

If the Knights of Labor, as has been hinted, shall at their forthcoming convention at Richmond adopt a system of arbitration, they will have taken a long stride toward putting an end forever to strikes. Arbitration is the only rational and sensible method of settling trade disputes. Merchants everywhere have found it to be.

FRANK HURD, the noted free trade Democrat of Ohio, was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrats of the Tenth District of that State. A man with the courage of his convictions, he ought to receive the vote of every Democrat, and he sent back by an overwhelming majority to take the seat in the House of Representatives he should never have vacated. Mr. Hurd is just the kind of Democrat that is needed in Congress.

"What the colored people of this country are, the white people have made them. There is no possible escape from this statement of fact. Our excessive ignorance and poverty and perverted religious opinions and moral ideas are the logical outgrowth of the selfish policy which the whites of this country have pursued towards us," says the New York Freeman (negro organ). This is true. It is therefore all the more the special and particular duty of the white people, North as well as South, to do all they can to elevate the negro, to elevate and lift him up, to make him better in every way, that he may be more useful to himself and to the country.

The committee called to meet this morning to make arrangements for the reception of the Democratic candidate for Governor, who will arrive here on Tuesday next, the 5th of October, ought to have the generous and hearty support of every Democrat in Shelby county. Mr. Taylor will here close his canvass with his brother, and he should be made to feel, as much as numbers and enthusiasm can make him feel, that his labors have been successful and that a crowning victory awaits him. This is the commercial metropolis of the State, the center of the richest portion of the Mississippi Valley, and on such an important occasion our citizens should act with a largeness of heart and a spirit worthy of them. Let us give "Bob" a rousing reception.

SENATOR DAN VOORHEES, of Indiana, says he looks for Cleveland's re-nomination by the Democrats in 1888, but that Blaine will not be his opponent. He says that Mr. Blaine's failure to press his libel suit in Indiana has destroyed his hold on the Republicans there. "Mark this," said he, "the Republican party, being out of power, have too much sagacity to nominate him again. For the interest of the Democratic party I hope they may. We will then put the finishing stroke to the Republican party with such effectiveness that you will never hear of it in power again as long as the Democratic party continues in power, wise and sagacious policy. The Republicans have a good fighting chance in 1888 with a good nominee, but not with Blaine."

The convention of the Knights of Labor which meets at Richmond, Va., on the 4th of October will, we hope, in the interest of the country at large, and especially of the workingmen, elect Mr. T. V. Powderly to the presidency of the organization which he has dignified by his conservatism. He is a man of ability, a statesman, a shrewd and careful guide, who, by his conduct during the trying times of the last strike gave evidence of his worthiness to be the leader and guide of the workingmen. Mr. Powderly has the confidence of the business men, as we feel sure he has of his fellow workmen in all the States, and he ought to be elected president.

We learn from the Lancaster Intelligencer, that disgusted by their failure to secure a place on the ticket for Stephen P. Gipson, the candidates of the colored people for the Seventh Legislative District, they held a mass meeting in Philadelphia Friday night and passed resolutions bitterly denouncing the Republican party; setting forth in language that shows by its vigor that it is the flame of a just wrath long controlled, that for faithful services they have received contempt. As the Intelligencer says: "The failure of the Republican party to reinforce a quarter of a century of talk about the rights of the colored man to representation, by providing him with an occasional sample of the article, is at last beginning to have its natural effect."

The home rulers of Ireland have at last determined upon a course that should have been pursued by Irish leaders many years ago. They have determined to go out among the English people and tell them the story of Ireland's wrongs and acquaint them with the nature of Ireland's demands. They are going to try and make converts of them to home rule, to persuade them that in justice and fairness the Irish people should be permitted to govern themselves through a Parliament of their own, sitting in the old house yet standing in College Green, Dublin. This is a sensible and a great work. It is almost a herculean task to attempt to undo what the Irish Tories have done in England through centuries, to remove the impression of hate, the depth and strength of which may easily be fathomed by the speeches of Churchill and Salisbury. But the constant dripping of water will wear away a stone, and so the story so pathetic may set on the great public heart of England and bring it to demand that English representatives shall vote to grant Irishmen the same rights and liberties as Englishmen enjoy. It is a noble task, almost heroic one, that these Irish leaders have undertaken, and the progress they make in it will be eagerly watched by the civilized world, which outside of England is a unit for Ireland's freedom.

AN APPALLING RAINSTORM

THE WIND RUSHES AT THE RATE OF 100 MILES AN HOUR.

Seven Hundred Houses Blown Down and Thousands of Persons Rendered Homeless.

