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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : OCTOBER 8, 1885

OVERLAND COTION MOVEMENT.

The New York *Chronicle* has a statement of the overland movement of cotton during the month of September, which shows an increase of 4892 bales over the same time in 1884, and over 1883 of 4101 bales. The route taken by the cotton shows some changes, as in an increase in St. Louis shipments over the Illinois Central and via Hannibal, with a corresponding decrease by the Cairo and Vincennes railroad. Compared with last year, the net movement is more marked than the gross, reaching 10,519 bales. The total overland gross movement during September amounted to 28,306 bales, against 23,414 in 1884, and 24,205 in 1883. The total net movement was 22,910 for 1885, 12,391 for 1884, and 19,235 for 1883. Receipts at the outports for September were in excess of the two previous years, Norfolk alone showing a decline. Exports to foreign ports were below those of the two previous years. Stocks at the ports and interior towns are rapidly increasing. Total receipts since September 1, 1885, 385,642, against 345,435 in 1884, and 343,812 in 1883. Total exports in 1885, 112,329 bales; in 1884, 116,822; in 1883, 124,003. Stock on October 1, 1885, total, 289,122; 1884, 267,049; 1883, 357,426. Southern consumption since September 1, 1885, 29,000; 1884, 23,000; 1883, 30,000. The total portion of the crop which has reached a market through outport, overland and Southern consumption since September 1, was in 1885, 437,552; 1884, 385,836; 1883, 393,047. This shows the amount of cotton marketed in 1885 to be 51,716 bales more than in 1884, and 44,505 bales more than in 1883. The total takings of Northern spinners for the month were in 1885, 135,871; 1884, 86,593, an increase of 49,278 bales over 1884, and of 23,309 bales over 1883. Total cotton in sight October 1, 1885, 485,552; 1884, 413,436; 1883, 450,047, a movement of 71,706 bales more than 1884, and 35,505 more than in 1883. The average weight of bales for the month was 490.44; 1884, 490.28; 1883, 488.13; 1882, 498.10 pounds.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The French election just held was the first in which Gambetta's favorite plan of *scrutin de liste* came into operation. That statesman believed his system would operate as a security for the republic against the Monarchists. Whatever it may do in future elections, in the one just held the Monarchists have greatly increased their legislative power, and a danger now exists from which the republic was free before. The Monarchists now hold one-third of the votes in the legislative chamber. This would be a danger than is it were the Republicans united. These have a dangerous faction, the Radicals, which in certain contingencies may so act with the Monarchists as to endanger if not overturn the republic. In turning an old monarchical system into a complete republic many reforms are required, and in making them it is necessary to consider existing circumstances and interests which entails the duty of "making haste slowly." Change to be made permanent must be so made as, while accomplishing good, to conciliate, or at least not to intensify, opposition. With the main issue collateral and incidental relations must be taken into account. When our new exchange building was constructed in Memphis, if the traffic of the streets it fronts had been stopped until the work was complete, opposition would have been aroused even among those favoring the erection. Here is where the French Radicals, like the usually impetuous radicals everywhere, commit their blunders. They would pull up the political structure they see is wanting, yet do so much damage otherwise while accomplishing their object that a feeling is aroused that defeats the intended end. Like children these Radicals not only like good things, but they want them without delay or consideration for others wants. In this way this faction, which is more republican than the republic, is a standing danger to the republic. In this way the former French republics have failed, and now the present one is endangered. The English are reforming, but see how steadily one thing is done at a time, and so done as to remain. The rush and impulse of the French continually entail failure. The Monarchists calmly await their time, catch the impulsive multitude when exhausted by unwise effort or disappointed by the tumbling down of hastily constructed schemes, and, presto! the republic is gone, and a devastator like the first Napoleon or a cunning charlatan like the second lords it over the unlucky land again. We think there is sufficient good sense and intelligence in France to-day to stand the strain and save the republic, but dangers should not come into republics when the citizens know that calculating and plotting Monarchists are lying ready to spring up and throttle liberty as soon as imprudence or inattention gives the opportunity they lie in wait for.

THE EAGLES ARE GATHERING!

