

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY, : : SEPT. 25, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

THE DECAY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Democracy means a republic—a government by the people, for the people, in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people, and directly exercised by them—a constitutional representative government. Founded on such principles the Democratic party cannot die and the republic live. It has crushed out every organization that has confronted it. For nearly a century it has been the Sullivan among political slingers. The issues which created the Republican party have been settled and the people have drifted back to their normal position as Democrats, and in a few years the Republican party will be consigned to the tomb in which has rotted every organization that has confronted the unconquerable Democracy. In the last Presidential election Blaine carried Maine by a majority of over 20,000. The official vote of the recent election shows a Republican majority of only 12,850. In 1884 the Republican plurality for Governor in September was nearly 20,000, and the majority over all was 15,000. Even in Maine the Republican party is on the wane—"growing small by degrees and beautifully less." In the Fourth the Republican party has crumbled into nothingness. It has no organization in Georgia; it is defunct in South Carolina; it amounts to nothing in Alabama and Mississippi, and in North Carolina, the State which was to be transferred to the Republican party, the organization has been disbanded. There is no Republican party in the South, where it once ruled and ruled by disfranchising the white taxpayers and enfranchising the ignorant, non-taxpaying negroes, led by carpetbag robbers. It was never founded on any fundamental principle, save the principle of public plunder, persecution and wrong. Its existence in the South was inspired by no demand of the people. It was without usefulness. It conserved nothing that was valuable and suggested nothing new that was not dangerous. It took no hold upon the popular heart and never sought that for which alone parties are desirable—the public good. Its reason for existence was simply that it might rob the common treasury under the forms of law, and it has gone the way of all bodies of plunderers. It has been tried and found wanting. The history it has made is a blot upon the annals of the country. It is a record of official corruption, of political violence and deception that has rarely been equaled since the world began. It has reflected upon the whole land, North, South, East and West, and it is very gratifying now to realize that it is finally being ended by the will of the sovereign majority. The Republican party is undoubtedly, so far as the South is concerned, in articulo mortis, and the death of so potent an organization will not be mourned by any one who is a patriot. Here in the Tenth Tennessee Congressional District it is dying like a candle in the socket. But with the idea of November the glittering light will be snuffed out. James Phelan is going to be elected to the Fifteenth Congress of the United States from this district in November. The Democrats carried this district in August and they will increase their majority in November, for the party stands as one man in support of Phelan, and he will be elected by a decisive majority.

THE LABOR TIME PROBLEM.

A invention and the increased introduction of machinery increases the supply of human necessities, man is able to satisfy his wants with less labor. A family that digs the ground with pointed sticks has to work long; give them a plow and a reaper and they could grow as much grain with half the labor. If most of the increase given by the plow be taken away from them for the privilege of using it, they will be little better off than before. If with all the appliances of machinery men work as long as before, they will produce so much that they will not be worth enough for all of them. Such is the view now taken by many thinkers, and these proposals limit the time during which ordinary work is carried on. In England and partially in New York, stores and factories are closed and the ordinary work of the week stopped on Saturday at noon. A proposition is now made in New York to suspend work on Saturday the whole day. The trades unions have, to some extent, confined each day's working time to eight hours. In England Sir John Lubbock has prepared a bill for Parliamentary action, providing that stores of taverns, refreshment houses, tobacconists' shops and news agencies, are to be closed not later than 10 o'clock on the evenings of Saturdays and holidays, and not later than 8 o'clock on the evenings of every other day of the week. Where any shop is found open after the hour at which it is required to be closed the occupier is liable to a fine of 25—any 25. Chemists and druggists will not be liable to a fine for supplying medicines after the hour appointed, but they must not keep their shops widely open after the hours named. Many employers oppose any shortening of the hours of labor, but when they reduce the wages

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BAD BEEF IN CHICAGO.

THAT OUGHT TO BE CREMATED AT ONCE.

If the Packers of the Enterprising City by the Lakes Are to Maintain Their Trade.

A REMEDY FOR NUISANCES.

