an hour, and after that there were dropping shots and occasional fusilades of fire-crackers until midnight, when quiet was restored.

"VIRGINIA can repudiate her debt," says the Charleston (S. C.) *News* (Dem.); "there is no doubt of that. But distrust and justifiable suspicion will follow. The people who are dishonest in their collective capacity as a State cannot be trusted to be scrupulously honest in their personal dealings. By their public conduct their personal integrity will be measured. Virginia is able to pay every dollar of the debt, and it is cheaper to pay than to repudiate."

AN Imperial and American Club has been opened in London under circumstances of great *eclat*. It has for its object, its founders state, the tightening of the bond of sympathy between the several branches of the English-speaking people and giving a rendezvous for leading colonists, Americans and Anglo-Indians. The Duke of Manchester, in a brief speech, said one especial reason why he had been ready to join that club was that it afforded an opportunity of uniting the States with the English colonies in one great social organization.

THE abolition of slavery in the United States was the beginning of the end of the wretched system. It cannot last much longer in Cuba, and in Brazil under the law of 1873 it is rapidly passing away. In that year there was registered 1,510,796 slaves, now there are not more than 1,000,000. Thus in fourteen years more than 500,000 slaves have been set free, and the sentiment for the manumission of the rest is growing so rapidly that it is believed there will not be a slave in Brazil in 1895 perhaps not in 1890.

MISS JENNIE VAUGHAN, of Columbus, has undertaken the task of raising an endowment fund that will place the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College for White Girls beyond any contingency of the future and above anything like State support. This is a noble task in which Miss Vaughan should have the support and help of every man, as well as woman, in Mississippi. The APPEAL will gladly help in the great work and will publish the names of all subscribers to the fund. The endowment ought to be raised and the name of the college, we suggest, should be changed to the shorter and more comprehensive one of the "College for Women."

THE nations of Europe, even the best of them, are fast moving on to bankruptcy and ruin. The English government confesses to a deficit of £15,000,000 this year, and France to £20,000,000, which it does not propose to meet by extra taxation. The growth of the French debt is indeed something appalling. When M. Leon Say was Finance Minister he consolidated a large floating debt, and the total of the consolidated debt then stood at £380,000,000, twenty per cent. more than our own. Since then—in only three years—another floating debt has sprung up, which by the end of the present year is likely to attain £80,000,000. Already one-third of the ordinary budget, which stands at the enormous figure of £120,000,000, is required for the service of the regular debt.

FROM the Philadelphia *Ledger* we learn that West Chester reports that women are to be admitted as members of the vestry of Protestant Episcopal church in that place, though heretofore denied the right. The new ruling is not much of an advance, but it is in the right direction. A very large share of church work is done by women, and it is no more than right that they should share in the administration of church affairs. The Hayes Mechanic's Home, which is to be opened next fall at West Chester, is to recognize the principle of giving office to workers. Instead of having a merely advisory committee of ladies to do the work of male *directors*, one-half of the board of managers is to be composed of women. Thus one by one the hindrances to woman's perfect freedom fall before the advancing tide of progress.

JOHN BRIGHT has not always proven a prophet, but the predictions he makes in his letter to Deputy Passy, of Paris, are so strongly intrenched behind the facts he refers to that his conclusions seem to us to be irresistible. Five millions of armed men are eating up the substance of the people of Europe, the majority of whom are living like beasts of burden, bowed to the earth by the weight of taxation and labor. This cannot last always. The sky is not always clouded. A day of reckoning must come, and when it does it may bring scenes as wild and bloody and excesses as awful as mark with horrors the history of the French revolution. The working people of Germany and Russia are only one degree above the brutes of the field, and yet nearly all the legislative measures of the one and orders in council of the other are devoted to an increase of the awful load that taxes their almost superhuman energies to carry.

A NEW YORKER who has for two years past been a resident of Holly Springs, writes in a pleasant and friendly vein about that place and its people to the New York *Evening Post*. He says, among other things, that "Holly Springs guards the entrance to Mississippi from Tennessee, and is the largest and most important town in the northern part of the State. Like all of our towns it has its dual history, and lives partly in the past and partly in the present. Its past is full of charming tradition and heroic incident—a golden age of prosperity when all things, socially and commercially, were of an Arcadian character. But our people are dealing with a 'living present,' the creation of great war and of impoverishment following it, produced in part by the war and in part by secondary causes. Mississippi, one of the fiercest States to lead the rebellion, is solving to-day the problem of her restoration and rehabilitement. Manhood and womanhood have to do with the fashioning of something yet better than the old aristocracy which made the South famous in *ante-bellum days*."