As the days pass on the consequences of the Roumelian revolution become more formidable and threatening. Ambassadors are meeting, royal ministers are consulting, armies are assembling and populations are excited. The concerns of the mischief-breeding, ever-troublesome Turk are filling the world with wars and rumors of wars once more. The Sultan is not allowed by the powers to assail those in rebellion against his power, for it is seen that such action would throw whole provinces into commotion, issuing in a destructive war. But even taking the settlement into their own hands the prospect for maintaining peace is not promising. The difficulty is, that if the European powers decide that Roumelia, having joined itself with Bulgaria, the union must stand, others around who have each wrongs that require redressing and ambitions they desire to gratify will follow the example of a noted American politician, and cry out "me too." Greece, Russia and Austria have all schemes they desire to accomplish now the waters are troubled and the prospect for fishing is good. It is in such circumstances as now exist in the East that tyrants grasp power, and, once in a way, liberty advances a step. The Turkish empire, constructed of conquered people, has been so primed out in the exercise of its power that all coherence is lost. Touch one portion of the ruinous edifice and the whole totters. So it is to-day, and no man can tell what the end may be, whether another temporary peace may be patched up, or whether the final catastrophe, that everybody knows has to come in European Turkey, will come now. Where the carcass is the eagles gather, and at this moment not only Bulgaria and Roumelia are in agitation, but the quaking tremor of coming war has aroused Albanians, Greeks, Bosnians, Herzegovinians, Montenegrins, Roumelians, Servians, and other tribes, provinces and nations, all trembling with the excitement and eagerness of expectation. The British are sending a fleet to Besica bay, below the Dardanelles; the Sultan is concentrating troops at Adrianople; the Hungarian Diet is discussing the Roumelian problem; Austria is preparing to grasp a share of the territory that may be torn from Turkey, especially the seaport of Salonica; the passes of the Balkan mountains are once more fortified and guarded; the Servian Scuptschina is holding secret sessions, and the Servian army marching from Nissa to the frontier; Russian volunteers are entering Bulgaria; Russia is massing soldiers in Bessarabia and dispatching cavalry to the Russo-Roumanian frontier; troops have been dispatched to Salonica, Dedagath and Tripoli; the Greeks have concentrated 23,000 men on the Hellenic frontier and placed reserves at Sarissa and Arta, and Admiral Kanaris will assume command of the Greek fleet, and two ironclads are to go to the Piræous to reinforce the French squadron; the Russians demand the power of armed intervention in case the Servians violate the Macedonian territory; a British consul arrived at Philippopolis on a mission to reconcile Prince Alexander and the Sultan; Crete is excited and preparing for events that she may yet cast off the impatiently-borne Turkish yoke. The whole vast surface of the territories of these many peoples is aroused. The people are rushing to arms. Volunteers come up by thousands. The women are preparing for hospital duty to the wounded. Everywhere are consultations. Deputies and consuls are passing from city to city helping the agitation. The telegraph knows no rest. Even the cautious London *Times* exclaims: "The situation is electric! a single spark may precipitate an explosion!" Yes, Turkey is in one of the agonies of its coming death-throe. The eagles unfold their wings and spread their cruel claws as they shriek for slaughter and the din of battle. The eagles are gathering, the carcass cannot be far off.

NON-PARTISAN JUDGES.

