MEMPHIS APPEAL.
FRIDAY : : : OCTOBER 2, 1885

AFRAID TO VOTE.

The utterances of Grant before his death, the tribute which he paid to the loyalty of the South, as revealed by his son since his death, have paralyzed the Republicans of Ohio. With such sentiments staring them in the face—sentiments coming from the conqueror of the rebellion—there is something ludicrous in the stale slang about treason and traitors. Indeed, the bloody shirt has almost ceased to wave. It is on duty for the last time, and will soon be folded and buried with the Confederate flag. Grant's utterances have silenced the old song about the disloyalty of the South, and the Republicans are compelled to fall back on the slanders about intimidation and bulldozing in the South. With a long array of figures they show that there were over a million of voters in the South who failed to vote. They assume that all this number were Republicans, and that they failed to vote because they were afraid. According to the logic of the Republicans every man who failed to vote in the South was a negro driven from the polls by bulldozing and intimidation, when the figures show that in the Southern States where Blaine gained on Garfield's vote there was the largest falling off in the Democratic vote. To read the figures to which the Republicans refer one would naturally suppose that the Eastern, Northern and Western Republican States cast as many votes as there are voters. But the facts show that there is the same sort of intimidation and bulldozing in the North, as the overwhelming Republican States, like those of the South, failed to poll a full vote. The reason why such a large number of voters in the North did not go to the polls in 1884 is exactly the same reason why a large number in the South did not. The following table, as furnished by the last census, shows the number of voters in each State and the non-voting percentage, or the stay-at-homes:

	Estimated voting population 1884. Total.	Colored.	Total vote 1884.	Non-voting percentage.
Alabama	437,706	191,022	125,591	47
Arkansas	239,925	59,986	105,936	56
California	400,879	.....	197,033	51
Colorado	120,000	.....	64,023	45
Connecticut	189,986	.....	127,263	29
Delaware	40,779	6,812	29,026	27
Florida	72,454	32,272	60,093	16
Georgia	500,387	181,092	142,450	61
Illinois	864,100	.....	609,861	22
Indiana	535,726	.....	495,206	21
Iowa	476,656	.....	375,379	21
Kansas	331,000	.....	266,101	20
Kentucky	413,487	54,468	275,089	33
Louisiana	242,151	120,610	199,345	18
Maine	826,000	.....	180,809	32
Maryland	249,295	52,422	185,785	25
Massach'tts	547,284	.....	395,081	28
Michigan	589,243	.....	602,589	31
Minnesota	279,005	.....	120,017	57
Mississippi	275,651	149,350	289,510	56
Missouri	597,276	36,465	441,020	24
Nebraska	166,000	.....	134,006	19
Nevada	27,068	.....	12,780	53
N. Hampshire	108,921	.....	84,522	22
New Jersey	330,098	.....	250,814	24
New York	1,406,284	.....	1,192,021	15
N. Carolina	330,937	117,572	297,347	10
Ohio	862,359	.....	662,516	23
Oregon	51,632	.....	52,320	.....
Pen'sylv'n	1,191,036	.....	846,951	29
Rhode Isl'd	95,280	.....	68,132	28
S. Carolina	239,779	135,387	91,023	62
Tennessee	836,052	215,913	248,418	38
Texas	524,161	108,261	318,243	39
Vermont	95,793	.....	70,928	26
Virginia	575,948	149,313	263,993	54
W. Virginia	177,904	7,405	154,486	13
Wisconsin	574,189	.....	319,305	44
Totals	13,792,897	1,998,452	10,038,359	27
Total voting population			13,792,897	
Total vote cast			10,038,359	
Number failing to vote			3,754,538, or 27 per cent.	

Of the total number of males of voting age.

It will be seen from the above figures that in every Southern State where Blaine gained on Garfield's vote, there was the greatest falling off in the popular vote, thus demonstrating that the Democrats failed to exercise the elective franchise, and that there was no intimidation or bulldozing. The South is overwhelmingly Democratic, and thousands of Democrats failed to vote because their votes were not necessary to secure the State for Cleveland, and thousands of negroes failed to vote because they had no hope of carrying the State. More people vote in the Northern States, and especially the Eastern States, in proportion to population, than in the South, because the population is more dense and there is a place for voting at every man's door, while in the South the population is sparse and voters have to ride oftentimes from five to twenty miles to find a place for depositing their votes. Rhode Island, an intense and overwhelmingly Republican State, furnishes the largest per cent. of non-voters in population, and if a failure to vote be evidence of intimidation, there is more bulldozing in Rhode Island than any other State in the Union. The following table of the vote cast in eleven Northern States last year shows the number of voters in each State, the number voting, and the number who did not vote:

	No. voters 1880.	Total vote 1884.	Difference.
Maine	67,421	109,635	8,854
New Hampshire	105,138	84,566	20,728
Vermont	69,463	59,762	20,577
Connecticut	177,621	127,263	50,358
Massachusetts	502,548	395,081	106,267
Rhode Island	76,808	68,132	44,172
New York	1,449,251	1,167,226	281,925
Pennsylvania	1,064,195	846,951	206,244
Ohio	835,577	781,659	41,267
Michigan	618,418	577,124	41,294
Illinois	706,847	672,904	125,177
Total			1,040,209

In these States it will be seen that there were 1,049,209 voters intimidated and bulldozed. If the logic used by the Republicans be true, there were more voters intimidated in the State of New York than the entire voting population of Arkansas; more voters bulldozed in Pennsylvania than the whole voting population in Florida. Two hundred thousand people failed to vote in Massachusetts, more than in either Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi or Tennessee. In Maine, the State of Blaine, almost a third of the voters were intimidated. In New Hampshire, the State of Chandler, one-fifth; in Vermont, the State of Edmunds, more than one-third; in Connecticut, the State of Hawley, almost one-fourth; in Massachusetts, the State of Hoar, more than one-third; in Rhode Island, the State of Anthony, more than one-half; in New York, the State of "Wood Pulp" Miller, more than one-sixth; in Pennsylvania, the State of Cameron, more than one-fifth; in Illinois, the State of Logan, about one-sixth; even in Ohio, the State of Sherman, 41,967 voters were "bulldozed," and in Iowa, the State of James F. Wilson and William B. Allison, it is an awful thing to say, but we must, 39,505 voters were, by "villainous subterfuges," prevented from voting. After the last Presidential election, even the Republicans could not manufacture a single case of fraud or intimidation, or any kind of election outrage. But in the desperate effort to find something to take the place of the furled bloody shirt, the Republicans refer to the non-voting population of the South as evidence of intimidation, when the non-voters in the Northern States are equally as large.

THE CANADIAN EPIDEMIC.

Ignorance, stupidity and a degrading fanaticism are doing their evil work in Lower Canada. The French *habitans* are resisting by riot what they cannot encounter with judgment, good sense or honest truth. They refuse to be vaccinated, and the loathsome disease they foster, as satan fosters sin, is depleting their families and filling their cemeteries. Sad, indeed, would such a result be if only the wrong-doers were thus punished by the avenging law with which God defends truth against error, but such is not the case. The innocent have to suffer with the guilty. Death is dealing out its summons not only to the misguided *habitans* but to their neighbors. Were the *habitans* pouring arsenic and strichnine into the reservoir upon the mountain above Montreal that supplies the city with its drinking water none would hesitate to condemn their crime. But now in wrongheadedness, refusing light and reason, they reject vaccination because it is dictated by the English whom they hate, and because it is deemed an opposition to the will of a God who is regarded as vacillating in his councils and uncertain in his action; as one who can be placated by prayers, while to obey his own laws of cleanliness and the reception of the remedy his providence has appointed, will arouse his vengeful ire. But if they have a right to kill their families and commit suicide themselves by their errors, have their neighbors no right who are poisoned and killed by the contagion voluntarily bred and spread by the *habitans?* The English are proceeding to enforce vaccination, and the poor victims of superstition proceed to riot. The strong hand must be employed, but the difficulty is that, if the struggle extends, the French of Lower Canada far exceed in number the English, Scotch and Irish. The state of things is very embarrassing, and as the Riel outbreak has shown, Canada is not overdone with wisdom in her central government.

BRAVE MADAGASCAR.

Since the APPEAL called attention to the patriotic self-devotion of the heroic young Queen of Madagascar hundreds of its readers, especially among the ladies, have felt profound interest in her struggle and that of her people with the inexcusable invasion of France, an invasion made for the purpose of wresting from the Hovas their own land, their own homes, their own government, and their own way of seeking to advance in knowledge, in religion, in commerce and in the arts. It was with profound pleasure the sympathizers with Madagascar and its Queen read the telegraphic statement in yesterday's APPEAL that the brave Hovas had beaten their invaders in an engagement. But a little while ago ignorant and a semi-savage, the Hova to-day successfully contests arms with the military skill and power of a French force and defeats it. This is almost miraculous, and demonstrates the high claim the invaded island has to admiration for the courage and patriotic self-devotion of its people. In the old days of feudalism a queen, young, filled with heroism, and who is ready to face death for her country and her people, would have attracted the loyal service of brave knights in aid of a lady so admirable and so oppressed by power used for wrong. Where is the old spirit of French military gallantry that used to excite the admiration of the world, that the French soldier is acting the part of oppressor, and invader of the person of a young, brave and devoted queen? Oh, France! once so glorious, later the invader of Mexico, now the oppressor of Madagascar's queen, can you not shake off the vile lessons taught by your infamous Napoleon III? We know not what influence the coming French elections may have in the matter, but we hope justice and a distressed queen will not be disregarded.

