NEGRO PROFESSOR

...cusses the "Negro in Politics" from a Race Standpoint, and Advises His Colored Brothers to

...nceate Themselves to Be Self-Supporting, and They Will Be Self-Governing.

...the Editors of the Appeal:

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 31.—Desiring to inculcate into the minds of the ...e race—with which I am identified—the principles of true manhood and independence, and believing it to be your great desideratum that all the citizens of ...r common country, irrespective of ...ce, color or previous condition, should ...taught that which elevates them and ameliorates their condition in every respect, I ask space in your journal for the expression of a few thoughts upon the theme, "The Nezro in Politics."

Politics is the science of government. ...very American citizen, white or colored, should be well posted in the political economy of his country. It should ...e taught as a principal branch of American education in all our schools and colleges; then the colored citizen will think for himself and not be cajoled by party manipulators into the lick-spittle flunkies and tools of every scheming and braying demagogue, a mere cat's-paw in the hands of pot-house ringleaders for their own self-aggrandizement. Some of these are easily seduced by bacchanalian beverages, to sell their sacred votes in subserviency to insidious blatherskates who dub themselves with the holy title of "politician," and thus steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. The name is "legion." They are found at every corner of the street, every mill-seat and cross-roads of our beautiful land, and, like the redoubtable Petroleum V. Nasby, pay their political dupes in liquid damnation. They cheat the poor colored man by huge promises, and like Tidlebat Titmouse, agree to do everything for everybody, if they are only elected to office by the dear, good, sweet people, and then laugh in their sleeves at the simpletons they have victimized. The colored race is fast increasing, and it behooves them not to degenerate. The mind of man is never at rest. It is rising higher and higher to the highest degree of mental elevation, and the lowest type of civilization, or else sinking lower and lower to the lowest grade of brutish degradation, and the fathomless abysmal depths of infamy. It is with no little pleasure that we note the fact that "hide-bound" partisanship is fast becoming one of the things that were among the more intelligent of the race throughout this country. Let our people place the race above party, in all cases and under all circumstances, if they would show their manhood—if they would have their rights respected. The only way in which to break up the color business in politics is for the negro to divide up politically. As long as they remain en masse in any political party, so long will they be treated as vassals by that party; so long will their political antipodes regard that party to which they belong as the negro party. If one party does not accord you your rights, then go to the party that will. In a few years, the dawning of the twentieth century, with all her engines of prosperity, intellectual, material, etc., at work, it is foolhardiness in the extreme for the colored race to think of its boasted progress, to any longer entertain the idea that he must be a slave to some particular party; that he must still stand as a monkey to pull chestnuts out of the fire for some party leader, and that the Republican party has been foisting upon us for the last these many years. Let us stand up for the race under all hazards, the clap-trap of a few demagogues and traitors of the race, who preach that "stick to the party that feed you," to the contrary notwithstanding.

The carpet-baggers have had their day. Most gorgeously did they feather their nests. Their regime is past, never the ranche, and now we may say of this oily-tongued, Sam Slick carpet bagger, as Cicero said of Cataline, "Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit"—he is gone, he has absquatled, he has sneaked out, he burst out. But we colored people are hereyet. And what is our political status? All parties want our votes. Should we sell our votes, as has too often been the case? Let the booming answer come from the united masses of the colored race like the voice of the billowy ocean and the grand diapason of Niagara. No! never! The Republicans predicted disaster in case of Mr. Cleveland's election. They lied. The country is still safe, and we are freemen yet. Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet seem to be well-meaning, modest, yet able and efficient public servants of the nation. Let the colored man vote for principle, not party. Vote every time for the interest of the colored man, for if you do not stand up for your rights, who will? Be not cajoled, cheated and hoodwinked by party manipulators. In trying to avoid Charybdis fall not upon Scylla. Jump not from the frying-pan into the fire. In *medis tutissimus ibis*. In politics the middle ground is the safest. Education conduces to be a self-supporting and self governing people. A burnt child dreads the fire. We have been burnt once. Let us not be cremated again. But do not hesitate to join in the dance or you will never learn the political polka by simply looking on. If you never venture into the water you will never learn to swim. We must dare to venture in and take our chances, though some of us may get drowned.

Forward to the front,
And with Pompey declare,
The colored man's a coward
Small receive his share.

"Videbo nequid republica detrimenti capiat. I will see that the republic shall receive no injury.

One of America's most great statesmen has said, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

"O, Liberty, Liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt the generous glow of thee?
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee,
Or whip thy noble spirit tame?"

