MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY, : : JULY 22, 1886

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Chancellor—HENRY T. ELLETT.
Circuit Court Judge—L. H. ESTES.
Criminal Court Judge—J. J. DUBOSE.
Probate Court Judge—J. S. GALLOWAY.
Attorney General—GEO. B. PETERS.
Sheriff—W. D. CANNON.
Circuit Court Clerk—DAN SCHLOSS.
Criminal Court Clerk—DICK CAPERS.
County Court Clerk—P. J. QUIGLEY.
Trustee—ANDREW J. HARRIS.
Register—N. F. HARRISON.

SUPREME JUDGES.
(State at Large.)
PETER TURNEY, Franklin County.
W. C. CALDWELL, Gibson County.
(East Tennessee),
D. L. SNODGRASS, Hamilton County.
(Middle Tennessee),
H. H. LURTON, Montgomery County.
(West Tennessee),
W. C. FOLKES, Shelby County.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TARIFF.

The failure of the present Congress to give the people the promised tariff reform has produced great dissatisfaction throughout the country and developed a public sentiment which shows that a large majority of the people are hostile to the principles of protection. In several of the Western States the Republicans have passed resolutions condemning tariffs for protection and censuring the present Congress for its failure to revise and correct the inequalities of the present tariff. The people in every section of the country are manifesting a feeling which shows that they are determined to be trifled with no longer on this question. The Democrats have promised reform, but two successive Democratic Congresses have failed to reduce the revenue a single penny. Mr. Cleveland has favored tariff reduction; his Secretary of the Treasury has urged it, and the whole power of the administration has been used for reduction of duties. The thirty-four Randall Democrats who joined the Republicans to defeat tariff reform endeavor to justify their recreancy by manufacturing a Free Trade party and warring upon its free trade policy. This is a contemptible subterfuge, an attempt to wriggle out of their treachery by the suggestion of falsehood. The demand of the Democrats who voted to redeem the plighted faith of the party was not for free trade, as every one knows that the revenue requirements of the government will for years to come render free trade an impossibility. There is no Free Trade party in this country urging free trade as a substitute for a tariff for revenue only. Both parties believe in raising revenue from a tax upon imports. Unfortunately the tax under the present war tariff is vastly in excess of the needs of the government. The consequence is that we have an immense surplus in the vaults of the Treasury, and the people are taxed not only to defray the necessary expenses of the government, but to keep idle millions in the vaults. It is not necessary to be very skillful in political economy to see that such a condition of things is great hardship on the tax paying people. It is admitted to be so by even Republican politicians, but the men who admit the hardship do not try to remedy the wrong. Every possible expedient is adopted by the Republicans to prevent the tariff from being lowered to the needs of the government, and, on two occasions, reinforced by Randall and his little squad, they have succeeded. There are no Free Trade Democrats—there are no Democrats who object to raising revenue by a tariff upon imports. But there are Democrats who oppose a tariff that is not only for the sole benefit of manufacturers, but for their benefit at the expense of the farmers, mechanics and laboring men. What is needed and what is required by the people from the present Congress is a compliance with the pledges of party platforms to reform the tariff and reduce tariff taxation.

ENTERPRISES IN AFRICA.

For many years past the ill paid laborers of Europe, and the sons of people comfortably well off who found no opportunity to make a living there, have looked to America as their refuge. It is now beginning to appear as if the long unknown continent of Africa was to become the home of the emigrant. Governments are acquiring territory there, and trading companies are forming settlements. The Congo country is today the principal point of attraction to Germans, French and English. The New York *Bulletin* says it could fill a column with the names of the various companies that have been formed in England alone for the development of the African trade. The Scandinavians are also taking a part, and even sluggish Portugal has a project for a railway from St. Paul de Loanda to the west coast, nine degrees from the equator. Sweden, small as it is, has been sending merchandise there from thirty-three firms. The Germans have an expedition out to establish a trading post near the western boundary of Morocco to supply the caravans crossing the Sahara with German goods, beside agencies at Tangiers and other points. They have substantial and remunerative trade establishments at different points, especially on the Niger and and the Binsse. With them a powerful French company is competing. The British are making good their position by purchasing whole provinces along the banks of navigable rivers and entering into treaties with native chiefs, and have even dispatched ambassadors to the sovereigns of the two largest Empires in Central Africa, the Empires of Sokotu and Gando. By this means important rights have been secured and exclusive powers to trade in extensive districts. The company is acquiring paramount sovereign powers, and looks like preparing to play in Africa the part the English East India Company did in that country. The Congo Free State Stanley has founded on one side of the Congo, and the French territory established by De Brazza on the other, are also vast enterprises. "Off to Africa" seems likely to become the emigrant cry in the future.