A GEORGIA FARM

Managed on a Practical, Economical and Remunerative Plan—How It Is Done.

The Experiences of a Man Who Is Accurate in All His Calculations.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

MILLEDGEVILLE (Ga.), correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution in answer to questions Mr. Barrett stated that he had kept an accurate expense account this year, and would tell exactly what it cost him to make this field of cotton, and what he expected to realize off it. The entire expense of cultivating, picking and ginning, even to getting the crop to market, is $100, all of which has been on the cash basis. One hundred bales at 8 cents a pound will yield $4000. The cotton-seed is worth $500, and thus we find a net profit of $2800, which is more than the original purchase money for the land.

"Mr. Barrett, will you please tell how you go about making cotton?"

"Certainly. I begin making my crop January 1st, and generally have it made by July 1st. My land is first broken with a two-horse plow, going deep, and following this with a subsoil plowing. About the first of March I begin putting down my compost."

"How do you make this?"

"Well, to state in a few words it is made of acid phosphate, 400 pounds; kainit, 200 pounds; cotton-seed meal, 300 pounds, and stable manure sufficient to make 2000 pounds."

"Do you guess at these proportions, or are you accurate?"

"I am accurate. I use baskets that hold 100 pounds, and I make my compost in double sheds. I put down 100 pounds of dried stable manure under a shelter and pack it well. This is well wetted. Next 100 pounds acid phosphate. Then 300 pounds cotton-seed meal. This is also wet. Finally the kainit, which is also well wetted. My proportions and manner of arranging is exactly as stated. This heap so remains until within three weeks of using, when it is cut straight down from the top so as to get all the ingredients well mixed. This fertilizer should be well pulverized before distribution. Of this compost I use one ton to the acre."

"What kind of land is your fertilizer suited for?"

"Suited for pretty much all Georgia cotton lands."

"How much do you prepare your land for the crop, beginning at the beginning and ending at the end?"

"Well, my rows are laid off four foot and a half to seven feet, according to upland or low land, with a straight scooter. This is followed by being opened with a flat shovel. Compost is put into the furrow. Next a subsoil plow follows in this row, flushing the compost. The bed is then made by bedding out with a turn scooter, following in each furrow with a subsoil plow. I plant my seed entirely by hand, putting in plenty of seed to insure a good stand, and cover with a cultivating narrow. My planting is done from April 5th to May 1st. The crop is cultivated slogether with shallow sweeps. I don't have my crop 'chopped,' as it is generally called, as I do not exactly understand what that signifies, but I personally superintend the hoeing of my cotton at the proper time, and, in fact, I am 'right there' pretty much all the time to see after my interests."

Mr. Sol Barrett is one of Milledgeville's most popular and energetic citizens, has a handsome residence on Jefferson street, is a young man and surrounded by a happy family of a lovely wife and six children, and is altogether just such a man as every community should be proud of. He has no secrets about managing his farm, but says he is indebted to the experience of others and a practical study of the business for what success he has had, and he has always had success in planting cotton. He acknowledges the valuable services of the late F. G. Furman to cotton planting, and says he is following in his footsteps to a large extent in making cotton planting pay.

Murderer Lynched.

DENVER, COLO., October 1.—Information has reached here to the effect that Marshall Clements, the murderer of his brother and brother's wife at Sagauche, was taken from jail there by a party of masked men and hanged. Clements had a knife, with which he cut two of the masked men quite severely. Before he died he stated that his father and sister had nothing to do with the murder. The lynching occurred last Saturday night, but the news came by brother's way from a telegraphic connection, and the residents of that locality manifest a desire to suppress all information.

No Pleuro-Pneumonia in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 1.—The Illinois Live Stock Commission has prepared and laid before the Governor a report setting forth that the State is absolutely and entirely free from pleuro-pneumonia in an acute or contagious form. The Governor is requested to inform the executives of then States as have quarantined against Illinois with a view of having the restrictions removed.

PROF. HIGHGATE

Has Something to Say in His Own Defense and in Behalf of His Race.