There is a growing disposition to subordinate politics to the public good in the election of judges and all officials whose positions do not involve party politics. This was emphasized in New York a week ago when Chief Justice Joseph E. Barnard of the Supreme Court, a Republican, received the nomination of two conventions—Democratic and Republican—as judge of the Second Judicial District. The term was for fourteen years and the salary $10,000 per annum. Although Judge Barnard is a Republican, he was declared the unanimous choice of the Democratic Convention by a rising vote. This is the kind of reform which Cleveland is trying to inaugurate in the national administration. He is censured by the Democrats of New York for holding fast to tried officials who have proved their honesty and efficiency; yet the New York Democrats unanimously nominate a Republican by a rising vote when the public interest demands the retention of a faithful judge. All the signs of the times point to better politics and better public servants. A few years ago, partisans seemed to think that the chief object of government was to distribute the offices among the blatant partisans—simply an elemosynary institution to disburse patronage among the party workers without the least regard to qualifications. But the people have learned through teachings and the practical examples of President Cleveland, that the science of government has higher objects in view than to turn a certain set of men out of office, and to put another set of men in office. There should be a sturdy partisanship in elections involving party principles. But the old policy of dragging politics into small elections which have no political signification, and which concern only the business interests of the community has had its day. The people care nothing for the clamors of hungry spoilsmen. They, too, believe that office is a public trust, and they care not who fills the non-partisan offices, so the duties are honestly and efficiently discharged. The nomination of Judge Barnard in New York by the two great political parties is a move in the right direction. The day is not far distant when in the States where an elective judiciary prevails, the elections will be non-partisan and made to depend upon qualifications. The people are fast approaching this "era of good feeling." The Democrats of Tennessee are not yet prepared for the political millenium, and will next summer hold a convention to nominate candidates for Supreme Court judges, but the proposition to hold a separate and distinct convention to nominate Supreme Court judges is inspired by the desire to keep, as far as possible, the judicial nominations apart from the struggles of political parties. Whether the benefits to be derived will compensate for the expense and trouble of holding two conventions we are not at present prepared to say. But this we do say, if Cleveland's policy be sustained by the people, in a few years political considerations will be entirely eliminated in determining who shall sit in judgment of high disputes under the law in no way involving political issues. The qualities which lend respect to the judicial office and inspire confidence in its decisions are not the qualities which commend men to the working leaders of political parties. A seat upon the bench is now regarded as a legitimate part of the spoils of political power. Candidates are nominated on each side with as much regularity for these positions as for any other, and the high dignity of the arbiter of justice is made dependent upon the accident of a party majority. It is not uncommon, therefore, to find the highest judicial body in a State made up of men whose elevation is the result of unscrupulous political services, while occasionally we are called to witness the amazing spectacle of a judge who owes his place solely to having expressed an opinion before his election on some subject of hot popular dispute, which it was known would come before him later for decision. The nomination of Judge Barnard of New York by a Democratic convention is a move in the direction to which the people are drifting, that parties in the selection of non-partisan officials should yield to the claim of acknowledged superior fitness. There are few things in our public affairs more healthful and promising than the policy of the President in retaining in the public service those who by their past efficiency have proved their ability for future usefulness, and the determination of the New York Democracy to cling to an able judge, notwithstanding his well-known Republican proclivities.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE

The German Ambassador at Paris, Interviewed on the Effect of the French Elections.

The Only Way to Form a Possible Stable Government—All Europe Affected by the Result.

Lord Salisbury's Speech Outlining the Conservative Policy—The Balkan Complications.

LONDON, October 7.—The *Times* to-day publishes an interview its Paris correspondent had yesterday with Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France, respecting the recent elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies. Prince Hohenlohe said: "In my opinion the only possible way, under the circumstances, to form a stable government is by a union of the two Republican sections of the Chamber, as I am afraid the Radical Left minority will not defer to the desires of the moderate Left majority, regarding governmental measures. Europe has hitherto been enabled to live on good terms with the French republic, but the republic of to-morrow may differ from the republic of yesterday. If the Conservatives use their comparative victory solely in the interest of the country they may easily contribute toward maintaining or even improving the relations of France with the rest of Europe. If, however, they should use their increased forces to disturb the situation and call into question the established order of things, France would enter into a period of troubles and agitations, and would require the closest watching by foreign statesmen. Every oscillation in France at the present moment makes a sensible difference in the political calculations which now occupy the attention of Europe.

Will Not Endanger the Republic.

OTTAWA, ONT., October 7.—M. De Molinari, chief of the French delegates now visiting Canada, says the Conservative success in the French elections, even if as great as reported, will not endanger the republic. Radicals, Monarchists, Bonapartists and other factions were united against the government, and the people embraced the opportunity to protest against the disastrous colonial policy pursued during recent years. The policy of conquest in Tonquin and Madagascar, M. De Molinari says, was never popular with the French people, but there is no prospect that the fact one recently united in opposition to the Brisson Ministry will be able to remain united.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Lord Salisbury at Newport—Prospects of a Glorious Future.

LONDON, October 7.—Lord Salisbury spoke at the national Conservative conference at Newport to-day. He thanked the Conservative Union for exposing the true nature of the gaudy promises of the seductive programme of the Liberals. The premier urged his hearers to continue their efforts in behalf of conservatism, which he said was growing and had a glorious future.

Lord Salisbury then proceeded to enunciate the policy of the Conservative party. Referring to the disturbances in the Balkans, the premier said: "It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been frustrated, nor has the San Stefano treaty been restored. The policy of the government is to uphold the Turkish Empire, and wherever it is possible to do so genuinely and healthily, to uphold, cherish and foster strong, self-sustained nationalities who have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present, I have hopes that the powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of the Roumelian territory. Russian ironclads have checked the political growth of Roumelia if the latter country had united with Bulgaria in 1878." He favored a great change in the present constitution and our self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indispensable part of the new government's policy. People having wealth should bear the burden of the expenses of the country, not alone those having houses and land.