THE PANAMA CANAL TANGLE.

The pecuniary condition of the Panama canal project is becoming a dangerous one to France, and the question is now asked there why France should supply half as much money as it paid in indemnity to Germany to construct a canal that will be used principally by the United States and England? M. Beaulieu, an eminent French economist, suggests in *L'Economiste Francaise*, that under the circumstances the United States, England, Germany, Italy, Russia, Holland and Spain should be called upon to give the work their sanction and countenance, and a gusrantee of the interest on any future loan. This would secure loans at a much lower rate than is possible to obtain at present. When the canal is opened each of these powers to contribute a proportional tonnage. If any advances of money were made, which is not reckoned upon by the writer, however, they would soon be repaid. In all this, Monsieur Beaulieu regards the United States as the power principally interested. So it is, interested in a way the French writer does not take into account. The United States is averse to complicating its interests with those of the countries on the other side of the globe. The United States has also treaty interests connected with the canal, that give her peculiar claims she is not disposed to part with. The canal gives access, not before existing, to the sea that bounds our shores, and our mercantile and peace and war positions are strongly connected with the changes the canal will bring about. Are these interests to be sunk, or to be combined with the national interests of the European powers? There is apparently national trouble ahead connected with this canal. If, as seems not improbable, the affairs of the canal should become desperate, France in its trouble may resort to expedients inimical to our claims and national welfare. If other powers should combine with France, taking a share in its canal property, then circumstances would arise the United States could not acquiesce in. Should the canal be completed without these embarrassments, then there is England and the Bulwer treaty to be settled with. In any event our Monroe doctrine will be hardly strained, and who can tell that it will be successfully sustained? Altogether, the Panama canal promises to give our people what the French call *une mauvaise quart d'heure.*

SILVER STILL FALLING.

Silver continues to decline in value. *Bradstreet's* of this week reports silver bars falling steadily all last week in London. On Wednesday the price was 44d an ounce, and on Thursday, 43 13 16d. At 44d the bullion value of the silver dollar is 74 3 5 cents. We coin $2,000,000 a month of this cheap silver into dollars intended to pass for 100 cents each. The people do not take them as they are coined, they do not want them and will not use them any more than necessity requires. By the ton weight they lie in vaults constructed to receive them, as vagabonds are shut up in prisons constructed to receive those whom society rejects. It was asserted by the agents of the silver mines that the $2,000,000 a month coinage would cause silver to rise in price. The result is that the silver dollar, the bullion value of which when first coined was 93 cents, is today 74 3-5 cents. India has been chocked with silver and can no longer help to sustain it, and the decline there is steadily bringing down the price. The acts of our Congress could not raise the price of silver, as it was claimed they would do; far off India proves more powerful than Congress, for it is the world's markets, not Congress, that dictates the value of the commodities the world at large deals in. Yet by the decision of the present Congress, silver dollars are still coined and imprisoned in vaults. What ordinary citizen is profited by this coinage? The silver coined is bought with the money taken from him in taxes, and what benefit does he derive from the continued coinage of what the citizens reject the use of except as necessity compels? We cannot always go on filling vaults with what there is no demand for, and what, in the end, is to be done with the stock of low priced silver we are month by month accumulating? The question is worth consideration, for we cannot pass 74 3 5 cents for 100 cents for ever.

Escaped From Jail.