He Disclaims Any Intention of Being an Advocate of Social Equality, but He Does

Ask that Self Respecting Colored People Should Be Treated as Honorable Law-Abiding Citizens.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., September 30.—I hope you will give a colored man a little space to make some explanations. I think you will, as you have always shown a disposition for fair play, it mattered not how humble the individual. I am one of the humble. An impression has gotten abroad, it seems, that I am advocate of social equality. This I most emphatically disclaim, but I do say that when a colored man is sober, industrious, truthful and honest, pays his debts like a gentleman should, that he ought to be recognized as an honorable colored man; that he might be permitted to walk the streets with his head up, as if he felt that he was at least a good citizen. All of these things I have endeavored to do. I was never drunk, never arrested and never in politics. I think I can establish a character for telling the truth, by both white and colored citizens of this town, and for honesty in paying my debts. I have always worked hard as a teacher. I think, further, that when a colored woman deports herself as an honest, upright woman should, she ought not to be put down as one of the low and degraded. There are a great many of our race who, I am sorry to say, have degraded themselves by bad conduct, but there are some who wish to raise the standard of morality and intelligence among our race, and I do think we should be encouraged by all good people.

IT IS REPORTED THAT I TEACH MY SCHOLARS TO HATE THE WHITE PEOPLE.

This I most emphatically deny. This would be militating against my own interests and be very foolish in me. I do claim to have some sense. I got my appointment from a board of white trustees, five gentlemen of as good standing as any in the town. They are Col. Fant, the mayor of the town; Judge Watson, Dr. Gholson, Dr. Gray and Mr. L. O Levy, one of our largest merchants. Then I am dependent on the State government, most emphatically a white man's government, for the appropriation to support the school. Under these circumstances I would be a great fool to antagonize the white race. Then again I am not disposed to do it, because I know the two races are together here and very dependent on each other, as capital and labor are always dependent the one on the other, but labor perhaps more dependent of the two; and then, in a race conflict I know which would go to the wall. Under these circumstances, I repeat, I would be a great fool to teach race prejudices. Then again, as good friends as I have are among the white people, and I heartily appreciate their friendship, I hope I may not be ungrate. Another charge is that I forced a colored girl into the ladies' car. Perhaps, surrounded as I am, that may have been imprudent; but she certainly had the right to ride in the first-class car as she had a first first class ticket. As you said, Mr. Editor, in alluding to this affair that if any one buys a first-class ticket they are entitled to first-class accommodations. You say anything else is robbery. This was a genteel girl, one of my pupils. She was genteelly dressed. I knew she would behave herself like a lady. She had but a few days before come from Memphis in this same lady's car, and now on going back that privilege was denied her.

SHE WAS VERY MUCH OPPOSED TO GOING INTO THE SMOKING CAR;

had tried it, and dreaded it. We all know that the smoking car is the dirtiest car on the train. As it frequented by a rough class, though gentlemen often riding in it to smoke. It is such a place that a genteel girl, even if she is colored, would rather not ride in it. From these considerations I took her to the lady's car. I had there been a colored lady's car on the train she would just as willingly have entered it, and most likely preferred it. I have tried to make a plain statement of facts, and all I ask is an investigation before the trustees, that I may be heard in my own defense, and have witnesses to prove what I say. This the trustees are willing to accord me, but persons will not come before the board and make charges against me. You quote approvingly the following in regard to the correspondence of Mr. Eaton and President Cleveland in reference to the civil service reform: "He agrees with Mr. Eaton that every man, black as well as white, who holds a place in the service of the government, however humble it may be, whether porter, letter-carrier, janitor or clerk, is not to be removed from office without prosecution of charges and trial for one or the other of the offenses for which the civil service rules say a man or a woman may be removed. Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to Mr. Eaton, means to assure all the employes of the government, wherever they may be and no matter how humble their position, that they have a secure and sure tenure of office during good behavior. He means more, that if any man attempt to put them out by any undue or unfair means, they have a sure refuge in an appeal to the commiss on, and finally to him. Mr. Cleveland means real civil service and all that the word implies." These are fair and noble sentiments, and all I ask of gentlemen in my case is to make charges, and if I do not disprove them or justify myself,

I WILL NOT THEN COMPLAIN IF THE BOARD REPLACE ME.

I have lived here for eleven years. Every one knows me. There have never been any charges that I know of brought against me before, and I do want a chance to disabuse gentlemen's minds in regard to these things. All I have made I have spent here. I have gotten it by hard labor in trying to educate and elevate my race. I have lived off my salary and bought me a home and furnished it. Last, but not least, my first born is buried here, and if there is any place a man can call home it is where the grave forever hides from his sight his first born child. One of your correspondents says on the labor question; "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," was the sentence pronounced against Adam for his first sin. Yet labor has always been man's best friend. It sharpens his faculties, stimulates his energies and cheers his patient energy. It begets the wish to improve his condition, acquire and hold property and surround himself with such comforts and luxuries as may be at his command. The vagabond and tramp are the only exceptions to this rule. I have tried not to be either of these. I would be glad if the *State Ledger* of Jackson, Miss., would copy this, as it gave me some very hard licks last week. I give you the petition that was sent to the Illinois Central railroad, together with the answer to it.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., September 9, 1885.

