MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : OCT. 23, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of Washington.
FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES PHELAN, of Shelby.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.
HENRY J. LYNN.
J. D. MONTEDONICO.

W. R. HARRELL.
RALPH DAVIS.
J. W. ALLEN.
W. L. CLAPP.
R. A. ODLUM.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING.

Mr. James D. Spain, of Palo Pinto county, Tex., is in the city in the interest of his neighbors asking for relief and aid to tide them over the winter and until they can make a crop next year. For fourteen months, and until five weeks ago, they were without rain, not even a drop falling within that time. The result was the total destruction of their crops and ruin to many industrious people. Mr. Spain, who is indorsed by Bishop McTyeire, and is introduced in this city by Col. Josiah Patterson, asks for clothing and food, but if money is tendered will be grateful for it. The condition of the people of Palo Pinto is one of extreme destitution and utter want and their needs and necessities are pressing and sore. We appeal to the people of Memphis in their behalf. We appeal earnestly, and trust that some of the more charitable citizens will make it their business to assist Mr. Spain in securing contributions for the instant relief of the people he represents.

MONOPOLIES AND COTTON PLANTERS.

The opening of the cotton season brings out from the growers expressions of strong anxiety as to the price of cotton seed. They view the doings of the Oil Trust Company with strong suspicion. They regard it as a monopoly that will deprive the owners of the cotton seed of the advantages of competition among the mills, leaving them at the mercy of a combination that can fix their own price to suit their own interests. The company indignantly deny the charge of monopoly. They assert that the large profits first obtained for seed oil tempted to the building of so many mills and led to a competition so ruinous that only by combination could extensive bankruptcy be escaped. The cotton growers say they ought not to be made to suffer because cotton mills were built imprudently, and that such a combination as now exists, however fairly begun, always ends in oppression, to the loss of both producers and consumers. The New Orleans *Times* brings forward Edward Atkinson's proposition that the cotton growers shall combine and build mills of their own. If there are already too many mills, how can building more remove the difficulty? It might be well to consider whether efforts should not be made to procure the invention of a simple mode of pressing the seed on the plantation, and selling the crude oil to the refiners. The crushed seed not pressed into cake would be a rich fertilizer for the land. This would be following the example of the sugar grower, who presses and boils the crop he grows, selling the product to the refiner. Whatever is done, the cotton grower must beware of allowing his land to deteriorate. Better put the seed in the furrows and profit by the increased yield of cotton than to let the seed go at inadequate prices and lose in cotton production into the bargain. To lose in seed and lose in cotton by cultivating soil that has become sterile, would bring ruin, whether there be an oil trust company or not.

CHURCHILL AS A STATESMAN.

England has got a "coming man," Lord Churchill. From the beginning of his public career until now he was regarded as a flighty and rather feather brained young fellow, without solidity, or balance, or settled opinions. Since he has been in office, however, he has developed more vigor of thought and more consistency of purpose than he had been given credit for, and this without losing his dash and audacity. Something of Disraeli's qualities is imputed to him. He appears at least to possess that statesman's indifference to mere precedent and routine, and to be ready, if need be, to advocate measures hitherto utterly foreign to his party, if by so doing power can be secured to that party. This was what Disraeli did when he led the Tories to increase the suffrage, a measure that party had always regarded with horror. It results from his character that nothing can be judged of his future career. Increase of power may fire his imagination and betray him into impracticable follies, or a sense of the responsibility of power may sober his flights and deepen his judgment, but clanishness to party bonds does not appear likely to trouble him with any scruples about consistency, when events call for action varying from his former policy. Old fashioned Tories regard him with mistrust, and he appears likely to justify their doubts. He seems to be favorable to promoting the holding of small farms in Ireland, relieving the harsh pressure of landlordism; to help the English peasantry to land ownership; to assist free education; to grant the temperance people their earnest demand for local option; to provide for government oversight of railways; to give the Welsh people relief from State Church glebe lands and tithes, and to make important reforms in the civil service. His recent visit to Bismarck intimates that he has no objection to take a hand in arranging the policy of Europe and of restoring to England her former participation in foreign politics. This is a large amount of work to face, but there is a fatal obstacle in Churchill's way at the very inception of his designs—the pacification of Ireland. He is pledged and bound to refuse to restore her Parliament to Ireland. That Parliament the Irish people insist on having. In the late election Wales and Scotland voted for the restoration, and in England the democracy are now coming over to that measure. Here Churchill will, in the end, prove powerless, and the Tory party he so busily supports is likely to receive that last straw that broke the camel's back.

