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Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and, with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: TO THE EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY : : OCTOBER 23, 1885

APPROACHING INTERSTATE COMMISSION VISIT.

The large depression that has produced so much distress in the country, disorganizing labor and cutting down the profits of capital, require that Congress, to do its duty to the country, shall at its approaching sessions give prominent and effectual attention to commercial legislation. Beside the important questions of the light-weight silver dollar, of a national bankrupt law, and others, the subject of interstate commerce, of transportation from one State to another, requires attention. The committee appointed by Congress to investigate this transportation question is now actively engaged in obtaining, from every possible source, information as to how far and in what manner Congress can further the interests of commerce by regulating railroad action, so as to promote the best interests of the roads and of the commerce that supports them. The APPEAL yesterday published a list of the matters on which the committee desire communications from every source able to cast light upon the problem they are investigating. Extortion, discrimination and the rate of charges are included in the matters inquired about, and one question is whether the roads should be required to publish their rates of charge, and give due notice before changing them. Such publication would be satisfactory to the public and valuable to the roads, for while such matters are kept private discrimination and injustice will often be suspected where they do not actually exist. If notice were given before changes were made, it would be a valuable guide to merchants when buying and selling, and be still more valuable to the roads, as it would check the reckless "cutting" of rates from which they have, of late, suffered so much. To make publication as valuable as it should be, however, there should be a means of appealing against proposed changes that would be unjust, or that would be inimical to the business of the territory served by any particular road. Whether the establishment of maximum and minimum rates would be required if notice had to be given of all changes from rates previously officially published, where there was opportunity to appeal against such charges to an authority able to do justice between the roads and the public, is a question not difficult to decide. Of course the deciding tribunal in such cases would be required to consider the factors on which the rates were based, and to have access to the sources of information upon that point. How far the law should interfere with rebates and drawbacks, and discrimination made by evasive fictions, requires strict investigation and too much trouble cannot be taken by merchants in enlightening the committee as to the effect of pools and other agreements among the roads, upon the public welfare. That if legalized and regulated by law they should require official approval outside the railway officials, there can be little doubt, and also require publication, as the railroads are not mere private property, but are established by the conferring of privileges the use made of which the public is entitled to know. That where there are different roads running to the same point the shipper should have the right to select which road would best suit the requirements of his business, or even his mere personal choice, is a thing a just law could not deny. Each road would be at liberty to urge its claims, and it would be for the shipper to judge of their relative eligibility. That each road should be required to report, at fixed intervals, its earnings, expenses and operations is very desirable, as a check to the trickery of operators in bonds and stocks, and as an important contribution to the statistics of commerce of the greatest practical value. A matter of great interest to the people of the Mississippi Valley is found in the question: "In making provisions for securing cheap transportation, is it or is it not important that the government should develop and maintain a system of water routes?" That competition between rail and river or canal is an excellent regulational influence for both, is too well demonstrated by facts to be denied, and is a prominent reason why Congress should improve the Mississippi river. Finally, it is asked: "Should a commission be established?" An effectual interstate commerce system would require a power somewhere to see that the system was fairly carried out. To leave wrongs to exist until the delay of courts, and appeals from one court to another were gone through, and the financial ability of a private citizen to struggle against the millions of a rich corporation, would be altogether unsatisfactory. It is proper, also, that decisions made by the administrative body should be precedents for similar cases afterward. A court decision that regarded a matter as a simple dispute between the complainant and the party complained of, and left others a prey to similar injustice, would be a mockery. An important matter is omitted in the questions before us—there should be a strict definition as to what service is paid for in the rate charged. It is the case that where rates have been made and published according to law, some part of the service rendered and taken for granted as obligatory has been charged for as "extra," and extortion used spite of the law regulating rates. This committee will be in Memphis November 12th, and our merchants and others interested should have written statements prepared for them upon any or all the questions they have put out. Some hints given above will intimate the sort of material the committee is in search of.

A FAVORED RACE.

