

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BEN

SPEAKS HIS MIND FREELY AS TO THE

Presidential Prospect in 1888—Cleveland Will Not succeed Himself—The Labor Party.

New York, December 13.—The Herald published the following as the verbatim part of an interview with Gen. Grant. It was written out for his revision and was approved by him:

Interview with Gen. Grant. "General, what is the political outlook for 1887?"

"There are too many disturbing elements for any certain prognostications, but there are some matters that may be determined definitely, with a fair degree of probability. There are absolutely no important questions upon which the two great parties are divided. Perhaps the one which comes nearest to a distinct division is between free trade and protection. There are very many Republicans who are free traders, and since many of the industries have sprung up in the South, taking the sugar question in Louisiana, the orange question in Florida, the rice and peanut industry in the Carolinas and Southern Virginia, the fisheries question on the coast (a Shad fishery has the largest fishing fleet in the United States), and in New England, there will be found more Democrats who are protectionists than Republicans who are free traders.

"I think the ordinary mistake made as to the division of parties between protection and free trade, is in assuming that the division is upon the question of division of taxes. Almost all men agree that there should be a diminution of taxation upon necessities of life and limitation of revenue, but herein come exceptions. The whisky men don't want their tax diminished. Taking the tax off whisky and opening its production to all would destroy the immense profits now made by the very large concern, which control the whole business. This business is like the friction match business when it was proposed to take off the tax upon the French match. The manufacture was found to be in the hands of a few monopolists, who objected that taking off the tax would subject the business to intense competition, because everybody had a few cheap chemicals and a bit of wood would go into that manufacture. The same is true to a considerable extent, but not so great an extent as to the matter of tobacco.

"When the tariff question is fully discussed it will turn out that the revenue from tariff are only to be diminished by raising the tariff, so that foreign goods can not be imported and pay duties. The rule that the charging of anything will give larger returns, as in the case of the 5 cent tariff on the elevated railroads in New York, is one of universal application. Therefore it will be found that the revenue will be increased by the tariff, and we give any protection to American labor or attempt to lessen the revenue.

"The consideration of these questions must go into the campaign of 1888, because it will be found impossible to settle them before July, 1888, by legislation, as nothing will be done about them, substantially, this winter, and the Congress that meets in December, 1887, will not have finished discussing them before June, 1888, when the Presidential Conventions are held. You will see, therefore, that the question of the protection of American labor will be a very active one in the next campaign, and the organization of labor, which is largely among skilled artisans, will, of necessity, become a formidable factor to be considered."

SILVER AND LABOR. "Again, the administration is solid on the silver question and a contraction of the currency, by which it hopes to hold the capitalists of the city and State of New York, but the great West is almost solid on the other side, as it ought to be, because its enterprises and industries have been very largely broken down by a restricted currency, which can only benefit the creditor class and oppress the debtor."

"What effect will the labor question have upon the campaign of 1887?"

"That is the matter which will be a great divider of future politics. I mean the question of a firmly and completely labor organized and taken care of on its own behalf in future elections. If it is organized and the laboring men are united together, they could raise an extent they had in the election in the help of their hand, and I look to them to destroy this Southern monopoly of the Presidency, by taking from it that, without which it is impossible for evil—New York City and New York State."

"Do you do not expect this?"

"I expect this from the labor organization because the practically disfranchised men of the South are laboring men. Northern labor should see its interests to rescue its brother laboring men of the South from slavery and disfranchisement, and I look to the same Northern labor to rescue its fellow men from disfranchisement now by the vote of the same class of men. I was rejected to see the manly, noble and firm stand taken by the labor organization of Richmond a short time since in opposing the colored man as a citizen and political equal."

"For these and for other reasons I am pessimistic negatively. In my judgment the present administration cannot be repeated. Indeed, if Henry George and his collaborators can, in the Presidential election, hold one-half of the recent vote in New York City, I expect that a question would be asked as to the election, and the laboring man will have the balance of power."

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. "Well, then, General, if Cleveland cannot succeed himself, who will be the next President?"

"That is a question upon which it is not now possible to speculate. Men are of little consequence. The great object of political contemplation should be what principles and measures of government will be sustained by the people? Upon that question rest the future, the integrity and permanency of the Republic. I cannot say, it seems to me, that the Republic cannot continue for a time longer than an hour in the lifetime of a nation if a small minority of its people by any political chicanery, and other heavy and pernicious means, hold the government against the will of a clear majority of the people."

"How do you regard the question of the permanency and extent of the labor in 1887?"