WHAT MAKES A HERO.

It is gratifying to see that the government is taking steps to withdraw "unearned" lands from railways that desire to retain them without earning them. Is not such retention theft? A company undertakes to build a given road and Congress grants it certain lands to help the work. The work is not done, yet the company claims the land as their own. Is this not obtaining property on false pretenses? But stealing and false pretenses filching are crimes, and they who are proved to have committed these crimes are sent to the penitentiary, and however cultured or refined are forever excluded from any society that respects itself. How is it these land stealers are not sent where other thieves go? If they steal enough to become rich they can enter society that would never have admitted them with only their former fortune. How shall we account for this difference made between wholesale and retail thievery? This the poet tells us when he says: "One murder makes a villain, millions a hero." A small steal makes a scoundrel, a large one a respectable gentleman. This is the philosophy and practice of a crime the government is endeavoring to restrain, not by punishing the criminal but by depriving him of his "loot." The law is a curious net that catches the small sinner but has no meshes that will hold the large one, for "millions make a hero."

OH, HOW SHIFTLESS!

The readers of that phenomenal book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, remember the Yankee lady who, when "down South," saw things not at all in accordance with the ways *she* had been brought up to. Such ways, of course, met with her indignant condemnation, and often drew from her the expression, "Oh, how shiftless!" Since those words were uttered by Mrs. Stowe's personage, several circumstances, toward which "Uncle Tom" himself contributed, occurred, and those circumstances have been succeeded by changes they helped to produce, but still many people in the North are exclaiming with as mush vigor as ever, "Oh, how shiftless!" Matters that meet the ears of the visitors North, and come out in their orations and newspapers, betray this. In a journal before us we find it stated that Southern people do not know how to work, and if anybody would teach them they are too proud to pull off their coats and learn. Men loaf about and depend upon others to feed them, and the women sit in their rocking chair chewing tolu gum and reading novels. Such people can be found, of course. They exist everywhere. We have seen them in the North, and ne'er-do-weels and skimpoles can be found even in Boston and Concord. How little those who spit out their "Oh, how shiftless!" know what has been done and endured in the South! Let the Northern reader imagine the Southern planter, at the conclusion of the war, returning to his home. As he approaches he finds the fences gone, the soil covered with lofty weeds, what few cattle appear are roaming at will. A desolation worse than that of the eternal desert lies before him—worse, because he remembers the scene of smiling beauty it was when he left it. The hardships of war have bronzed and hardened him, but if some tears fall down the bronzed cheek are they not justifiable? But this is not the worst. It is within the house that the iron enters his soul! There are the ladies of the house, whom he left surrounded by refinement and supplied with the comforts, if not the elegancies, of life. Now Chloe and Dinah and the rest of them are scattered nobody knows where, and those ladies are sweeping and making beds and cooking, and so on, busy in the henhouse, at the hay pen and in the kitchen. No rocking chair and novels there, but coarse, hard work. And he must work as hard as they, for the fences have to be restored, the fields renovated, the cotton to be grown and got to market. Was all this done by moneyless men and women who were too proud to pull their coats off or put an apron on? No. Those fields are white with cotton today, those houses are now neat, and good taste has added elegance, often out of small materials, and the cattle are in the yard and the horses in the stable, and prosperity is evidently on a visit to the spot. Has all the change been made without work of head and hands, early mornings and late nights, and many privations endured? Who could look at the change made since the devastation of war made, by Southern muscle and Southern brain, not "Northern capital," and say, "Oh, how shiftless?" But not all had farms and homes, many the war had widowed or made fatherless, and as we write very many Southern men and women, nursed in plenty, toil every day for a living. We know some of them, and when we see them calmly, cheerfully and bravely enduring and toiling an inquisitor's rack could not make us say, "Oh, how shiftless!"

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the American Church Building Fund.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 22.—The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church resumed its sitting this forenoon. The Committee on the General Theological Seminary reported that the indications of present prosperity were very gratifying. The receipts of the past three years were $324,000, fully 50 per cent. more than in any three preceding years in the history of the church.

