

MEMPHIS APPEAL. SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1888.

THE COST OF WAR.

Among the many things for which expression of gratitude was due on Thanksgiving day, is the freedom of the United States from the necessity of maintaining immense armies, such as are a plague and a curse to the European nations. The address of the Emperor of Germany to the Reichstag on Thursday gave a vivid idea of the incalculable a great army is to a nation. France has increased its army in consequence of the great military power maintained by Germany, and now the Emperor declares that Germany must increase its army because France has done so. These nations are like pirates that prey upon each other. Each one distrusts the other. Not one trusts in the principle or rectitude of the others. The only trust they exercise is reliance upon force. This is as far as civilization and religion have gone in the concluding years of the nineteenth century. In one breath the Emperor boasts of the pacific policy of Germany, and in the next declares that its army must be increased to a force of 465,400 men, as "fatal results" might follow a failure to do so. Nearly half a million of the manhood and youth of the country are taken away from the productive power of the country, and besides the loss of that amount of productive power, those who are left behind must maintain this army that produces nothing. Besides this vast expense, the cost of the weapons used is immense. Cannonballs as invention has made them today are very costly, and so are the guns that improve them so as to make them more effective. These improvements go on, and so sooner or later armies equipped with an improved weapon, than one still further improved has to take its place. The armament was succeeded by the Gras rifle, the Gras rifle was cast aside for the Chassepot, and now the ammunition gun has distanced the Chassepot, and so millions are expended for no benefit, and when the last expenditure is made, it has in turn to be succeeded by yet another. Thus an army of gasped, sword, rifle, and cannon manufacturers has to be taken from the producers, and maintained by them, as well as the army of nearly 500,000. Then there is the navy with its ships, armor and men to be added. No wonder that the laborers in the army cursed lands are poor and often on the verge of famine. Well may the German Emperor and seek in lands where no Emperor thanks God that his country is so peaceful, a refuge from the army curse. Thankful we have a right to be in this country that we are free of that curse. We must still remember, however, that some evanescent monarch may some day seek to punish this prosperous land, and prepare our defenses accordingly. This is the way that evil creates and extends evil. Must this always be so? Must those who desire peace be thus always exposed to the possibility of war? There is a probability that an end may come to war. When the weapons of destruction have reached such a pitch of perfection that each of two armies can utterly destroy each other, so that neither can gain a victory, then the nations must find some mode of settling their disputes different to that of killing each other.

CARLISLE'S ALABAMA OPPOSITION.

In his recent speech Mr. Carlisle utterly exposed the fallacies and shams of the high tariff people as to leave their apologists and defenders in a quandary. They cannot show such an attack on their shaky and unobstantial defenses to pass unrepelled to, but where are they in their whole armor to find anything that the red hot rifle balls aimed by Mr. Carlisle will not go through? The Age of Birmingham, Ala., is one of the unfortunate that have to defend the indefensible, and it undertakes first to demolish Mr. Carlisle by declaring his speech a mass of "beautiful platitudes and pathetic reiterations." Next, it takes up the speech itself, its first fire being directed at Mr. Carlisle's assertion that "taxes do not create wealth, they destroy it." To this it innocently pleads that water, whisky and water, Noah's flood, and Mississippi freshets destroy life. Very true; but no government enacts laws to compel such destruction. The Age next declares taxation to be "an incident of civilization only," which may be true and still the tax not create but destroy wealth. Taxation is a necessity, but of the kind known as necessary evils. The Age then declares in favor of taking off internal revenue duties. It prefers taxed blankets and free tobacco, taxed coats and free whisky. And this in reply to Mr. Carlisle's rational and logical arguments. With a little more logic of the same kind the Age makes its master stroke by declaring that taxing articles has reduced their price, being probably unaware that the quinine that, when taxed, sold at \$3 and \$3 25 an ounce, now it is untaxed and sells at 85 cents an ounce. Such is the kind of defense the Age sets up to destroy the impetus and prevent the impact of Mr. Carlisle's clear, common sense statements. The fault of failure does not lie with the Age, which is a handsome and well edited paper, and a credit to Birmingham that sustains it. The fault is in the unfortunate necessity that compels the high tariff advocates to endeavor to make the worse appear the better reason. By the time the Age is of age it will have learned better.

