MEMPHIS APPEAL.
SATURDAY : : OCTOBER 17, 1885

HIGH TARIFF FALLACY.

Like the silver-wasps, the advocates of high tariff fight shy of plain, demonstrative facts. We see an instance of the way evasion is substituted for reasoning in the Nashville *Union*. It boasts of having two questions, answers to which opponents of high tariff will find impossible. The first is: "Can protection to a manufacturing establishment give that establishment a monopoly in its business, when the same protection extends to every man in the United States in the same business, or who will go into it? In other words, can there be a monopoly with no exclusive privileges?" The evasion of the *Union* on this question is the adroit way of substituting the subject of monopoly for that of protection. It is the old affair of two boxes and one pea, "now you see it and now you don't." As high tariff is constructed for the very purpose of giving the residents of one country exclusive privileges over those of another, protection is monopoly and intended to be such. The Western Union Telegraph Company is a recognized monopoly, but the privilege of buying shares in it extends to every man in the United States, be his business what it may; but the moment a citizen holds a share in the Western Union he is a monopolist. Protection is constructed for the purpose of preserving the protected from competition in some shape or to some amount or other. One monopolist may compete with another and be a monopolist still. It was open for every man in the United States to manufacture quinine; those who did so got $3 10 an ounce, but have been since making and selling the same article under competition—Congress having abolished the protective monopoly—at 80 cents an ounce. There was high tariff, and high tariff created monopoly—a fact that is as open to the knowledge of the *Union* as to ourselves, and after the thimble-rig shuffle between "protection" and "monopoly," it innocently asks whether there can be monopoly without exclusive privileges? As well ask can there be sunshine without light? "Protection" constitutes especial privileges. As all who buy Western Union shares, open to everybody, are monopolists, so everybody doing business under "protection" privileges are monopolists. What the *Union* fails to perceive is that "monopoly" admits of degrees, so that one man may be more or less of a monopolist than another. Blunders like this are the stock of what high tariff people call argument, but as high tariff is a fallacy, founded on fallacious considerations, only fallacies can be uttered by those who find it to their interest or are induced by their want of knowledge to attempt to vindicate a system that has robbed us of our mercantile marine, that favors the competition of foreign with our home labor, leaves South American trade to England and Germany and is ruining our commerce by encouraging monopoly and mill onstrism. The *Union's* second question is as large of argumentative weight as its first, but we have had enough bubble-picking for to-day.

GOLD AND A NEW COMMUNITY.

Somewhere in the map, in far-off regions about which travelers have written little, and where the grand Amor river rolls its plenteous waters, that object of white men's sincere and ardent devotion, gold, has been discovered, and is now extensively mined. The country, though owned by China, was a practical no-man's land. It lay on the road to nowhere, produced nothing of value, and was left mainly to the wild elements and the bands of nature. Gold in paying quantities has now been discovered there, and men of many tongues and varied costumes are now burrowing into the bosom of the earth in search of pay-dirt and a fortune. So remote is the spot that even the governing power remained ignorant of its good fortune. There was disorder and confusion at first, but diggers made large sums, and ragged toilers became owners of thousands. Quietly and unostentatiously a large community has been formed, and order and law introduced. In Russian Siberia much attention is aroused by the doings of the gold seekers, and the journals there tell nearly all that is known of their proceedings. From them it appears that the miners number thousands. They have built houses and have adopted laws and government, for, strange to say, the predominant language used is English, and Anglo-Saxon institutions will, of course, cling to a greater or less extent where that world-traversing tongue finds expression. The country is divided by the miners into twenty-two districts. Each has a chief, a judge and overseers to keep order and secure property and personal safety, and good salaries are paid the officials from the proceeds of the permits on privileges that are issued. The districts are united under a president, and, of course, do not look submissively for outside authorities to claim power and place and a large share of the proceeds. The mines extend into Russian as well as Chinese territory, and between the two the Amoor community is sure to suffer grief, which is a pity, for a white man's government would do endless good in these regions.