ROME, N. Y., July 21.—Wm. Pierce, of Cloversville, sentenced for horse stealing, and John Kocksar, of Booneville, for forgery, escaped from the jail in this city last night by cutting a bar out of a window grating in the corridors. A scaffolding allowed them to get over the high fence surrounding the jail. The prisoners' cells were not locked. George Penner, of Sauquoit, the only other prisoner, preferred to remain.

The Cholera Record.

LONDON, July 21.—Cholera reports: Brindisi 8 new cases, 5 deaths; Venice 2 new cases, 2 deaths; Fontana 16 new cases, 3 deaths; Latinao 7 new cases, 4 deaths; Coderigo 8 new cases, 4 deaths; Trieste 8 new cases, 2 deaths; Fiume 5 new cases, 3 deaths; Ostini 2 new cases, 1 death.

Opera House Burned.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., July 21.—Fire gutted Green's opera house this morning. Loss, $20,000. Fully insured.

THE ANARCHIST TRIALS.

INFORMER SELLIGER ON THE WITNESS STAND.

His Story About the Manufacture of the Bombs by Lingg—His Wife's Testimony.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 21.—The eight anarchists moved silently into Judge Cary's court this morning. There was a serious, thoughtful look in Spies's face as he took his seat, and, indeed, a somber melancholy seemed to brood over the entire gang, with the exception of Lingg. Immediately upon the opening of court,

WILLIAM SELLIGER,

who is regarded as the principal witness for the State, was put upon the witness stand. The courtroom was crowded, and the testimony was listened to with the keenest interest. Selliger testifies that he lived in Sedgewick street, and had, as a boarder, Louis Lingg, one of the defendents. On Monday night witness attended a meeting of the Carpenters' Union at Zepf's Hall. At the meeting copies of the "Revenge" circular were brought in and distributed by Ballstear Rau.

"Did you work at your trade Tuesday?" "No."

"What did you do that morning?" "I got up at 7:30 o'clock that morning. Lingg came. I had previously told him I wanted those bombs removed from my dwelling. He told me to work diligently at them and that they would be taken away that day. I took some coffee and after awhile I worked at some bad shells, filling the holes."

"Look at the shell I now show you," (handing the witness a leaden sphere about the size of a small turnip). "Did you work at these shells?" "Yes."

"What did you do?" "I drilled the holes. It took me about half an hour."

"Where was Lingg?" "At a meeting on the West Side. He came back about 1 o'clock."

"Did you speak to him?" He "said to me, 'I did not work very much; I ought to have done more.' I told him I had no pleasure in the work. Then he said, 'We will have to work harder this afternoon.'"

Mr. Ingham, who conducts the examination, offers the shell in evidence.

"Did you have any conversation about bolts?" "Yes; Lingg told me to go to a place on Clybourn avenue to get some bolts to put in the shells. I got about fifty bolts."

"Who worked with you?" "Huebner, Munsenberg and Herman; we worked all the afternoon."

"What room did you work in?" "In the front room at No. 442 Sedgwick street, in Lingg's room and in the rear room."

"What did Lingg do?" "First he worked at the gas pipe, putting in the tubes."

"Tubes like these?" (Mr. Ingham presents two wrought iron tubes about 2 inches in diameter and 6 inches long) "Yes."

"How many bombs were made that afternoon?" "I can't tell."

"A dozen?" "Oh, more. Perhaps forty or fifty; I can't say exactly."

"How many round bombs?" "I can't tell exacly."

"Were the round bombs cast that afternoon?" "No."

"Who cast them?" "Lingg cast them once alone in the rear room of my store. That was six weeks before May 1st."

"Where was the first bomb you ever saw?" In Lingg's room, some time before that; perhaps two or three months before."