The battle which the Republican leaders have opened in the North on sectional issues is *about* the colored people, while in the South the whites are fighting the battle *for* the negroes. The contest is made by Northern demagogues for selfish purposes, but it is made in the South solely in the interest of the negro. To prove that the blacks are a favored race—that no country on earth contains a peasantry possessing the advantages and privileges enjoyed by the negroes of the South—we have only to refer to the substantial progress of the colored people. We have received a catalogue of the first annual fair of the Colored State Fair Association at Jackson, Miss., which commences Monday next. The premium list is large and and valuable, and, we learn, is mostly made up by white men—Democrats who pay the taxes that educates negro children—the fund to be used exclusively as rewards for the ingenuity and industry of colored people. While such men as Sherman are firing the Northern heart with the old story about the wrongs of the Southern blacks, the Democrats are furnishing them with the money by which they are enabled to offer premiums and to hold their State fairs. The whites of the South are doing everything in their power to stimulate the ambition of the blacks to excel in those industrial arts which constitute their material prosperity, instead of wasting their time and opportunities in helping demagogues to office. Contrast the friendship of the Southern Democrats for the colored people with that of Sherman and Logan. The former gives substantial aid; the latter offers no material help, but strives to array the negro against his best and only friends, the whites, who give them employment, stand by them in sickness and trouble, and contribute the means by which they are enabled to hold their State fairs. The white people of Mississippi are doing a good work for the colored people and for themselves in thus contributing to every enterprise in which the blacks engage, for the interests of the two races are one and inseparable. The blacks are learning who are their true and only friends. They begin to see that in every election they are made the victims of men who care nothing for them except so far as they can use them for selfish ends. Heretofore the colored people have been thriftless and improvident—working to no end save the satisfying of the demands of immediate, imperious necessity. Infatuated with freedom as a race he seems never to have realized the efficiency wealth has in producing more wealth, and as a consequence lays by nothing in store. He will squander his last nickel for a cigar. In the towns he often spends his whole week's wages in hire of a livery turnout for Sunday. He will bare himself through the whole week to the broiling sun, but on Sunday he must luxuriate under an umbrella. Frequently he will spend his all for some bauble while his family are in want of the necessities of life. And a "streak of good luck" completely unnerves him. He immediately becomes an idler and a profligate until necessity compels a return to work. But since the election of Cleveland to the presidency the negro sees he is secure in his freedom, and the proverbial "rainy day" of the future begins to play an important part in his calculations. He is rapidly progressing in his material, social, political and intellectual condition. The Jackson, Mississippi, fair shows the rapid progress the colored people are making. They are thriving as no other recently emancipated race ever prospered before. Aided by their old masters and all classes of the tax-paying whites of the South, they are indeed a favored race. They are enfranchised; they can hold office, to which many of them have been elected, while a negro is never elected to office in the North; some have been sent to Congress, both to the Senate and House of Representatives, from the South; every Southern State elects colored men to the Legislature. None are elected to the Legislature in the North. They buy land on a credit; they receive the same credit at the stores in the country, towns and cities that is extended to the whites; they collect their debts in courts of justice, just as the whites do; they enjoy all the benefits of law and taxation, and feel less of the burdens than the whites, because they pay but little or no taxes. The present free, happy and prosperous condition of the blacks is a complete refutation of the slanderers of the Southern whites.

THE CONTEST IN FRANCE.

The Monarchists in France are in raptures because a large number of Conservatives—that is, of persons leaning toward monarchical opinion—have been elected to the Legislature. Their raptures are most probably misplaced. We have a proverb that says "any stick will do to beat a dog with," and the rational and thoughtful Republicans have used the Royalists as a stick to which to administer discipline to the present government, and as a rebuke to unreasonable Socialists and extreme Radicals. The government has been spending French millions and wasting the powers of the French army, and bringing disgrace upon the French name by invading Tonquin and Madagascar. The intelligent portion of the French people are indignant at such a prostitution of French power and worse than waste of French money, and by making the Royalists a stick to beat the naughty dog with, they have provided for the correction of a great abuse. Radicals and Socialists are venting all manner of impracticable and blundering theories. They are the especial enemies of royalty, and yet in their blindness they are furthering above all others the very policy by which the royalists anticipate a restoration of monarchy. These people desire that the extremists may so far succeed in their wild schemes as to utterly unsettle the policy of the country, injure commerce, and interrupt the course of justice, so that the rational portion of the French people shall become a return to monarchy as the lesser of two evils. That they have good grounds for the policy they are pursuing is shown by the fact that a prominent portion of the radicals desire not only to abolish the Senate, but also to do away with the Presidential office. They have not the sense to see that to deprive the Republic of a head would be to make a vacancy a monarch would fill, but the monarchists have, and they go upon the maxim that "when things get to the worst they take a turn." They are willing, therefore, that the extremists shall bring the worst to pass, and they expect to profit by the crisis. Intelligent Republicans are alive to all this, however, and they will probably be able to manage that monarchical and radical schemes, insteed of aiding either party, shall neutralize or destroy each other, and so that the republic shall come out stronger and purer for the contest.