THE AFRICA OF THE FUTURE

One of the most important elements in the history of the century now approaching a close has been the emigration from the old world to the new, and the consequences of that emigration to the countries left and the countries settled in. During the coming century emigration will play even a still more important part, but instead of the multitudes seeking the Americas, Africa will be the sought for Canaan. Adventurers are at this moment threatening that vast continent in all directions. Land and climate, as in this country, vary greatly, with alternations of mountain and valley, woods and streams, districts in desert solitude and fertile spots rich with the choicest vegetation. In one quarter the natives are found manageable and kindly; in another are wild warriors who cannot be appeased, and cannibals who eat up all travelers and explorers that come among them. Poor natives! little do they know toward what the movements of the white man are tending; that their own grounds will be measured off and sold by the acre, and that they themselves must either work for the white man or be exterminated by him, as American Indians have been exterminated. Civilization will be extended, but what will fall to the native's share?

COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

Various reasons have led to the proposition that England and her more powerful colonies should form one vast federation, for mutual support in peace or war. The proposition has now become a serious one, as the Marquis of Lansdowne has expressed approbation of the scheme. To have Canada, the Australian and New Zealand colonies, the West Indian, Cape of Good Hope and other regions federated with her, would give England great power in war, but on the other hand each one of these colonies would be an exposed part of England, which an enemy could attack. The colonies, we presume, would occupy about the same position as our States do with us. Up to a certain point action would be independent, but there would be matters of taxes and national and international matters where the necessity of having to refer and defer to England would become a burden and a hindrance to the progress of a young nation tied to an old one. That such a project as colonial federation should at all meet with consideration, shows how England has advanced in its ideas since it got into dispute with its American colonies, and lost them. Had she offered federation then, and had it been accepted, would the United States by this time have been the nation she is, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Tied to mama's apron string, it would scarcely be likely; and the English colonies must become individual nations if they are to develop all their powers and employ all their resources. The London *Morning Post*, when discussing our last Fourth of July celebration, said: "We had not realized then what we know now, that this little island of England was destined to be the mother of great nations in every part of the globe, or we should have acted then as we act now, namely, as the parent, but never the tyrant, of the young giants whom we have produced. There is indeed a distinct gain to England in the lesson which we learned at such a cost. Other lands, one at least even mightier in extent than the United States of America, still own allegiance to the Crown of England, and if we have lost one empire we have since continued to develop another, which is of unparalleled greatness and splendor. Without that, at one time, bitter experience, we should not perhaps have learned the art of retaining the affections of this last, while, as it is, we are daily drawing closer the links which bind us to worlds which will satisfy our utmost capacity for development into ages that are still unknown."

OBITUARY.

The Late Henry Stoddard Gantt.

When the gifted young Greene but a short while ago was called away, we parted with him sadly, though forewarned that the delicate frame must soon crumble to the dust. To-day the legal profession again mourns the loss of another of its young and gifted members, whose life has gone out in the very fullness of his strength and in the meridian of young manhood's prime. Upon the announcement yesterday that Henry Stoddard Gantt was no more, grief filled the hearts of all who knew him; and the expressions of sorrow from every lip attested his worth, and emphasized the loss which this community has sustained in the untimely death of this noble young man. The idolized son, the affectionate brother, the talented lawyer, who but yesterday was with us in robust health and perfect physical mold, is to-day sleeping in death, clustered with the grief and tears of his countless friends. Educated in the schools of Memphis, "Flint" Gantt entered upon the study of his profession at the age of eighteen, was admitted to the practice of the law when twenty-one years of age and became a member of the law firm of Gantt & Patterson. His devoted application to his profession, and his ceaseless toil, invited disease and death.

"Pale death with gentle hand gave the final blow, And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low."

A passing notice cannot adequately portray his singularly well formed and manly character. His genius and his gentleness were hereditary. His capacity was unquestioned, as his character was unsullied. His intellect was bright, active and comprehensive, capable of the highest attainments. His conduct was exceptionally exemplary, and his character, in its general features and in its minutest details, was almost faultless. His temperament was equable and his mental equipoise perfect. No member of the bar more scrupulously regarded the amenities and courtesies of his profession, and no one of them had so few enemies. His modest speech, his genial smile, his good humor, these were ever present, and betrayed the gentleness of character which will be unceasingly cherished by his friends and live in the sweetest memory. His matrimonial application, added to his capacity, promised to become an invaluable place in the profession, which promised a useful and brilliant career. Such characters are the true jewels of the republic. But in the midst of all his ambitions, and in full view of the roseate future, his young life went out when he had but attained twenty-sixth year of his years. His character and example are a heritage worthy of imitation, which he has left, while his soul is "reigning gloriously, risen to its royal destinies." Gifted, generous, gentle, noble and pure as he was, we shall not soon look upon his like again. The sympathies of the community go out to the afflicted family in their poignant and inconsolable grief.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The business failures during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 139, and for Canada 27, or a total of 166, as compared with 207 last week and 196 the week previous. The failures are below the average in all sections of the country, and fewer are reported from the South than for any previous week this year.