And the lightning-tongued orator of America, Patrick Henry, has said, "Give me liberty, or give me death. Can the colored man be free and remain free when he sells his vote? Has given self-evident and inalienable birthright, like an unworthy Esau, for a mess of pot-house pottage? Then, how shall he maintain his freedom, his manhood and his independence? I answer by education and intelligence, by industry, economy, temperance, morality, charity, and eschewing all species of gambling and idleness. An idle man's brain is the devil's workshop. Necessity is the mother of invention; poverty begets industry; industry begets wealth; wealth begets power, and power, when abused, begets insolence, oppression, monopoly and war, and war, sooner or later, leads to poverty again.

The colored citizen should educate himself. Kingcraft and priesteraft, like idolatry, fetichism, necromancy, witchcraft and voudooism, are becoming obsolete.

The Northern carpet-bagger can no longer perambulate the South, impelled by a greed of office, booted and spurred, saddling and bridling the ignorant and tame negro, like Balaam's ass, until, inspired by God with the gift of language, the cudgeled ass is forced to speak in defense of his rights. The political wrangling, office-seeking, vote-selling, impecunious negro remains as poor as Job's turkey, while hard-working and constantly industrious colored families become thrifty, wealthy and independent. Tickle the rock-ribbed earth with your hoe, and in harvest echoing with laughter she will show her teeth in silver.

J. T. BAILEY,
Professor Mathematics, State Normal College.

Grano-Metallic Stone.

The *Sanitary World* describes a new pavement introduced by the Grano-Metallic Stone Company of London. The composition consists of crushed blast furnace slag and ground granite in certain proportions, chemically treated. When a certain degree of consistency has been attained by mixing with an alkaline solution and Portland cement, the mass is ready for laying, either in a plastic condition in situ or in blocks of ten feet by seven, on a rough ballast. For pavements a thickness of from two to three inches is used, while roadways are somewhat deeper. The material is ready for traffic in less than twelve hours after laying. Being laid in a plastic state and mixed on the spot, there is no occasion to block a whole footpath or roadway, as is done with wood or asphalt pavement. This will be appreciated where there is heavy traffic, as will also the fact that it never becomes slippery by wearing, which is due to the hard vitrified stoms of blast furnace slag always presenting themselves above and beyond their associated materials. Grano-metallic stone is exceedingly durable, and fire-proof as well as water-proof. The inventor claims that it will bear a greater pressure than any other artificial stone, having in fact withstood a pressure of twenty tons per square inch. The stone hardens under water, and for this reason could be used for docks and basements, while it is adapted for the flooring of stables, cattle-sheds and barns. It is being introduced into London, and has been adopted by some important railroad companies for paving stables and stations. Mr. J. H. Bryant is the inventor.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows in Session—The Baptist Association.

The "Swamp Angel" in Jail—Itinerant Musicians—Judge Eakin's Death.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, October 30.—Little Rock has been the scene of great activity ever since cool weather set in. All sorts of conventions, associations, lodges, etc., have met here, and still they come.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., in annual session here this week, was attended by many of our first men from all over the State. The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. Hurley, Grand Master; A. S. Coleman, Deputy Grand Master; A. S. Jett, Grand Warden; Albert Cohen, Grand Secretary; H. Ehrenberg, Grand Treasurer, and J. A. Gibson, Grand Representative to Sovereign Grand Lodge.

The Baptist State Association, in convention at Hope this week, was well attended by prominent Baptists from Little Rock, as well as from all other points in Arkansas. Among the notables from here were Drs. Miller and Cornelius, and J. K. Brantley, chief clerk of the land department of the Iron Mountain road.

The water-works question was again agitated at the last meeting of the city fathers, and another new proposition was submitted by Col. Zeb Ward.

The skies are clear and the outlook betokens a water famine. Wells and cisterns are giving out and water has, in many cases, to be carried several blocks.

Martin Mitchell, "the Swamp Angel" of savory reputation in Memphis, and having a bad name all along the Mississippi bottom, was tried in the United States District Court Friday for illicitly selling whisky, and, pleading guilty, he was fined $100 and costs and given thirty days in the Cross county jail. Mitchell admits having killed several men, and he is looked upon as a hard case generally.

Mrs. Opie Read's poem, "Paradox," which has been so generally admired, has been set to music by Prof. W. W. Wallace, and will appear in his musical monthly, the *Times*, next month. It will be issued in U. S. H. Brown's weekly, the *Life*, of Little Rock, next Sunday, the Professor kindly permitted the editor to use it before the magazine appears. The music is dedicated to Miss Kate Boynton, a former pupil of the professor's, and an intimate friend of Mrs. Read's.

Never before, perhaps, was the city so overrun with street musicians and cent-penny chatvrancers, from the blind hand-organ grinder on the street corner to the man of the big box who picks the banjo while his partner plays tricks or sells notions, while picking the pockets of whom he can. There is the girl with one arm, who sings like a boy as a younger girl pulls an accompaniment from an accordion. There is the blind, nice looking man who sells knick-knacks, and his girl draws wailing sounds from another accordion. And another whole family, man, woman, big girl, three little ones and a babe in a wagon, who entertain by turns, also keeping time to an accompaniment played by the woman. The man has club feet, and he slips off his shoes, caresses the children, pats the face of the baby, and they all sing but the baby, who carries the bag. All this and much more on Main street, all day long. But I fancy they do a thriving business for they have all bloomed out with new tin cups.