Capt. Mann:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, are citizens of this city, and would most respectfully call your attention to the following communication:

We have lived on the line of your road for many years, and have always praised it for its fairness to its passengers. For the past two weeks we have noticed a change in the disposition of your train officers toward our people. We would ask why is this? What have they done? Our mothers, wives and daughters are forced to pay for first-class fare on the cars and then they are not allowed to enjoy that for which they have paid in advance. We hear that some disputable colored women have six months ago, by the order of Mr. Morgan, had the colored people are to be allowed to ride in the first-class cars. We appeal to your fairness and honor on this point, and ask you if you think it right to make the whole colored race in this State suffer for what a few disreputable women have done. We would also call your attention to the fact that there are three large colored schools here, in which about 500 scholars are taught, and they come from all parts of this State and some from Tennessee. They are now coming back to school, and with one voice complain of the treatment they receive from the train officers, who lock the doors of the first-class cars and force them to go into the smoking-car. We would ask you as fathers, husbands, sons and brothers who feel for our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, to revoke the order whereby all colored people are excluded from the first-class car, and allow them (as heretofore) to enjoy the same privileges that other passengers have, and not make all suffer for what a few worthless ones have done. Awaiting an answer, we are, respectfully yours,

GEORGE HILL,	J. OGLESBY,
W. R. HIGHGATE,	BONDS HILL,
JAMES T. HALL,	W. DUGAN,
A. M. PERRY,	FRANK DOUGAN,
HENRY DAVIS,	M. MCLESICK,
MADISON MOODY,	MACK HILL,
	HENRY BELL.

Please address your answer to W. B. Highgate.

ANSWER BY CAPT. MANN.

JACKSON, TENN., September 15, 1885.

W. B. Highgate and others:

Your very respectful communication at hand, and I am very glad you have adopted the correct method of correcting a wrong, if one has been perpetrated, by first acceptaining if it has been intentional, and secondly, if so, why, etc.

It is the intention of our company to treat all passengers alike, without regard to race or color, if they behave themselves as ladies and gentlemen should do; but the law allows us to separate white or black from the car intended for ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies, by requiring persons not accompanied by ladies to go into the other car, on account of the crowded condition of the ladies' car, or for any boisterous or unbecoming conduct in the ladies' car.

Our company have never insisted on a close adherence to the rule in practice on most roads—the Memphis and Charleston, Mobile and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, Chesapeake and Ohio and others—of requiring all men not accompanied by ladies to ride in the front cars, but I am free to say our liberality has been imposed upon, and our desire to go beyond our neighbors to accommodate the traveling public, by throwing open all the cars alike to them, has been misconstrued, and resulted in disregard in many instances, by both white and colored people, of the first rudiments of politeness in the presence of ladies and gentlemen and their fellow passengers. I came north not long since on the passenger train, and upon its arrival at Vaiden it was boarded by a large crowd of colored people for Winona. The boys had the girls' hats on and the girls had the boys' hats on. They filled the ladies' car first, as long as three could sit on a seat, before they would go into the forward car, where there was plenty of room. They were very boisterous, hallooed and yelled, and finally fired off pistols out of the car window. There were a number of ladies, white and colored, in the car who were passengers for points below, who were greatly frightened, and called for protection from the conductor. One colored lady in front of me begged to have them arrested for fear they would injure her or her child. Now, these people had paid their fare, and really had as much right in the car as any one else; but under such circumstances, what is to be done to protect, as you say, our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters?

We cannot but feel that we should exercise a little more care, and when a crowd of this kind endeavors to fill up the ladies' car, whether they be white or colored, we should avail ourselves of the protection for passengers the law allows us and keep them out the ladies' car, if we can do so without provoking difficulty.

There has been no orders issued at all on the subject, except the train men have been instructed to be more vigilant and make the ladies' car more exclusive, especially when way-passengers are only going a short distance, and had as soon ride in one car as another, to give them a chance to ride in the forward car. There is no reason in fact why the coaches should be called first and second class; the only difference is, the newest coaches out of the shops are put behind as a ladies' coach. If the older coaches were put behind for the ladies, all the passengers on the train would prefer to ride in the old coaches.

I do not desire this matter to assume a disagreeable shape, as it is not designed to operate against any particular class or race, but some train men may not be able to exercise the good judgment that should be used in a matter of this kind, and dissatisfaction may arise, but I shall advise all train men to treat all passengers alike, and in every instance protect the lady passenger, if it be necessary to put them in a special car.