HIGH LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

That where the public sentiment of a community does not sustain pro-

hibition prohibition fails to prohibit, is becoming an indisputable fact. Kansas is supplying strong testimony to the fact. Georgia is already accumulating testimony in the same direction. Turning to States that have been longer under prohibition, and it is clear that experience fails to uphold the system. For over twenty-five years Vermont law has prohibited intoxicating liquor, yet so unsatisfactory has it proved that a strong movement is now making to introduce high license. At a public meeting before a legislative committee, one witness testified that there were from thirty to forty places where liquor is sold in Montpelier, the State capital; another that capital in Vermont supplies the liquor and 241 agents dispense of it, 400,000 bottles of beer come into the State last year. The Montpelier Journal speaks of "an almost unrestricted sale of liquor in some of our larger places during the past year or two." A Vermont Senatorial Committee reports that "public sentiment sufficient for the enforcement of the law exists in but few of our towns and villages, and in nearly all of them the sale of liquor is practically free and unrestricted." Such testimony as this cannot be disregarded by the most conscientious and philanthropic. No measure can do good that is impracticable. Is there, therefore, no hope of subduing the evils of intemperance? The Temperance Association of the Episcopal Church in New York, seeing the failure of attacks made upon the consumption of liquor, have adopted the tactics of making war upon the abuse of liquor, through the high license system. The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, after describing the option system and the "three mile law" system, says of the high license system, which is in operation in some localities: "It closes up the low, irresponsible doggeries, and has proved by far the most effective of all agencies in reducing the area reached by the liquor traffic. Its methods are practical." Were district divisions made in every city and county, and so many liquor places only appointed for each, and each conducted on the high license plan, under strict police supervision, intemperance would be checked in a way that would command public support. In fixing the rate of the license, the best plan is that adopted in Sweden. Once in three or five years put up the privilege of having a license at auction. Let those who sell the liquor have an opportunity to settle, before the auctioneer and by his aid, how much they will give for a license. Temperance reformers here have not yet learned the value of the system here marked out.

THE FIELD TRIALS.

AT HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

A Hearing Day and Excellent Sport - Jean Valjean, a scowling Bog, Winner.

High Point, N. C., November 26.

The morning opened frosty, cloudy and bright, and a wild breeze blew throughout the day. The first brace to start were Hari Kari and King Hannah; King Hannah was the faster and wider, and had the most style; she outworked Hari Kari, also, and won. Sawa taru and Bride next competed; Bride did the best work on birds, a bird won. Keston and I. B. came next; I. B. was the better worker on birds and had better style; their speed was about equal. Bob H. and Doan next competed; Bob had a slight advantage in speed, but except in working of birds they were equal; Bob H. completely outworked the pointer. G. and J. ran a fair race; Springbok was hard headed and disobedient and was outworked; Consolation won. Paxtang and Chance ran a very close race; Chance was much faster and much the stiffer ranged, besides being superior in style; the winner was near by equal and the decision was close; Paxtang was awarded the heat. This ended the second series. Memphis and Kenton - Jean Valjean and Fred W. ran a short race, in which Jean did a great deal of work in a short time; completely outworking Fred W., he ideas showing first class style, Jean Valjean won with something to spare. The next brace, Roi B. and Bob H., ran a very pretty race, in which the latter showed up a very superior bird; he worked superior in style; he was the winner and had better style; he won easily. Consolation and Paxtang next competed; the former was faster, but the latter was superior in other respects and won with ease. Jean Valjean and Bride began the fourth series; Jean Valjean had the speed, and style and outworked the bitch and won handsly. Bob H. and Paxtang ran a short heat, in which Paxtang completely outworked Bob H. and won. Tomorrow morning the heat for first place will be run between Jean Valjean and Paxtang. The entries for the pointer are closed tonight. The following is the order of drawing: Sweep, Malte, Jetson, Tammany, Robert E. D'able, Bill, Richmond, Fish E. Nick of Nassau, Dixie, Donnelly, Knapp, Prince, Brown, Duke of Bergen, Old Bep, Red, Consolation, Rae Second, Half and Half, Lala Rocks, Fleetman, Bang Bang.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Death of Mr. Hopkins L. Turney.

(Special to the Appeal.)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 26. - Mr. Hopkins L. Turney, son of Judge P. Turney, of the Supreme Court, died very suddenly at his residence, in this city, tonight, at 6:30 o'clock, of rheumatism of the heart. Mr. Turney was on the street in the afternoon in good spirits, though he has not been well for a month or so. He has had a strong premonition of his approaching death and has frequently told his friends that he would die in a very short time, and, too, very suddenly. No wonder, and this he has always been a cheery and cheerful man, his associate, and numbered his friends in this city by the hundred. His father, who is in Hot Springs, was telegraphed. Mr. Turney expressed a desire to be buried in this city should he ever die suddenly.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

ANTI-BEST COMBINATIONS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Another Candidate for the Bulgarian Throne - The Sultan's Birthday Celebration.