Wholesale Druggists.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 22.—At today's session of the annual convention of the National Wholesale Drug Association, the recommendations of the Board of Control in reference to the sale of proprietary goods by wholesale druggists were adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that it was the sense of the association that no more time should be granted on sales than thirty days, and no more discount than one per cent. for cash within ten days.

The following resolutions, recommended by the Board of Control, were also adopted:

Resolved, That no member of this association shall offer any superior financial inducements to secure the services of any salesman or traveler in the employ of any other house connected with this association.

Resolved, That the solicitation or purchase of retailing trade by offer of railroad passes and paid board bills is a practice unbusiness-like and demoralizing, utterly unworthy of any first-class drug house and a confession of inability to compete honestly and fairly.

The question of annual dues was postponed.

The name was changed to the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

A Colored Hero.

CENTREVILLE, MISS., October 22.—Three miles from this place yesterday, Robert Johnson, colored, noticed a little girl playing on the railroad track. At the same moment he heard the rumbling of an approaching train, and turning around, saw the engine turning a curve, only a few yards away. Johnson made a rush for the child, and just as he gathered her up in his arms the engine struck them, mangling both fearfully. Death was instantaneous.

A Protest Against Sunday Papers.

TROY, N. Y., October 22.—The Presbyterian State Synod met yesterday. Resolutions deploring the publication of Sunday newspapers and asking for pastors and elders to use their influence against them, were adopted. A resolution was also adopted urging opposition the freedom of worship bill.

The Kansas City Murder Mystery.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 22.—Mayor Moore this afternoon offers $200 reward for the murderer of Mrs. Conway and her daughter and Nathan Hall, a private citizen, offers $100 more. One or two persons were arrested to-day, but afterward discharged. The case remains as mysterious as ever.

Death of a Prominent Insurance Man.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Morris Franklin, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, died this morning.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The British Expeditionary Force Assembling at Rangoon for the Invasion of Burmah.

The Campaign Expected to Be a Short and Decisive One—King Theebaw's Disappointment.

Startling Increase of Suicides at Berlin—The Eastern Complications—The Roumelian Question.

CALCUTTA, October 22.—The contingents of the Indian army from Madras and this city are being rapidly transported to Rangoon, where the expeditionary force is being assembled for the invasion of Burmah. The Burmese government is actively preparing to resist the advance of the British troops. Engineers are briskly engaged erecting earthworks, planting torpedoes, building rafts, loading hulks with stones and sinking them, and placing chains across the river to obstruct navigation. King Theebaw is disappointed because a majority of the Cabinet officials at the council held to consider the situation formed a peace policy. After the council the principal peace advocate, Kenwoon, telegraphed the Burmese delegate at Paris the details of the discussion of the council. Notwithstanding the active preparations of the Burmese forces, British officers expect that the campaign in Burmah will be a short one.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES.

Comments of the St. Petersburg Press on the Roumelian Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 22.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on the Roumelian question, says Prince Alexander appears to ignore the fact that his admission to the powers is a duty created by the treaty of Berlin, and sees no intention on the part of Bulgaria to return to the status quo ante. It regrets the action of Servia and Greece in ordering formidable armaments, and declares that Russia, more than any other power, must prevent fratricidal contests in the Balkans. The *Journal* is most pronounced in its denunciation of Bulgaria for having brought about the present state of affairs, and says: "The powers are unanimous in the desire to restore the status quo ante, and although such action is bristling with obstacles and pitfalls, this unanimity justifies the hope of success."

Conference to Settle the Difficulty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 22.—The Porte has issued a circular inviting the powers to a conference at Constantinople, to be held for the exclusive object of settling the Roumelian difficulty.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Increase of Suicides at Berlin.

BERLIN, October 22.—There has been a rapid increase here lately in the number of suicides. Seven occurred yesterday.

Riel's Appeal Dismissed.

LONDON, October 22.—The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed insurrection in Canada, against the sentence of death passed upon him by the Canadian courts.

Dissension in the Mexican House of Deputies.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, October 22.—The Liberal Deputies, in opposition to the government, have got a vote through the lower House requesting the government to render an account of the recent sales of national lands. The Minister of Public Works appeared and presented a written statement of the contracts made, and immediately had taken in the House of Deputies declared the House adjourned. The opposition Deputies protested. Tuesday the police had to clear the galleries of the excited supporters of the opposition. The police made such a noise that they interrupted the proceedings of the House. Leading opposition Congressmen say that they will consent to have no more stormy sessions. They demand a verbal explanation of the recent land sales. Much excitement is felt in political circles.

English Farmers.

LONDON, October 22.—The English Farmers' Alliance has adopted a resolution stating that to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers, land-owners must forthwith reduce the rest of farms, and the government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on the improvements of tenants.