I trust you may see from what I have written that our intentions are good, and that no one intentionally has been mistreated I will gladly give such instructions as will remedy the evil. Very respectfully,

JOHN G. MANN,
District Superintendent.

This is what has caused all of the trouble here. What is there objectionable in it? The railroad has not complained, why should a few people, who have nothing at stake? The Board of Trustees had a notice put in two of our town papers, calling upon all persons to come forward, present charges against me, prove them, and I would then be dismissed. This gave them all a week in which to get their charges ready. The board met and waited patiently for nearly two hours and no one came nor had any charges been presented. It seems

IF PROF. HIGHGATE WAS SUCH A BAD MAN

this was the time to get rid of him. The State Normal School has been here for six teen years, and this is the first trouble it has ever had. I have been its principal for eleven years, and just now I am accused of being a nuisance. I have no factories, foundries or machine shops, but it has these schools, and derives a good trade from them. All the scholars eat and drink in these homes for the future. The speaker said that the reports of crime in Ireland were absurdly overdrawn. Crime in Ireland now was nothing compared with 1880 and 1881. Boycotting, however, was in certain districts, and the government would spare no efforts to put down the practice and prosecute the offenders wherever evidence could be obtained against them. The government would also introduce some kind of counter demonstration against those forms of boycotting with which no law in the world can deal. Unless this be done, means failed, the government would find other means. The law must be upheld.

A Woful Lack of Programme.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Standard* complains bitterly of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's lack of programme, and says it is useless to denounce the Liberal programme if he has no substitute for it. It fervently hopes that Sir Michael will only be reluctant to forestall Lord Salisbury.

Randolph Churchill at Dublin.

DUBLIN, October 1.—Lord Randolph Churchill arrived here last night and was with Mr. Holmes, the Attorney General for Ireland, as to what means can be employed under the common law for the suppression of boycotting.

The National Liberal Federation.

LONDON, October 1.—The National Liberal Federation at a meeting to-day adopted resolutions favoring the abolition of primogeniture and other forms of entail, and security of tenure for farmers, making electing meetings at Salillo and Red Hill, Lee county.

Robert Lewellen was "sworn in" last week as deputy postmaster at Baldwyn. He is a most worthy young man and is competent to fill the position.

Wm. Reed of Falkner, Tippah county, caught a large gray fox in that vicinity lately.

Union county has another announced candidate for chancery clerk, Mr. Luther McAllister. This makes four candidates in the field for this responsible office.

Mr. Trawick, near Kossuth, Alcorn county, brought to town recently the first bale of new cotton, and sold it for 9½ cents to Wallace Bros, merchants. In addition to this he received as a premium a bran new pair of boots. (Didn't hear whether they were red tops or not).

Messrs. Edgar Wilson and J. L. McCullom, editors of the Jackson *New Mississippian*, have both received appointments, and have now gone to enter upon their duties. The former goes to Wyoming and the latter to Arizona. They are both brilliant and popular young men, and the Mississippi press will sadly miss them. The *New Mississippian* will be continued, but as yet the public is not apprised of its future editor.

Baldwyn is on a boom this season. Our merchants have returned with pretty new goods, cotton is coming in rapidly, dwelling houses are in demand to rent, our schools are progressing, very little sickness in town and baseball has subsided.

Miss Sue Johnson and Mr. Willie Lucas have returned from Texas, where they have been visiting relatives during the summer months.

Mrs. Newman and family, who have been residing in our midst for about a year, have lately returned to their former home at Poplar Springs.

Mrs. Joseph McAllister and little daughter, Carrie, of Okolona, are in town on a visit to Mr. Thos. Rowan's family.

Ms. Mittie Belle Thomas is a recent visiting relatives at Verona and Richmond.

Madames Burge and Henry of our town attended the Baptist Association in Tupelo last week.

The Messrs. Smith, general merchandise, have lately bought Mr. S. Thompson's stock of groceries.

Miss Connie Richardson spent several days in Tupelo last week.

It has been raining here for four or five days in succession. The ground is thoroughly soaked in water; but dark clouds are still threatening, but at intervals the sun peeps out and gladdens the hearts of the youngsters who are compelled to remain in doors. BIRDIE.

She Was an Actress.

NEW YORK, October 1.—About midnight last night a handsome young woman took a room at the Morton House and registered as "Annie Bennett, New York," after which she retired. This morning she was found dead in her room with the gas turned on and all cracks in the windows stuffed with paper. She was an actress. Her mother resides in Philadelphia.

The Farmer's Blunder.