The joint Committee on Christian Education presented a report recommending that the Committee on Christian Education in each House be continued until the next general convention, and be instructed to devise and execute measures for attracting attention to schools, colleges and other seminaries of learning, to put the church in mind of its duty to endow and furnish these institutions, and to invite the directors of these institutions to meet together, with the view of taking combined action for the furtherance of Christian education. The report went on the calendar.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin presented two reports from the Committee on Canons. The first was on the report of the joint Committee on Marriage and Divorce, and the message of the House of Bishops on the same subject, with which the committee was unable to agree either in whole or in part. The committee recommended that the House of Deputies do not concur in the message from the House of Bishops, and recommended the adoption of a canon providing that marriages not authorized by God's word are unlawful; that ministers admonish their people from time to time; that the church forbids clandestine marriages, declaring that the public solemnization of marriages ought not to be dispensed with except for good and sufficient cause; that no minister shall solemnize the marriage of persons under 18 years of age unless the parents or lawful guardian are present or have given consent in writing; that marriage may not be dissolved except for adultery; that the guilty party in a divorce suit be prohibited from marrying again during the life of the other party. The report in its other features was the same as that presented by a special committee early during the session. Placed on the calendar.

A resolution was offered providing that the convention adjourn next Wednesday. Placed on the calendar.

A resolution to hold evening sessions also went on the calendar.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the American Church Building Fund Commission was read. It showed that during the past year the trustees had granted loans to fifty-four churches and missions, in sums varying from $150 to $23,000. The total amount paid out during the year was $25,000. The two houses then went into joint session as a Board of Missions.

The board, adopting the ideas of Bishop McLaren and others, declined to interfere in the management of the Woman's Auxiliary. The burning question in legislation for the missionary work—appropriations for domestic missions—was then taken up. The Board of Managers had reduced the appropriations for the current quarter 20 per cent. on domestic work and 9 per cent. on the foreign. Lack of money was the reason assigned. Earnest protests against reduction were entered by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and Bishop Hare, of South Dakota. An eloquent appeal for the old amounts was also made by Dr. Wm. S. Langford, general secretary of the Board of Managers. He warmly defended the Board of Managers against the charge that it was autocratic and inclined to arrogate power. He advocated the endowment of missionary Episcopates. The discussion was prolonged until late in the evening. Finally a resolution of sympathy with the Board of Managers in their financial perplexity was passed, and then, by a vote of 68 to 56, it was agreed that the appropriations for the remainder of this year should not be reduced. The Board of Managers were ordered to restore the appropriations to the old basis, trusting to God and the laity to supply any deficiency. The board elected Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, of New York, its treasurer. On the Board of Managers the Rev. Wm. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Mr. James M. Brown, of New York, were chosen in place of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, deceased, and Mr. Cutting made treasurer. The board then adjourned sine die.

THE THEATER.

Mantell in "The Marble Heart."