DUBLIN, November 26. - The Irish Times (C. O. S. V.) says the Government has resolved to promptly suppress all anti-rent and other illegal combinations to extort the license of the press; to forcibly suppress intimidation; to enforce the law governing the process for the collection of debts; to proclaim all meetings called for certain purposes and to arrest certain prominent agitators of the anti-rent policy. The Times also says it reports that troops have been sent to the different points in the country where action against the anti-rent agitation is imminent. Mr. John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court on Monday next to answer to a writ of habeas corpus. The writ would not be sworn against him for the sentiments he recently expressed in a speech encouraging the tenants to follow the examples of those on the Clanricarde estates in County Galway. Mr. Dillon in this speech advocated a general submission to the restriction rather than pay the rents as the best means for bringing the landlords of Ireland to terms with the occupiers of land in Ireland. The speech which was delivered in the House of Commons on the 21st, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been busy engaged all day at Dublin O. S. V. conferring with the legal and military authorities. The city is agitated by rumors of the wilder character relating to the government of Nationalists called to assemble in the suburbs. It is shown, on Sunday will, it is thought, be prohibited. The officials of the Irish National League do not appear to be disturbed. They are all pursuing their avocations in their ordinary ways. Dublin is in a state of excitement, and the government has decided to do, if it has decided at all.

The Battle Must Be Fought Now.

DUBLIN, November 26. - An Armagh paper says that in an interview between a Nationalist and a member of the Royal Land Commission, the latter declared that now was the time for the tenant farmers to fight it out. The statement has caused a sensation.

Salisbury's Policy of Coercion.

DUBLIN, November 26. - John Dillon has been summoned to appear in court on Tuesday next, the charges against him being that he incited a meeting at the meeting held at Longford on the 7th instant to an assault upon a bailiff and resistance to the execution of a decree; that at the Maroon meeting on Monday last he made a speech calculated to intimidate the tenants on which the summons was issued were held by the police inspectors and stenographers, who were present at the meeting referred to. The citation calls upon Dillon to find sureties for his good behavior, in default of which he will be committed to jail. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will be present at the meeting of the National League on the 27th inst. at 8 o'clock. A review of the troops and pyrotechnic displays are included in the programme.

She is Lost.

PANAMA, November 26. - The loss of the bark Sarah Anderson, while on a voyage from Cebu to England, has been confirmed by advices received at V. J. L. The captain, his wife and the crew were all lost.

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The Great Executive Officer Buried With Honor but Without Pomp.

DES MOINES, Ia., November 26. - The funeral of H. M. Hoxie recurred here today. A special train of six cars on the R. & O. land road brought the body and the funeral party from Chicago, reaching here about noon. The body was reposed in the lead-lined casket in the rear of the train. A special train of seven Pullman coaches arrived from St. Louis about the same time, bringing the leading officials of the Missouri Pacific and some forty of the leading business men of St. Louis, headed by ex-Gov. S. A. Parsons. The funeral services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Van Antwerp. At the grave the exercises were simple and brief. Mr. Hoxie's remains were buried at the side of his only child, the six-year-old boy, who died in 1887. The two funeral trains returned to Chicago and St. Louis this evening.

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LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 26. - A private letter from Oklahoma, I. T., says that the excitement following the report of the discovery of gold in that country is increasing. A party of prospectors has been out for some weeks prospecting along the streams of the interior and are well pleased with the outlook. About 300 claims have been staked off. Samuel Robertson, an experienced Colorado miner, reports having found gold on his claim in the Territory. Several local miners lay claims and from the indications expect to realize largely. The weather is very good and work is progressing slowly. It is expected that the country will be overrun with prospectors within the next six weeks, despite the storm of the United States troops to keep them out.

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CHIEF OF THE ENGINEERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

Submitted to the Department of War - Discharge of Navy Employees - Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, November 26. - In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Brigadier General Duane, chief of engineers, says that during the past year operations at sea and lake front defenses have been restricted to those necessary for the preservation and repair of existing works. The subject of the defensive system of the country so far as regards the ports at which fortifications or other defenses are most urgently required is sufficiently treated in the elaborate report made to Congress by the Fortification Board, showing the utterly defenseless condition of our seacoasts and lake front.

ENGLAND.

Four Thousand Additional Indian Troops.