LONDON LETTER.

The Liberals Alarmed at the Success of the Tories in the Recent Elections.

Gladstone Already Regretting His Resignation, and Willing, it is Said, to Resume Office.

The Early Downfall of the New Ministry Predicted—Leading Questions in British Politics.

LONDON, July 4.—The results of the Parliamentary elections, which took place during the past week to fill the vacancies caused by the change of the Ministry, have rather alarmed the Liberals. They were beginning to feel sure of an easy victory in the coming general elections, but the Tories have more than held their own in special polings, and have increased their majorities in such hotly contested boroughs as Wakefield and Woodstock. Liberal election agents in many provinces sent in discouraging reports about the outlook. They say agricultural voters are falling away from the Liberal interest, and that laborers appear indifferent about taking advantage of the enlarged franchise. These agents further declare that in most rural regions in England both agricultural laborers and workingmen this year especially are under the influence or control of local squires, parsons and farmers. This is accounted for by the fact that times have for a long period past been unusually hard, and that these classes of voters are under more than ordinary obligations to their employers and patrons. The squires, parsons, farmers and local officials are nearly all Conservatives, and with bright party prospects before them are exerting all influence to retain control of British political affairs. Tory managers are locating polling places in remote districts controlled by Liberals in such a way as to make it difficult for voters to reach the polls. They also issued circulars among farm laborers declaring that the character of their ballots will inevitable be known to their employers.

THE IRISH LEADERS have arranged to throw the Irish vote throughout England in such a way as to help the Tory candidates in all close districts. The Liberal managers are thoroughly frightened at all these things, and will early next week obtain a solid union between the Whig and Radical fractions of their party on the electoral programme. Both Gladstone and Chamberlain have advised that Liberal candidates be selected, or at least approved, by a central body of select men, in order to save the party strength from being frittered away by contests in the same constituency anywhere between rival Liberal candidates. Both agree in the appointment of a National Campaign Committee to direct the entire canvass upon a matured and uniform plan, instead of the disjointed and anarchical method heretofore in vogue. The hope is an early and pacific close of the present session of Parliament is daily diminishing. The new Cabinet is determined to meet factious obstructive opposition in the House of Commons with the announcement that unless the Liberal leaders prove themselves willing and able to assist the Conservatives in carrying the budget, the Torey ministry will design and compel the Liberals again to attempt the task which but recently brought about their downfall. Sir Michel Hicks-Beach, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, will announce this decision soon after the House of Commons resumes its sittings. The chances to-night, therefore, are that the present government will terminate within a month.

GLADSTONE ALREADY REGRETS HIS RESIGNATION.

He now evinces a certain degree of willingness to resume office. He has gone so far as to deny for publication the report that he told the Queen nothing could induce him to take office again. It is thought the leading question in the coming general electoral contest will be the question of Irish home government. The speech of Earl Roseberry, Gladstone's Lord Privy Seal, foreshadowed a solid agreement among the Radical members of the Gladstone Ministry in favor of elective county councils, electing national councils in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The *Spectator* warns the Radicals that if their scheme of home government for Ireland include the right of the Irish National Council to settle the Irish question, its advocacy will inevitably bring about a rupture between them and the Whig section of the Liberal party. An active agitation is now being carried on in England against the practice of allowing members of the government to retain positions in directorates of public corporations. This agitation has elicited the intelligence that the Marquis of Salisbury, the present Prime Minister; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Richard Asneton Cross, Home Secretary; Arthur James Balfour, President of the Local Government Board; the Rt. Hon. David R. Plunkett, First Commissioner of Works; the Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Harris, Parliamentary Secretary for India; Viscount Folkestone, Treasurer, and the Rt. Hon. Robt. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, all hold directorates in one or more public companies. Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Mr. Bourke each hold at present positions in four business corporations, while one other member of the government holds positions in six, and still another in seven. Unless these statesmen resign their places in these companies the Radicals will raise the question during the coming campaign, and contend that no member of the government shall be allowed to hold most in any trading company. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who is in the directorate of six different companies, having been called upon to resign from each to accept his present mission to Egypt, declined, and asked instead to be accorded by each company a leave of absence for six months, and with the continued right to draw his fees.