St. Louis, Mo., September 28.—Advices from the southwest coast of Texas, particularly in the region of the mouth of the Rio Grande and from interior point, give accounts of a great rain storm and much destruction of property during the past week. From the 21st to the 23d a tremendous rain storm and hurricane swept over the vicinity of Brownsville, Tex., including Matamoros. Twenty-six inches of rain fell up to the night of the 23d, and the wind is said to have reached a velocity of nearly 100 miles per hour. Over 200 houses in Brownsville were blown down and a large number damaged, rendering homeless some 300 families. In Matamoros over 300 houses were leveled and many injured. The entire rear part of the city, embracing over thirty blocks, was flooded to the depth of from three to eight feet, and the people living there were rescued only with the greatest difficulty. All telegraph lines were blown down, and the Rio Grande and the Matamoros and Monterey railroads were washed out and traffic has not yet been restored. All the surrounding country was inundated, many houses blown down and crops destroyed. There is great suffering in both Matamoros and Brownsville. In the latter place fully 150 families are homeless, and in the former fifty families are homeless and in want. Relief measures have been adopted and large amounts of food and money have been raised and is being distributed. At Point Isabel the quarantine station was swept away and other damage done. A four masted steamer was wrecked fifty miles south of the mouth of the Rio Grande and is said to be a total loss. Her name is unknown, but she is thought to have been an English vessel. Her captain and crew were saved.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL

DECLARED INSANE BY JUDGE FOSTER. After All His Great Successes on the Stage He Dies a Pauper, Leaving Nothing for His Wife.

New York, September 28.—Commissioner Dr. Matthew Chalmers and a Sheriff's jury heard the testimony in regard to the mental condition of Bartley Campbell, the playwright, who is now confined in Bloomingdale Asylum. Dr. Charles F. N. Cho's, the superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, testified that Mr. Campbell was admitted to the asylum as a patient May 17th. In his opinion the patient was incurable. His specific complaint was general paresis. It was a typical case, and manifested itself in a paralysis of the vital organs and lower limbs. Mr. Campbell was able to talk so as to be understood and could walk with assistance. His digestion was good and appetite normal. His weight was the same as when admitted to the asylum. Mr. Campbell was subject to the delusions of the most common kind. "His fancies," continued the doctor, "vary greatly. This afternoon he told me and asked him how his head was. To this he replied that his head was excellent, that he should live forever and had lived from the foundation of the world. This suggested the name of Adam, and he branched off on the subject of the celebrated members of the Adams family in this country. Mr. Campbell believed that he received specific communications from Shakespeare, Alexander, Bismarck and King Humbert. He imagined that he frequently conversed with Queen Victoria, and that he had visited heaven and saw great men there. Once he fancied that Oliver Cromwell was in his stomach and went around holding it up with both hands on account of the supposed load. The doctor concluded by saying that Mr. Campbell would never again be able to attend to business or to recover his senses.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

COMING GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT RICHMOND, VA.

No Doubt of Powderly's Re-election—Chicago Anarchists—The Home Club. PITTSBURG, Pa., September 28.—In speaking of the coming General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, which meets at Richmond, Va., on October 4th, ex-Grand Secretary R. D. Lay on this day, said today that among the important questions to be considered will be a change in the basis of representation. The convention at Richmond will be attended by possibly 500 delegates, who will represent 700,000 members of the order. Said he: An effort will be made to establish a basis so as to prevent the meeting of such an unwieldy mass as will be present this year. At present the basis of representation is one to 1000 members or a major fraction. The districts should be represented in the ratio of one to 3000 members. The members would then be as well represented as they could be, and the convention could be better and more rapidly transacted than by the present system. Another important question that will receive more favor than at any previous convention will be the necessity of organizing by States. At present the district and local assemblies throughout the country are the only means of work into the office of the general secretary and treasurer. That could all be done by giving the Master Workman of each State enlarged powers, and also making him a member of the General Executive Board. The representation of the States similar will be adopted at the convention. The convention must either decide upon that plan or the General Executive Board must be enlarged and a certain portion of the work laid out for each member of the board, he to attend to that territory directly.

ABERDEEN, MISS.

Biography of One of the Principals in a Reported Duel.

ABERDEEN, MISS., September 28.—Dr. W. K. Dalton, reported by a special to the St. Louis Republican of Sunday morning as having been one of the principals in an affair of honor just beyond the State lines of Arkansas, near Yazoo, on Thursday, the 23d instant, in which his adversary, a gentleman from New York named Richardson, received a wound, was a citizen of Aberdeen, Miss., up to the age of 17, when he was appointed to a cadetship at the United States Naval School at Annapolis, Md. At the beginning of the war he escaped from the Federal authorities of Washington. After resigning his commission he became a lieutenant in the Confederate navy and spent one year in London and Paris, under orders of the Confederate Government, for the purpose of bringing out war vessels for service in the Lost Cause. He is a nephew of Gen. J. E. Chalmers, of North Mississippi, and brother to Dr. H. C. Dalton, superintendent of the St. Louis City Hospital. In his schoolboy days he had a duel with a fellow student on the banks of the Tombigbee river, at Aberdeen, in which his adversary, Tom Maxton, received a wound in the foot. He has had numerous other encounters of a serious nature, but all who know him say that he never provoked a quarrel.

JACKSON, TENN.