Is It Really Consumption?

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will clog the lungs so no prescribed remedy can do its work. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

Peter McGeoch Dangerously Ill.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 16.—Peter McGeoch, the Board of Trade operator, was stricken down by something like apoplexy at an early hour this morning, and for several hours it was thought that he would die. He has grown very stout, and was stricken down at his home near the city without a moment's warning. Doctors were hastily called, and after working with the energy for some little time gave him relief. It is not believed his sickness is regular apoplexy, but is so like it that his call was very close. Mr. McGeoch is very much better at this time, but his illness is still regarded as very serious.

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 nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a family unwilling of cases. Try it, try it, and afterward it will not require any praise from us.

Sensational Murder.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 16.—A Chattanooga (Tenn.) special to the *Post-Dispatch* says: A very sensational murder occurred a few miles from Somerville, Ala., yesterday. Two gentlemen, named Wesley Hopper and James Edmundson, had a fierce quarrel about the division of a piece of property. Blows followed, and Hopper, being the most powerful of the men seized Edmundson in his arms and deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear four times. The murderer was arrested.

Nervous, Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt, with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

American Institute of Architects.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 16.—The American Institute of Architects held their nineteenth annual convention in this city next Wednesday, 21st instant. Dr. Thomas A. Atchison of this city will deliver the address of welcome, which will be responded to on the part of the Institute by Vice President Kennedy of New York. A large representation of architects is expected.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to the taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PITTSBURG coal, Kentucky coal, Alabama coal, Anthracite coal, at lowest figures at old stand, Walsh's, 230 Second street.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The Servian Forces, with King Milan at Their, Across the Bulgarian Frontier, and Advancing on

Sofia, Which Will Probably Be Taken by a Coup de Main—A Panic Prevailing in that City.

Fighting Imminent Between the Turks and Servians—Failure of the Boycott at Cork.

LONDON, October 16.—The Servians crossed the Bulgarian frontier near Charkor. They are advancing toward Sofia, and are now near Dragoman Pass. King Milan is in command. A panic prevails at Sofia. Four battalions of infantry have gone to defend Dragoman Pass. They have with them only two batteries of small field guns. There is no Bulgarian heavy artillery nearer to the scene of disturbance than Sistova and Rustchuk. It is expected that Sofia will be captured by a coup de main. Austria has warned King Milan that whatever may be the issue of the present trouble it will be useless for him to expect support from Austria. The railway companies in Austria and Hungary and the Danubian Navigation Company have been notified to prepare for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.

The Ambassadors Ask for Further Time to Look Into Matters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16.—The Ambassadors here have presented a note to the Porte in which they say that further time will have to be afforded them, so as to obtain a complete European understanding respecting the Roumelian difficulty, and advise the Sultan to continue his peaceful policy. They do not, however, dispute the Porte's right to send troops into Roumelia to assert his rights in that province. It is generally believed that the powers have advised Bulgaria, Servia and Greece more strongly than heretofore to remain quiet. The Porte's note regarding the armaments of Greece and Servia gave the powers ground to protest against their warlike attitude. The report that Greece had offered to form an alliance with Turkey is unfounded. The Ambassadors have adjourned their sittings, but will reassemble shortly, when it is expected that they will have received further instructions from their respective governments in relation to a final decision.

The Porte considers the note of the Ambassadors satisfactory, but has intimated that he will not recognize the Bulgarian union, no matter what the ultimate result of the conference may be. Herr Von Radowitz, the German Ambassador, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, have refused to receive M. Karaveloff and M. Tehamakoff, the delegates who had been commissioned by Prince Alexander to assure the Porte that peace and order reigned in Eastern Roumelia.

A Protest from Servia.

