MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : JULY 6, 1886.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

From almost every quarter come encouraging tidings that show the improvement business is feeling is no mere "spurt," but is a genuine business revival come to stay. A telegraphic report on our commercial page shows that during last week the total clearing house figures showed a gain of 35.9 per cent. over the corresponding week last year, or, omitting New York with its speculative operations, 27 per cent. Chicago's gain over the same time was 18.4; St. Louis, 16.6; Cincinnati, 37.6; New Orleans, 31.5; Louisville, 15.9; Kansas City, 33.1; Memphis, 3.7, but that figure is partly an estimate. The New York *Bulletin* of Saturday reports of money: "The flurry in money was renewed today, call loans on stock collateral opening at 5 to 6 per cent. and fluctuating between these figures and 1 per cent. until noon. Subsequently the rates became easier and ruled 2 to 3 per cent., closing at 1. Much of this stringency was artificial, and rendered possible only by the shifting of loans incidental with July interest and dividend payments and the recent shipments of gold. Funds withdrawn for the first named purpose will be returned very shortly, and thus tend to check any further manipulation in this quarter. The exchange market was fairly active and lower. Nominal asking quotations were unchanged at 488½ for sixty days and 490 for demand." The New Orleans *Commercial Review* reports that money continues easy and plentiful, with but a limited demand for accommodation, the needs of the country districts for funds being as yet quite small. Securities have moved very slowly and fluctuations in values are confined to a few in the list. The New York *Indicator* says the first six months of 1886 have not witnessed so great a revival in business as the promises at the beginning of the year gave reason to expect; but the results of that period are far from being unsatisfactory. The crop reports continue satisfactory, with complaints, however, where persistent rain has in low grounds made it impossible to keep down grass. Other cotton growers report great relief from the rain, with a good prospect. The grain crop condition is such as to lead to a very confident expectation of a solid good trade in the fall, but there is grumbling about the low rate of profits. But that is an evil that will soon disappear as demand increases. The labor of the country has generally subsided into its usual routine, but the recent disputes have left harsh feelings here and there which it is hoped time will do away. Congress is approaching dissolution. Spite of the difficulties and losses caused to the country by the late depression, on no account would Congress give the business community a finger's help. There has been a stubbornness and willfulness in Congress about trade and subjects connected with it that have left anything but an agreeable impression on the minds of the business public.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

The Republicans held their convention on Saturday and nominated a full ticket for county officers. It contains some elements of strength and still more of weakness. It will be seen that the ticket is composed of the same elements which confronted the Democracy in the county elections of 1880, 1882 and 1884. In these three successive elections, the Democrats swept the county by overwhelming majorities, and they will do so again if they are equal to the occasion. No pyramid can stand unless it be built on a firm basis, and if the Democracy of Shelby county would succeed on the 5th of August, it must plant itself on an impregnable rock, by the nomination of men whose characters and qualifications will command the enthusiasm and cordial support of every good citizen. The only way to secure the nomination of such a ticket is for the people to interest themselves in the primary elections to be held on the 13th of July. The party dray horses who want no office and support the Democratic party solely in the interest of good government, are met in every canvass with the opposition of the party drones, who complain of the nomination of bad men when they never lifted a finger to secure the nomination of good men. From this hour until the 13th of July, let every Democrat in Shelby county interest himself in the primary election and see to it that the best men are elected as delegates to the nominating convention. When the people take part in the election of delegates, they yield a ready support to the nominees, even if their first choice have been defeated. But if they take no interest in the primary election they feel none in the election and damn the nominees with faint praise, vote for them under protest, which is demoralizing to the workers satisfied with the ticket. Let the Democracy of Shelby county unite in electing good men to the convention and then unite "in a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether" for the nominees.

A RULE TO BE IGNORED.