Witness conversed with Lingg at the time, and the latter told him that he was going to make bombs also. He saw some dynamite in Lingg's room. Lingg told him every workingman should have dynamite and learn to use it. There was going to be an "agitation," he said, and all workingmen ought to learn the use of dynamite. On the Tuesday afternoon when they were making bombs, Lingg said the bombs would be good "fodder" for the capitalists and the police, who might try and protect capitalists. The bombs ought to be completed that evening, as they were to be used that night, Lingg said. When witness left the house in the evening Lingg accompanied him, and they carried a little trunk containing the bombs. Witness said some of the bombs were round and some of them were pipes. They weighed about fifty pounds. They were all loaded with dynamite and had caps fixed on them. While they were carrying them they met Mizonheig and the three of them carried the trunk to Neffs' Hall, No. 58 Clybourn avenue. They took them in through a side door and into a hallway. There the trunk was opened and several people came to look at the contents. I saw three or four men take bombs. I took two and put them in my pockets. Then we went away leaving the bombs in the passage way. The hall back of Neffs' saloon, the witness said, was called the "Shanty of the Communists." Anarchists and socialists all used to meet there. When he left Neffs' saloon, Lingg, Thielen and Gustav Lehman were with him, and they were afterwards joined by two men of the Lehr and Wehr Verein. All had bombs.

"Tell what you were going to do that night."

"A disturbance was to be made on the North Side. That was arranged previously. Other disturbances were to be made on the West Side to prevent the police from massing at any one point. Lingg said disturbances should be made all over the North Side to prevent the police from going to the West Side. As they passed the Larrabee Street Police Station Lingg said it would be a beautiful thing to throw in a couple of bombs. From Larrabee street he and Lingg went up to the Webster Avenue Station. A patrol wagon came up. Lingg said he was going to throw in a bomb; that it was the best time to do it. I said it was not a good time; that it would be useless. Lingg became excited, and wanted me to give him some fire from my cigar. I went into a hall and struck a match, as if I was going to give it to him. The patrol wagon passed before the match lighted. Lingg wanted to follow the wagon. He thought there was trouble on the West Side, and wanted to know what it was. I persuaded him to go home a little before 11 o'clock. Lingg asked me if I had seen a notice in the paper that the armed men were to hold a meeting on the West Side. He showed me a copy of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and pointed to the word 'Ruhe,' which he said meant that there was to be a meeting, and that everything was to be turned upside down. The word 'Ruhe' was a signal for all of the armed men to assemble on the West Side. The word was selected to give the men notice that there was to be trouble. Lingg and I went to Neff's Hall again, where a number of others were. Lingg said to Lingg, in a very [illegible] voice: 'You are the cause of it all.' Then some one told of the hay market affair, and said that a bomb had killed a great many. Lingg said nothing. On their way home Lingg said that even now he was scolded and jibed at for the work he had done; that his brothers in the cause did not appreciate him. We hid our bombs under the sidewalk. It was about midnight when we reached home."

Witness identified a number of implements used by them in the manufacture of their bombs, and described how the dynamite and other stuff was brought into the house. Witness knew Engle, and they belonged to the same socialist group. He had often heard Engle make speeches, saying that every working man should make bombs.

Mr. Ingham here holds up a piece of gas pipe, and asks: "Is this the way a bomb looks when it is ready to go off?"

The Court asks: "Is that loaded?" "Yes, your honor."

"This is is no place for it," said Judge Gary.

During the car drivers' strike last year, the delegates from the different groups used to meet every week at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office—Neebe, Schwab and Lingg were members of the group.

The defense moved to have the testimony all stricken out on the ground of "irrelevancy."

This was overruled and the cross examination was begun. Witness said he had been made no promises by the State's Attorney or officers who simply told him he had better tell the truth. He did not know that his testimony or statements would prevent his being tried for murder.