BELGRADE, October 16.—Servia has proceeded against the decision of the Ambassadors on the Roumelian question, and has commenced military operations against Bulgaria. A large force of Servian troops crossed the Bulgarian frontier that they at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Bulgarian Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 16.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day, in commenting on the Bulgarian question, shows signs of impatience at the delay in settling the difficulty, and says: "Russia will not submit to the dictation of M. Karaveloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister. It the warning the Ambassadors gave to Prince Alexander to pacify Roumelia at the risk of losing the union does not make Bulgaria return to reason, the fresh conference to assemble shortly will settle the difficulty on some basis as a starting-point in the present course of action."

A Battle Between Turks and Servians Imminent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16.—A large force of Turkish troops have been ordered to advance in the direction of Nisa, and a battle between the Servians and Turks is imminent.

BREAKING THE BOYCOTT.

The Irish Cattle Men Again Shipping by the Cork Steamers.

CORK, October 16.—Three cattle dealers obtained their allegiance to the ring and shipped stalwart cattle to England on board the boycotted steamers of the Cork Steamship Company. Other dealers sent 169 head via the Waterford route.

The attempt to boycott the Cork Steamship Company by the cattle dealers has failed. The Cattle Dealers' Association has resumed the shipping of cattle by the packets of that company.

The failure of the attempt to boycott the Cork Steamship Company by the cattle dealers has spurred the Loyalists to increased energy in their fight against the Nationalists, and they intend to contest every Parliamentary seat in Ireland at the coming election so as to give the Parnellites greater trouble and expense in electing their candidates. In spite of the session of three of their number the cattle men remain obstinate. The corporation has granted the dealers permission upon which to erect pens, but it is doubtful whether the Privy Council will grant the necessary license.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Smallpox at Montreal.

MONTREAL, October 16.—The official returns of the Health Office to-day show 43 deaths from smallpox in the city yesterday, 3 in St. Gabriel, 2 in St. Henri, 2 in Cote St. Louis, 1 in St. Jean Baptiste and 1 in St. Cuneegonde.

An Over-Due Steamer.

QUEBEC, October 16.—Some fears are entertained for the safety of the steamer Foscolia, from Antwerp for this port. She is now twelve days over-due.

Field Marshal Strathmain Dead.

LONDON, October 16.—Field marshal, the Right Hon. Hugh Henry Rose, Baron Strathmain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., is dead.

Indian Wheat.

CALCUTTA, October 16.—The difference in the prices of wheat in English and home markets created by the low price of silver and the fall in exchanges affords the Indian farmers a profit of 2½ per cent. for loss exported over the cash price for home consumption. This has greatly stimulated the inquiry for freight room for the exportation of wheat.

The Cholera.

ROME, October 16.—There were 54 new cases of cholera and 22 deaths from the disease reported in Palermo yesterday.

Barracks Blown Up.

LEGHORN, October 16.—The gendarmes' barracks in this city was badly wrecked to-day by an explosion, caused by an infernal machine loaded with dynamite, which had been concealed in the building. No one injured.

Political Prisoners in Mexico Released.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 16.—The President has granted full pardon to all political prisoners except Editor Chivarri of the *Monitor Republicano* and Editor Carrillo of the *Correo De Lunes*. The prisoners pardoned include a number of newspaper editors and students. This action is hailed with great satisfaction by the people. The Gonzales newspapers are now cordially supporting the administration, and the hopes of the Church party that the Liberal party would go to pieces are not to be realized.

Protestantism the Bulwark Against Atheism in England.

LONDON, October 16.—Cardinal Newman, in an address to-day, said that the Protestant Church of England was the great bulwark of this country against atheism. He said he wished all success to those defending the church, and that he and his friends would join in defending it. Cardinal Newman's views are important in connection with the forthcoming election for members of Parliament, and they will be likely to influence many votes in favor of the Conservative candidates.

Unprovoked Murder.

CINCINNATI, O., October 16.—Wm. McLefresh, while drunk, met Chas. Ohmnis, a peaceable German laborer, near Utopia, Clermont county, O., Wednesday night, and without provocation shot him dead. Ohmnis leaves a wife and three children. McLefresh was arrested, but gives no explanation of his act.

A Fearful Fall.

WILKESBARRE, PA., October 16.—Ivor Williams, aged fifteen years, employed as door-tender in the Dodson mine of the Plymouth Coal Company, fell down the shaft last night, a distance of 600 feet, his body being crushed into a shapeless mass.