Increasing manufactures in Memphis are causing many to ask whether shops and factories that from noise, pestilence, vapors, dirt, or otherwise are source of discomfort or damage to their neighborhood, must necessarily be submitted to. A case—Bier vs. Cooke—tried in the Supreme Court of New York, throws light upon this point. Bier was tenant of a house adjoining Cooke's planing mill and sash and blind manufactory. He complained of the noise, vibration, smoke, steam, vapor, cinders and soot from the concern, interfering with his comfort, etc. The mill had all the modern appliances to reduce those nuisances, but notwithstanding the Court gave the plaintiff damages and enjoined the defendant, Cooke, from continuing so to operate his mill as to make steam, smoke, soot and cinders a nuisance or annoyance. The Court laid down that there were various inconveniences in city life that were unavoidable and must be endured, yet protection is given by the law against carrying on business concerns so as materially to injure property or health or cause physical discomfort. The owner or occupant of premises has no exclusive property in the air, but he can demand that it shall be free from gases, vapors, smoke, cinders and matter interfering with enjoyment, health or comfort; noise and vibration come under the same rule. What disturbs repose or substantially interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of neighboring premises will be held as a nuisance. The tenant who suffers the injury must be the complainant, the owner only where the nuisance prevents the renting of his tenement. The subject is one of much interest to both manufacturing establishments and occupants of dwellings; to one there is a warning, to the other a source of relief.

NIAGARA SET TO WORK.

That the white man sets everything to work, is a remark that has often been made by negroes and savages, and now the white men of New York have decided that the Niagara river above the falls must do its share of work along with other things. In accordance with a law of New York State just come into operation, the Niagara Tunnel Company will cut a tunnel from the gasworks along the bank of the river to carry off the waste water from the mills. Operations are soon to begin with room for 157 mills, each with 100 feet front. The dredging of the river is now going on, by which vessels with grain and other commodities can reach the mills. At Minneapolis, Minn., the falls of St. Anthony have made the place wealthy by grinding wheat into flour for it, and now Niagara is to be supplied with employment in a similar manner. There will be a large city built up in time, which may be called Flourtown. As the manufacturing will be done up the river, the beauty and enjoyment of the falls will not be interfered with, but the hackmen will carry on their grinding there as usual.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

Ended and Host of the Organizations Homebound.

St. Louis, Mo., September 24.—So far as public business is concerned the program for the twenty-third triennial convocation of the Knights Templar was finished yesterday. The closing ceremonies were held last night, the most notable being that of Golden Gate Commandery, of San Francisco. This morning the various headquarters are being stripped of their decorations and every departing train is crowded with departing knights and their friends. Thousands have already gone, but other thousands still remain. These latter spent the day in viewing the sights of the city and enjoying steamboat excursions on the river. Tonight the local commanderies and those remaining of the visitors will hold receptions. None of particular social importance are on the list. The only public events of the evening was the parade of the Flambeau battalion and a few minor receptions by local commanderies.

BARTHOLOMEW HEARD FROM.

At Montreal—Only \$500 in His Purse When He Left.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 24.—George Bartholomew was heard from today in Montreal. As far as can be learned the missing contained no facts of public interest. Friends of Bartholomew say that under the great pressure that was on him at the time of his flight he would have died had he stayed here. He made the utmost exertions to protect those whose funds he had taken. As the matter is studied over, it is found that he gave the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company \$15,000 in bonds, which he said were worth 70 cents on the dollar, and gave the Holyoke Water Power Company security for all the money he had received from it, and also secured other credits as far as he could, where he had wrongfully appropriated funds, although the securities were not really negotiable. The condition of the Union Manufacturing Company has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is believed the concern owes about \$300,000, which would wipe out the stock, but leave notes worth a large part of their face value. Most of these have his indorsement. It is known to his friends that he only took \$500 with him. Isaac W. Brooks, of Torrington, who has been appointed receiver of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, gave bond in \$250,000 today and qualified.

TUNGLINE HAS GIVEN ME BETTER SATISFACTION.

IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, THAN ANYTHING ELSE I HAVE EVER USED. C. B. STURGEON, M. D., Moreville, O.

MILLIONAIRE MACKAY.

INDIGNANT WITH THE NEWS-PAPERS FOR THEIR.

Too Free Use of His and His Wife's Name—What He Has to Say About the Cable.

NO TREATY SUBMITTED TO CANADA.