The Premier, in answering a question as to what extent licenses compensation should be extended to Ireland, said: "The extension might give more facility to the majority to do justice to the minority. (Conservative traditions?) he said), very clear. He regarded the integrity of the Empire above all other political considerations. He favored the imperial federation movement, but his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been fully shaped." He believed in a closer union of Great Britain and her colonies with a view of showing the real strength of the nation in European councils, and said it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapening and simplifying the sale and transfer of land. He stated that the government had received returns showing that general crime in Ireland had decreased; boycotting was amenable to the ordinary law, which would be sternly enforced. Thirty five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self-government to Ireland, he declared, is an open question, but it is desirable as far as practicable to give Ireland the same benefits as are enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom.

Nationalist Convention in Ireland

DUBLIN, October 7.—The Nationalist Convention at Maryborough, Queen's county, to-day, accepted Lichard Lalor and Arthur O'Connor, the present members of Parliament for Queen's county, as the candidates of the party in the coming Parliamentary elections. Both gentlemen are Mr. Parnell's nominees.

THE BALKAN COMPLICATIONS.

King Milan Says Servia Will Fight if Her Claims Are Not Recognized.

BELGRADE, October 7.—King Milan, at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, declared that in the event of the union between Bulgaria and Roumelia being recognized by the powers Servia would fight unless her demands for an extension of territory were granted.

Effect of Servia's Warlike Attitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.—The warlike attitude of Servia has compelled the Porte to call out more reserves for service on the frontiers. The Turkish ministry believes that Servian troops will cross the frontier, although certain of defeat, in order to raise the question as to Servia's rights. The Porte has represented to the foreign ambassadors here that a Servian revolution would lead to agitations in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that Austria and Russia would eventually be drawn into the conflict.

The Bulgarian delegates, Petroff and Tchanokoff, who were commissioned by Prince Alexander to assure the Porte that peace and order reigned in Eastern Roumelia, arrived at the Yildiz Kiosk and solicited an interview with the Sultan. They were immediately arrested, and were subjected to an official examination. The affair has caused a sensation. It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has raised a difficulty in the Roumelian Conference. He desires that the article in the Berlin treaty giving Turkey the right to send troops to Eastern Roumelia be abolished in the event of the union of the two Bulgarias. The Porte is negotiating for a loan from the Ottoman Bank. The bank asks from the Porte as a partial guarantee for the desired loan a concession for a railway in Asia Minor.

THE CHOLERA.

New Cases and Deaths at Palermo—The Disease in Spain.

ROME, October 7.—There were 105 new cases of cholera and sixty deaths from this disease reported yesterday in Palermo.

The Cholera at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, October 7.—No cases of cholera have been reported in this city since the 4th instant. Vessels leaving this port are now granted clean bills of health.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

"Moonlighting" in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 7.—The activit land system agitation in Ireland increases daily. "Moonlighters" are forcing farmers to swear that they will not pay their rents. Several farmers were waylaid upon by "Moonlighters" last night and compelled to take an oath to that effect.

The Stephens Fund.

DUBLIN, October 7.—The fund for the benefit of James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head center, amounts to only £1600, and his friends are greatly disappointed at the meagerness of the subscriptions.

Smallpox at Montreal

MONTREAL, October 7.—Official returns at the health office to-day show forty-one deaths in the city yesterday from smallpox, and ten in the adjoining municipalities.

The New Zealand Mails.

LONDON, October 7.—The New Zealand government has renewed the mail service between New Zealand and San Francisco. The Union line of steamers will carry the mails by way of Sydney and Auckland to Honolulu, and the Oceanic line will carry them between Honolulu and San Francisco. The governments of New South Wales and America will contribute their shares of the subsidy necessary for keeping the service in operation.

British Imports and Exports.

LONDON, October 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Health show that the imports during the month of September decreased £2 290,000, and the exports £1,880,000, compared with September, 1884.

The Montreal Riots.

MONTREAL, October 7.—Everything has been quiet at the Exhibition grounds today. Extra precautions will be taken by the authorities to provide against a renewal of last night's attack. Threats to burn down the Exhibition buildings have been made, and had it not been for the volunteers last night they in all probability would not now be standing.

Socialists Acquitted.