New York Dry Goods Exports.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The total exports of dry goods from this port during the past week were valued at $1,918,887, and the amount thrown on the market, $1,817,916.

Heir to a Large English Fortune.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 16.—The statement is published here that Thomas Atkinson, at present employed here as a burner, has fallen heir to a large English estate. Thirty-one years ago Joshua Bowers, his uncle, died at Hounsfield, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, and bequeathed to himself and Lieut. Robert Wood, another nephew in the British army, a fortune aggregating in money and real estate about $500,000, to be equally divided between them. The British lieutenant drew his share long ago. Atkinson only became aware of the fact through an advertisement. He is fifty-eight years of age and has a wife and two children.

DESPERATE FIGHT

Between Policemen and Burglars in a Dive at Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., October 16.—Last night the "Arctic restaurant," a thieves' resort, was the scene of a desperate fight between the police and a gang of burglars they were after. The place has long been under surveillance, and last night officers were detailed to raid the place and capture all who could be found. Over the saloon is a poker-room, and in this were several burglars, who offered resistance. The door was burst in, but the officers were driven back. With the help of a part of the force who were without the building the men were finally forced out of the room. They came out with loaded revolvers, but were received in a like manner, the officers shooting two of them, one fatally. A woman belonging to the house was slightly wounded. Charles Strong was shot below the left shoulder blade. He died at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The others arrested were "Con" Cane and "Billy" McBrearty, and several young men who were later released. Strong, Cane and McBrearty are noted crooks, who have eluded justice for some time. A large amount of stolen property was recovered and burglars' tools found.

MURDERER HANGED,

After Two Unsuccessful Attempts, at Crawfordsville, Ind.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., October 16.—John W. Coffee was hanged here to-day, the drop falling at 12:22 o'clock. He was executed for the murder of an old man named McMullen and his wife, in January last, the house being burned afterwards to hide the crime. He made three confessions during his imprisonment, implicating at various times several other parties in the commission of the deed. On the strength of one of these James Dennis was also sentenced to death; but he was given a new trial by the Supreme Court and will now doubtless be released, although last night he was removed to another county, as a precaution against any possible trouble. Coffee was utterly prostrated. Since last night he refused food, and this morning the efforts of his spiritual adviser failed to afford him any consolation. He had to be carried to the scaffold. Before the drop fell he made a short speech. The rope broke twice, but finally was adjusted satisfactorily and in twelve minutes life was extinct.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Meeting of Mine Owners and Operatives at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 16.—A number of mine owners and operators responded to the invitation of the Executive Board of the National Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers to meet them in this city to-day to discuss and adjust, as far as possible, the question of wages and other things affecting both miners and employers. Mr. T. J. Bend of Chicago was called to the chair. He said the miners were not receiving the compensation they deserved, while, on the other hand, many companies had gone out of existence owing to strikers. He felt that the miners and operators should be able to agree upon an equitable adjustment of the question of wages. Another operator believed a uniform scale of wages could be agreed upon which would prevent operators from cutting prices of coal in the market.

Chronic Sciatica Cured.

ASHLAND, MASS., January 23, 1885.

For the last two years I have hobbled around on crutches. During that time I was affected with sciatic rheumatism, not only suffered terrible pain night and day, but was utterly helpless. After using every possible effort to get well, and expending the best medical advice I was induced to try four Allcock's Porous Plasters. These I wore on my side, hipbone and thigh. In one week I was almost entirely free from pain and could walk returned to my palsied limb. I continued using these plasters with the most surprising results for three months, when I became perfectly cured, and abandoned the use of crutches. Persons desiring further information can address me,

Poteflee box 184. J. F. GATES.

Blown Up by Gasoline.

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 16.—A man named W. H. Clarke, with his son, was filling and lighting gasoline street lamps from cans in a wagon, last night. One can exploded, burned the horse to death and burned up the wagon. Clarke was thrown from the wagon by the explosion and severely burned, and his son was badly, if not fatally, burned.

Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your Henry's Carbolic Salve upon an ulcer, which, for the past ten days has given me great pain. It is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I find, however, that Henry's Carbolic Salve is effecting a cure." Beware of imitations.