The Fighting in Peru.

LIMA, October 22.—Further details of the fighting at Cajamarre show that it was marked by the treason of Senor Ugasti, one of the government officers, who endeavored to unite his regiment with the rebels. His object was frustrated through the action of loyal troops, who fired upon him when his design became apparent. The government troops were greatly aided in achieving their success by the armed populace, who have unanimously agreed to resist the Montenovos.

The Monetary Conference.

PARIS, October 22.—The sessions of the monetary conference were resumed today. France, Italy and Switzerland agree to prolong the monetary convention with the adoption of a clause relating to the mode of repayment of silver coins should the Latin Union be dissolved. The protocol will be left open until the necessary signature of Belgium, which cannot yet be authoritatively objected to the clause.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS

Are Growling Over the Charges Made by Railroads and Commission Merchants.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

LOG HALL, MISS., October 20.—It is out of my general course of business to be writing to a great paper like yours, but as the APPEAL is read by nearly every family in this settlement, I thought I would write you the news, and see how proud the folks would feel by next Sunday, after the weekly came, when they saw that we were in it. You know that we are all farmers and don't get together only on Sundays at church, but some of us old settlers meet at the store Saturday evening and talk things over. Will tell you the gist of what we have to say if I won't make my letter too long. For the neighborhood news we are all agreed that we have the finest corn crop raised in the country for twenty years, but that cotton is mighty short. Our corn cribs will be full, and the poor old mules are flopping their ears and switching their tails in anticipation of the feast, the good times coming, in the change from sour Northern to sweet home raised corn and plenty of it. We have plenty of hogs to make our meat, lots of sweet potatoes for the children and great patches of turnips for greens. This is not all; nearly every one of our neighbors have from one to a half dozen fine young colts and splendid milk cattle—some graded Jerseys. Who can say that we are not progressing; will not be happy and independent in a few more years with a continuance of these blessings and lots of industry? A ride through the country will show much improvement in the farms and their general appearance. Should you ever come down as I hope these parts looking around, you may be certain of a welcome, with a hearty "get down and stay all night" shake of the hand, and be certain that you will find plenty for both man and beast, so come on and break bread with us. But after all this we are not altogether happy. At the store where we get the APPEAL we open our Memphis letters to see how the last cotton sold. Some of the account sales read, "rejected, mixed and dusty," and again we find on a $40 bale charges for freight, commission, insurance (fire), storage, $2 75. Oh, this strikes us in a tender place, deep too, and we cry out, "Oh, shame railroad." Col. Merchant, let up, or rather down, in your exorbitant rates, for times are hard and cotton "mighty brief, sah." Don't take it all. We can have our cotton hauled by wagon for $1 25 per bale. Certainly the railroad could do it 25 per cent. cheaper, and the merchant can well afford to make his et ceteras 50 per cent. at least less, for he is certainly well enough paid for his accommodation in interest and the profits on his advances, and he must loosen his grip or the farmers will be driven to the wall. This thing is pretty small to be talking about, but, even for we small farmers it's a matter of $40 or $50 a season, and not to be grinned at by a man who toils in summer's heat and winter's cold for his living, and this amount would just about show the old woman and children, pay the preacher and get us our papers, and the railroads and merchants would derive benefit from the large increase of produce handled by them.

Bi-Centenary of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Many descendants of the Hugnenots met this afternoon in the Church De St. Saveur to celebrate the bi-centenary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, John Jay presiding. Among those present was Secretary of State Bayard. Mr. Jay briefly sketched the causes which led to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and introduced Prof. Henry M. Baird of the University of the City of New York, who, in historic reliquens, sketched the edict and its recall. Secretary Bayard also addressed the gathering, and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. The resolutions declare that two centuries which have elapsed since the revocation have amply proved, not only the iniquity of that monstrous act, but also the inseparable loss it inflicted upon France in religion, learning, industry and happiness; that after a separation of 200 years they reaffirmed their solidarity and brotherhood with all of French origin, both in France and other countries, where the descendants of the exiles of 1685 now dwell; that the history of the Huguenots at home and abroad has shown the world that the freedom of creeds from State control is the only policy of Christendom.

FERD WARD'S TRIAL.

The Young Man to Have a Chance to "Explain" His

Unique Financial Transactions in Court—Warner's Case.

NEW YORK, October 22.—An immense crowd of people filled the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning to listen to the proceedings in the trial of Ferdinand Ward. The latter was present in the custody of the warden of the Ludlow street jail. His face was pale with his long confinement, but otherwise he appeared well as usual. When the District attorney called Ward's case General Tracy, Ward's counsel, stated that he desired to withdraw the plea of not guilty which his client had entered. In presenting a demurrer the general called the attention of the court to the fifth count in the indictment. He said it was for the same offense as that charged in the first count, larceny and obtaining goods under false pretenses. There were, therefore, two distinct crimes charged in different counts of the same indictment. Judge Barrett replied that if the two crimes were really but different aspects of the same facts they could properly be embraced under the same indictment, as the court considered the crimes as different aspects of the same facts. The demurrer was overruled. The prisoner was called on to plead again, and his counsel changed his plea to not guilty. The work of obtaining a jury was then commenced.

Up to the adjournment of the court for the day only four jurors were obtained. The district attorney moved that Ward be confined in the Tombs during the trial, and the motion was granted by the court, and Ward was taken to the Tombs by two detectives. Fish was also handed over to two detectives, who will have charge of him until after he is examined.

Mysterious Warner's Trial.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Wm. S. Warner, the mysterious witness in the Grant & Ward matter, appeared before a United States commissioner to-day.

Receiver Johnston of the Marine Bank was the final witness. The minute-book of the directors' meeting showed that on January 4, 1884, Ward was elected a director of the bank. The book was admitted in evidence. Mr. Johnston stated that he could not produce Ward's check for the $81,000, asked for in the *subpœna duces tecum*, as District Attorney Martine had it, but he thought he could produce the check at a subsequent session of the examination. The check came into the custody of witness when he became receiver. In speaking about certain documents of the Marine Bank, the receiver said he had not seen them from the time of Fish's trial until last Friday, when he saw them in Martine's custody, he having received them from Lilian Rose.

Nathan Daboll, formerly assistant cashier of the Marine Bank, identified the ledger, and said that it contained Ward's account from January to May 6, 1884.

Gen. Foster offered that portion of the book which referred to Ward's account in evidence.

District-Attorney Dorsheimer said that the charge was against Ward and Warner jointly. An indictment was sought against Warner as a principal and also against him as an abettor.

Ward's counsel insisted that while the evidence might be good as against Ward, it could not hold against Warner. The witness said that he did not know that Ward had commenced his account in the Marine Bank on May 3, 1884. The witness then presented an abstract of the account of Ferdinand Ward, extending from April 19 to May 6, 1884. This was marked for identification. Others of Ward's books and accounts were identified, and the case was adjourned until Saturday.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS.

A Bad Move on the Part of the State Temperance Union.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., October 22.—The Kansas State Temperance Union made a raid on the office of the collector of internal revenue here a few days since, and attempted to compel Collector Acers to furnish them with a list of Kansas retail liquor dealers to whom tax stamps have been issued, and to furnish certified copies of the affidavits made by liquor dealers when they take out stamps, to the effect that they are or intend to engage in the liquor business. It is estimated that there are now 1200 liquor dealers in the State who have government stamps, but who have not complied with the State prohibition law, and the State Temperance Union wants the evidence from the collector's office to be used in prosecuting them. The collector appealed to Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, who, in his answer, directs Acers not to furnish the desired information, and served a subpœna being issued to request the United States district attorney to the court that the papers in question are intended by the law to aid in prosecuting the collection of internal revenue, and that they are privileged from disclosure on the ground of public property.

THE TELEPHONE SUITS.

Activity of the Companies Antagonistic to the Bell Patent.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The *Post's* Washington special says: There is great activity at the Patent Office on the part of the companies antagonistic to the Bell Company to secure a report from the Commissioner of Patents to the Attorney-General, which will warrant the latter in authorizing the use of the United States in a suit for the cancellation of the Bell patent. Three such applications are pending before the Commissioner, one by the Pan Electric Company, one by the Baltimore and Washington Telephone Company, and the third, which has just been filed, by the Globe Telephone Company. The Commissioner is in a very embarrassing position, and undoubtedly is subject to a great deal of political pressure. It is reported in telephone circles that Commissioner Montgomery, in his reports as to these several applications, will not undertake to go into the general question of the scientific character of the inventions, but will confine himself to a report of the facts as he finds them in the records of the Patent Office.

Medical Men of Distinction

Have been among the foremost to give honor where honor was due in the case of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Abjuring old fashioned professional prejudice, they have frankly borne evidence to its worth as a means of remedying dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious remittent, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint, debility and renal disorders. With all intelligent people this favorable professional verdict has had its due weight, especially as it was in direct confirmation of that of the people and the fame of the medicine. Far more effectual has it proved than bombastic assertion, too often resorted to by the proprietors of remedies of doubtful value. The plain unvarnished truth about the Bitters is more than sufficient to convince a skeptic. As a family medicine of comprehensive utility, prompt and thorough in action and pure in composition, it stands deservedly first.