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BASEBALL.

Two Great Games at Nashville, One of Which Was Won By Memphis and the Other

By the Home Club—Brilliant Playing on Both Sides—The New Memphis Nine Conceded

To be One of the Best in the League—The Atlanta-Columbus Game—A Close Contest.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, July 4.—Great games of ball to-day between Nashville and Memphis. A large crowd in the morning to see the exhibition game, and 6000 in the afternoon to see the afternoon contest. Nashville lost too many hits in the morning, but won in the afternoon. The games were full of brilliant plays which were loudly applauded. The new club of Memphis is believed by Manager Mayberry, of the Nashville club, and the public generally, to be the finest team our boys have ever crossed bats with. The Memphis club will be regarded with terror by the Atlanta, Augusta and other leading clubs.

MORNING GAME—NASHVILLE.

	R.	B.	P.O	A.	E.
Marr, catcher	1	0	8	2	2
Beard, short stop	1	1	3	0	0
Werrick, third base	1	1	0	1	0
Bowders, first base	1	1	12	0	0
Hillery, right field	0	0	0	0	1
Cullen, left field	0	1	0	0	0
Diestel, center field	0	0	0	0	1
Kellogg, second base	0	1	2	3	0
Weis, pitcher	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	5	24	19	15

MEMPHIS.

	R.	B.	P.O	A.	E.
O'Brien, J., second base	0	0	2	2	0
McSorley, third base	0	0	0	3	0
Urquhart, center field	2	2	2	0	1
O'Brien, first base	2	2	11	0	0
Mazan, pitcher	1	2	4	1	1
Doyle, short stop	0	3	4	0	1
Geyer, right field	0	0	1	4	0
Arundell, catcher	0	0	2	2	0
Sylvester, left field	1	0	1	2	0
Total	8	9	27	17	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Memphis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0—4
Nashville	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

EVENING GAME—NASHVILLE.

	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Marr, catcher	0	0	1	2	0
Beard, short stop	0	0	2	2	1
Werrick, third base	0	0	1	1	0
Bowders, first base	0	1	14	0	0
Hillery, right field	0	1	1	0	0
Cullen, left field	0	1	2	0	1
Diestel, center field	0	0	1	4	0
Kellogg, second base	0	1	2	3	0
Crowell, pitcher	0	0	0	4	0
Total	0	5	27	17	1

MEMPHIS.

	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Brien, second base	0	1	2	2	0
Mazan, third field	0	1	2	0	1
McSorley, third base	0	0	1	2	1
Urquhart, first base	2	2	10	0	0
Doyle, short stop	0	1	2	1	0
Urquhart, center field	0	1	0	0	0
Sylvester, left field	0	0	2	0	0
Geyer, right, and be on hand	0	0	1	0	0
Nash, pitcher	0	0	1	5	0
Total	2	8	27	13	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nashvilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Memphis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

The Nashvilles to-day signed Jack Sneed, of the Omahas, as third fielder. He is recommended as a fine fielder and a heavy hitter.

Atlantas vs. Columbus.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

ATLANTA, GA., July 4.—Both games to-day between Atlanta and Columbus resulted in a tie. The morning game was a League championship game and was witnessed by about 1000 persons. It was full of interest and was closely contested. The score follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Atlanta	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Columbus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Atlantas	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—5
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

The afternoon game was witnessed by over 3000 persons. It was an exhibition game only, and was hardly as interesting as the morning game. The score was:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Atlantas	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—5
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

They were two brass bands at the park at both games, and great interest was manifested. Columbus sent a large delegation. The Fourth of July was observed here with great ceremony, and there were about 10,000 visitors in the city.

Games Yesterday.

DETROIT, July 4.—Morning game—Detroit, 8; Boston, 4. Evening game—Detroit, 11; Boston, 6.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Morning game—Chicago, 3; New York, 6. Evening game—Chicago, 6 New York, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—Morning game—Athletic, 8; Pittsburg, 4. Evening game—Athletic, 11; Pittsburg, 6.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Morning game—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Evening game—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—Morning game—Philadelphia, 10; Buffalo, 5. Evening game—Philadelphia, 7; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Morning game—Louisville, 13; Metropolitans, 7. Evening game—Louisville, 2; Metropolitans, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 7. St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1. St. Louis, 3; Providence, 0. St. Louis, 5; Providence, 2.

HOME NINES.

Game Yesterday at Cycle Park—The Express and Lowenstein Contest.

About 200 people witnessed the game yesterday at Cycle Park between the strongest picked nine in the city and a picked nine from the Merchants' and Cotton Exchange nines. It was the best game ever played by amateurs in the city. The Exchange nine scored four times, and held the picked nine down to three. Only a few errors on both sides. Score by innings:

Exchange	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Picked Nine	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

The game of baseball yesterday between the Lowenstein and Southern Express clubs resulted in favor of the express boys by a score of 9 to 6. Battery for the Lowenstein: Larkin and Lynch. For the Express: Goldsmith and Carr. Base hits off Goldsmith, 3; off Larkin, 8.

BISMARCK'S POLICY.

Violent Enforcement of the Exceptional Laws and Its Effects.

Further Scandal About the Use of the Bismarck Testimonial.

Heidelberg correspondence of the Philadelphia *Times*: At the time of the celebration of Prince Bismarck's seventieth birthday I reported the scandal to which the use of the testimonial fund subscribed for the purchase of Schonhausen, the old Bismarck estate, gave rise. Later the matter was somewhat smoothed over by the public announcement that there was enough money left over from the testimonial fund, after completing the purchase, to enable the Chancellor to make a fine gift for public ends. But it now transpires that this residue has been applied to the use of the teachers of boys' high schools in the form of pensions for long service, sickness, widows, orphans, old age, etc.—a form of corruption fund than which anything more subtle could hardly have been invented. It was trying to American ideas that Jew and Atheist assembled from all the schools of Heidelberg, singing songs of praise to the Emperor on his birthday, but to know that every high-school teacher is made more or less directly a personal beneficiary of the Chancellor goes a touch beyond the endurance of the German phlegmatic temperament, and the scorn and wrath is deep and lasting which this cynical arrangement has aroused in the hearts of the workingmen, from whose inhuman wages employers grew subscriptions under the comforting promise that the testimonial should be used for the lasting good of the working people.

WORKINGMEN'S COLONIES.

About the time of Bismarck's birthday there occurred a disgraceful example of the internal policy, in indirect connection with the testimonial subscribed for the Emperor's eightieth birthday, and this intensified the bitterness still further. It seems that there has been founded during several years past in different parts of Germany a system of charitable institutions, known as the Workingman's Colonies, in which men out of employment are received, fed, clothed and kept at work at nominal wages until places are found for them. The national testimonial for the Emperor was used for founding such a colony, known as Wilhelmsdorf, in the neighborhood of Bielefeld, a town known in America chiefly for the excellence of its linen, dear to the heart of the housekeeper. But Bielefeld produces sewing-machines, too, and at the time of Bismarck's birthday celebration there was a strike going on in the sewing-machine factories. When it became evident that the workingmen meant to hold out, the minister in charge of the Wilhelmsdorf colony, who has absolute control over the employment of the workingmen under his charge, placed the entire colony at the disposal of Messrs Koch & Co., who promptly accepted the offer and stayed the required number of men in a lodging-house in the town under police protection. The majority of German workingmen regard these colonies, at best, as the better class of English workingmen regard the workhouse, as an institution to be shunned to the verge of starvation; and this unexpected use of the inhabitants for the purpose of breaking up a strike naturally turned the permanent dislike of the Bielefeld operatives into active hatred. They proceeded, however, to try to persuade the colonists to withdraw; the persuasions became rather vigorous; the police began to make arrests on the accusation of "threatening;" then followed the stages known respectively as "tumult" and "uproar" upon the pages of the codex.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