LONDON, November 26. - Gen. Roberts has demanded 4000 additional Indian and native troops to reinforce the British army of occupation in Burma.

The Government of Queensland has offered to establish and pay all the expenses of a government in the Island of New Guinea if the Queen will approve it.

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Socialists sentenced.

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SPAIN.

Spanish Republicans.

MADRID, November 26. - At a meeting of prominent Republicans held here yesterday a resolution condemning the recent military revolts was adopted. It was decided to urge the King to abdicate in favor of Spain, and resolved that the party should continue to be ruled on the basis of the existing Republican coalition. A general assembly of the party will be convened as soon as possible.

A grand requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Francisco de Asis in Madrid yesterday in honor of the late King Alfonso, the occasion being the first anniversary of his death.

PANAMA.

Celebration of the Sixty-Fifth Anniversary of the Independence of Panama.

PANAMA, November 26. - Great preparations are being made here for the celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the independence of the isthmus. The festivities will extend over four days, from the 27th to the 30th of November inclusive. The principal feature of the celebration will be the lighting of the city on the 27th and 28th, the residents are required to hoist the flag of their nationalities and illuminate the balconies of their dwellings. At 5 o'clock a. m. on the 29th, there will be a salute of artillery, and at 9 o'clock a. m. a grand review of the troops will be held on the 27th there will be a ball at the government house. A review of the troops and pyrotechnic displays are included in the programme.

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HEADQUARTERS

FOR

BARBED FENCE WIRE!

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO

RESTRICTED TRADING

PARTICULARLY NOTICEABLE IN EASTERN CITIES.

Owing to the Decline in the Number of Mail Orders and of Visiting Merchants.

New York, November 26. - Special telegrams to Bradstreet's record show a decline in the movement of general merchandise, although at Chicago there has been an increasing volume of sales, particularly of dry goods, and in a less noteworthy degree at Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Burlington. The aggregate of sales in staple lines have been curtailed, of course, by an intervening holiday. The restricted trading has been a general phenomenon at Eastern centers, owing to the decline in the number of mail orders received, and to the notable absence of interior merchants. This is reported from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. At New York, the general trade is generally fairly satisfactory, but below late speculations. Country merchant's tributary to that market are not reported to be generally as prompt in payment as desired, and retailers, unable to get satisfactory prices for sugar, are storing their products. At Chicago, the trade is a fairly active movement of general merchandise, but the total volume is less than that of a fortnight ago. The interior domestic money market, as a rule, are not quite so firm as last week. At Chicago there is some demand for funds for manufacturing and commercial enterprises, but a larger demand for grain and other speculative ventures. At Cincinnati funds are flowing back from the country, and at Milwaukee they continue to go westward, but in diminishing volume. The total volume of bank clearings for thirty-two days for the current week is \$1,008,072,118 against \$1,103,183,307 last week, and \$1,033,865,012 in the fourth week of November, 1888. The decline as compared with last week is but 60 per cent. of that called for by the losses of one day's transactions, thereby pointing to a proportionate increase in the amounts transferred. The speculation in wheat, petroleum and railway shares continues at the full, while exports and imports of produce and manufactures remain of large proportions. The New York stock market is excited and strong and under the stimulation of the settlement of the express war, the prospect of peace between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania, which anticipated dividends on the Western and North Atlantic lines, speculation in the trunk line stocks, though there is still much attention paid to the "fancy" and Southern stocks. The transactions of the week (five days) were 2,595,170 shares, against 2,652,525 in the week ending November 19th. Bonds were strong and advanced, and for the week the total amount of \$12,714,200, against \$14,111,500 last week and \$12,147,300 the preceding week. Funds at New York are steady, in spite of efforts to manipulate for higher rates; foreign exchange is slightly firmer. At Eastern centers the movement of dry goods is active and rapid. Prices in most lines are sustained, and the outlook for heavy weight wools continues bright. Prices, however, have declined a mouth of extreme frames. Stocks have increased. The speculative market is quiet, but tends to favor buyers, as concessions have been made to manufacturers waiting large fees. There is rather less confidence as to higher prices. Pig iron continues very firm, with no change in prices. Steel is an active market, and profitable to make than has generally been made, and prices are \$1 higher at \$33.00 per ton. The special tobacco crop report indicates that the Western leaf crop will aggregate about 250,000 lbs., against 250,000 lbs. in 1887. The speculative market is quiet, but tends to favor buyers, as concessions have been made to manufacturers waiting large fees. There is rather less confidence as to higher prices. Pig iron continues very firm, with no change in prices. 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