American Antiquarians.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 22.—The American Antiquarian Society held its seventy-third annual meeting in this city yesterday. The Hon. George F. Hoar was re-elected president, and the Hon. George Bancroft and Stephen Salisbury vice-presidents. The other officers were also re-elected.

HAVE tried Tongaline, and find it a safe, easy and efficient neuralgic remedy. It is an invaluable remedial agent, long needed. A. L. SCHNICK, M. D., Ashland, O.

The Pittsburg Counterfeiters.

PITTSBURG, October 22.—The counterfeiters captured in Clarion and Forest counties last week are on trial in the United States District Court. Five of the eleven have already been convicted, and one, George Secrist, acquitted. The evidence produced so far goes to show that one of the shrewdest gangs of coniackers ever operating in this State has been broken up.

High License at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 22.—At a meeting of the City Council, held to-night, the ordinance raising the saloon license from $52 to $100 a year was passed. Only thirteen of the twenty-four members were present, and the ordinance was adopted by a vote of 12 to 1. Its adoption by the Board of Alderman is certain, and the legality of the action is believed to be beyond question.

GRANT AND JOHNSON

Interviews with Leading Union Generals About the Depew Story—Gen. Sherman Flatly Refuses

To Open His Mouth, but Gen. Horace Porter Tells What He Knows, and to a

Certain Extent Corroborates Depew's Published Statement—Johnson as an Opium-Eater.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The *Sun* says of the Grant-Johnson matter: "One of the controlling facts in the history of Andrew Johnson is that he was an opium eater. To this cause his most extraordinary eccentricities should, doubtless, be attributed, and among them the scheme he proposed to Gen. Grant was, perhaps, the most irrational. His career had several startling outbreaks that were inconsistent with a state of perfect sanity. At the same time they were presented with a great deal of intellectual shrewdness, and this is one of the characteristics of an opium eater."

WHAT GEN. SHERMAN SAYS.

The *Herald* has interviews with several persons on the subject. Gen. Sherman at St. Louis flatly refused to open his mouth, further than to say that he was perfectly familiar with the condition of affairs at the time referred to, but that he thought the events had best remain unwritten, that they might sooner be buried in oblivion. To all direct questions the general returned a flat refusal to reply. His manner of refusing made it very evident that he thought Depew wrote the truth, but only part of it. "Why," said the general, "I have papers and letters, a great mass of documentary evidence, proving just what transpired in relation to the matter, but I will never allow any one but myself to read them, and the information I possess I will never impart to a living soul."

GEN. FRED GRANT

said it had been asked by the *Herald* why this action of Gen. Grant had not been brought up at the impeachment trial. He said he knew of no reason definitely, but he did know that the general was very much opposed to the impeachment proceedings, and that his father had told him that he was one great difficulty that occupied the minds of thoughtful men at that time was as to who was to take Johnson's place if he were impeached. He further said that he knew of no documents in existence that were absolutely corroborative of the facts of the conversation that Mr. Depew had with his father, but he had no doubt that there were some public men yet living who were contemporaneous with the period referred to and who were made acquainted privately with the action of President Johnson. "There is no one who could speak," said the colonel, "with greater confidence and more reliability than Gen. Horace Porter."

GEN. PORTER

generally corroborated Depew's story and said: "Secretary Seward and Gen. Sherman praised Gen. Grant for not accepting the mission to Mexico. A curious complication lay in the fact that Gen. Sherman had already been ordered to Washington to take Gen. Grant's place, it being taken for granted that Gen. Grant would go upon this mission, and Sherman was already on his way to Washington. Gen. Grant communicated with him and asked to see him as soon as he arrived in Washington. Gen. Sherman arrived in the morning and went to Gen. Grant's house, where the General told him of his alarm in regard to the state of things at Washington, mentioning what had transpired with the President, and the stand he had taken in the matter. Gen. Sherman's patriotism was at once aroused, and with the promptness and frankness characteristic of the man said: 'You did right, Grant; you did exactly right.' The question with the Executive then was what excuse he could make for having ordered Sherman to Washington. As he had arrived there he was ordered on a mission to Mexico, accompanied, if I remember rightly, by Lew Campbell of Ohio. That is about the secret history of the matter. There is no doubt that Gen. Grant, by his force of character and determination and the strength he had on account of the confidence of the people in him, prevented occurrences at that time which might have been very disastrous."