Crushed Under a Brick Wall.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 16.—While workmen were making excavations under an old brick wall on Main street at noon, the wall gave way and fell, injuring the following: Thomas Bush, hip broken and head fatally crushed; George Bush, serious internal injuries; Gus Wilsser's head was badly cut; William Cotton's leg was broken and an unknown man had his back broken.

Terribly Shaken

As the system is by fever and ague, and obstinate as that malady is, nevertheless Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will repair the damage that it does to the constitution, and eradicate every trace of it. Used as a means of prevention, it invariably proves effectual. The most malignant forms of malarial disease prevalent in the tropics, the dreaded *calentura* of the Guatemalan coast, the Chagres fever, and other types of miasmatic maladies, yield to and are prevented by it. Not only should it be used on the first symptoms of a chill, but all persons residing in localities where malarial infection exists in air and water, should take it as a safeguard. It is an incomparable remedy for disorders of the stomach and bowels, for rheumatism, inactivity of the bladder and kidneys, and for debility and bilious ailments.

Suffocated in a Wheat Car.

ATTICA, MINN., October 16.—Five cars loaded with wheat were ditched on the Northern Pacific, five miles east of here, yesterday. Two men, who were stealing a ride, were found suffocated in the wheat. From letters on them they are believed to have been John R. Cochrane, of Volant, Pa., and Louis Deist, of Champaign, Ill.

A Sleepy Sermon.

The poor parson is overworked, underpaid and underfed. His blood is thin. Histosmach is ailing. His liver is all wrong, and of course his digestion is poor. It is any wonder he puts his congregation almost to sleep by giving out the text? Brown's Iron Bitters will repair his broken-down system and make him a new man. The Rev. J. S. White of Rockhill, S. C., writes: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. It has restored me to health and vigor." Many other clergymen give similar testimony.

Shot on His Way Home.

DETROIT, MICH., October 16.—Last night at 10 o'clock, at Trenton, a saloon keeper named "Jud" Osborn was shot while on his way home. The ball entered the back of the neck and severed the jugular vein, killing Osborn almost instantly. Ed Flaherty, an employe at the stave-mill, has been arrested on suspicion.

Baby Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The children of Mrs. Kamberger, residing at No. 81 Sheriff street, this morning took a lighted candle under the bed and set it on fire. The children rushed from the room and Lena, the seven-months-old baby, who was lying on the bed, was burned to death.

The Indianapolis Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 16.—The attorneys of Thomas Cottrell to-day filed a petition in the Circuit Court on application for a recount of the ballots cast at the municipal election Tuesday, when Cottrell was defeated for mayor by sixty votes. Fraud is not charged, but it is claimed that mistakes were made in computing the number of votes cast.

Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, MASS., October 16.—At the farewell meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to-day the report of the Committee on Papal Lands was presented by the Rev. Wm. P. Fisher of Brunswick, Me. The reports of missions in these lands show the work is progressing slowly, but not without encouragement. This closed the meeting.

WASHINGTON.

Judge T. W. Brown and Col. Gilbert Moyers of Memphis Admitted to Practice in the

United States Supreme Court—Death of Leroy E. Jones of Nashville, Senator Jackson's Secretary.

The New Consul to Jerusalem—The Middle Tennessee Marshalship—Fourth-Class Postoffices.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Col. Gilbert Moyers and Judge Thomas W. Brown of the Memphis Bar were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court to-day.

It is stated that Col. S. F. Wilson of Gallatin will receive the appointment as marshal for Middle Tennessee.

The Attorney-General decided to-day that when receipts of Presidential postoffices are less than $1000 the office reverts to the fourth class, the commission of the postmaster expires, and the Postmaster-General can make an appointment to fill the vacancy.

It is generally believed that J. M. King will be appointed postmaster at Knoxville.

E. Spencer Pratt and the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama arrived to-day.

Gen. Nathaniel Harris of Vicksburg is here.

Robert E. O'Neill of the *Clay County Courier*, Corning, Ark., arrived to-day.

S. H. Myatt was appointed postmaster at Crossville, Tenn., to-day.

J. E. R. Ray and H. L. Brinkley of Memphis arrived to-day.

Nagee J. Arbeely, just appointed from Tennessee consul to Jerusalem, is an Assyrian, and formerly lectured on the Holy Land throughout the South. He is a man of ability and is well acquainted with the duties of his office.