OTTAWA, September 24.—The Journal this afternoon publishes an interview with the Minister of Fisheries, in which he says he does not know of any treaty in the course of negotiation between England and the United States, and that, at any rate, none has been submitted to the Canadian Government.

DEFIES THE TRUTH OF THE REPORT.

OTTAWA, September 24.—Inquiries into the truth of the report that the Canadian Government is considering the draft of a new treaty between England and the United States. The Hon. G. H. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, denies the truth of the report, stating he has not received any intelligence regarding a new treaty.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN INDIGNANT.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., September 24.—The terms of the proposed new reciprocity treaty have caused the utmost indignation among the fishing industry of Gloucester and Danvers, and the fishermen are united in condemning it. In conversation with a reporter, one of the largest dealers said: "The new treaty means nothing but reciprocity in fish. If such a treaty should be ratified the fishing industry of the country would be ruined and transferred to Canada. This is just what Gloucester fishermen have been fighting against. Reciprocity in fish means the gradual deceleration of the fishing business in the United States." All fishermen here say they do not want fish to be taken from the United States, but they do want trading privileges. We might just as well annex Canada and be done with it," they say, "if we are to have free fish."

CABLE FLASHES.

LONDON, September 24.—The Marquis of Salisbury has gone to France. Sofia, September 24.—The government intends to raise the date of the next elections. Berlin, September 24.—Prince Alexander visited Frankfurt today. He was received with popular ovations. Madrid, September 24.—Gen. Velarde's aide has identified a medical student as the man who shot the General. Liverpool, September 24.—Owing to the depression in the cotton trade several of the Bolton cotton mills are running on short time. Madrid, September 24.—Queen Christina today visited and consoled with the widows of Count Miraflores and Gen. Velarde, who were killed by rebels. Belfast, September 24.—The Government has decided to greatly increase the garrison at Belfast. The increased garrison will remain in the town permanently. Vienna, September 24.—At Pesth today forty deaths of cholera and nineteen deaths of typhoid fever were reported, and in the other infected districts five new cases and one death. Paris, September 24.—The Court of Appeals has acquitted the Socialists Guesde, Lafarge and Susiol, who were recently sentenced by default for using seditious language. London, September 24.—The subscription to the Portuguese loan are in excess of the stated amount. The loan has been placed mainly in Germany, where there is an abundance of money lying idle. Paris, September 24.—Zorilla, in an interview, said that he knew nothing of the revolt in Spain until he read of it in the papers. He approved the action of his friends, but did not expect so sudden an explosion. Paris, September 24.—The Budget Committee today, after examining Minister Goblet, agreed to re-establish some education credit, but decided, by a vote of 8 to 6, to maintain the reduction of the worship estimates. Russia's Ultimatum. Sofia, September 24.—It is stated that the Russian ultimatum, of which Gen. 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When the latter protested, the Mayor answered evasively and pretended that the singing of the Gregorian chant disturbed the neighborhood. The same Mayor refused to allow the reopening of Protestant schools which were closed a year ago during the Conservative regime. THE TILDEN WILL AND THE POLICY OF THE CONTENDING NEWSWAPERS. Which is to Postpone and Gain Time in Order to Set the Will Aside. New York, September 24.—Andrew H. Green returned to this city yesterday, from Worcester, Mass. He declined to say anything concerning the Tilden will or the complaints of the niece of Ex-Governor Tilden just being removed from Graystone soon after their uncle's death. A lawyer, who has had opportunities for learning the inside history of the Tilden will, and who refused to allow the use of his name, said: "This continued postponement of the probate proceedings is in line with a policy adopted by the Tilden boys to gain time. While they have intended to make a fight for their rights ever since the will was read, they tried to keep the matter quiet as long as possible. To do this it was necessary to acknowledge service of citation, otherwise suspicious minds would have been aroused. They relied upon the fact that Mrs. Whitney would not appear at the time set, and, of course, knew that the will would not be probated until the limit of time allowed by law, when citation is made by publication. To be sure, Lawyer Brewster, of Danbury, has received a power of attorney to act for her, but his instructions are to abide by the wishes of the Tilden boys, and join them in a contest if necessary. "George H. and Samuel J. are, of course, anxious that some arrangements may be made by which their shares shall be increased without going into the court, and they are working to that end. They have not met with great success thus far, as both Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Green have refused to test with them. 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