It is many years since the *Marble Heart* was given in Memphis, and then it was under circumstances with surroundings and by a company that conspired to make it a most effective performance. Lawrence Barrett was the "Raphael" then, and he was an acceptable one. He made the part for Memphis people, and the memory of it still perhaps lingers with the comparative few who care for the theater and treasure the triumphs of exceptional dramatic companies. But these, if any were present at the presentation of this play by the Mantell Company last night, would find it difficult to attempt a contrasting criticism, because they know it would not be accurate, nor just, nor fair, since the standards shift and take form as they are urged thereto by temperament, by observation, by reading and study, and by ability and taste. What the Mantells made, then, of a well worn play, must be judged of by their discovered merits, aided by such canons of criticism as are accepted by profession and public alike and by the standards which nature herself sets up, and which are unvarying in type and strength of type. The play of the *Marble Heart* has many congeries, principal among them being *Pygmalia and Galatea*. It is marked by distinctions of mood that are extreme contrasts of human experience and is pervaded by a pathos that overshadows the light with which "Volage" attempts to temper it. The dream, which takes up the first act, is an epitome of the sorrow that is to follow, and not even the relief supplied by the author in the second act avails to dispel the somber hues that were made more and more darksome by the admirable art of Mr. Mantell. And it is the dominating power of that art that lingers with us as the complete fulfillment of the author's ideal. The company, with the exception of Miss Shannon, Miss Carey and Mr. Wheatcroft, may be dismissed with a word or two to indicate the stiffness and crudeness with which they all but destroyed the second act. "Volage" and "Raphael" and "Marie" saved it from utter failure. In it there were some traces of *Tangled Lives* wholly foreign to a French play. But in view of subsequent scenes, and the fact that it was a first presentation, we must let that pass, quite sure that actors and actresses of such pronounced merit will not permit a repetition of the almost awkwardness that only experience prevented from becoming failure. Mr. Mantell as "Raphael," moved by a fine sentiment and guided by an artistic nature, was moodish, strong and weak, and by turns tender, pathetic, sometimes almost ecstatic plunging from this dizzy hight to the depths of wild despair. His characterization was checked by a fine temper, that may easily be provoked to the best mimetic transformations and surprises. His nature fits to broad and deep sympathy, and the tenderness of tears without the forfeit of a manliness which his movements never permit his auditors to forget. In the depths it is the struggle of a strong man; in the sunshine it is the freedom of a strong nature that while it does not court extremes and finds its level on middle ground, can reach to both, as if nature's best for him did lie with either. "Raphael" makes more demands upon him than "Raymond Garth." Pathos lies all about the latter until the end. But the former is full of action and strength and is emphasized by momentary lapses of self control. It affords room for something of the breadth that is a characteristic of Mr. Mantell, in whom there are many yet undeveloped possibilities for the stage. In the fourth act, wherein he finds the great body of his work, he was intensely, indeed, painfully dramatic, and before the curtain could shut out the actors and the scene a very storm of applause attested how near to the hearts of the intelligent audience he had reached, and how sympathetically they had gone with him through the varying phases and the almost superhuman and piteous agony which he had depicted under an extreme tension and an exacting strain of mind and body. This scene with "Marco" will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The incurable distemper of despair could not be more naturally and fearfully depicted. It completely eclipsed what was really a clever piece of acting by Miss Carey and made a better impression of the high artistic power of an actor who, if he lives, must one day be among the first in his profession. Following upon the storm of the fourth act there was the unrelieved sorrow of the fifth, in which even the irrepressible and captivating "Volage" was subdued almost to tears. The touches of light and shade from desire of life and love to pain and quick subsidence of physical power, were made with something closely akin to a master hand, and the death scene, not too prolonged, was quite within the limit set by nature. Of defects Mr. Mantell has few, one in the form of mannerism, that time will doubtless cure. He must leave it behind if he would be the master his ambition prompts him to be. It is a movement of the arms, a trick of weighing them like, that in some positions is very taking, but is not always, indeed is seldom, apropos. Then there is occasionally a tragic-like stride indulged as if it were a reminiscence that obtruded awkwardly upon a modern story. Of his voice some complaint has been made that it is husky sometimes, but singers will appreciate that huskiness as an evidence of a fine emotional nature struggling with its own eagerness. But these are defects that cannot weigh much against the art which Mr. Mantell undoubtedly possesses. With a handsome presence, a voice capable of the nicest modulations, as was evidenced when he sang last night, a quickly responsive mind, comprehensive in its grasp of character and with mimetic power, uncommon and varied in degree, his future, with the honest industry that is another of his chief characteristics, taken into account, may easily be predicted. Mr. Wheatcroft, the finished actor, who has already made for himself a secure place in the esteem of the Memphis public, was warmly greeted as he entered last night in the first act as "Diogenes," which he played with his accustomed skill. As "Volage" he was in his element. Easy, self-possessed and graceful, his was a very taking and artistic personation. He is a most attractive personality. He was born to make friends and keep them. He does everything well. Miss Carey we must rescue from the obscuration to which she was subjected in the fourth act, where Mantell towered to such supreme hights. Her "Marco" was a fair portraiture of the fair but frail one, and once or twice she gave evidence of a very artistic conception. Miss Shannon, as "Marie," added to the reputation she made in *Tangled Lives* for depicting with easy naturalness sweet simplicity, tenderness, confiding trustfulness and devotion. Graceful in carriage, she is pretty of face, guileless in expression and winning in manner. Like Wheatcroft, Miss Shannon is already an established favorite. Today, at the matinee, *Tangled Lives* will again be presented by this excellent company, and no doubt to an over crowded house.

SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Three Iron Furnaces to Be Built—Business Booming.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

SHEFFIELD, ALA., October 22.—This has been a glorious week for Sheffield. A memorandum was agreed upon by which the Alabama and Tennessee Company is to build three furnaces, each one of 140 to 150 tons capacity. Sites were donated for a cotton compress and ice factory. Thirteen thousand dollars' worth of city lots were sold to one Atlanta man, some of this as high as $100 per foot front. Trains arrive and depart daily over the Sheffield and Birmingham railroad. We are all happy.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

A Colored Chicken Thief Fatally Wounded.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 22.—W. Jones, colored, was shot about 7:30 o'clock tonight by Charles Croft, white. Croft had been missing chickens for some time and lay in wait with a gun loaded with squirrel shot. Jones came around to get his evening meal of chicken, but instead of the fowl he got the full charge of squirrel shot in his rear anatomy. The wounds, it is feared, will prove fatal.

HAVE been a sufferer from malarial neuralgia for eight years, and have tried nearly everything, without any marked relief, until I tried Tongaline, and I can conscientiously say it has proved in my case a perfect success.
FRED C. LYNCH, M.D.,
Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

AT AUCTION—Clothing, No. 417 Main street, day and night.

THE GRAND SOBRANJE.

THE DEPUTIES SUMMONED TO ASSEMBLE AT

Tirnova on Wednesday Next—Gadban Effendi's Note Only Personal Advice.

SOFIA, October 22.—Gadban Effendi's note to the Bulgarian Ministry, notifying it of the understanding between Turkey and Russia, was written to M. Stambuloff in the form of personal advice, and was not an official declaration. Gadban Effendi's mission as special Envoy for the Porte is declared to be to endeavor to reconcile Russia and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Minister of War has gone to Tirnova, the former capital of Bulgaria, to make arrangements for affording complete military protection to the Sobranje during the forthcoming sessions. The Court Martial has fixed the beginning of November for the trial of the officers under arrest for complicity in the deposition of Prince Alexander.

Want Alexander's Successor Elected as Soon as Possible.

SOFIA, October 22—The regency have received from 300 of the deputies to the Great Sobranje expressions of a desire to have the election of a prince to succeed Alexander not later than the second sitting of the Sobranje. All these deputies declare that the country requires the speediest possible settlement of the question. The regency have consented to carry out the wishes of the 300 deputies.

Deputies Summoned to Assemble.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, October 22.—The deputies to the Bulgarian Sobranje living here have been summoned to assemble at Tirnova on Wednesday next.

Not Explicit Enough.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 22.—The newspapers here generally express regret that the *Journal de St Petersburg* was not more explicit yesterday in its explanation of the fall of the Russian securities and the nervousness on the Bourse. The *Journal*, it will be remembered, declared that there was nothing in the condition of the Bulgarian question to cause the decline. The *Novest* says the article would have have been more tranquilizing if the *Journal* had offered sure guarantees of a peaceful solution of the crisis.

The Real Object of the Interview.

BERLIN, October 22.—The *National Gazette* says the real object of the recent interview had by Count Schewatoff, the Russian Ambassador, with Prince Bismarck, was to negotiate concerning the customs duties and commercial relations between Russia and Germany.

Simply an Assertion.

LONDON, October 22.—It is now asserted that Russia has agreed not to occupy Bulgaria and that Austria and Germany have agreed to declare the newly elected Sobranje illegal, to compel the Regency to resign and to force Bulgaria to submit to Russia.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Brilliant Reception at Their Rooms Last Night.

The amateur athletics opened the season last night by giving a reception at their rooms on Second street, at which, as is usual with this young but thriving organization, the very best element of Memphis society was liberally represented. It was a full dress affair, and some of the costumes worn by the ladies present were notable for novelty of design and costliness and beauty of material. At 12 o'clock dancing ceased and a visit to the refreshment room was in order, where a very dainty repast awaited the guests. Dancing was resumed about a half hour later, and was still in progress when this report closed. Among those present were:

Miss Pointer,	Miss C. Mansfield,
Miss Kate Estes,	Miss Bessie Ward,
Miss Pearl Neely,	Miss B. Lightburn,
Miss P. Hammond,	Miss Madge Bruce,
Miss Mamie Lucas,	Miss Virgie Cash,
Miss L. Humphreys,	Miss Maggie Macrae,
Miss Mette Stratton,	Miss Lizzie Horton,
Miss Lidie Stratton,	Miss Pet Galloway,
Miss Lizzie Hunt,	Miss — Harris,
Miss Carrie Hunt,	Miss Katie Page,
Miss Julia Karr,	Miss Mattie Dunlap,
Miss Maud Milburn,	Miss Pauline Edwards,
Miss Mary Mallory,	Miss Sallie Galloway,
Miss Mette Humes,	Miss Lula Lyons,
Miss Marion Boyle,	Miss Mamie Vass,
Miss Jennie Day,	Miss Bettie Gregory,
Miss Kate Maury,	Miss Kate Taylor,
Miss Mary Martin,	Miss Mamie Scaife,
Miss Sadie Strange,	Miss Nellie Page,
Miss M. Lightburn,	Miss Nona Goodman,
Miss Carrie Spicer,	Miss Min. Granberry,
Miss Ida Bruce,	Miss Jennie Walker,
Miss Edna Rambaut,	Miss Louise Sneed,
Miss — Beecher,	Miss Grace Carlisle,
Miss Fannie Horton,	Miss Grosvenor.
Mr. John Kerr,	Mr. Cooper Nelson,
Mr. Jesse Falls,	Mr. A. M. Wood,
Mr. John Morgan,	Mr. Mac Gilchrist,
Mr. Clark Knowlton,	Mr. John Edrington,
Mr. Jack Proudfit,	Mr. D. A. Frayser,
Mr. H. Dummann,	Mr. Jack Walker,
Mr. Jim Rogers,	Mr. — Cunningham,
Mr. Jim Warren,	Mr. Ike Watts,
Mr. Frank Woodruff,	Mr. Russell Godwin,
Mr. Geo. Gantt	Mr. Frank Hawkins,
Mr. W. A. Jones,	Mr. Jim Neely,
Mr. Geo. Storm,	Mr. Will Ross,
Mr. Frank Poston,	Mr. Harry Dammann,
Mr. Arthur Warwick,	Mr. Walker Hays,
Mr. Allison Mason,	Mr. Will Hossins,
Mr. B. Treadwell,	Mr. Eugene Willett,
Mr. Walter White,	Mr. L. Simpson,
Mr. Berry Edwards,	Mr. R. C. Newsom,
Mr. Frank Scruggs,	Mr. John Overton, jr.,
Mr. W. Goodwyn,	Mr. J. W. Robinson,
Mr. J. A. Dennie,	Mr. Will Abernathy,
Mr. J. A. Silvester,	Mr. Sam Blackburn,
Mr. Jim Richardson,	Mr. Louis Gibson,
Mr. Charles Currier,	Mr. Ed Burns,
Mr. L. Mason,	Mr. Louis Stark,
Mr. W. Goodman,	Mr. M. Galbreath,
Capt. J. W. Smith,	Mr. Fred Jones,
Mr. J. Fowlkes & wife,	Mr. D. Schoolfield,
Mr. C Mason,	Mr. James Sample,
Mr. A. J. Mitchell,	Mr. R. L. Pullen,
Mr. J. R. Godwin,	Mr. Ottie Jones.
	Mr. Jack Dunscomb.

THE SITE SELECTED

Where Gould's Railroad Will Enter the City.

The visit of Jay Gould to Memphis has already brought fruit. The railroad magnate, who spent three hours yesterday in inspecting the city, is evidently a man of rapid grasp and quick decision, for he has already located the spot where the Iron Mountain railroad will be located. As foreshadowed yesterday in these columns, it will be in the neighborhood of Alabama and Sixth streets, south of the freight depot of the Kansas City and Springfield railroad. Judge Morgan, Mr. Gould's attorney, was engaged yesterday in examining the titles of lands purchased in that vicinity, the purchase price being $75,000. The road will probably reach Memphis about March 1st, all of it being now graded and some of the track laid. The contractors have engaged to complete it by February 1st, but an APPEAL reporter was informed by Vice President Hopkins that he did not expect to get here by the time stipulated.

The Winners in Yesterday's Races.

At Lexington, Ky.—Skobeloff, Sir Joseph, La Sylphide, Climax. In the third race, mile and a quarter, the fastest time on record for that distance (2:07¾) was made by La Sylphide.

At Baltimore, Md.—Nellie B., The Bard, Eolian, Frank Ward, Elkwood, John C.