At the county fair he went to the man in charge of the animal department and said: "Either take also for a jackass." The man looked at him and considered in a moment that he was one of the sort of men who, when sick, take almost everything but Brown's Iron Bitters, and then wonder why they do not get well. The Iron in this medicine is a wonderful preparation, the only iron preparation, in fact, that can be taken without injury to the teeth or stomach. The cures of rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, by using Brown's Iron Bitters are numbered by thousands.

Suicide of a Journalist.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 1.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Quincy, Ill., says: M. M. Wood, city editor of the *Sunday Tgic*, suicided last night by shooting himself with a revolver. Wood was a bright and popular young man of twenty-one years and the son of wealthy and highly respected parents, living in Kilington, Ill. The cause of the rash deed is not stated.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Gladstone's Recent Manifesto Denounced by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Misleading and Incorrect.

Lord Randolph Churchill at Dublin—Meeting of the National Liberal Federation at London.

The Balkan Complications—Emma Nevada Married at Paris Before a Large Audience.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Times's* correspondent at Constantinople thus summarizes Turkey's position: "Turkey has no army ready to march, no stores, no money in the treasury, no administrative energy. She must submit to the inevitable."

The Result of the Bismarck-De Giers Conference.

BERLIN, October 1.—The result of the recent interview between M. De Giers, the Russian Prime Minister, and Prince Bismarck will be to restrain Servia, Greece and Montenegro from attacking Turkey. Otherwise Austria would, it is thought, certainly make a bold strike for Salonica, and possibly for Constantinople, causing a blaze in Russia which would end in a European war.

An English Fleet Dispatched to Turkey.

MALTA, October 1.—A rumor is current here that the British squadron in the Mediterranean has been ordered to Turkey.

Prince Alexander Pushing Defensive Works.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, October 1.—Prince Alexander is actively engaged in pushing forward measures for defense. Bulgarian troops from Sofia are taking the places of the volunteers who have gone to the frontier. All the strategic positions and passes are being rapidly fortified, and the military posts are being greatly strengthened. The postal telegraph tariff of Eastern Roumelia has been assimilated with that of North Bulgaria.

The Roumelian Prime Minister and the Czar.

VIENNA, October 1.—M. Bratiano, the Roumelian prime minister, who has had interviews with Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky, Austrian foreign minister, respecting the attitude of Roumania in the event of a war between Turkey and Bulgaria, has left the city to confer with Prince Bismarck, after which he will visit the Czar. His mission is for the purpose of having Roumania considered inviolable and accorded rights similar to those enjoyed by Belgium if hostilities should break out. The opinion gains ground that the crisis is extending, and that unless the powers intervene at once war is inevitable. The Porte, as a precautionary measure to prevent the reduction of supplies in the event of a war with Bulgaria, issued an order prohibiting the exportation of cereals.

BRITISH POLITICS:

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Speech at Salisbury—Gladstone's Manifesto Denounced.

LONDON, October 1.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, speaking at Salisbury yesterday, said the government was attempting, in concert with the powers, to circumscribe the area of the existing Roumelian disorders. Referring to the alarming increase of boycotting in Ireland, he said the government was preparing to deal with the evil with a strong hand. He believed the Irish people would applaud the action of the government in regard to the matter. He denounced Gladstone's manifesto as misleading in its statements concerning occurrences of the past and in its promises for the future. The speaker said that the reports of crime in Ireland were absurdly overdrawn. Crime in Ireland now was nothing compared with 1880 and 1881. Boycotting, however, was in certain districts, and the government would spare no efforts to put down the practice and prosecute the offenders wherever evidence could be obtained against them. The government would also introduce some kind of counter demonstration against those forms of boycotting with which no law in the world can deal. Unless this be done, means failed, the government would find other means. The law must be upheld.

A Woful Lack of Programme.

LONDON, October 1.—The *Standard* complains bitterly of Sir M. Hicks-Beach's lack of programme, and says it is useless to denounce the Liberal programme if he has no substitute for it. It fervently hopes that Sir Michael will only be reluctant to forestall Lord Salisbury.

Randolph Churchill at Dublin.

DUBLIN, October 1.—Lord Randolph Churchill arrived here last night and was with Mr. Holmes, the Attorney General for Ireland, as to what means can be employed under the common law for the suppression of boycotting.

The National Liberal Federation.

LONDON, October 1.—The National Liberal Federation at a meeting to-day adopted resolutions favoring the abolition of primogeniture and other forms of entail, and security of tenure for farmers, making electing meetings at Salillo and Red Hill, Lee county.

Robert Lewellen was "sworn in" last week as deputy postmaster at Baldwyn. He is a most worthy young man and is competent to fill the position.