Last Monday morning a large assemblage of lawyers and citizens came room when Judge Lane, United States Commissioner, sent to the United States Court the resolutions in reference to the death of the late lamented Judge John M. Rankin, which were adopted by the bar. Judge Williams's address was peculiarly tender and appropriate, bringing tears to the eyes of many who had known and loved the man whom he thus honored.

Judge Caldwell's response was brief, he saying, in substance, that the tribute paid Judge Eakin was fully deserved, as they all knew; that the action of the bar was not simply perfunctory, and that the expressions of sorrow and grief indulged in by his fellow-citizens and professional brethren were truly genuine.

A strong interest is felt in the breaking up of a gang of counterfeiters in Craighead county by Sheriff W. H. Haskins of Mississippi county. The sheriff has gained fame for himself by his speedy work and rare success. He "spotted" a man named Jones who passed the money in Osceola, Mississippi county, followed him home to Big Lake settlement, arrested and carried him back to Osceola, obtained information in regard to his getting it from W. H. Bolton, and then searched the latter's home and there discovered considerable counterfeit money and all the appurtenances for its manufacture. Others are implicated in the business, and interesting details are being developed.

Revival meetings continue, union services being yet under way, and Evangelist Shelton still speaking nightly in the Christian church.

Noon prayer meetings have been organized by the Young Men's Christian Association, and many a youth and older man drops in for a few moments' devotion.

ABUL.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

THE Sardis *Reporter*, one of the most elegant looking of the Mississippi press, indicates that things are becoming more warm than comfortable there. It hears of threats against life from officers of the county, and says: "There is neither reason nor wisdom in such threats, and their being made is certainly calculated to provoke a state of feeling that may lead to trouble and violence."

THE Oxford *Eagle*, its keen eye glancing toward the future, says: "There has been but little said about the election owing to the fact that we are not opposed this fall, but we must not omit to discharge our duty as Democrats by voting on November 3d. We want to keep Mississippi in line with the solid South and be ready to re-elect Mr. Cleveland President of the United States if he wants it."

THAT neat-looking paper, the Oxford *Falcon*, says: "The political sky of Bolivar county is not as serene as it may seem. The thickest of the fight seems to be centered around the sheriffalty. Politics is lively in Yallobusha county. It is one of the few counties in which the Greenback element is strong enough to give trouble." Poor Yallobusha! All these centuries have passed and Yallobusha has got no further away from Noah's ark than "greenbacks."

The massive and majestic Jackson *Clarion* eloquently advocates that clause of the convention resolution that says: "The power of the Legislature to enact any law which is beyond the ken of the people in subsequent Legislatures is dangerous in the extreme." The *Clarion* adds: "It is inconsistent in the extreme, for a person who believes that the railroads of this State should be subject to supervision to hesitate about the duty of the Legislature to seize the present opportunity to guard the people against the mischiefs which are cloaked under the doctrine of irrepealable charters or charter contracts."

The Organism of Malaria.

Prof. Tommasi Crudeli of Rome has come to the conclusion that malarial infections are caused by an organism which multiplies in the soil, and without which neither marshes nor foul, stagnant water are capable of producing malaria. It is known that outbreaks of fever occur when soil malarious in ancient times is stirred up by cultivation or excavation. From this he argues that the ferment can remain in a latent state, or state of inertia, for centuries. The four-time during which the seeds of plants may lie dormant is used by the author as an argument in favor of the possibility of this latency or suspended activity. He does not believe in the prophylactic power of eucalptus plantations, and claims that arsenic is a remedy which decreases the anæmia of patients, while quinine seems to increase it. An efficacious remedy used by peasants consists of a decoction made of a lemon sliced and boiled in water until one-third has evaporated.

MISS CARRIE M. KEATING can be found every day at E. Witzmann & Co.'s, 223 Second street, from 4 to 5 o'clock p.m.