The cross examination was severe and searching but the witness's testimony remained unshaken and at 1 o'clock recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Not a dull moment elapsed during the morning. Jury, lawyers, judge and spectators were kept fixedly, without the slightest relaxation, at the same high tension to which they were raised when the day's exciting developments began in the early morning hours. Each juror and all the defendants were provided with broad palm leaf fans, but despite the heat of the best of the room, the cooling articles were given scarcely a thought, while the owners with beads of perspiration on their faces listened with strained attention. When Mr. Foster had resumed the cross examination of Selliger, after the recess, the conduct of Lingg was a study, as it gradually became evident that the main part of the informer's disclosures were over, and that the lawyers for the defense were inaugurating a vigorous series of attacks to break the force of the man's evidence. Lingg slowly recovered part of his composure. His eyes were furtively raised from the floor. Then the just visible down on his upper lip was softly stroked, as the lawyer began to entangle the witness regarding minor features of the testimony. Finally Lingg rested one heel on the lower round of his chair and drew the other foot up in such a manner as to form a support for a large pad of paper, upon which he proceeded to draw caricatures of the informer. He was ill at ease, however, and pursued the occupation fitfully. Apparently in spite of himself, his attention went to the witness, and it was necessary to resort to other expedients than the drawing board to succeed in the effort to maintain an attitude of indifference. The favorite one was to develop an admiration for the bright red color of the hose, showing above the neatly polished shoe that had been studiously placed on his knee. One question pleased Lingg immensely, and the lawyer repeated in a different form whenever the spirits of the youngest of the defendants seemed particularly low. "You are sure," Mr. Foster would ask, "that Lingg is the man who said the bombs would be the best food for capitalists and police." A frightened "yes" always followed from the informer, and Lingg invariably chuckled with the most intense delight.

A determined attempt was made by the defense to show that the bombs manufactured the afternoon of the day on which the massacre occurred had no necessary connection with the riot in the hay market.

"Was it agreed between you and the men who had the bombs that night at Clybourn avenue," asked Mr. Foster, "that any of you were to go to the hay market meeting?"

"No, but—"

"Stop right there," thundered the attorney for the anarchists to the trembling figure in the witness chair. "Now yes or no. Do you know of the manufacture of bombs by any person to be used against the police on the night of the 4th of May?"

"Yes—no—I cannot say."

The witness was in a state of abject terror.

"Then it was not agreed by you and the men who made those bombs that any of you were going to the hay market?"

"There was plenty said about going."

"But no particular person said he was going?"

"No."

When arrested he was not placed in a noisome cell, away from light and air. He still occupies an exactly similar cell to the first one, as a matter of choice and for self protection.

MR. FOSTER

bent over while he and Capt. Black consulted together. In a moment Mr. Foster said: "Seeliger, is the lady who sits over there, behind Capt. Schaack, your wife?"

A little dried up looking woman in a russet cloak and dingy straw hat suddenly became the center of attraction. Mrs. Parsons, resplendent in a beautiful new wrap, gazed for a moment at the diminutive, shabbily dressed little creature in brown, and then lifting a scarlet nosegay slowly turned in the opposite direction with an expression of contemptuous pity.

Seeliger told how upon being liberated by Capt. Schaack he and his wife went home together.

Salomon, one of the attorneys for the defense, soon called on them. Salomon endeavored to induce him not to testify against the defendants and to tell Capt Schaack that previous statements could not be substantiated in court.

Mrs. Seeliger was then placed upon the witness stand and gave her testimony in a thin, triple voice. She was very nervous and at times embarrassed, but displayed none of the cravenness that characterized her husband.

She testified at great length, and fully corroborated her husband's testimony. She also gave a detailed account of Lingg's operations at the house, and told how the bombs were manufactured by him. The evidence throughout was very damaging for Lingg.

The hour of adjournment had arrived, and the long session ended by the State's attorney handing the jury for inspection an article which several of them had desired particularly to see. It was the murderous dirk fashioned from a file and taken from Fischer the day after the slaughter of the hay market.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY

DISCUSSED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF

Charities and Corrections at the Last Day's Session—A Number of Interesting Papers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 21.—This was the last day's session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

After the usual opening exercises, Mrs. Clara Dewick Colby, of Beatrice, Neb., read a report on the causes of insanity.

L. C. Storrs, secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities in Michigan, reported as to the condition in that State of the four departments provided by the Legislature to aid the board. Two insane asylums had been opened during the past year and one for insane criminals.

Mrs. Helen M. Woods, of Illinois, offered a resolution making the age of consent in female children fifteen years, and calling on Legislators to incorporate it into a law, which was referred to the Business Committee.

A discussion as to the place for holding the next conference followed.

Mr. Barbour, of Michigan, favored holding it in Raleigh, N. C. Philadelphia and Omaha also extended invitations, and, after a lively discussion, Omaha was chosen.

Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island, delivered an address on police matrons. She said that since coming to St. Paul she had heard things which made her blush at the treatment women prisoners receive here in jails, and no woman to take care of them. She advocated the employment of women of character to take care of women prisoners. There ought to be one station in each city to which to take these people and properly treat them. A door of refuge should be open for these women. Mrs. Barney's fervid eloquence was the great feature of the morning and was loudly applauded.

Richard Gundry, of Catonsville, Md., read the report of the Committee on Insanity. It advocated the employment of such means as were most conducive to restoring the unfortunate and dependent classes to a state of dependence, and thus relieve the State of the burden of protecting these people. The intervention of the State to deprive people of their liberty is necessary, and here are met the greatest difficulties with which the committee has to contend for ten times the opposition of friends to having them locked up is to be overcome.

Dr. Richardson, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Athens, Ohio, read a paper on "Functional Insanity."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee for next year reported the following officers and the committee was adopted: President, the Hon. H. H. Giles, Wisconsin; Vice Presidents, the Rt. Rev. George D. Gillispie, the Rev. A. G. Byers, Ohio, and the Rev. S. H. Sonneschein, Missouri; Secretaries, the Rev. H. H. Hart, Minnesota; O. C. McCullough, Indiana; Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoor, Nebraska; Executive Committee: H. C. Garrett, Pennsylvania; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts; Wm. P. Letchworth, New York; Wm. Howard Neff, Ohio; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin; Chairman Local Committee, J. A. Gillespie, Omaha; Official Reporter and Editor, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Massachusetts.

The following are the Chairmen of the Standing Committees on Reports from States: The Rev. T. H. Wines, Illinois; Moral and Industrial Education as Preventive of Crime and Pauperism, M. McG. Dana, Minnesota; Organization of Charity, Charles D. Kellogg, New York; Schools for Defective Classes, the Rt. Rev. George D. Gillispie, Michigan; Child Saving Work, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fairbanks, Wisconsin; Penal and Reformatory Institutions, Prof. A. O. Wright, Wisconsin; Insanity, Dr. R. S. Dewey; Alien Paupers and Criminals, Dr. Charles L. Hoyt, New York; Medical Charities, Dr. Charles L. Cadwalader, Pennsylvania; on Duty to the African and Indian Races, Phillip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania; State Board of Charities, the Hon. T. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts.

The State corresponding secretaries were re-elected with the following changes only: Dakota, John J. Patten; Maryland, Dr. R. G. Grundy; Massachusetts, Capt. Shurtliff.

THE SENATE CHAMBER

was crowded at the closing session tonight, which was a love feast throughout to the text of resolutions of thanks to Gov. Hubbard, the people of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota and local committee, offered by P. C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and eloquently seconded by the Rev. O. C. McCulloch, of Indianapolis.

Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, dwelt upon the fraternity in charity work of Protestants, Jews and Catholics where fifty years ago cruelty and bloodshed reigned.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes said that while the conference had not formed a programme its members had substantially agreed upon a number of points. They all agreed that State Boards of Charity ought to exist in every State and Territory; that there should be some women on such board; that these members should serve without pay and have neither patronage nor executive power. They had agreed that the existing county jail is an abomination and that they should be changed or abolished altogether. The query was, Shouldn't the State take charge of these jails? We favor these kindergartens through and through, and reformation for the young. We are in favor of the Elmira system of prisons, with men like Mr. Brockway at the head. I modestly recommend the authorities of Minnesota to study this system before building the new prison. It is agreed that the essential thing in prison reform is skilled labor, and as prevention is better than cure, manual education should begin in the common schools. It is agreed that wherever females have to be confined there should be good women to take care of them. This has been the best conference yet held because more women have taken part in it. The speaker alluded to the discussion as to what classes of emigrants should be permitted to land upon our shores, and was glad the general sense favored making the country in the future, as in the past, a haven of refuge and liberty for the oppressed. It is agreed as to the dangers of the drink habit of these poor foreigners and that cause should be diminished and abolished. It is agreed as to the generous hospitality of the people of Minnesota.

Other brief speeches were made, after which President Neff introduced his successor, the Hon. H. A. Giles, of Wisconsin, who reviewed the vast work of the conference since its commencement fourteen years ago.

Resolutions of thanks to the president and secretaries were passed. It was also voted that the portraits of Ex-Presidents Neff and Leteb would appear in the next issue of the conference proceedings.

At 10 o'clock the conference adjourned sine die with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the benediction by Bishop Whipple. In all, there have been 272 delegates in attendance.

McCormick Mowers!

Thomas Rakes,

MACHINERY FITTINGS,

ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.

S.S.S.

Tried in the Crucible.

About twenty years ago I discovered a little sore on my cheek, and the doctors pronounced it cancer. I have tried a number of physicians, but without receiving any permanent benefit. Among the number were one or two specialists. The medicine they applied was like fire to the sore, causing intense pain. I saw a statement in the papers telling what S. S. S. had done for others similarly afflicted. I procured some at once. Before I had used the second bottle the neighbors could notice that my cancer was healing up. My general health had been bad for two or three years—I had a hacking cough and spit blood continually. I had a severe pain in my breast. After taking six bottles of S. S. S. my cough left me and I grew stouter than I had been for several years. My cancer has healed over all but a little spot about the size of a half dime, and it is rapidly disappearing. I would advise every one with cancer to give S. S. S. a fair trial.

MRS. NANCY J. MCCONAUGHEY, Ashe Grove, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

Feb. 16, 1886.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MONTEAGLE, TENN.

THE INMATES OF SHELBY COUNTY HALL

Give an Old Folks' Concert, the Humor and Songs of Which Were Much Enjoyed.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

MONTEAGLE, TENN, July 19—In running back a week one is surprised to find how many lectures, entertainments and pleasant incidents are to be recalled. Every day is at Monteagle full of interest and gist. The Press Association has been here, banqueted, driven to the views, and given a thoroughly good time. Their enthusiastic expressions will find voice in a repetition in their several journals of what they were pleased to say here of their complete surprise and favor. The last of a week's pleasant gatherings was a very lazy audience gathered in the amphitheater Saturday evening, at a reception given by the "Peak" sisters. The programme, which is daily issued from the stygmograph by Miss M. Adelene Moffat, of Howard College, Gallatin, had upon it a cleverly executed sketch in outline of these weird figures coming in line down the coast line of the Western United States from Alaska. With arms akimbo they held large bandboxes, seemingly coming from the Shelby County Home. The amphitheater is a spacious building. The semi-circular benches were filled with an elegant audience. The decorations were exquisite. Oak leaves, ferns (the great brake and deer fern), bright crimson cloth as a heavy border beneath the elevated second stage, whereon sat the fine orchestra, Eichorn's Band, seven performers.