HARDWARE

STEAM AND HAND PUMPS,
STEAM FITTINGS AND PIPE,

INSPIRATORS, JET PUMPS,

BELTING AND PACKING,
A FINE LINE OF BREECH & MUZZLE-LOADING SHOTGUNS.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Y. M. C. A. Convention—The Canvass Growing Lively in the First District.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., October 22.—The Young Men's Christian Association State Convention this morning organized for business by the election of president, Wm. Fergeson, Knoxville; vice presidents, Orville Ewing, Chattanooga, B. H. Bransford, Union City, E. J. Rockett, Vanderbilt University; secretary, E. S. McFadden, Nashville; assistant secretary, D. J. Richards, of the Knoxville *Tribune*. The State Committee's report was the most important feature today. It looks toward the immediate employment of a State Secretary for Tennessee, and presents $701 already pledged toward that end. Various topics were discussed during today by prominent workers, and others tonight. C. A. Lecklider of Virginia, Frederick A. Hitch of Missouri, and M. B. Williams of Georgia, took prominent part in the exercises, Orville Ewing, of Chattanooga, presiding.

The Congressional canvass in the First Tennessee District is growing lively. Roderick R. Butler and Parson James White, respectively Republican and Democratic nominees, spoke in a church building at Rutledge yesterday. For several days they have been calling each other liars, thieves, etc, but yesterday Butler overstepped his bounds and called White a "d—d liar," whereupon the Parson pulled out an ugly looking bulldog pistol and snapped it at his antagonist. Bloodshed is imminent.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The President of the Georgia Central After Terminal Facilities.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., October 22.—President Raoul, of the Georgia Central railroad, spent today here, in conference with the engineers of the Kansas City road and other parties, in reference to terminal arrangements and shops site for his extension to this city. He bought from the Elyton Land Company four and a half squares of ground in a line with a recent purchase of the Kansas City Company, paying $60,000.

BASEBALL.

The Contest Game Won by the Little Rock Nine.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 22.—The contest game today between the Little Rock baseball team and the Madisons, of Edwardsville, Ill., resulted in another flooring victory for the Little Rock boys. Score: 11 to 0. Next week the Kansas City (Mo.) Club will be here. It is the purpose of the management to find a club somewhere, if possible, who can play ball a little bit.

St. Louis Wins Her Third Game for the World's Championship.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 22.—The fifth game of the world's championship series today between the St. Louis Browns and Chicagos was a very tame affair, the Browns winning easily by a score of 10 to 3.

Master Workman Powderly Off for Lawrence, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 22.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, who returned from Richmond last night, left today for Lawrence, Mass., to prevent, if possible, it is said, the threatened withdrawal from the order of a number of local assemblies. A monster street parade and mass meeting has been arranged for tomorrow night in honor of the return of the delegates from the Richmond convention. It is expected that over 40,000 Knights of Labor will participate.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS.
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BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE. The Counterfeits are made in St. Louis, Mo.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

OF THE HUMAN BODY ENLARGED, DEVELOPED, STRENGTHENED, Etc., is an interesting advertisement now run in our paper. In reply to inquiries, we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars, by addressing THE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Memphis, October 13, 1886.

BIDS—For repairing and repainting the roofs of the Market street, Clay street and Peabody Schoolhouses will be received at this office up to 12 m. 23d instant.
By order of the Board.
A. B. HILL, Secretary.

Ask your retailer for the Original $3 Shoe. Beware of Imitations. None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp.
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.
Made in Button, Congress and Lace. Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort and Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory.
J. Means & Co.,
41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

This shoe stands higher in the estimation of Wearers than any other in the world. Thousands who wear it will tell you the reason if you ask them.
J. W. VOEGELI & CO.

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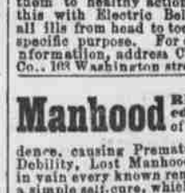

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Manhood RESTORED. Remedy Free. A victim of youthful imprudence, causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE of his fellow sufferers. Address
C. J. MASON,
Post Office Box 3179, New York City.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6262—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—Martin Griffin vs. John H. Williams et al.

It appearing from Sheriff's return in this cause that the defendants, Morgan Williams, Willie S. Williams and Robert M. Williams, are not to be found in his county:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Court-House of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in November, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them 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 Appeal. This 7th day of October, 1886.

A copy—Attest:
S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By T. B. Caldwell, D. C. and M.
Estes & Warinner, Sols. for compl'nt.