Leroy E. Jones, secretary of Senator Jackson, died here this morning. He was the son of Ira P. Jones of Nashville, and was formerly city editor of the Nashville *American*. He was a young man of brilliant attainments.

Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day was N. F. Eden, at Halpen, Miss.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The President to-day appointed the following named Presidential postmasters: Michael P. Slattery, at Biscarck, Dak., vice Clement A. Lounsberry, resigned; John W. Crosby, at Milford, N. H., vice John H. Crosby, commission expired.

The President made the following appointments to-day: To be Consul-General of the United States—Benjamin F. Bonham of Oregon, at Calcutta. To be United States consuls—Wm. A. Garesche of Missouri, at Martinique; Charles Forster of Indiana, at Elberfeld; N. J. Arbeely of Tennessee, at Jerusalem. To be Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury—Ernest P. Baldwin of Missouri.

Mr. Baldwyn, the newly appointed Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury, is a son of Dr. Baldwyn of this city. He is a lawyer, and was formerly clerk to the State Senate of Missouri. He was subsequently elected a member of that body. A few months ago he was appointed chief of a division in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. He assumed the duties of Deputy First Auditor to-day, relieving Mr. H. K. Seaver, who resigned by request at the Secretary's request.

Mr. Lamar has been appointed chief of the Customs Division of the First Auditor's office, vice E. S. Pollock, reduced to a fourth class clerkship.

Changes in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the resignation of Mr. Benjamin P. Davis, deputy fourth auditor of the Treasury, and has selected his successor, but the name is withheld for the present. The reason for Mr. Davis's resignation was made over a week ago, but has not been completed with. It is said at the Treasury Department to-day that changes will be made in a number of other offices of a similar grade.

The Geodetic Survey.

WASHINGTON, October 16—The President has virtually decided to postpone the appointment of a superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey until after the meeting of Congress. It has been suggested to the President that an engineer officer of the army or navy might properly be detailed to perform the duties of the office, and that question is now under consideration.

The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The Secretary of the Interior is dissatisfied with the meagerness of the reports heretofore furnished by the government directors of the Pacific Railroads, and intends to make a change in this respect.

Persecution of Christians in China.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—A report has been received by the Secretary of State from Consul Chas. Seymour at Canton, China, enclosing pamphlets issued by the Shanghai and Hankow committees, describing the persecution of Christians in China. Mr. Seymour says the material in the pamphlet is from the pens of eminent American, English and German missionaries, and is published with the purpose of disseminating information that may lead to better provision being made by the western powers for protecting native Christians from persecution in China. The subject, he continues, is one of importance, and although such persecution is clearly forbidden by treaty stipulation, there seems to be no prescribed manner for enforcing the prohibition or for obtaining indemnity for losses sustained by its violation. I have tried to avoid troubling the department with the details of the many cases of trouble in which missionaries from the United States and Europe and their native converts and workers, native preachers and helpers, have been involved in this, the most turbulent consular district in China or in the world, but have labored faithfully and somewhat successfully in settling the difficulties adjusted as fairly and quietly as possible. The persecutions of which the missionaries complain comprise robbery and extortion by mobs, riots, pillaging, blackmailing and boycotting of native Christians, often with the encouragement of local authorities, and the refusal of the authorities to punish the offenders, protect the Christians, or take measures to secure restitution. It is not intended to leave the impression that the Chinese authorities have in every case been willing to deal justly by native Christians. On the contrary, the not infrequent aid rendered by local officials in suppressing outbreaks is gratefully acknowledged.

Bounty Decision.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Second Comptroller Maynard has made a decision on the case of Maj. L. Middleton, late fireman in United States navy, that upon discharge of claimant the government cannot retain any part of the local bounty received at time of enlistment. Middleton enlisted in August, 1864, for two years, and received $300 bounty from the town to which he was credited. He was discharged in August, 1865, because the government no longer required his services. When paid off the paymaster deducted from his pay $150, being one-half of Brown's local bounty received. The Comptroller holds that this deduction was unauthorized by law; that the local bounty of the claimant belonged to him by virtue of a contract made with the municipality paying it, and that the United States could not lawfully appropriate any part of it to its own use.

THE RAILROADS.

The Union Depot.

President Hadden is very enthusiastic on the subject of the Union Depot. He says the meeting of the railroad men at the Cotton Exchange Thursday, which instructed engineers to select the proper site, has settled the matter, and that it is now only a question of a few months when the proposed building will be erected. With a grand Union Depot and a bridge across the Mississippi, Memphis would take a fresh boom as a railroad center.

Change of Name.

The Memphis, Selma and Brunswick Railroad Company will be recognized at an early date under the name of the Memphis, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company. In anticipation of this event, from and after this date, (15th) its railroad will be operated under the latter name.

The Pensacola and Memphis Railroad.

"Méridian (Miss.) *Tri-Weekly Tribune*: The Pensacola *Commercial* of a recent date contains the following as coming from the Hon. S. C. Cobb, who has recently returned from the North where he has been in the interest of the Pensacola and Memphis railroad: 'We are authorized to say that the Pensacola and Memphis railroad is all solid, the men with the necessary capital only biding their time until the Mississippi Legislature pass the necessary charter. The preliminary survey is now going on and will soon be completed, all of which is the best possible news for Pensacola. The Pensacola and Memphis is bound to come, and the coming is bound to be the keystone of Pensacola's continued prosperity.' Everything now seems favorable to the building of the road, which will be one of the most important arteries of the commerce of Meridian. There is no doubt but that the road will contribute more to the growth and prosperity of Meridian than any other line with which the city is now favored. Mr. S. N. Van Praag, the moving spirit and earnest advocate of the road, deserves all the encouragement and assistance necessary to its completion; and he is entitled to the unstinted thanks of our people for the part he has already taken and is now taking in the magnificent enterprise which promises so much for the future of Meridian. Every property owner and business man in Meridian should be intensely interested in the success of the enterprise."

English and American Railways.

Mr. Edward T. Jeffery, the general traffic manager of the Illinois Central railroad, who has just returned from Europe after an absence of three months and a half, was recently interviewed by a Chicago *Tribune* reporter on the result of his observations in the old world.

"Of course," said he, "I had a pleasant trip. I traveled through Great Britain and went the usual rounds upon the continent."

"How do the railways of England compare with those in the United States?"

"There are two or three roads in England which are the best in the world as to speed. The principal permanent way or fixed property on the principal roads there are the London and Northwestern, the Midland, the Great Northern, and Great Western. There is a vast difference in the methods of management in that country. The companies give better accommodations to the public and the public is willing to pay for them. It has taken a great deal of time and a vast expenditure of money to bring this about, but the companies seem to think that it has been justified. For instance, the London and Northwestern is capitalized for $500,000,000, while it only controls 1750 miles of road. They have perfect road beds and their rolling-stock is always kept in order. The public appreciates this, and is willing to pay a little higher rate for transportation. In this country the people demand cheap rates, and are inclined to prevent the railroads from improving the conditions of travel. On the continent the railroads are for the most part under control of the government, and hence the rates are fixed. Affairs in England were formerly in about the same condition in which they now are in America. There was bad faith on the part of managers, violations of agreements and cutting of rates. They soon found out, however, that business of that kind did not pay, and put a stop to it. Now an officer who fails to keep faith or violates an agreement loses caste to such an extent that he is practically ostracised."

"What is the average rate for passenger traffic?"

"For first-class passengers 4 cents a mile and for second-class 3 cents. On freight the managers think that 2 cents a mile per ton is about the right price for them to get and for the public to pay. On coal and other heavy material the rate is sometimes lowered to 1½ cents per ton. When I told them that the trunk lines in this country carried freight for one-fourth of a cent per ton they could scarcely believe me. In England the functions of the directors differ from those here. They take an active interest in the working of the road, and strive to economize in the minutest details. The great safeguard which railroads have in that country lies in the fact that they cannot be chartered by Parliament unless it shows that they are a public necessity. That does away with excessive competition, and enables the roads to furnish travelers with excellent facilities, keep their rolling stock and roadbed in good order, and at the same time make a little profit. The stock of all the large roads is quoted at about par or above it. The highest stock was quoted at 170 when I left."

"How are American railroad securities regarded in England?"

"I am proud to say that they are handled with suspicion. The English feel a little sore over a deal that took place some time ago, and which shall be nameless, and are afraid to touch many railroad stocks. Some American railway stocks, however, are well thought of and considered to be good investments. These, of course, are the old conservative roads which they know all about and have confidence in."

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