The next day the newspapers announced, to the extreme surprise of the general public, that Bielefeld had been placed in a state of siege, and not a minor state of siege, such as that under which Berlin, Leipsic and Hamburg-Altona perpetually stand, but a *bona fide* military state of siege, in which the military commander was put in absolute control of the town and all civil functions of the civil authorities suspended; and this without so much as a pistol shot or a fist-fight as pretext! According to the testimony of a participator, some three hundred persons had assembled to see the colonists marched from the factory to their lodging-house under police escort at the close of the day's work, and while they were waiting some half-grown boys broke some window-panes of the lodging house by throwing stones. In view of their own small numbers, the police did not venture to arrest the young offenders and sent for military assistance. The crowd increased and two companies of soldiers were marched through the street, driving all before them. Any one who failed to vanish on the instant was arrested and marched off under a guard of three soldiers. Nevertheless, the broken windows were the sole symptoms of disorder on the part of the populace. The military withdrew at 9 o'clock in the evening, whereupon the crowd again collected and some further window-panes were broken. The military then reappeared armed with fixed bayonets, and marching from both ends of the street and from a cross-street, so surrounding the crowd. At a word of command the soldiers charged upon men, women and children, wounding many and killing a letter-carrier. The next day a division of infantry marched through the town and the state of siege was proclaimed with the accompaniment of drum and trumpet. On the third day this state of things was declared permanent, and three days later the state of siege was formally withdrawn.

INTERNAL POLICY.

To sum up: Workingmen strike, and a semi official philanthropic institution furnishes operatives to supply the places of the strikers; police escort of operatives being something new in Bielefeld, a crowd gathers to stare; half-grown boys break some windows, and the military is called out; a letter-carrier killed by the bayonet. Thereupon three days of withdrawal of all civil rights from all citizens of the town and a prominent publication for several sick benefit societies to hold further meetings. A piece of the internal pol cy of the greatest statesman of the age and a fine example of the security of civil rights in Germany!

To-day comes a little notice of a workingman who hung himself in Planan on hearing that he had been denounced to the police as having spoken slightingly of his majesty, the Emperor, an offense which involves imprisonment and the subsequent impossibility of finding employment.

Last year in Switzerland I made the acquaintance of a graduate of a German university, a doctor of law and a man of some learning, who cannot return to Germany because in 1879 in a journal of which he was joint editor, he published an article criticising the Chancellor. After spending several months in prison for this grave offense, our editor was commanded to leave Germany for two years. Under the exceptional law he could return to Germany at the charge against him, already sufficiently (!) punished by imprisonment, should be permitted to slumber throughout the full period of his banishment. But each time that the period of two years draws to a close the unfortunate exile receives official notice that his term of banishment has been renewed, and with his wife and little daughter he sadly resumes his wanderings, waiting for the death of the present Emperor and the deposition of the grand vizier.

THE ROUTED AND THE WOMEN.

But of all the workings of the exceptional laws perhaps the most characteristic is the police management of a little meeting of workingwomen which took place the other day in Berlin. In a small hall in the extreme north ward of the city some two or three score women met around the table to hear a address from the editor of one of the Berlin dailies, whom they had invited to address them. According to the requirement of the exceptional laws they had reported to the police their intention of holding such a meeting and of excluding men from the audience. The policemen then duly detailed to attend the meeting, who quietly waited until the speaker was introduced, when the police man arose, stated that he had been informed that men had come to participate in the meeting and must request the president to leave the hall immediately! Amidst vigorous expressions of indignation the part of the audience the speaker walked out of the room into an adjoining one, separated from it by glass partition. This partition he opened, seated himself beside the open sash and listened unmoved to the proceedings which followed. The president drew from her pocket a numbered ticket, saying that she had prepared her mind for some such police farce as this, and proceeded to deliver a lecture of her own upon the "Continuity of the Workingwomen's Movement." The policeman had done his duty in removing the male speaker, and the president and several other feminine speakers were permitted to fill up the time at discretion, an opportunity of which they made vigorous use.

From all these special cases some idea of the oppressive working of the exceptional laws may be formed. Often the results are farcical, but more often they are fatal to the vitalizing and demoralizing to the community, and in all cases they contribute to explain clearly how it happens that the German people is divided into an immense class of men and women who ostentatiously grovel before the throne, and a little but grand virgin, however much they may loathe the same in their heart of hearts, and a second smaller, infinitely more honorable class, which walks in season and out of season, secretly as well as openly,