CALVIN CLARK,

A Carpet-Bagger of Very Unsavory Reputation, Discarded by Arkansas Negroes, Who, to Their Cost

Had Found Him Out—His Efforts to Bolster His Character Through Fifty Indiana Business Men.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

VARNER, ARK., October 27.—There appeared in your issue of some days since an article dated Helena, Ark., October 10th instant, promulgating the so-called investigation by "Indiana business men." The article claims that the report of these so-called "business men" was looked for with the greatest interest by the people throughout the State, as well as in portions of Mississippi. We beg the humble privilege of differing from the writer of the said article, as that report was known all over Helena before the committee of Indiana's "best business men" were appointed. Let us see about this report. Calvin Clark, a white Republican carpet-bagger, had papers issued from Justice Tappan's office, in the city of Helena, for the arrest of the editors of the Little Rock *Sun* and G. W. Bell for making certain publications against him (Calvin Clark). All of the parties arrested gave bond for their appearance, which was promptly made on the day appointed. Witnesses were sworn and evidence produced, so sickening and deleterious to Calvin and his little band of white Republican carpet-baggers, until they declared that it was impossible for a white Northern man to get justice in the "Solid South" against a negro, and in the face of the most damaging evidence against him, charging him with lewdness and other dishonest acts, the said Calvin Clark went in court, and secretly, from the gaze of the public, and withdrew the suit for libel he instituted against the said parties mentioned above and paid all the cost of the suit. After that his attorneys, to save his business reputation, sent to Indiana after two Quaker ministers to give the old fellow a Northern whitewash, instead of preaching Clark's and his little host of Northern carpet-baggers' funeral, and letting him and them know that their day of bossism and bloody-shirtism is done forever in "Dixie." They came to the city of Helena (the Quaker preachers) to have an interview with Clark's two attorneys, who carried them in an upper chamber and bade the two old Quaker brethren to fall down and worship them. With more zeal than Christianity the preachers yielded to the devil's persuasion, and as quick as a flash of zigzag lightning the old ex-Supreme Judge of Radical proclivities placed a scroll in the hands of old Father Beard, containing the magic names of the immortal fifty after whom the committee of business men were ordered to send. Of course none of the white Republicans ever heard of such a thing. "A white Republican, connected for twenty-two years with a negro institution, and charged with such a crime as that; why, sir, it is false from the beginning."

The preachers leave Helena for Southland College, where every colored member of Southland Monthly Meeting, with only a few exceptions, demand Calvin Clark's removal. This kind of talk was too much for the preachers, so they concluded to visit Marvell, Ark., where the friends have another meeting (a branch of Southland Monthly Meeting), and do some preaching before putting the main question. The text of Elkanah Beard was: "What Is That to Thee? Follow Thou Me." That of Wm. Pratt: "Stand Up for Your College." After a warm discussion of these two subjects the main question was put, and, to their surprise, out of nine members of the church the school seven voted for Calvin Clark's and Henrietta S. Kitterall's removal from the school. It can be proven that the said committee did not call upon a single witness of G. W. Bell's, and the invasion of Helena colonists who were ... This is the way "Indiana's best business men" conduct investigations when there is a Republican manipulator in the bag. The testimony given in the case is sufficient to sink his guilty carcass into a damnable eternity; and the guilt is so completely stamped upon his brow that he fears to let the light of justice fall again upon his dark and heinous crime, but under the dark mantle of his shame, he secretly withdraws his suit and pays the cost. The Northern committee, through Clark's attorneys, found more to testify to Clark's innocence than Bell and his lawyers could produce in the court where his case was pending. Strange, indeed! He did not produce a single witness in court to show his innocence after scouring the country for four weeks, but in ten days after a trial fifty are raised to stand before this "business committee." Clark and his white Northern Republican carpet-bagger went to Indiana the "Solid South" to get that which Southern negroes refuse no honorable Democrat will have.

JUPITER.

The Mass-Meeting of Colored Citizens Last Saturday.

Helena World: A mass-meeting of some of the colored citizens of Phillips county was held at the court-house on Saturday, October 10, 1885, for the purpose of giving an expression of the leading colored citizens in reference to the present management of Southland College.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. W. O. Marquest, who read the call, and proceeded in very forcible manner to express his opinion respecting the Civil Bell to at. He demonstrated in better terms the examination made by the committee of the Advisory Board of the Southland College, Calvin Clark as president and Miss Henrietta Kitterial as teacher in the institution. He regretted the small attendance, and referred to the free manner in which the colored people responded to calls for political meetings, and said that this is a meeting of far more importance than any held in the days of political excitement. He said that the evidence adduced, and the withdrawal of the suit by Calvin Clark, is evidence to him, as to the truthfulness of Mr. Bell's position. Mr. Bell was called to address and said: "I have done all I can to do, I have spoken and written the truth, and feel myself vindicated by the result of the trial. I had a conversation with the gentlemen sent here as a committee by the board, and for the best to drop this matter, and threatened me with punishment. I told them that I would accept no punishment might come upon me for telling the truth.

It was suggested by the temporary chairman that the meeting be permanently organized by the election of a president, vice-president and a secretary, whereupon Mr. Jackson Golden of Lee county was elected president, Alfred Johnson Tate of Marvell, Ben Barrow of Helena, Henry Gilmore of Lagrange and Caleb Cole of Phillips county, vice-presidents.