Death of Two Old and Esteemed Citizens.

JACKSON, TENN., September 28.—James C. Ross, oldest son of Capt. Emanuel L. Ross of the Canton (Miss.) Picket, died in this city last night of typhoid pneumonia, aged nearly 21 years.

Turner J. Fuller, an old and wealthy and highly esteemed citizen of the Fourth Dist. of this county, died at his residence last night after an illness of several days, preceded by a paralytic stroke of five years' duration.

The Result of a Sparring Match—A Light Sentence.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 28.—Charles Archibald and Robert Ham-

pton were today put on trial in this city on a charge of murder, in causing the death of John Cameron on the 15th of May last, on a hill near Hartwell street and Indiana avenue. It was testified that the deceased received a fatal injury in the head in a friendly sparring match with Archibald White when they were both under the influence of liquor, and that Hamilton was merely a witness to the encounter. The Commonwealth has contended that Archibald was to be held responsible for the killing because it occurred in the performance of an unlawful act. After the evidence was all in, Archibald, under the advice of counsel, pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and the case against Hamilton was abandoned. In view of the peculiar circumstances arising, Archibald was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of four months in the workhouse from the 15th of May last. This discharged the prisoner.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

PROHIBITIONISTS ROUTED AT THE PRIMARIES AT ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., September 28.—The Prohibitionists were utterly routed in the Democratic primaries held here today. A caucus of Prohibitionists put up a ticket one day last week which had the alleged endorsement of the Knights of Labor. The Democrats were aroused to the danger which best their party organization, and loud protests were made against the capture of the party organization by a coal idea party. This dissatisfaction rallied itself around Messrs. Clark Howell, Wellborn, Bray and S. M. Weil. In the primaries here today the lines were strictly drawn, the Prohibitionists at a meeting last night having referred to the opposition as anarchists. The Prohibitionists who held fairly to the Democratic party above adherence to prohibition voted for the so-called wet or straight Democratic ticket. Senator Joseph E. Brown openly voted a wet ticket. The majorities against the Prohibitionists average 1000. This gives a new turn to the Prohibition agitation in the State.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION—Nominations

JACKSON, TENN., September 28.—Delegates were appointed today to the Senatorial and Fictorial Convention to be held in Lexington on October 5th. The Hon. Sam W. Hawkins, of Huntington, was nominated at Lexington today by the Republican Convention for Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 28.—Robert Smalls was renominated today for Congress from the Seventh District by the Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 28.—Edgar T. Ryburn was nominated for Congress today by the Democrats of the First Illinois District.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 28.—John W. Lewis was nominated for Congress by acclamation by the Republicans of the Fourth District today.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 28.—John S. Rhea was nominated for Congress from the Third District at Franklin, Ky., by the Democrats.

SUGGESTIONS FROM TENNESSEE.

New York Star: Nothing more delicately exasperating than the present gubernatorial campaign in Tennessee has ever come within our political experience. The manner in which the Taylor brothers are canvassing that State; their breezy way of going in arm to the various meetings; the innocent pride they take in each other; their punctilious mutual respect; the affectionate fury with which they assail one another's party convictions; and the jealous vigilance with which each watches for and reports the smallest indignity shown to the other—these are features quite without precedent in political contests of which we have any knowledge. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole country is looking on with an emotion composed equally of amusement and delight, and that the victors' gladness in this unique combat will be halied with unfeigned joy by men of all parties and fractional divisions. But while these jocund brothers are thus conducting their own immediate rivalry, are they not at the same time setting the example of immodesty and a better fashion for us all? Why should not every campaign be as kindly and as courteous as theirs has been? Why should not opposing candidates best and generous toward each other? And why cannot all this be achieved without the display of earnestness or compromise of principle on either side? Why, indeed? It seems to us, in fact, that every useful end would be promoted by such means. The people would have presentations of public questions unclouded by passion, and they could form their estimates of public men with freedom and intelligence. Under such a system the tone of political contests would be elevated, the atmosphere would be cleared, and it would soon come to pass that no man of evil record and ignoble aims would dare to face the searching earnestness of popular inquiry; for nothing is more thorough in its nature and more effective in its results than the frankness of the beneficiaries and had not the fruit of ignorance and prejudice and rancor in politics. Tennessee has offered a valuable suggestion in most joyous and attractive guise. Let us consider it.

DO NOT INDORSE

The Action of Congressmen Who Voted Against the Oilemar-Garbine Bill.

New York, September 28.—At a meeting of the directors of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association held today resolutions were passed indorsing the candidacy of W. C. Stahlsacker, of the Fourteenth New York Congressional District, he having voted for the oleomargarine bill in Congress. The resolutions opposed the re-election of A. S. Willis, of the Louisville (Ky.) Congressional District, and also that of T. E. Tarney, of the Eighth Michigan Congressional District, both having opposed the oleomargarine bill.

The American Expedition in London project was condemned because N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago, a maker of oleomargarine, is one of its projectors.

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