A few days ago we urged the retention by the County Democratic Convention of the time honored two-thirds rule, having reason to believe that an effort would be made to substitute for it the majority rule, by which the Republicans have always been guided. Today we urge that the convention disregard the recommendation of the executive committee in regard to the order of nominations. It is a plain departure from the well settled rule of procedure by which the party has been guided from time immemorial. They recommend that the order of nomination shall be, 1, Judge of the Chancery Court; 2, Judge of the Circuit Court; 3, Judge of the Probate Court; 4, Judge of the Criminal Court; 5, County Trustee; 6, Attorney General; 7, County Register; 8, Circuit Court Clerk; 9, Criminal Court Clerk; 10, County Court Clerk; 11, Sheriff. This is an almost complete reversal of the order of other years. In 1884 it was, 1, Sheriff; 2, Trustee and 3, Criminal Court Judge. In 1882 it was, 1, Sheriff; 2, Clerk Criminal Court; 3, County Trustee; 4, County Register; 5, County Court Clerk; 6, Circuit Court Clerk; 7, Attorney General Bartlett Court; 8, Clerk Bartlett Court. This is the order that should be observed by the convention. No good reason can be given for so radical a change as that suggested by the Executive Committee. There are no reasons why the Sheriff should be the last nomination made this year that did not exist in 1882 and 1884, and we trust the convention will be guided by the old rules of the party, and not by the committee.

GLADSTONE'S DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Gladstone is educating the people of Great Britain not only with home rule, but also with the cardinal principles of democracy. He is teaching them to depend not upon what "the nobility and gentry" may condescend to fling them, but upon their own efforts as participators in public affairs. He defines his Irish policy to be "a question of classes against the masses." This is a direct call to the people to lay aside that unfortunate feature in English sentiment "which dearly loves a lord," and to look for deliverance, not to their self-styled superiors, but to the might of their own power. His long experience has taught him, and he now teaches the people that "it has always been shown that wherever truth, justice and humanity were concerned, the masses were in the right and the classes were in the wrong." This truth, so often realized among ourselves, once thoroughly absorbed by the English mind, will clear away their dependence upon "the upper classes" and will teach them that, whether a peasant or a cobbler, "a man's a man for a' that." Well may the nobles hate Gladstone, for when the masses have reached the hight of his teaching, the nobleman's title will be of little worth.

DECADENCE OF THE SENATE.

To every well wisher toward the honor and prosperity of his country, the present aspect of the United States Senate is a cause of sorrow. The Senate has hitherto been looked upon—being more permanent than the House—as a calm and reflective body, more deliberate and less impulsive in its decisions than the House, thus standing a breakwater against hasty and superficial legislation. The Senate of later years appears to have become afflicted with an unhealthy symptom popularly called "the big head." The high dignity of the Senate seems to have caught a sort of aristocratic flavor; a tendency to arbitrary action; a propensity to think that what the Senate does and countenances, the citizens of the country who are lower down in the scale than dignified Senators, are bound to accept. Senatorial dignity has required that each member of that illustrious band of legislators must have his private clerk, for whose services the public money must pay. Why each Senator requires a toady in the shape of a clerk, when the Representative in the House can do without one, does not appear clear. The dignified Senate also claims another privilege not possessed by the House, that of holding, when they so choose, secret sessions; sessions from which which the public is excluded; sessions that deprive the people of knowing how those who are sent to represent them do the people's business. The Senators claim not only privileges that add to their power, but also privileges that add to their profits. Those who choose or have opportunity accept salaries from corporate bodies, railways and others, to act as attorneys working in the interest of their corporate employers. Imagine the fairness, the conscientiousness, and the nice sense of honor with which the dignified Senators who are hired corporation attorneys, vote on a bill concerning the clients they are paid to support and assist. With characteristic arrogance Senators have protested from their seats that a proposition to abolish this system of combining public duty with private interests was an attack upon the "honor" of the Senate. This at least shows a consciousness that that honor is liable to attack when it stoops so far as to accept fees and salaries to compromise public duty by becoming a hireling, bound to support private interests. High positions naturally seeks the full amount of power considered necessary to support and still further elevate it. This led the Senate, some sessions ago, to strive to arrogate to itself a portion of the power to initiate money appropriations, a power that is lodged in the House. That failing, an equally ambitious and indefensible attempt was made to interfere with the authority of the President in regard to appointments to and removals from office. Happily they found in Grover Cleveland an inflexibility of principle that baffled the schemes of Senatorial dignity. Now, a new attempt is made, an attempt to call into question the right of the President to correct the Senate's acts of blundering or of plain injustice, by the interposition of the veto. The haughty dignity and lust of power exhibited by the Senate is disgusting the people, who love neither the "big head" nor the aristocrat.

Canada is protesting against its Senators being appointed for life; France questions the use of having a Senate at all, and England is preparing to follow up the reforms that have been accomplished in the House of Commons by a "clean sweep" in its Senate, the House of Lords. A few more exhibitions of American Senatorial arrogance, grasping for more power, and objecting to the President pointing out its blunders and injustice, will bring an irresistible cry for a sound reform of a Senate that is fast becoming unsound.

SHRUNKEN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when American ships cast to the breeze the star spangled banner on every sea and displayed it in every port. The commercial nations at that time complained that in every enterprise they attempted they found the ubiquitous American before them, or so closely following them as to share in every advantage afforded by foreign trade, and every privilege secured by foreign treaties. What a change has followed this prosperous state of things so productive of progress and so honorable to the country. Since high tariff cast its desolating influence upon the country, repressing enterprise, restricting commerce and checking the venturous impulse of American genius for trade, and wonderful instinctive capacity for marine adventure, added to the no less wonderful skill and inventive faculty that produced the best and fleetest ships the world had ever seen—all that has been changed and our glorious success upon the sea are things of the past. How low the United States has sunk where once it soared highest, is shown by a late report from the American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, from the record kept at the mouth of the Suez canal of the number and nationality of the vessels passing through the canal during the year: "American, 3; English, 2730; French, 293; German, 155; Holland, 139; Italian, 109; Austrian, 71; Russian, 31; Spanish, 26; Norwegian, 25." Is this state of things to be perpetuated? Is our country never to revive the glories of the past, never to stand again among the foremost possessors of the empire of the sea?

INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

Politicians in England make continued reference to the fact that home rule exists in Canada, but many of the Canadians are desirous of a larger mixture of "home" with "rule." The movement springs from the younger portion of the population. These have been born in Canada, and regard the English connection differently from the older people, whose minds are not yet free from the imaginative glamour about "the old country" which many of them yet call "home." The younger heads want to have a country and a nationality of their own, and to possess a feeling of independence when, as travelers, they register themselves as Canadians. A meeting of some hundreds of delegates from all parts of the Dominion is holding at Montreal this week, where action is liable to be taken in favor of Canada exercising the right of making her own treaties, whether with the United States or with other foreign nations. They want the system of Senators holding their positions for life abolished, together with the power of the Federal Government to veto the legislative acts of the provincial assemblies. They favor a liberal measure of reciprocity with the United States, and oppose the federation of Canada with the British Empire. Beyond these matters of detail looms up the desire for independence, for the position of free, self governed citizens, who can protect Canadian interests more effectually than the London foreign office. This independent sentiment is entertained by many of the most prominent men in Canada, such as Laurier, leader of the French in the Federal Parliament, and Mercier, leader of the Quebec Parliament, both of whom are for independence. The French Canadians are generally active friends of national independence. Nova Scotia in its late election declared for independence, and Prince Edward and New Brunswick sympathize with it. The Montreal correspondent of the New York *Herald*, which states these facts, also states that the feeling of these parties is a desire, above all, "to be on the most friendly and best commercial terms with the United States. They are convinced that the interests of Canada are linked to those of the American continent, and not to the interests of the old world from which they are separated by the wide Atlantic." These national ideas are rapidly spreading in Canada, and they are such as were sure to arise as the country grew in wealth and power. There is a fascination in the thought of escaping the leading strings of colonial dependence and becoming one of the nations of the world, and taking part in the world's international affairs. A scheme in favor of federating all the English colonies with the mother country has been growing in British favor the past few years, but should Canada make a decided move for independence that project will fail, for the colonists of Australia would be sure to feel the desire for independence arise in their breasts. Australia and New Zealand will probably some day constitute a strong power at the antipodes that will exercise a powerful influence in that remote part of the world. In all the schemes for independence there is no talk of setting up a King. Independence is associated with democratic ideas, and those ideas are making rapid way in monarchical countries. For good or for evil, it is evident the various people, not useless Kings, are to rule the respective nationalities.

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION AT NEW YORK.

Speeches by Sam Randall and Other Prominent Men Before a Large Audience.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The national holiday was celebrated here to day with the usual noisy demonstrations, beginning at an early hour of the morning. The weather was fine though warm. A cool wind aided those who went away on excursions. Adjutant J. Gould Warner, the adopted son of the veterans of the war of 1812, hoisted the flag on the old fort in Central Park at sunrise, and the son of a veteran of the late war sent up the flag at the Battery. The display of flags and bunting in the city was universal. Wall street, Lower Broadway and the business streets, presented a Sunday like appearance. The Federal buildings and courts, the exchanges, custom house and wholesale stores were all decorated. Great preparations were made in Harlem for the celebration, and that part of the city presented a gala like display at sunrise when Capt. Wendell's battery of artillery discharged thirty-eight guns as a *feu de joie*. Afterwards there were parades and rejoicings, and Lawyer Dayton, in Mount Morris Park, presented a new flag to the city.

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION.

The Tammany Society clubs celebrated Independence Day as a body. The multitude began to assemble before 10 o'clock, and when the members marched in full regalia, at 12 o'clock, Tammany Hall was packed with people who got through a programme of long and short talks, lasting four hours. Among the prominent personages present were Senator Vance, Samuel J. Randall, J. Randolph Tucker, Gen. E. L. Viele and Congressman Dowdney. Grand Sachem Henry P. Dugro presided, and the Declaration of Independence, was read, after which the speaking began. The general sentiment was one of congratulation over the return of the Democratic party to power in the National Government and over the restoration, more or less complete, of ancient Democratic principles, as particularly appropriate to an American Independence celebration.

Each speaker dwelt upon one phase or another of the home rule contest abroad.

The first speaker was Senator Vance, of North Carolina. He was put down on the programme for one of the long talks. Congratulating the society upon the return of the Democratic party to power in the National Government, he said that they had elected a President with purposes so high, honest and pure, that already the expenses of the government had been cut down and rings had been driven out. In the course of a discussion upon the fundamental principles of the Democratic party he said: "In the hour of victory we have had some little demoralization, and we have permitted a tendency toward bureaucracy administration to appear in what is called civil reform. The action of this system is unconstitutional and undemocratic. The action of the civil service board is to secure privileges to the few, and consequently it is unconstitutional to pay out public money for its support since the constitution provides that the people shall be taxed only for the general welfare, and it is undemocratic to have a board examine applications for positions and then decide which of the successful applicants shall have their names sent in. Talk about getting upon a higher level; if there is any higher level for a Christian gentleman to walk upon than one in which he likes his friends, and prefers his friends to his enemies; I don't want to go upon it. [Loud applause.] If the spoils don't belong to the victors to whom do they belong? Do they belong to those who fight on the other side or those who fight on no side, but lie on all sides? [Laughter and applause.] It is unsafe and absurd to undertake to run a government upon principles opposed to human nature, but although the Democratic party has been a backslider in this regard, it will retrace its steps and recover from its demoralization. In speaking of the Democratic section of the party I am all the more earnest because I speak in New York. In the South the party has not backslid because it has been purified through suffering. But here in the North the party has followed after the Moabish women of expediency. If commerce were attracted here, if trade were free, New York would soon be the greatest city in the whole world. In conclusion, Senator Vance paid a glowing tribute to the efforts in behalf of liberty now being made by Gladstone and Parnell, and in this his example was followed by all the other speakers.

The next speaker was Congressman Randall of Pennsylvania, who was accorded an ovation. He spoke but eight minutes, congratulating his hearers upon the administrative reforms already accomplished under a Democratic administration. Without any change in legislation, he said, the revenues of the government have been increased $500,000; by economic management $1,590,000 have been cut off from the expenditures, and the government is now $28,000,000 better off for Democratic administration. I assert that the administration of the Treasury Department by Daniel Manning will compare favorably with that of Hamilton or Gallatin.

Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, next spoke. He dwelt on the fundamental principles of Democracy. He kept the audience in good humor, notwithstanding the fact that he was at times intensely philosophical. Referring to the days of reconstruction, Mr. Tucker said: I have myself seen a little fellow, in shoulder straps, go into a courtroom in Virginia and dictate a decision to a judge on the bench, but we are back in our father's house now, and we are back to stay (applause), and when I read to that Southern audience they understand that means the popular power of the Democratic family.

The Hon. Jeremiah H. Murphy, of Iowa, followed. He had voted thirty-one years, but never for a successful State ticket. He was, however, just as proud of those votes as though they had won.

Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, concluded the speaking by a brief address.

A letter of regret from President Cleveland was read, in which he said: "I should be very glad to join those who on that occasion will renew their pledges of devotion to the principles for which the fathers of the Republic fought. These principles had no relation to personal advantage or ambitious schemes, but were adopted and cherished because their enforcement promised prosperity and greatness to a free and victorious people."

Letters of regret were also read from the Hon. S. J. Tilden, Gen. B. F. Butler, the Governors of New York, Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Florida, Mississippi, New Jersey and California, Secretary of War Endicott, and a large number of United States Senators, Representatives and other prominent men.

Sad Termination of a Fourth of July Celebration.

PEABODY, KAS., July 5.—The celebration here terminated in a sad manner. About 5 o'clock this evening an old awning upon which fifteen or twenty persons had congregated to witness the water works display by the fire company gave way, precipitating the crowd on the spectators below. Some twenty men, women and children were injured, and it is feared some fatally. The following is a list of the most seriously injured: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Datcher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jelhiffe and two children, Frank Weaver, Miss Albert Hock, Mrs. Minton, Miss Lucy Bennett, Mrs. Oakes and daughter Jessie, J. G. Lee, Mrs. Miller and daughter.

A Bloody Fourth at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 5.—This has been a bloody Fourth, although the casualties have not been even remotely caused by the celebration of the day. Edward L. Palmer, a young man afflicted with epilepsy, fell from a freight train in a fit and received fatal injuries; Fred Kelliah, a farmer near town, drove into the river to wash his wagon and was swept off by the current and drowned; J. D. Conner stepped out of the way of a moving train on the Union tracks only to be knocked under the wheels of one approaching in the opposite direction and killed. Business is suspended and the day is being observed by the Can Na Gee, who give a picnic for the Irish Parliamentary campaign fund.

The Annual Celebration at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, CONN., July 5.—H. C. Bowen, in pursuance of his custom, celebrated the Fourth at Rosebud Park today. The speakers of the day were his guests at his country residence, whence they drove to the shore of Lake Wabbaquissett, where a large concourse of people had assembled. The Hon. Joseph R. Hawley presided, and talked briefly on "The Labor of Liberty." The Hon. John T. Watt delivered the address of welcome. Ex-Secretary Wm. E. Chandler read a poem by the Rev. Thomas Hills. This was followed by an address by Henry Clews. Hon. John F. Plummer was to have made an address on "Trade and Commerce" but branched off into a very humorous vein. After recess addresses were delivered by Mr. Grosvenor and Hon. Levi P. Morton, and a poem was read by Louisa Chandler Moulton. Lieut. Greely gave a vivid description of his arctic explorations and paid a tribute to the warmth and faithfulness of his party. The speaking was closed by an address by Mr. H. K. Carroll.

The Fourth at London.

LONDON, July 5.—The usual Independence Day reception at the United States legation was held today. Both Minister Phelps and Secretary White were absent, the former having gone to the seaside to recruit his health. Mrs. Phelps received the callers, among whom were Mr. Lowell, Cyrus W. Field, Lady Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Irewer, Mrs. and Miss Beach Grant, Prof. Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain Bretherton, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Leopold Morse, Viscountess Manville, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Gen. Slocum and Lord and Lady Vernon.

One stand was set apart for lady speakers. At this point Lillie Devereaux Blake had charge. She thought it time women took part in national affairs, and followed out the suggestion with a brief address. Mrs. Delia S. Parnell followed Mrs. Blake. The Irish leader's mother was greeted with cheers. She said her want of health prevented her speaking at length. Her feelings, she said, were strong as she stood before such a multitude. It recalled to her her ancestors, who fought for Erin's liberty and for humanity against the pecuniary landlords who ruled over Ireland. In giving sympathy to Ireland, Mrs. Parnell urged that her hearers should not neglect to send them what is more needful and practical—money. Mme. Delscieuse and Margaret Moore also spoke briefly.

BUM BALL AT NASHVILLE.

MEMPHIS FALLS AN EASY VICTIM TO GOLDSBY'S LAMBS.

Shea the Only Man Who Plays Without Error—McSorley Does Some Slugging.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 4.—At last, after many unsuccessful attempts, and the loss of six days with attendant expenses, the Nashville and Memphis clubs have taxed their strength upon local ground. The day was all that could be asked. By the one sided scores 13 to 3, seven innings, and 16 to 4, the Bluff City boys yielded to their contestants the palm for being superior ball players. Though Memphis was somewhat disabled by injuries to several of her players, she was already outmatched. The Nashvilles of the six games played have lost only one, and that was by a mere scratch. In the first game through two innings Brynan succeeded in preventing the sluggers from making a a single hit, but in the third he was dropped on to in such terrific shape that he must have wished himself back once more in the Keystone State, from which he was imported. When the game was called after the seventh inning the locals had made seventeen hits, with a total of twenty bases. Billy Taylor made his first appearance in the box and was greeted most vociferously by the 2500 people who had gathered. He yielded two hits to the first two men at bat, but during the remainder of the game held his opponents down to three singles. He was well supported by the rest of the team. Hillery umpired in a fair and impartial manner. During the game Colgan, the catcher, was severely hurt on a slide to third, and was forced to retire. Broughton took his place behind the bat, Sneed going to right. The latter was unable to play through the game on account of a sore hand, and O'Leary was substituted. Hellman distinguished himself by knocking a long three bagger in the seventh inning.

In the afternoon there was the largest attendance that ever witnessed a game of baseball in Nashville. The crowd was variously estimated, but there were in all about 4500 people present. Of this number there were several hundred ladies, who filled the ladies' stand. The amphitheater was not large enough to meet requirements and hundreds went down stairs into the directors' apartments or out into the park, seating themselves in the shade of the fence. Knauff and Baker were opposed to each other for the first time. In the first inning the locals sized up the delivery of Memphis's great twirler and in four innings knocked him out of the box. Back then went in with Fusseibach to catch. The Nashvilles, though playing easy, made eight runs off this pitcher's curves. The heavy batting of the locals was a distinguishing feature of the game. The score record is as follows: Base hits, Memphis 4, Nashville 16. Errors, Nashville 5, Memphis 10, every man making an error but Shea.

Nashville .....2 0 0 6 1 1 4 0 2—16
Memphis.....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1— 4

Exhibition Games at Atlanta.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

ATLANTA, GA., July 5.—The Macon and Atlanta clubs played two exhibition games, this morning and afternoon. The morning game resulted in a tie, 10 to 10, taking ten innings. Miller and Harter did the battery work for Macon in the morning game, while Conway and Williams held the points for Atlanta. Macon won the afternoon game by the score of 9 to 5. The batteries were Chamberlain and Daniels for Macon, and Wells and Williams for Atlanta. The same clubs play an exhibition game here tomorrow.

Savannah's Victory Over Chattanooga.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

SAVANNAH, GA., July 5.—The game of ball this afternoon was largely attended and resulted in a victory for Savannah. Score, 2 to 0. O'Day and Gilfen battery for Savannah; Shreve and Arundel for Chattanooga. Base hits—Savannah, 2; Chattanooga, 4. Errors—Savannah, 2; Chattanooga, 6.

The Columbia-Athletic Game.

The game yesterday between the Columbia Reds and Memphis Athletics drew a fair attendance and was closely contested. The following is the score by innings:

Columbia.....0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 1—7
Memphis.....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

The same clubs will play again today, and as there will be no game on the Terrace a large attendance may be expected.

Columbia Reds.	*Athletics.*
Sullivan, p.	Fell, p.
Ware, c.	Lynch, c.
Howard, s. s.	Maloughney, s. s.
Capehart, 1 b.	Welsh, 1 b.
Taylor, 2 b.	Ryan, 2 b.
Manion, 3 b.	Longe, 3 b.
Pender, l. f.	Lawless, l. f.
Petty, c. f.	Griffin, c. f.
Hilliard, r. f.	Dunningen, r. f.

Game called at 4 o'clock p m.

Another Walk Over for Corinth.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CORINTH, MISS., July 5.—A large crowd witnessed the game of ball played today between Corinth and Iuka. It proved to be another Bull Run for the home team, only the Corinths were run harder around the bases than Pope at Manassas. Iuka imported a celebrated battery from Florence, Ala., Harrison and Hooks, also, a crack shortstop from Tuscumbia, Ala., Giles, and men from Baldwyn, Miss., and Memphis. However, the boys got on to H. and H. with both feet and paddled them all over Frogtown, making sixteen runs. Green and Bradley held the points for Corinth, and it took the Iuka combination until the eighth inning to find the ball. A wild throw to first and five safe hits gave them 6, and one in the ninth made it 7, where they rested. Score—Corinth 16; Iuka, 7. Struck out—By Green, 10; Harrison, 7. Umpire—J. W. Boone of Corinth.

Baseball Notes.

The White Station baseball club defeated the McKinley club of Fisherville Saturday by a score of 20 to 17.

SHEA made two remarkable plays yesterday. He twice put out men on flies to left field and twice fielded the ball home in time to cut off a run. Besides this, while all the regular sluggers were unable to find the ball Shea made two base hits. McSorley also made two hits and Broughton one. The rest did nothing with the bat. The Memphis nine needs a few more Sheas.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 5.—Six thousand people attended the morning game at Recreation Park between the Pittsburgs and Baltimores. Galvin was very effective while Henderson was batted hard. The home team won easily and nearly shut out the visitors. Score:

Pittsburg.....2 0 5 2 0 1 1 1 3—15
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1

Batteries—Pittsburg, Galvin and Miller; Baltimores, Henderson and Traffley. Umpire, Walsh.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Pittsburg.....0 3 0 0 0 0 4 3 3—13
Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0— 2

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 5.—The Philadelphias won the morning game from the St. Louis Maroons by good base running and a successful bunching of hits, aided considerably by Kirby's pitching, which was rather wild at times. There were no particularly brilliant plays. The work of Glasscock at short and Dunlap at second, however, was excellent, each making several remarkable stops of hot liners. Furgason's pitching was effective. The attendance was about 2500. The score:

St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia.....2 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphias, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphias, 5.

AFTERNOON GAME.

The following is the score in detail:

St Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—3

CHICAGO, July 5.—The morning game between the Bostons and Chicagos was attended by fully 5000 people. The Chicagoes out fielded and out batted their opponents. Score:

Chicago.....1 1 0 6 0 0 2 0 *—10
Boston.....0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0— 4

Summary: Runs earned, Chicagos, 2. Home run—Sutton. Two base hits—Anson, Sutton. Two base hit—Williamson. Base on balls—Chicago, 4; Boston 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Out on strikes—Chicago, 4, Boston 9. Umpire—Curry.

AFTERNOON GAME.

In the afternoon 7000 people were present.

Chicago.....0 0 1 1 0 0 1— 3
Boston.....1 1 0 0 2 0 2— 6

DETROIT, MICH., July 5—The game this morning was a most exciting one and abounded in good plays. The home club pounced out a victory in the last two innings. Both clubs were on their mettle and worked well. White won the game for Detroit by hard and judicious batting, five runs being due to his work with the willow. Attendance 7500. Score: Detroit, 8; New York, 7. Earned runs—Detroit, 6; New York, 2. Base hits—Detroit, 16; New York, 10. Home runs—O'Rourke and White. Two base hits—Gauzeli, O'Rourke, Ward and Gerhardt. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; New York, 5. Umpire—York.

AFTERNOON GAME.

DETROIT, MICH., July 5.—This afternoon's game between the Giants and the Sluggers was something of a repetition of the morning game. The visitors gained a good lead early in the game by heavy hitting but by the same means the home team pulled out safely in last two innings. Score:

Detroit.....1 2 0 0 3 0 0 2 3—11
New York.....2 4 0 2 0 1 0 0 1—10

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—The contest between the Athletics and Cincinnatis this morning was dull and prolonged, and was won by the home team through heavy batting. The fielding was loose on both sides. Attendance, 5000. Score:

Cincinnatis..5 0 0 6 0 3 0 0 *—14
Athletics.....0 0 0 0 1 4 2 0 0— 7

AFTERNOON GAME.

Six thousand persons saw the Athletic-Cincinnati game this afternoon. Score:

Cincinnatis..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Athletics.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

AFTERNOON GAME.

Louisvilles, 2; Metropolitans, 3.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 5.—St. Louis, by hard hitting and superb fielding, defeated the Brooklyns this morning before an audience of 3000 people. Bushong and Foutz played a faultless game until the ninth inning, when the visitors, by bunching their hits and aided by several errors by the home team, succeeded in knocking out three runs. The score:

St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 2 0 3 1 0—7
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

AFTERNOON GAME.

St. Louis.....0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn.....2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—6

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 5.—The home team bunched their hits this morning and won a game from Washington.

Kansas City...4 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—7
Washington...0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0—4

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Quiet Celebration of the Fourth—Prisoners' Sentences Commuted.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 5.—The Fourth was very quietly celebrated here to-day. There were no parades nor demonstration of any kind.

Gov. Bate yesterday commuted the sentence of Robert Ross, colored, from Memphis, sent up for life, to twenty years. He has yet several years to serve. Ballentine Albany, white, from Sullivan county, sent up for life for murder, was commuted to twenty years. He goes out in five months. He is the oldest prisoner in the pen, being 75 years old.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Alabama Organization of the Kansas City Road Perfected.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 5.—President Nettleton and General Attorney Pratt of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, and Capt. C. B. McAfee, its attorney at Springfield, Mo., spent today here, and perfected their Alabama organization, which bears the name of Memphis and Birmingham Railway Company. They came through in Mr. Nettleton's private car. A large addition was made today to their outfits at work on their road, and everything points to rapid construction.

McCormick Mowers!
Thomas Rakes,
MACHINERY FITTINGS,
ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.
ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.
HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.

Potash Victim. Cured by S. S. S.

CAUTION.
Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and mercury mixtures which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merit, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. For sale by all druggists.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

S. S. S. vs. POTASH.

I have had blood poison for ten years. I know I have taken one hundred bottles of iodide of potash in that time, but it did me no good. Last summer my face, neck, body and limbs were covered with sores, and I could scarcely use my arms on account of rheumatism in my shoulders. I took S. S. S., and it has done me more good than all other medicines I have taken. My face, body and neck are perfectly clear and clean, and my rheumatism is entirely gone. I weighed 116 pounds when I began the medicine, and I now weigh 152 pounds. My first bottle helped me greatly, and gave me an appetite like a strong man. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times its weight in gold.
C. E. MITCHELL, W. 23d St. Ferry, New York.