Wm. Reed of Falkner, Tippah county, caught a large gray fox in that vicinity lately.

Union county has another announced candidate for chancery clerk, Mr. Luther McAllister. This makes four candidates in the field for this responsible office.

Mr. Trawick, near Kossuth, Alcorn county, brought to town recently the first bale of new cotton, and sold it for 9½ cents to Wallace Bros, merchants. In addition to this he received as a premium a bran new pair of boots. (Didn't hear whether they were red tops or not).

Messrs. Edgar Wilson and J. L. McCullom, editors of the Jackson *New Mississippian*, have both received appointments, and have now gone to enter upon their duties. The former goes to Wyoming and the latter to Arizona. They are both brilliant and popular young men, and the Mississippi press will sadly miss them. The *New Mississippian* will be continued, but as yet the public is not apprised of its future editor.

Baldwyn is on a boom this season. Our merchants have returned with pretty new goods, cotton is coming in rapidly, dwelling houses are in demand to rent, our schools are progressing, very little sickness in town and baseball has subsided.

Miss Sue Johnson and Mr. Willie Lucas have returned from Texas, where they have been visiting relatives during the summer months.

Mrs. Newman and family, who have been residing in our midst for about a year, have lately returned to their former home at Poplar Springs.

Mrs. Joseph McAllister and little daughter, Carrie, of Okolona, are in town on a visit to Mr. Thos. Rowan's family.

Ms. Mittie Belle Thomas is a recent, visiting relatives at Verona and Richmond.

Madames Burge and Henry of our town attended the Baptist Association in Tupelo last week.

The Messrs. Smith, general merchandise, have lately bought Mr. S. Thompson's stock of groceries.

Miss Connie Richardson spent several days in Tupelo last week.

It has been raining here for four or five days in succession. The ground is thoroughly soaked in water; but dark clouds are still threatening, but at intervals the sun peeps out and gladdens the hearts of the youngsters who are compelled to remain in doors. BIRDIE.

She Was an Actress.

NEW YORK, October 1.—About midnight last night a handsome young woman took a room at the Morton House and registered as "Annie Bennett, New York," after which she retired. This morning she was found dead in her room with the gas turned on and all cracks in the windows stuffed with paper. She was an actress. Her mother resides in Philadelphia.

The Farmer's Blunder.

At the county fair he went to the man in charge of the animal department and said: "Either take also for a jackass." The man looked at him and considered in a moment that he was one of the sort of men who, when sick, take almost everything but Brown's Iron Bitters, and then wonder why they do not get well. The Iron in this medicine is a wonderful preparation, the only iron preparation, in fact, that can be taken without injury to the teeth or stomach. The cures of rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver complaint, by using Brown's Iron Bitters are numbered by thousands.

Suicide of a Journalist.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 1.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Quincy, Ill., says: M. M. Wood, city editor of the *Sunday Tgic*, suicided last night by shooting himself with a revolver. Wood was a bright and popular young man of twenty-one years and the son of wealthy and highly respected parents, living in Kilington, Ill. The cause of the rash deed is not stated.

A PRIEST'S PLAN

For Making the Indians Self-Supporting Presented to the Authorities at Washington.

Senator Blair's Educational Bill to Be Reintroduced Early in the Next Session.

The Decrease in the Public Debt—Appointments—The Regular Weekly Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Attorney-General Garland has returned to Washington, and was present at the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Secretary Endicott was the only absentee. Among other questions considered was the proposed reorganization of the Civil Service Commission and the vacancy in the office of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The President to-day appointed the following-named Presidential postmasters: Richard J. Ashby, at Charleston, W. Va, vice A. F. Gibbons, suspended; James Delaney, at St. Peter, Minn., vice Jos. K. Moore, resigned.

Smallpox at Montreal.

MONTREAL, October 1.—There were forty-four deaths in this city yesterday from smallpox. The Health Department now refuses to furnish the statistics of adjoining municipalities, on the ground that some of the newspapers have included them in the statistics for the city proper.

The Blair Educational Bill.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Senator Blair, who recently arrived here, says that he will re ntroduce the educational bill in the Senate early in the next session, and thinks Mr. Willis and other friends of the bill will introduce it in the House in time to secure action upon it before the end of the session. He believes that all the Republican members of the House and nearly half of the Southern Democrats will support the measure. Mr. Blair says that it was defeated in the House last session only by preventing consideration, and that it commands the support of two-thirds of the Senate.

Declining the Place.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Prof. Agassiz, in his letter declining the offer of the position of Superintendent of Coast Survey, says: "I must decline for several reasons, as I am neither a professional mathematician nor a physicist; neither would my health permit me