CHEMNITS, October 7.—The trial of the Socialists, Vollmar, Bebel, Auer, Dietz, Frahme, Viereck, Heinzel, Mueller and Strillich, which began here September 28th, was concluded to-day, the prisoners being acquitted. They were charged with being members of a secret society, and the allegation against them was made in connection with the Socialists' Congress at Copenhagen in 1883.

Flurry in Halifax Financial Circles.

HALIFAX, October 7.—Considerable excitement was caused in banking circles today by the discovery that something was wrong in the accounts of the cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax. The institution so far shows a deficiency of $30,000. Cashier Henry Y. Clarke is living with his family at Bedford. The bank people say their loss will not be great. Clarke has been cashier only a few years.

A Dastardly Outrage.

ORANGEVILLE, ONT., October 7.—A dastardly attempt was made early this morning to blow up by dynamite the residences of Magistrate Monroe and Provincial Constable Anderson. Both houses were badly wrecked, but the inmates escaped unhurt. The cause of the outrage appears to be the commencement of prosecutions against violators of the Scott temperance act by these officials. No arrests have yet been made.

Osman Digna Again Defeated.

CAIRO, October 7.—Official advices have been received from Rasalaula, the commander of the Abyssinian expedition marching to the relief of the beleagured garrison at Kassala, to the effect that after a severe battle the Abyssinians defeated a large force of dervishes under Osman Digna, and that 3000 dervishes were killed in an encounter. The Abyssinian general is now rapidly advancing on Kassala.

Heavy Rain-Storms in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 7.—Heavy and damaging rains are still reported from the interior and the Valley of Mexico. At Leon, owing to the giving way of reservoirs on the hills above, the city was badly flooded and many houses were swept away. The Mexican Central railroad is again badly inundated. The bridge at San Francisco has again succumbed.

CYCLONE AT SEA.

The Terrible Experience of the Crew of an Italian Bark.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Capt. Oangelo and thirteen officers and seaman of the wrecked Italian bark Taliamano arrived here yesterday on the German bark Louisa and Augusta, by which they were rescued about 750 miles from Sandy Hock, on September 29th. Capt. Oangelo said yesterday, at the Italian consul's office: "We were forty-eight days out from Pensacola, bound to Port Glasgow, and on the morning of September 23d the bark struck a leak. We managed to keep the vessel comparatively free from water for four days, until we were caught in a revolving hurricane and cyclone. The outbursts of wind were frightful and came from all points of the compass. The seas rose to a fearful height, so that we were not only in danger of having our masts twisted out, but feared that we should be swamped by the seas. The leak increased, and for forty-eight hours the men worked at the pumps to keep the vessel afloat, while the unbroken volumes of seas swept the length of the deck, threatening to carry everything before them. Finally the galebroke but our rudder, which was amidships, and our only hope was in being rescued. The bark Louisa and Augusta was sighted about 9 o'clock a.m. last Tuesday and she approached our vessel to the distress. At noon she was only about 200 feet from us, but the weather was so rough that to attempt to lower a small boat would be dangerous, and as our only chance was to attempt to rescue ourselves we put off in our long boat, and in a few minutes were on deck of the German bark. Our own vessel was a perfect wreck, and we was only kept afloat by her cargo of lumber.

THE JONES COUNTY CALF CASE.

A Remarkable Piece of Litigation Brought to a Close.

WATERLOO, IA., October 7.—The lawsuit known as the "Jones County Calf Case" has been concluded in the Circuit Court in this city. It was an action brought by Robert Johnson against E. V. Miller and six other defendants for $10,000 for malicious prosecution. Eleven years ago John Foreman of Cedar county, Iowa, had four calves stolen, and about the same time Robert Johnson, a neighboring farmer, bought some calves for S. D. Potter of Jones county. These calves proved to be the ones stolen from Foreman. Soon after Johnson was prosecuted by the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Jones county for the theft of the calves. He was tried twice and acquitted, and in 1877 brought suit against seven members of the association for malicious prosecution, alleging they did not have probable cause for commencing the action. The case has been before the courts ever since, and has been tried five times—once at Clinton, once at Vinton and once at Waterloo, and each time, except one, the plaintiff received a verdict running from $3000 to $7500, but each time the verdict has been set aside. The jury in this case have awarded $7000. The costs, attorneys' fees and expenses entailed upon all parties to the litigation growing out of the theft of the calves is estimated at over $20,000, and several prominent farmers have been rendered bankrupt, while the calves in the first place were not worth over $50.

BIG DAY AT PITTSBURG.