GEN. SICKLES

said he had read Mr. Depew's letter with great interest. "It is quite a surprise to me," said he, "for President Johnson's attitude toward the South and Congress was looked on with great uneasiness by Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton."

KEILY AND PASKO.

The *Herald* also publishes interviews with A. M. Keiley and W. W. Pasko, which perhaps may be best told by its comments, as follows: "It will be observed that President Johnson's friends—for example, Mr. Pasko and Mr. Keiley—do not hesitate to impugn Gen. Grant's veracity. That is the substance of their letter, however it may be veiled by a profusion of words. It is a sad issue that has been raised, but, being raised, it is one which the country will insist shall not be avoided, but settled now and forever. On the one hand it involves the loyalty and honor of a President of the United States, who has lain ten years in his grave; on the other hand it involves the honor and veracity of the greatest soldier of our country, who also held the same great office, and was borne to burial less than three months ago. We deem it the filial duty of Col. Grant to give to the public the "documents, letters and personal recollections" by which, as he assured Mr. Depew in a letter that we printed yesterday, he has verified Gen. Grant's narrative of President Johnson's revolutionary designs and proposals. The interview with Col. Grant which we print this morning is not altogether satisfactory."

What the Louisville "Courier-Journal" Says.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 22.—In view of the publication of Mr. Depew's letter relative to Gen. Grant's conversation about ex-President Johnson, the *Courier-Journal* will publish three columns of Gen. Grant's testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, July 18, 1867, just prior to the impeachment of President Johnson.

The *Courier Journal* will say editorially that: "It is satisfactory that among all the wise men of the East, among all those so busy in writing history, not one should remember that Gen. Grant did appear before the Judiciary Committee and give his testimony. Gen. Grant certainly does not sustain Mr. Depew. He says distinctly that President Johnson did not propose to recognize a Congress composed of Southern members, and the Democrats of the North. He asserts that in his public speeches, when swinging around the circle, President Johnson said, 'Suppose a case,' and then asked which would be the legal Congress; and he denies that he said even this much to Gen. Grant in private. This, and no more, is the substance of Johnson's 'reason,' and it is plain that what is new in Mr. Depew's letter is not true, and what is true is not new."

ANOTHER BREAK

In the Barrett Company, Caused by the Withdrawal of Sarie Wainright.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 22.—There were rumors in theatrical circles yesterday of another break in the Barrett Company. It will be remembered that Louie James severed his connection with it at Kansas City. Investigation proved that the leading lady will now follow the example of the leading man, Miss Marie Wainright having submitted her resignation. "Yes," she said last night after the performance at the Chicago Oopera-House, "I have played "Francesca" for the last time. Saturday night I leave for New York, where I have several offers of engagements for the remainder of the season, though I will probably take a rest before going to work again. There just been no trouble between Mr. Barrett and myself except that I found a certain coldness disagreeable and thought that it would be best to put an end to our professional relations. Since my husband, Mr. James, left the company it has been somewhat unpleasant for me to remain, although I had intended playing with Barrett until the close of the season."

For the Ladies.

Laughter is the poor man's plaster,
Making every burden light;
Troubles seem less misfortunate
Darkest hour to May dawn bright.
'Tis the deepest and the cheapest
Cure for ills of this description.
But for those that woman's heir to,
Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."
Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to $1. By druggists.

American Street Railway Association.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 22.—The American Street Railway Association reassembled at the Southern Hotel at 10:15 o'clock this morning. The consideration of the paper on "Track Repairs," which was unfinished yesterday, was resumed by Mr. Charles Clemingshaw of Y, who moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to recommend officers for the ensuing year. The motion carried. The discussion of the best woods to be used in the construction of tracks, which was interrupted by this motion, continued for an hour, and was closed by the adoption of the report. The next paper read was one prepared by D. F. Longstreet of Providence and H. H. Littell of Louisville, on the subject of "Rules and Regulations Governing Conductors and Drivers."

There are two lady delegates to the convention, Mrs. L. V. Fredenburgh, proprietor and treasurer of the New Albany street railway of New Albany, Ind., and Mrs. M. A. Turner, secretary and treasurer of the Des Moines railway, Des Moines, Ia. One of the gentlemen delegates expressed the belief that women own fully $25,000,000 of the $150,000,000 of street railway stock in the country.

BALDWYN, MISS.

Political Grand Rally at Ripley—The W. C. T. U. at Corinth.

Newspaper Changes—Religious Revivals—A Library for the Woman's College.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

BALDWYN, October 21.—Ripley, Tippah county will have a grand Democratic rally on the 26th instant. Gov. Lowry, Gen. Walthall and other distinguished men have been invited, and will be present and address the people. Trust all will have a real glorious old time.

MRS. Snell of Columbus is soliciting the people of Mississippi to contribute books, old or new, to the library of the State Industrial Institute and College. This is a good idea, and we hope all who can will liberally respond.

Messrs. High, Arnold and Raymond have lately been appointed election commissioners for Lee county.

The Aberdeen Baptist Association met recently at Okolona, Elder Gideon moderator, Mr. George Coleman clerk. It was reported quite an interesting gathering.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union at Corinth meets regularly, and each meeting increases in interest. Mrs. W. M. Judge is president of this noble society in Corinth, and no wonder it is a success, for when such gifted and earnest women as she is at the helm, the old ship of Temperance will never go down.

All the Lee county candidates will meet in Tupelo on the 24th instant. The farmers will be present, and besides other business on the occasion, the subject of petitioning the Legislature to pass a stock law for that part of the county will be discussed.

The Pelton *Itawambian*, edited by the Lawrence sisters, after a suspension of several weeks has resumed publication. We wish the young ladies unbounded success.

Mr. Samuel Miller has received his commission as postmaster at Pontotoc, and Mr. J. H. Brinker the same appointment at West Point. Both gentlemen are solid Democrats, and competent to discharge their duties.

Mr. Henry Williams and Miss Fannie Lowrance, two of Ripley's popular young people, were married last week. May their whole wedded life be like a beautiful spring day.

Mr. W. T. McDonald of Ashland and Judge Worsham of Ripley are candidates for the Legislature, both excellent gentlemen, but the former is the nominee and will be sure to gain the victory.

Mrs. Doche of Alcorn county will again exhibit specimens of her silk at the New Orleans Exposition.

The Messrs. Martin of the Utica *Comet* have lately purchased the Jackson *New Mississippian*, formerly owned and published by Messrs. Wilson and McGhee. In the hands of its former editors it took the premium at the State Fair for being the neatest printed paper in the State, and it was a most excellent journal in other respects; and we now believe the new owners will bring it up to its old standard. "Birdie" sends a cordial greeting.

Booneville has organized a Bible class, to meet every Saturday afternoon, Capt. W. Smith teacher. We predict the class success under his able instruction.

Mr. Sumpter Phillips is acting as special deputy United States marshal at Tupelo, from the Federal Court. He is considered a young man of honor and intelligence.

One-half interest in the Ashland, Benton county, *Reporter* is offered for sale. This is a good paper, and, no doubt, an investment in same would prove profitable.

We sincerely regret to learn that our bright and much-admired young friend, Miss Cora Henderson, of Corinth, is in very delicate health. We truly hope her sojourn in Texas will bring the roses to her cheeks and on her brow that she will have gained her wonted strength and health.

The Methodists of New Albany, Union county, are talking seriously of having a handsome church erected in their midst at an early date.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a copy of the *True Democrat*, published by Messrs. Crawford & Gillespie, Pontotoc. It is a real spicy journal, and is as neat as a new calico dress. Thanks to the junior (?) editor for the appreciated compliments contained therein.

The Baptist protracted meeting is in progress in Baldwyn this week.

Mrs. S. L. Nelson is absent this week on a visit to her old home in Huntsville, Ala.

The Rev. Newton preached at the Presbyterian church Sunday and Sunday night. Both discourses were par excellence.

Mr. Jeff Rogers of Cherry Creek is in town. He formerly resided here, where he has many warm friends.

Mr. Chas. Newman and wife visited relatives at Poplar Springs last week.

Mr. Jesse Johnson, one of our esteemed citizens, left Monday for Hunt county, Tex.

Mr. Rebel Tison is absent, attending the fair at Aberdeen.

Capt. Sadler and family, late of Marietta, are now citizens of Baldwyn. They occupy the Jolliff house.

Mr. Finney Savery of Tupelo was up last Sunday on a flying visit to home folks.

The young folks spend their leisure moments grape and chestnut hunting. Cotton is still coming in rapidly. Candidates as thick as flies in the summer time on our streets lately. Rain yesterday, to-day is cloudy and threatening. BIRDIE.

ABINGDON, VA.

Fitzhugh Lee, John W. Daniels and Congressman McMillan Address the People.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

ABINGDON, October 21.—The sun rose bright and beautiful over the hills of Southwestern Virginia last Tuesday morning. All nature seemed to greet with a smile the arrival of two of Virginia's noblest sons, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the Hon. John W. Daniels. Abingdon was a scene of wild excitement. The citizens of Washington county formed