Several nominations were made for secretary, and all declined. Mr. Frank Sanders asked Mr. W. H. Morris why he declined, which he refused to do. He then asked Mr. Morris if he was in sympathy with the meeting, to which Mr. Morris responded: "I can't say that I am, but it is enough to say that I will not act as secretary of this meeting." Mr. William Wilson was then nominated and elected as secretary.

Dr. Marquest moved that there be a committee of five appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting toward the manager and one of the teachers of the institution against whom charges of a grave character had been made.

The following is the committee appointed: Rev. J. M. Hutchins, Dr. J. W. O. Marquest, N. Mason, Frank Sanders and William Washington. While the committee were out addresses were made by Rev. Tody Grisham and J. J. White.

There were over fifty persons in attendance, nearly all of them being representative men, from different localities.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, charges of a very serious character were publicly made against Calvin Clark, who is at the head of Southland College, reflecting upon his honesty, integrity and moral rectitude, and charging him with enriching himself out of the institution he holds as the manager of said college, and with lewdness of the basest character in his associations with one of the prominent teachers; and

WHEREAS, the said Clark, after having the author of said charges arrested for libel, and after the evidence had been heard in said suit and the jury discharged, eight of them being of the opinion that said charges were sustained by the proof and that the action of these ought not to be punished, dismissed said libel suit, paying all the costs, thereby procuring the impression that he could not prove that said charges amounted to libel, and that he did not have manliness and the nerve, which are always the attributes of innocence, to face the public a second time with the damaging proof adduced on the trial, and which proof exhibited him as a man totally unfit for the high trust imposed on him; and, whereas, a committee of the trustees of said college has seen fit to "whitewash" said Calvin Clark, after an investigation into the charges that formed the basis of said libel suit, which said investigation was conducted without the assignment of skilled attorneys, only such witnesses being before said committee as were specially in libel, and no opportunity having been afforded the colored citizens to be heard with their witnesses, be it therefore

Resolved, by the colored citizens of the county in mass meeting assembled, That while Southland College has been dear to them as a race, by the memories of the past and by the benefits which their people have derived from it, originated as it was by the noble colored soldiery of the Union army, and enlarged and extended as it has been by the contributions of the hard-hearted and good people of the country, who have felt an interest in the colored children of the State; yet in view of the damaging testimony against Calvin Clark in the libel suit he instituted, and in which he failed to vindicate himself, we regard it as a great outrage on the moral sentiment of our race that he should be permitted to have charge further of said college, or that the person upon whom the evidence in said libel suit showed that he had immoral associations, should be permitted to be retained longer as a teacher in said college.

Resolved, That we condemn in toto the pretended ex parte investigation made by the committee of Trustees into the charges brought against the said Calvin Clark and his alleged associate in immorality, and boldly state that if said committee had made an open and public inquiry into those charges, with a view of arriving at the truth, we are satisfied that evidence sufficient could have been produced to show which would have prevented them from presenting the whitewashed report they have made to retain said Clark and the other teacher at said college.

Resolved, That said action we regard as an outrage upon our race, and with a knowledge of the facts as made public in said trial, and with said teachers retained at said college, we do not hesitate to recommend to our people to shun said college as though infected with a moral leprosy, and to seek other schools and colleges for the education of their sons and daughters.

After the adoption of the above, the meeting adjourned to meet at Spring Lake Church, near Southland College, on Saturday, the 24th instant.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

The Election Next Tuesday—Advice to Democrats to Be Watchful That

They Are Not Taken Unawares—The Supposed Lease of the Tennessee Road.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, October 29.—"Keith" returned home last evening, after a pleasant visit of nearly two months to friends and relatives in Georgia. This letter, therefore, will close the labors of her "Proxy," and he makes his bow to the readers of the APPEAL and retires.

We had rain, accompanied with hail, last Wednesday, but from all we can learn the hail was not very extensive, and the injury to crops not great.

Cotton is still coming into Holly Springs with a rush. We learn that last Wednesday night seventy-two head of stock from the country—horses, mules and oxen—were quartered at the extensive livery stable of our popular and accommodating townsman, Levi Roberts. This stock represented cotton, for they consisted of animals used in moving cotton to town from the counties of Tippah, Benton, Union, Pontotoc, Lafayette and Marshall. The same night the wagon-yards of J. C. Levy and Bernheim & Schriver were full, and we presume there was also a large number at the livery stable of the Messrs. McGowan.

Is there any truth in the report published in the papers, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company has leased the Mississippi and Tennessee road? Our people are anxious to know.

Judge B. T. Kimbrough was in this city this week, the guest of R. S. Stith.

Judge Featherston will hold court in Lafayette county next week.

The Hon. H. C. Myers stopped over here Wednesday night, on his way to Jackson from Tunica county.

Judge O. Davis and daughter, Miss Anna, left for Memphis to-day.

H. O. Rand left to-day for his farm in the Mississippi bottom, taking with him a number of hands to pick cotton.

Dr. F. W. Dancy and wife have returned from a trip to their plantation in Tunica county.

The Rev. D. C. Rankin and wife have returned from Memphis.

Mrs. Rand, mother of our esteemed townsman, H. O. Rand, is visiting her son here, and will remain some weeks.

Next Tuesday our State and county elections come off. The State ticket is acknowledged to be one of the best ever placed before the people, and our county ticket is certainly most excellent. There is at present no organized opposition to it, simply because the sea is calm our people ought not to take it for granted the weather will continue fair, and that we shall sail into port with flying colors and canvas all spread. The only safety is in "eternal vigilance." Let every man be at his post. A sudden squall may spring up in a night and wreck the brightest hopes. Our old enemy works in the dark, and can organize in a night. The good sailor watches every indication, and often forecasts the storm when the waves are still and no cloud is visible. Let no Democrat be less on the alert. There are certain ominous signs—singular coincidences and suspicious consultations. All seems fair, and the political atmosphere is painfully still, but faint flashes come from the lower horizon. Monday night the dark cohorts may be mustered for the conflict, and Tuesday morning a black cloud of ugly proportions may loom up before us. Let every man do his duty, and it will be time enough later on to say: "Why, I thought there was no danger, and therefore staid at home. I would not have done it for the world if I had known there was danger." Prudence calls for vigilance and vigilance alone. This is the way "Indiana's best business men" conduct investigations when there is a Republican manipulator in the bag. The testimony given in the case is sufficient to sink his guilty carcass into a damnable eternity; and the guilt is so completely stamped upon his brow that he fears to let the light of justice fall again upon his dark and heinous crime, but under the dark mantle of his shame, he secretly withdraws his suit and pays the cost. The Northern committee, through Clark's attorneys, found more to testify to Clark's innocence than Bell and his lawyers could produce in the court where his case was pending. Strange, indeed! He did not produce a single witness in court to show his innocence after scouring the country for four weeks, but in ten days after a trial fifty are raised to stand before this "business committee." Clark and his white Northern Republican carpet-bagger went to the "Solid South" to get that which Southern negroes refuse no honorable Democrat will have.

JUPITER.

The Faith Cure Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 31.—The speakers at the Faith Cure Convention yesterday were the Rev. Mr. Schwartz, Mrs. Osborne and the Rev. Mr. Baxter. An interesting feature of the convention was the anointing with oil of seventy-five persons, who came to be cured of various maladies. They were told that they would be cured by their faith in Christ as the healer of both body and soul.

The Pennsylvania Disaster.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The coroner's jury in the inquest on the victims of the collision on the Pennsylvania railroad, which occurred on the Newark Meadows, on the 18th instant, rendered a verdict last night censuring the railroad company and holding Flagman Howard Rhodes of the emigrant train and Operator Thomas Pratt responsible for the accident. Rhodes and Pratt are locked up on a charge of manslaughter.

RAILROADS

That Will Help in the Development of Memphis, to Increase Her Population and Her Trade.

The Continuation of the Selma and Brunswick Road—A Road to Jeffersonville, Tex., Desirable.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Noticing that Memphis is again discussing the subject of a road to Texas, and advocating Texarkana as the point to reach Texas, it has occurred to me that perhaps a word or so in advocating another line would not be out of place.

The greatest difficulty that presents itself to those who are able to build the road, is getting through the Mississippi bottom. This, all will admit, is very heavy and expensive work. Now the question is to reach Texas and at the same time avoid the "bottom." The plan I would suggest is this: Commence the road at Arkansas City and build to Jefferson, Tex., and thence to Dallas, dividing the territory between the East Line railroad and Texas and Pacific. When Dallas is reached Memphis has then tapped the railroad system of Texas. Crossing the river at Arkansas City, Memphis is reached over the Memphis and New Orleans railroad. If this route should be adopted both time and money would be saved. In crossing here the road from here to Dallas would pass through a very fine country, finely timbered and very productive; and another very important item to be considered is the fact that Memphis can get the finest iron in the South, when she reaches here, for her foundries. All kinds of timber can be had here, easily reached over the various streams that pass through this county. Our actual cotton receipts are from 10,000 to 15,000 bales, and with a competing line can be doubled. This is the only point in Eastern Texas that would give Memphis an easy outlet West, and the least expensive one.

W. T. ATKINS.

JEFFERSON, TEX., October 25, 1885.

The Extension of the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

In the early French settlement of this country, as early as 1718, New Orleans was selected by Bienville, commissioner, as the capital and intended future metropolis of all the French possessions here, including all this country—Arkansas and Missouri as well, and more. This selection was hastily made, and was not approved by the Supreme Council of the colony, because the location of New Orleans was not considered a port the most advantageous for commercial purposes, and as being a point too far from the center of the great valley. Surveys remarkably correct were made of all the important and favorable points on the Mississippi. Hubert, commissary-general of the colony, with many others, two or three years after the location of New Orleans, made ineffectual efforts to have the city located at Natchez. It was thought this place was as good a port as New Orleans, was free from overflow, combined all the advantages of the said city, and was much superior to it, both as a commercial and agricultural center. It has been considered from then until now, by those who have reflected well, that Natchez would have been by far the better location. Memphis is not very far from this place. The Chickasaw bluff, then a wilderness, and where now Memphis is, was then one of the points spoken of as being eligible for the chief city. So it is thought by many now that Memphis at no distant day will be the most populous metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, including all which this valley expresses. So many considerations recommend it for such great future greatness. It is one of the richest agricultural district in the world, elevated, healthy, picturesque, surrounded by the richest alluvions marls, clays, coal, and iron ores, and surrounded by the richest lands east, north and west—I mean the coal-fields of Alabama as being contiguous to Memphis under our present speedy railroad systems—is not 300 so far from the Gulf. It is near enough for all commercial purposes. It is needless to say that Memphis is now attracting so much attention. It is needless to say anything of her misfortunes and drawbacks. Many important railroad enterprises are in contemplation for the extension of the Memphis, Selma and Atlantic line will be built, doubtless, in a short time. The road now being built out this line of road and by those who know, particularly the communication, not long since, by Col. Sam Tate. But too much cannot be said in favor of this road for Memphis and the country from Memphis to Birmingham, Ala. This line of road will pass through a so good and so densely a populated country that the daily neighborhood travel would, it appears, almost pay a road, saying nothing of a thousand other advantages. This line of road is now being surveyed. The surveying party, under charge of the distinguished engineer, Capt. J. A. Grant, crossed the Mobile and Ohio railroad with the survey at Saltillo, in Lee county, some three miles south of Verona, in Lee county, crossing the Tombigbee river at Fulton. The party is now in Walker county, Ala., and will in a short time arrive at Birmingham, the present destination of the survey. It is known here that Capt. Grant and his chief engineer are much pleased with the survey and the country generally. Capt. Grant left here Saturday morning last to join his surveying party in Alabama, making in his course a survey of a route somewhat south of the Air Line route. Gen. J. L. Finley and W. S. Curtis, accompanied Capt. Grant to the Alabama line, by way of White Springs, Marion county, where iron, coal and iron are found in great abundance in the Alabama counties—Marion, Fayette, Lamar, Walker and Jefferson. There is some coal in Lee county, Miss., but it is not so abundant as in Alabama. Coal and building stone are in great abundance all along the Buttahatchie river in Marion county, Ala. The connection of the Mobile and Ohio road in Lee county, Miss., is a matter of great interest with the several rail towns of said county. It is not certainly known where the crossing will be. That will depend upon what the builders resolve on Capt. Grant's reports, and his report, of course, will be for the best interest of the projected road, and the interest of this country, and for the best development of the country, and, therefore, any suggestions on the part of those individually interested is breath blown against the blasts. The road will be built, which will open for Memphis and Birmingham as fine a country as any in the world.

Very truly,

HARVEY C. MEDFORD.

TUPELO, MISS., October 27, 1885.

New Arkansas and Kansas Connections

The completion of the Kansas City and Southwestern railway from Beaumont to Winfield, Kan., has opened a new line from St. Louis to Winfield via the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, with through cars between the points named. At the present time the Kansas City and Southwestern Company are constructing a branch fourteen miles in length, between Winfield and Arkansas City, that will be open for business before the first of the year. By the 1st of January next the St. Louis and San Francisco Company expect to be able to connect with five iron and steel bridges over the Arkansas river at Van Buren, Ark., and Tulsa, Ind. T. The bridge at Van Buren will cost the company $600,000, and the one at Tulsa, $250,000.

SPIKES AND SPARKS.

NEARLY 600 men are at work grading the Ohio Valley railroad between Henderson and Morganfield, and steel rails are ready to be laid between Morganfield and Fitzburg.

THE Louisiana Western is being pushed onward. The question that naturally perplexes the average citizen is a desire to know the exact locality where the road will cross the Mississippi.

ALTHONON MR. Huntington and other gentlemen interested in the Chesapeake and Nashville railroad asserted that the road would be built, no late subscriptions to the $500,000 bonds have been paid. It is thought none will be paid until work is begun at the Nashville end of the line.

THE surveying party of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad engaged in locating the proposed route of the Nashville and North Alabama railroad from Elora, Tenn., to Huntsville have reached New Market, sixteen miles from the latter city, whence four different surveys will be taken to Huntsville.

Sad Commentary on a Nation's Gratitude.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A correspondent of the *World* and a soldier having asked that journal to start a subscription for a monument to the late Gen. McClellan, the editor replies: "The *World* would be pleased to aid such a worthy undertaking, but the discouragements of the committee engaged in the work of building a national memorial to Gen. Grant make us rather cautious."

The Pittsburg Bank Robbery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 31.—The robbery of the Allegheny National bank on Saturday last, by which the institution was robbed of $26,000, was the work of a young man who had been employed in the bank for a few weeks. He was arrested in Cincinnati last night and brought here. He had $1,000 in his possession when arrested. He is a young man of good family and has been considered a very quiet, steady young man.

Sad Death of a Young Author.

BOSTON, Mass., October 31.—Miss Mary Hallock Foote, the well-known author, who has been for some time in a critical condition, died at her residence in Dedham last night. Her husband, who is a mining engineer, is now in Mexico. Her two children are with their grandparents in Boston. Miss Foote was a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hallock, for many years editor of the *Christian Union*. She married Mr. Foote about ten years ago, and has since resided in California and Colorado. Her first literary work was done for the *Christian Union*, and she was a constant contributor to that paper and to the *Atlantic Monthly*. Her last work was a serial in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "The Cup of Trembling," which was published in book form last spring. She was a lady of fine literary ability, and her death is a great loss to her family and friends.

Not Brain Food.

Medical Age: A noted English physician has revived the lie that fish is valuable as a brain food. He knows no more about it than Mark Twain, who gave the following advice to a young author: "Yes, fish makes brain. Judging from your previous articles, you need a couple of whales—one to lie upon, and another wholesome food for cataract. There and then, standing in the bazaar, the itinerant oculist took out his penknife and performed the operation in a few minutes, bound up the man's eyes, telling him to keep in the dark for a fortnight, received his fee of one rupee, and shouted his war-cry for more patients. The operation was almost unvaryingly successful; one instance among my servants being a woman of eighty, who had charge of my fowl-house, and had for many days been sightless, except to distinguish light from darkness, and who in this way was successfully operated upon."

THE OBSERVER

Of Louisville, as It Has Been Observed by Many Other Presbyterian Papers—Charges That

Are Worthy the Close and Careful Observation of the Good Members of that Church.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

We present for the consideration of your readers the following opinions of the press touching the credit and evidence of the Louisville *Observer*. We believe them to be unanswerable, and to fully and fairly indorse and substantiate our position:

Is it a sin in us to inquire if no amount of service to the church, no length of years spent in self-denying labor for Christ, no record for truthfulness, uprightness and honor can preserve God's ministers from the calumnies of these shameless editors?—*Louisville Presbyterian*, edited by the Rev. Drs. J. W. Pratt, R. L. Beck, L. G. Barbour, R. A. Bracken and J. V. Logan.

This has constrained the editors of the *Christian Observer* to attempt a defense which must be adjudged by all impartial and clear-headed men to be no defense at all, but a miserable tissue of special pleading, misrepresentation and prevarication that condemns them as persistent calumniators of the public servants of the church.—*Louisville Presbyterian*, John D. Mathews and Stuart Robinson, editors.]

They re-assert with addition the original slander. * * * Thus, the lie is assignalized, and this time the nail is clinched.—*St. Louis Presbyterian*, R. P. Farris and A. Shotwell Editors.

However, we do not suppose that any will attach much importance to this accusation, seeing that (1) it emanates from the *Observer*; (2) it is intended to relieve the *Observer* of the odium it has secured to itself, and (3) it is sufficiently answered by the following remarkable specimen of the *Observer's* philosophy: "The tricky man will think and say that others are tricky; the thief will denounce others as thieves; the defamer is on the watch for slanders in others," etc.—*Louisville Presbyterian*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Kerr and others.

But the *Observer* persists in circulating its original misstatement, which is thereby shown to have been both intentional and deliberate. And it has been reaffirmed after being contradicted by official authority. This persistency tends to produce the suspicion that it intended to misrepresent the action of the assembly (at Lexington, in 1883), and then to deceive its readers by persisting in defending that misrepresentation. We have invited the *Observer* to reconcile its statements with the official statement of the assembly. Until it has done so, the conclusion will stand as an accusation against its veracity.—*Southwestern Presbyterian*, New Orleans, La., Dr. H. M. Cook, editor. "Pittsburg Bank" Hassell's by Dr. B. M. Palmer, and for years the organ of the synod of Mississippi.]

Some men have greatness thrust upon them. This seems to be the case with the *Christian Observer*. It has been denounced by every journal in our church as a slanderer. It has been publicly stigmatized as such on the floor of our Presbyterial Assemblies. It has been reported as such to the Presbytery of Louisville. * * * Its reputation for truth and fair dealing more the stigma. Our readers will not forget how deeply it is involved in the scandal of the action of the Synod of Mississippi, by means of deliberate falsification of the record of the last Presbyterian Paper.

Here is another instance of deliberate and reckless disregard of accuracy in a plain matter of fact, with the intention of mis