The Formal Opening of the Davis Island Dam.

PITTSBURG, PA., October 7.—This has been the biggest day in Pittsburg's history, marking the completion and opening of the Davis Island dam, the construction of which was begun by the United States government seven years ago, and which cost $3,000,000. Tens of thousands strangers were here from abroad to witness the ceremonies. At 11 o'clock a procession of fifty steamboats, gaily decked with flags and streamers, left the Monongahela wharf for the dam, carrying among other august bodies, the Ohio River Commission, Councils of Pittsburg and Allegheny, the Chamber of Commerce, members of the Petroleum, Grain and Furniture Exchanges, and invited guests, including members of the State Supreme Court and members of the River and Harbor Committee of Congress. At the dam at Davis Island, five miles below the city, there was speech-making, inspection of the machinery and workings of the dam, etc. The ceremonies were made by new afternoon, and the ceremonies wound up with a grand display of fireworks to night.

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago, a prominent physician by the name of Dr. William Hall, discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

Crushed His Skull.

LA CROSSE, WIS., October 7.—Patrick Kennedy, seventy years of age, was murdered yesterday by James Kelly, who struck him on the head with a heavy digging fork, crushing his skull. They had a dispute about the trespass of cattle, when Kelly grew angry and dealt the fatal blow. The murderer escaped.

They Are Not Sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets—that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that it is nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterward it will not require any praise from us.

Found Hanging to a Tree.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 7.—A special from Newport, Ark., to the *Post-Dispatch* says: Hartley, the negro who knocked a young lady from her horse near Tuckerman and criminally assaulted her, has been found hanging to a tree, dead, near this place.

RHEUMATISM, neuralgia and nervous headache are not easily cured, although they are common diseases. At last, a remedy has been found in Tongaline, which is highly recommended by physicians. J. H. Garver, M. D., Preble, Col, writes: "Am pleased with Tongaline. Have frequently prescribed it with entire satisfaction."

CAPT. DUGAN,

Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, to Transfer His Office from Memphis to Louisville.

Sam Donelson's Election as Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives Assured—Government Clerks

To Go Home to Vote, if Leaves of Absence are Due Them—General Washington News.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Government clerks will be allowed to go home to vote if any leave of absence is due. No effort will be made to abridge this right.

Father Dinahan leaves for Memphis tonight.

Congressman Ballantine says Donelson's chances for election as door-keeper of the House of Representatives are assured. Trainor has the solid New York delegation, but Southern members will go solid for Donelson, and a large Western following.

Bids for the heating apparatus for the public building at Jackson, Tenn., opened to-day. The contract was awarded to William Kirkup of Cincinnati at $4285.

Capt. Dugan, supervising inspector of steam vessels, has applied for permission to transfer the office from Memphis to Louisville. The application will be granted by Secretary Manning.

Senator Jones of Arkansas has about concluded to purchase a house in Georgetown for a future residence. His son is in Georgetown College.

Among the fourth class postmasters appointed to-day was J. C. Stith, Hunnicutt, Tenn.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Postmasters at Outs.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The postmasters at Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., have had a disagreement, growing out of encroachments by the former on the latter's domain in delivering to them letters and city letters, and both postmasters have communicated their views on the subject to the department.

Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows the number of silver dollars coined and put into circulation during the month of September in the regular course of business was $2,700,000.

No Chinamen in His District.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The consul of the United States at Guaymas, Mex., informs the Department of State that the statement made by various newspapers that there are 1000 Chinamen in his district, and that the same are being surreptitiously introduced into the United States in contravention of the restriction act of Congress, are untrue, as the total number of Chinamen in that consular district does not exceed 155, and these are nearly all employed in shoe and tailoring factories and have no desire to leave their present profitable positions. No additions are being made to their number.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The President to-day appointed the following named presidential postmasters: C. C. Guilford at New Iberia, La., vice Charles Deciens, resigned; Thomas H. Lantry at Algona, Ia., vice Robert H. Spencer, resigned; Andrew J. Shakespeare at Lowell, Mich., vice Lyman M. Gates, commission expired.

The President to-day appointed Jabez L. M. Curry of Virginia to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; vice Foster, resigned; Charles A. Zollinger to be pension agent at Indianapolis; Wm. B. Shaffer to be receiver of public moneys at Evanston, Wy. T., and Jacob A. Carroll, to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Col.