Japanese lanterns, swung from lines of wire, enhanced the effect. Filing in, the quaint Sisters ranged themselves in a line on the platform. The dresses were black, deep pointed collars and cuffs, and the peaked hats, of uniform length, were white. The leader had a black and white wand. With this she directed the movements of her well trained subordinates. Saluted rising on their toes to the fullest height they came down upon their heels with a thud. Seated and they dropped like automatons into a row of chairs. Sukey Jerusha Ann Pettingill (Miss Anna Johnston, of Memphis,) said, "Ladies and gentlemen of both sexes, including children, I wish to make an announcement." These stately virgins in costumes neat, not gaudy, are from Alaska. They were formerly of Pike's Peak, but owing to the poorness of the soil they determined to emigrate to Alasky, on the Equator. It is a lamentable fact that this State, so rich in climate, so elevated in position, is not appreciated by them as never saw it. I even learn, with great distress, some of my fellow citizens objected to buyin' it as a present to the United States. The Peakses was poor, but highly aristocratic. They was proud of their family, which, being all girls, was consequently all sisters. Poor, because they had no money; crops spiled by dryness of the ground. I found them, and induced them with great persuasion, to allow the world to become acquainted with their great talent. We came in a Baskerville balloon. I will now introduce you to these children. They are alphabetically named. Araminty (Miss Willie Wilson, of Collierville). Bis Betsy (Mrs. Nannie Daniel, of Memphis). Betsy was left behind. She couldn't find her bandbox. C died (here all wipe their eyes with great ostentation) D and E are twins—Dorothy, Sophy Richardson, and Eliza, Julia Mettinnis, of Memphis. The only way they can be told apart is E's is a little eyesighted and can't near to read notes correctly. They can, however, sing quartettes and accompaniments with stupendous effect. F was deaf, and to her parents left her at home to study "pekculiar" and to enliven them by her conversation. G also shuffled off this mortal coil (tears and rearrangement of handkerchiefs). H stands for Hanner Belindy, Miss Baker, of Memphis, who is the most giggleyest character, and partakes of the poetic nature of her uncle, Jack Milton (Milton was the brother of these girls' mother, hence they are all endowed with great poetic talent). It was Hanner Belindy who composed these far famed songs we will sing. J and K ran off with a Mormon elder. Their names are never mentioned (groans and tears). L is for Lucindy, Miss Mary Stedman. Sentimental, frivolous Lucindy. She is also of an artistic turn of mind; her sketches of Alaskan ancient architecture are consfoundin' to behold. M., for Mirandy, (Miss Mary Jack, Memphis). This hilarious and neat individual had the misfortune to lose her voice at the tender age of 35 years. Since that time she has took to harpin'. Her playing is simply prodigious. N. stands for our pet, Narcissey (Miss Lula Evans, Memphis), from whose voice we expect great things in the future. She is obedient to her elders. Here Mirandy got her harp and upon the signal "strike up" Symanthy (Miss Scudder, Memphis) sang with full chorus: "Where Can Our Betsy Be?" to the tune "Dear, Dear, What Can the Matter Be." The witty remarks of Sukey Jerusha Ann, as she introduced the different songs, brought peals of laughter from the audience. They sang one song at the opening, "Sing a Song of Sixpence," with the refrain "Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom," that was especially good. Araminty, though 50 summers, is described as having a fine, clear voice, though cracked. Still she is a fine singer. A sad ditty about Uncle Jack Milton turned our reflections to "John Brown's body" and its alarming condition. The accompaniment by the dumb barpist was unique. "My Grandmother Lived on Yonder Little Green" was charmingly rendered by Miss Anna Johnston, who in response to an encore, sang "Swing Low Sweet Chariot." Her clear, full voice filled the building and all hearts. Miss Johnston was loudly encored.

"Alaska River" to tune of "Suwanee River" was exquisite from a musical point, the accompaniment by orchestra being charming. At this juncture the Peakees' expenses were described in a bright speech, and two of the extravagant damsels sent with characteristic bottomless boxes to collect. No one knew until he or she had contributed that it was a joke. Laughter loud and long greeted each merry sally, and fastened the impression of genuine enjoyment of the original scene. To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" "Monteagle was so far away," was set. A song exactly expressing their sentiments, "Poor Old Maids." They sing a spelling lesson for the benefit of the professors, ringing in the Bay to Tea in good voice and excellent time. There has never been an entertainment that secured more real merriment than this one. Many and hearty congratulations were tendered to the ladies in the Shelby County Home. Everyone was sincere in commending the effort for imitation. We have so much of the more serious kind that this bright, original and well set entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed.

Mrs. Carrington Mason is here. Mrs Mason is in the sketching class, and is surrounded by a circle of appreciative friends here, old and new, who are charmed by her grace.

Will Demand Editor Cutting's Release.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Inquiry at the Department of State confirms the press dispatch that Secretary Bayard has demanded the release of A. G. Cutting, the American editor confined in a Mexican prison, except that instructions were sent to Minister Jackson instead of Consul Brigham, as stated in the dispatch.

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Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6235, R D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen vs. A. W. Johnston et al

It appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendants, John R. Woodlock, W. Woodlock and Maggie Woodlock, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and that the residence of the defendant, Leo Woodlock, is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry:

It is therefore ordered, That said four defendants last above named make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in September, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, said John R. Woodlock, W. Woodlock, Maggie Woodlock and Leo Woodlock, and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Daily Appeal. This 19th day of July, 1886. A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, Deputy C. and M.
John Frissell, Sol. for compl'ts. tue