"I am inclined to believe that the Government is in the beginning of the organization of labor as a political power. Of its extent I practically know nothing. I may be somewhat, like the Know-nothing party, but I hope not. Labor should organize itself for its own protection. Capital is

already organized. It employs some three thousand men, thoroughly armed, equipped and drilled, called Pinkerton's force of detectives, which is thrown upon any point where labor is discontented or shows signs of trying to organize to better its condition. It is sent with the greatest celerity for it is raised on many railroads without paying fare. Whenever it sees its weapons upon the laboring men it becomes a murderous mob. This incites the laboring man to turbulence and violence, and there is no more danger of element in this country than this same organized, movable mob. It is shooting from the cars upon a body of citizens—men, women and children—as was done at Chicago recently, without substantial cause, shows its utter recklessness as to law and human life. It is a disgrace to both the State and the United States Government that such a body of men is suffered to exist. The militia of the State and the regular army of the United States ought to be sufficient to enforce the law in any case, and have always been shown to be powerful for that purpose when properly handled. At some time Pinkerton's mob will bring on a riot in which it will be found powerless and from which such horrible and terrible results from loss of life and destruction of property will ensue as to open the eyes of everybody to the enormous mischief of the organization.

LABOR CONSERVATIVE IN POWER. "To prevent such a catastrophe and to take away completely the hands of the laboring men to turbulence and violence, which can be tolerated in no degree, except, perhaps, in countries where the laboring man has no vote, I hope that the laboring classes will organize themselves as political bodies and combinations, by means of which they can protect themselves by laws passed by themselves and administered by those whom they may elect as the executive and judicial officers, who shall pass upon such laws and put them in force."

"Will there not be danger, General, if the power goes into the hands of the laboring men, that they will oppress the capitalist and interfere with the rights of property?"

"Not the least. All history teaches that the masses have never injured the few, while the few have always oppressed the many. The French revolution, rightly regarded, is not an exception. After ages of oppression by the aristocracy the French people arose in their might and overturned a kingly government. All Europe backed itself together to destroy the government, and the French people had to fight and in self defense the people of France came and put to death the enemies in their midst who were seeking to bring the combined armies of Europe upon them. They did no more than Cromwell would have done to the English aristocracy if it had conspired to bring all Europe upon him. Both out of the heads of their kings, and New England was largely settled by Cromwellites, among the most cherished of whom were the King's judges."

"Gen. Butler, what do you think of Mr. George's idea on taxation?"

"I have no objection to Mr. George's ideas on that subject. Our fathers provided in the constitution that all 'direct' taxes should be upon land, and I think the day will come when we shall take advantage of the wisdom of our fathers in the States as well as in the Nation. Indirect taxation has always been the parent of profligacy and non-accountability and the very source of extortionate taxes, such as the President calls in his message 'ruthless extortion.' Direct taxation would be a simple and just way of extending and holding public officers to strict accountability."

"I fear only that Mr. George may be a little in advance, but I hope not much. His scheme of taxation upon land is substantially and practically, but not formally the system of taxation in New York City. This is shown by the affidavit of the late Mr. Vanderbilt, wherein he truthfully, I suppose, deposed that he had no personal property for which to be taxed, although the United States owed him \$500,000."

"Do you think of entering for the Presidential contest of 1887?"

"I hope I have arrived at a time of life at which I need, personally, neither to seek or fear Presidential elections."

NO USE FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. "How do you regard civil service reform?"

"I think it is an anachronism to the principles of our government and the good and capable men of our people. The theory upon which our government stands is that every citizen in the land may contain a Governor of a State or a President of the United States, who is to be elected to these high positions without any civil service examination. Without intending to derogate from the President, using his case as simply an illustration of the true Democratic principles upon which our government was founded, I take leave to ask whether he could have passed any examining board which had charge of ascertaining by its own acquisitions his previous capacity, training and knowledge of the principles of diplomacy, state-manship, finance, military or naval science, which would have been deemed sufficient by such competent board to pass him up to the standard of ninety-five in 100 which I believe is the civil service standard of qualification for office. I doubt, indeed, in diplomacy, whether, without Mr. Cleveland having specially coached himself on that point, on the day of election he could have given the names of all the countries in the world with which the United States had treaty relations."

"I think not to be understood. I don't think it would be against him if he could not, although he might have been best in his examination for that reason, because he may have many other and different qualifications to fit him for a position, as when he holds a job, but which would not be asked about in such an examination. And therefore his own election was a rebuke to the civil service humbug, which inquires into only one thing, and that is the literary qualifications of the candidate for the smaller offices."

INSTANCES OF ABSURDITY. "For example, I understand they examine all classes of employes in the Postoffice Department above the grade of common laborers—even the clerk whose business it is to run about town all day and deliver letters. They ask them all about geography, history and astronomy before they are appointed, but never a word about the soundness of their legs, which is the most important part of their qualifications."

"This civil service performance was borrowed from England by a set of literary cranks, who get the cut of their whiskers and eye glasses from the same source. It is essentially non-sensical, because it provides for offices. If a man should hold any office for life in order to be able to perform his duties in the best manner why doesn't the same necessity call for a life tenure in the very highest office? The whole country would rise

up against that, and this civil service matter is only the beginning of the end in that direction to be carried into the highest offices, when those spots of English manners and worship of English institutions can get the power as to do. No business man, outside of the government employ, his agents and clerks in this manner. "The law was passed by a Congress, not one man in ten of which, in my opinion, I had a mist as to my knowledge—believed in it."

TO THE POINT. "How do you regard Mr. Cleveland's attitude in relation to the civil service law?"

"I don't know what I say anything about how a humbug is carried out? If he is content with his illustrations of its beautiful aim."

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF SHEFFIELD ASSURED

By the Railroad shops and Iron Furnaces That Have Already Been Constructed For.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

Tusculum, Ala., December 14.—The Sheffield excitement is even more of an abandonment than that presented to be by the press. Every train brings eager purchasers, and the sales, in spite of bad weather, are from \$40,000 to \$80,000 a day in city lots alone. It is said that a centennial from Mobile has bought \$50,000 worth today. In addition to these sales, tracts of land in the vicinity are selling at from \$100 to \$500 per acre. The fact that the shops of three railroads are to be located at Sheffield, namely, M. and C. R. R. L. and N. (Gomphos line) and S. and B., and five furnaces of 150 tons capacity each, being already under contract, and that more promised, puts the Sheffield enterprise on a safe and sure foundation. The enhanced value of the Sheffield stock given to Messrs. Cole & Co., together with that of their furnace stock, will be largely more than enough to pay for the three furnaces to be put up by them.

Tusculum is enjoying a quiet but sure and steady rise in real property, whilst every tract of land on three sides of it that could be had, has been bought at figures reaching in some instances to the hundreds of dollars. All of the capital stock of the Sheffield and Tusculum State railway was quickly taken (\$50,000), and a meeting for organization is called for January 30. With the completion of this "dummy" line, the short distance between Sheffield and Tusculum will amount to nothing, and property in the latter place will be worth as much as in the former.

We have good schools, churches of all denominations, good society and good police regulations, all of which are very desirable, and which will not be slow to estimate. A residence in a good, settled community, and a business in a bustling, thriving, manufacturing town within five minutes' ride, will strike many a newcomer as a good arrangement.

The major shops of the Memphis and Charleston railroad are under contract and are to be put within half a mile of Tusculum—considerably nearer than to Sheffield. This covetous the necessity of breaking up here by several families connected with the road, and will doubtless add many more to our population.

The ice factory now being built at the head of our mammoth spring by our enterprising townsman Bales, Hase & Co., will soon be completed, and with their great advantage of location, these good men need have no fear of successful competition.

To all who seek investment in this section you can say that they can have no conception of the state of things until they are drawn into the vortex of the financial whirlpool, where \$100,000 propositions are as thick as leaves on a stream, and the only thing that there will be more money in this (Colbert) county by the 1st of January, 1888, than there would have been in 1860 if every slave in the county had been sold for his full value. The wonderful advantages of this section of country as a location for an agricultural people, is quickly being developed by Commodore Marry's scheme, now being realized, in connection with the marvelous development of our mineral wealth. No more delightful climate than ours can be found in America. The temperature rarely goes above 95° in the summer, and is as zero in the winter, with all the timber, soil, people, good country, fine climate and "bullion" of money coming in, as a distinguished Alabamian used to say, what more can a fellow expect?

The second snow storm of the season rather mixes us on the question of climate, sunny skies, etc., but the Harpers have been South and Senator Edmunds is thought to be speaking at Washington. So you may put these grains in with it.

The social event of the season will be the marriage this evening of James T. Kirk and Miss Ella Rafter, daughter of Gen. John D. Rafter, of this place.

W. O. GANNON, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

NEWPORT LANDING, ARI.

Deputy Sheriff W. C. Cannon Corrects an "Appal" Correspondent.

To the Editors of the Appeal: NEWPORT LANDING, MISS., December 15.—In reply to a letter in the Appeal in regard to Marshall Lingg and Mr. Fisher's capture, Bill Kelley, the notorious here thief, I desire to say that I am the man that laid the ropes to catch him and I am the man that arrested him and I am the man that recovered all the horses and mules that have been recovered in this State, ever head in all. Marshall Lingg knows that I wrote for him to come and get him, as I thought all the stock was stolen in Arkansas, and so if there is anything to be got I am the man who ought to get it.

W. O. GANNON, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

New York, December 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish gave a reception last evening at their residence on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The reception was confined to the relatives and nearest friends. Mr. Fish's full beard is a very new, but his luxuriant hair is as dark as when he was Secretary of State in Gen. Grant's Cabinet. He wore a dark ruse in the lapel of his coat, and leaned slightly on a cane while receiving his friends at the double door. Mrs. Fish is Miss Kean, of South Carolina, fifty years ago. Her grandfather represented South Carolina in the old Confederation of States, which preceded the Constitutional Union of States. Mr. and Mrs. Fish have seven children. All of them are present, except one, the grandsons, who is in school in England.

Miss Carrie M. Krating, pianist, may be found at the Gayoso Hotel.

I WAS THE LEADING BEAR

THAT ENGINEERED THE CONSPIRACY TO LOCK UP MONEY.

They Had Covered Their Shorts and Accomplished More Than They Expected—A Firmer Basis.

New York, December 16.—The Evening Post says: A well known broker says today that he thought a deliberate conspiracy to lock up money had been consummated by bankers in the bear movement. Up to yesterday they had covered a good many of their shorts, but not all of them, and when they again made an effort yesterday to depress the market on certain lines, they accomplished more than they expected. The market was tied in such a condition that only an additional push was needed to send it down with a rush. He believed that the bear took advantage of the situation to "recoup" a large amount of various losses, and that their next appearance will be some time to come, and will be in the character of bulls. Hence he expected a sharp rally in stocks very soon, if no more failures occurred, and an easier money market.

A prominent bank president said that he did not agree with those who thought that had been any concerted movement to create a tight money market. The bank's statement did not indicate this, and there had not been much money to lock up, anyway. From present appearance, things will all settle down to a quiet and a firm basis. There would be no more Kilkenny for a considerable period, and the chicken feeder class of securities would be relegated to their proper position.

Chicago Sending Money to New York.

Chicago, Ill., December 16.—Chicago's N. Y. R. M. A. R. M., a prominent speculator, "sent to New York by telegraph to meet the emergency there yesterday about \$1,500,000. At least that amount of money was sent by Chicago and by its New York friends. It is thought that the buyers of stocks yesterday were generally men who know what they might be called to pay for them, and that, I think, gives a little better to the market."

Treasurer Jordan on the Panic.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Treasurer Jordan said, this afternoon, in speaking of the situation in Wall Street, that he had received information from there today which shows that the demand for money is excessive at high rates. The action of the department, however, in anticipation of the January interest on 4 per cent, was taken, he said, without preference to New York, being intended to meet the general needs of the country by distributing money to banks in all sections, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, and other cities, as well as New York. While exchange in New York is at a discount, checks will be paid at their ordinary value in preference.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

How It Has Grown Since 1854.

Recher (N. Y.) Herald: At the year's election the Prohibitionist had ticket in twenty-nine States, the exceptions being Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. In Arkansas, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont the Prohibition vote was registered on the day of the State election in those States, respectively, and in the other States on the 2d of November. Besides the vote cast in the five States on a single day, it is noted on early, the vote of the Prohibition party has obtained its own vote of the party in thirteen other States, and its figures are given in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: State, 1884, 1885, 1886. Lists states like Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

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CONSUMPTION.

There is nothing in these tables that is discouraging to the Prohibitionists, and if they can only keep on in the same ratio of increase, they will be rather formidable, in some of the States, in the campaign of 1888.

Hon. Marshall F. Wilder Dead. Boston, Mass., December 16.—The Hon. Marshall F. Wilder died at his residence at Roxbury at 10:30 o'clock this morning. He had just passed his eighty-sixth birthday. Mr. Wilder had for many years been one of the most prominent men in the country, besides having a world wide reputation as one of the foremost pomologists and horticulturists of the country. He was president of the American Pomological society, and was making active preparations for a meeting of that society in Boston, in 1877, at the time of his death.

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Advertisement for R. L. COCHRAN & Co. Wholesale Grocers & Cotton Factors. 364 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. Includes an illustration of a building.

Advertisement for E. M. APPERSON & Co. Wholesale Grocers & Cotton Factors. 275 Main Street, Opp. Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Includes an illustration of a building.

Advertisement for J. T. FARGASON & Co. Wholesale Grocers & Cotton Factors. 386 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn. Includes an illustration of a building.

Advertisement for MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. Board of Trustees: J. S. Handwerker, David P. Hadden, James A. Ovington, E. W. Goldsmith, Bardwig Peck.

Advertisement for LIVERMORE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY. Foundry & Machine Dept., 160 to 174 Adams St., Memphis. Includes an illustration of a factory.

Advertisement for IRON & RAILWAY SUPPLY DEPT. 226 and 228 Second St. Includes an illustration of a factory and text listing various supplies.