One Rule for All.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Upon the request of Gens. Sheridan, Schofield, Pope and Howard, that their present personal aides be made exceptions to the recently issued order confining the detail of officers who have been absent therefrom on detached or staff duty four years or more, Secretary Endicott has had the subject brought to the attention and decided that no exceptions shall be made to the operation of the order. The order was issued after long and careful consideration by the Secretary, who fully fingbly shaped." He believed in a closer union of Great Britain and her colonies with a view of showing the real strength of the nation in European councils, and said it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapening and simplifying the sale and transfer of land. He stated that the government had received returns showing that general crime in Ireland had decreased; boycotting was amenable to the ordinary law, which would be sternly enforced. Thirty five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self-government to Ireland, he declared, is an open question, but it is desirable as far as practicable to give Ireland the same benefits as are enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom.

Nationalist Convention in Ireland

DUBLIN, October 7.—The Nationalist Convention at Maryborough, Queen's county, to-day, accepted Lichard Lalor and Arthur O'Connor, the present members of Parliament for Queen's county, as the candidates of the party in the coming Parliamentary elections. Both gentlemen are Mr. Parnell's nominees.

THE BALKAN COMPLICATIONS.

King Milan Says Servia Will Fight if Her Claims Are Not Recognized.

BELGRADE, October 7.—King Milan, at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, declared that in the event of the union between Bulgaria and Roumelia being recognized by the powers Servia would fight unless her demands for an extension of territory were granted.

Effect of Servia's Warlike Attitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.—The warlike attitude of Servia has compelled the Porte to call out more reserves for service on the frontiers. The Turkish ministry believes that Servian troops will cross the frontier, although certain of defeat, in order to raise the question as to Servia's rights. The Porte has represented to the foreign ambassadors here that a Servian revolution would lead to agitations in Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that Austria and Russia would eventually be drawn into the conflict.

The Bulgarian delegates, Petroff and Tchanokoff, who were commissioned by Prince Alexander to assure the Porte that peace and order reigned in Eastern Roumelia, arrived at the Yildiz Kiosk and solicited an interview with the Sultan. They were immediately arrested, and were subjected to an official examination. The affair has caused a sensation. It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has raised a difficulty in the Roumelian Conference. He desires that the article in the Berlin treaty giving Turkey the right to send troops to Eastern Roumelia be abolished in the event of the union of the two Bulgarias. The Porte is negotiating for a loan from the Ottoman Bank. The bank asks from the Porte as a partial guarantee for the desired loan a concession for a railway in Asia Minor.

THE CHOLERA.

New Cases and Deaths at Palermo—The Disease in Spain.

ROME, October 7.—There were 105 new cases of cholera and sixty deaths from this disease reported yesterday in Palermo.

The Cholera at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, October 7.—No cases of cholera have been reported in this city since the 4th instant. Vessels leaving this port are now granted clean bills of health.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

"Moonlighting" in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 7.—The activit land system agitation in Ireland increases daily. "Moonlighters" are forcing farmers to swear that they will not pay their rents. Several farmers were waylaid upon by "Moonlighters" last night and compelled to take an oath to that effect.

The Stephens Fund.

DUBLIN, October 7.—The fund for the benefit of James Stephens, the ex-Fenian head center, amounts to only £1600, and his friends are greatly disappointed at the meagerness of the subscriptions.

Smallpox at Montreal

MONTREAL, October 7.—Official returns at the health office to-day show forty-one deaths in the city yesterday from smallpox, and ten in the adjoining municipalities.

The New Zealand Mails.

LONDON, October 7.—The New Zealand government has renewed the mail service between New Zealand and San Francisco. The Union line of steamers will carry the mails by way of Sydney and Auckland to Honolulu, and the Oceanic line will carry

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Massachusetts State Democratic Convention at Worcester—Ex-Mayor Prince of Boston

Nominated for Governor on the Second Ballot Amid Great Enthusiasm—The Other Candidates.

President Cleveland's Administration Indorsed in Strong Terms—The Platform Adopted.

WORCESTER, MASS, October 7.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the Hon. P. A. Collins. The usual committees were appointed. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of John E. Fitzgerald for president.

Mr. Fitzgerald, upon taking the chair, addressed the convention at some length. He congratulated the convention upon the election of a Democratic President, and said: "Whether our lease of power shall continue longer than four years depends upon how well we have profited by the lessons of the past and how zealously and honestly we strive to carry out the promises made the people in our State and national platforms." He strongly indorsed the administration of President Cleveland and commended him for his apparent determination to carry out the reforms promised in the Chicago platform. The speaker congratulated the country upon the unmistakable signs of the death of sectionalism, and said: "Possibism ceases to interest, be it Democratic or Republican, and mouldering before the people in the disinguished dead and buried issues, as Senators Hoar and Sherman are doing, is as ridiculous a sight, were it not unpatriotic and wicked, as would be the appearance in our street of an eccentric individual who adopted in our day as his style of dress that of the Elizabethan period or of the *Pirates of Penzance*."

The Hon. William Aspinwall sent to the Committee on Resolutions a resolution declaring against biennial State elections. Mr. Avery, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following platform:

THE PLATFORM.

We, the Democrats of Massachusetts in convention assembled, renew our adherence to the principles of Democracy declared by the last National Convention at Chicago.

We congratulate the people of the whole country on the election and inauguration of a Democratic President and Vice-President. We have full faith and confidence in the President, in his wise caution, his farseeing sagacity, his courage and firmness, his determination to administer the government in the interest of the whole people and his devotion to the fundamental principles of National Democracy. We expect that under his administration every reform required to make the government pure and honest will be made; that the liberty and rights of every citizen in every section of our own country and on the soil of every foreign country will be zealously guarded and carefully preserved; that sectional prejudice and jealousy will disappear, and that that pervading spirit of nationality will be revived which makes every citizen glory in the prosperity and honor of a common country; that the civil service will be established on a broad basis of justice and equality, securing to the administration official sympathy with its policy, not creating an unofficial class which shall stand above and beyond the people, but giving to each and every citizen who is capable and honest the right to be selected for public employment; that it will recognize the principles that every officer of the republic is a public servant, strictly responsible to the people, and holding his office subject to the will of the public; that the public lands will be rescued from the hands of the squatters, speculators and landed monopolies, and preserved for the use of the people to whom they justly belong; that the principal departments of the government will be so economically and honestly administered as to impose the least possible burden of taxation on the people, and that confidence in the people in their love of liberty, their fidelity to the constitution and their devotion to the Union will be restored. We therefore pledge to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, our unfaltering support.

We earnestly request that no candidate be nominated for either branch of the Legislature, who is not pledged to the support of the following measures:

We are opposed to the payment of a poll tax as a condition on which the right to vote must depend. We believe the free, honest, unobstructed ballot; that the right to vote should attach to the citizen, and not to the dollar.

We are opposed to the competition of convicts with the labor of honest people, and demand such legislation as will prevent it.

We believe that the frequent payment of wages enables the employed to live more economically, and assures to them greater independence. We deem it unjust to retain wages earned to enrich capital or swell the profits of the employer. We therefore are in favor of the passage of a law requiring corporations to make weekly payments to their employes.

We are in favor of the immediate enactment of such laws as will provide for the settlement of all differences between the employed and the employer by a system of arbitration.

We believe that the commercial intercourse between the several States is naturally impeded and circumscribed by the existing laws relating to debtor and creditor, which are detrimental to the prosperity of the entire country, and therefore demend the immediate enactment of a national bankrupt law; that the importance of the American fisheries as a nursery for our naval power and the protection of our coasts and seaports in time of war ought to receive the serious consideration of the administration at Washington.

The Democrats of Massachusetts, with profound sorrow, lament the death of the great soldier of the Union, Ulysses S. Grant, whose dying message of peace and good will to this people should be cause for his name to be revered through the coming ages.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and at 1 o'clock the convention took a recess.

NOMINATIONS.

The convention reassembled at 2:15 p.m. The names of James S. Grinnell of Plainfield, Frederick O. Prince of Boston, and Edward Avery of Braintree were presented to the convention as suitable persons to be nominated for the office of Governorship. On behalf of Mr. Grinnell, it was claimed that he would poll the full Democratic and Mugwump vote and the Hayseed vote besides. On behalf of Mr. Prince, it was denied that he would be opposed by the Butler men. It was decided to proceed to a vote, the ballots of the delegates to be taken as they filed over the platform, and a committee of one from each senatorial district was appointed to supervise the counting of the vote by the officers of the convention. A committee of fifteen was appointed to suggest nominees for the remainder of the State ticket.

The first ballot for Governor resulted: Whole number of votes, 1129; necessary to a choice, 565; Edward Avery, 121; James J. Grinnel, 493; Frederick O. Prince, 513; scattering 2.

On the second ballot Mr. Prince was nominated amid much enthusiasm.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows