

MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875

THE CALIFORNIA FRAUD

What the APPEAL has said about California has been with no view of injuring that State, but to prevent any injury to our friends and neighbors who are silly enough to be lured and ensnared by the wiles and artifices of speculators. An organized system of frauds, by which thousands of southern people into the belief that they could better their condition by removing to California, and for months there was a disordered desire to emigrate to this newly-discovered El Dorado. Presuming that the glowing accounts were true, and that our friends and neighbors, about as to California, might possibly better their condition, we made no warning against the proposed change. But the letters from California, and the information of those who have returned, satisfied us that the representations as to the country were false, a fraud and a swindle, and we expressed the opinion that a better State than California. This we shall continue to do. We have nothing to say to the man of wealth, for he is able to take care of himself. But we would say to the poor man, if he wishes to avoid disappointment, inconvenience and suffering among strangers, stay where you are. Those who are poor and who are injured by a move. The poor man is almost certain to receive a set-back, and unless he goes to a place where his labor is more in demand than it is in his own State, his prospects in life are likely to be ruined. Let any candid, thoughtful man consider this matter as to California, and he must be ahead of the golden State as a home for the poor man. Every trade, profession, occupation, or business of any kind in that State is crowded and overstocked as it is in no other part of this Union. The reason for this is plain and simple. That State has a population of about seven hundred and fifty thousand people in 1870 it had five hundred and sixty thousand. Its area is four times as great as Tennessee, being one hundred and eighty-eight thousand square-miles, while we have thirty-five thousand. Of its immense territory not more than one-third is available land, and fully one-third of that requires irrigation to make it productive. The State depends mainly upon agriculture for its wealth—gold mining is a secondary industry. Its available market for agricultural products is confined almost entirely to home consumption. That market is easily glutted by the present production of the State. In fact, for the past ten years this has been so generally the case that wheat and other small grain have been shipped to England and the eastern States to find a market. The fact is pointed to by enthusiastic Californians as an evidence of the great enterprise and energy of their people and the wealth of the State. It does show enterprise, but it tells the farmer of that State a hard story, while it keeps him at work for the middleman. The rule is universal in commerce, that as the market is distant from the producer, so the profits of his labor diminished. How long would labor be remunerative if the only market for his surplus grain was to be found on the continent of Europe or in East India? The result of this is that farm labor and farming, as a general rule, pays less in California to the farmer than in any other State west of the Alleghanies. As a consequence this labor is rapidly falling to the hands of Chinamen, who can and do work everywhere for half the wages that would support a white man. At least one hundred and twenty-five thousand of the seven hundred and fifty thousand people in California are Chinamen, instead of seventy thousand, as we stated yesterday. So soon as we have time to prepare the figure, we intend to show that in California more people live in the towns and cities than in the country, which is itself sufficient comment as to the profit of agriculture labor. People never overrun the cities and towns when it is to their interest to purchase homes in the country, and as there is a sparse population in the country, we presume the cities and towns are choked with a surplus population.

SECTIONAL RELIGION

Professors of religion, and especially ministers of the gospel, are often shocked at what they call the wickedness and impiety of the secular press, and, in turn, the secular press are equally as often mortified and grieved at the envy, hatred, malice and uncharitableness of their assistants. It is stated on reliable authority that at recent elections in Wisconsin and Illinois there have been vehement accusations and counter-accusations of packing of records, and there have been manifestations of violence, ill-feeling and disorder that would suit better with a political caucus than with a holy synod. And now comes Mr. J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque, and publishes an open letter, a column in length and of a most scathing character, in which he declares that the most unblushing "bribery and fraud" were practiced by the clergy in the recent election for bishop, resulting in the choice of Dr. Eustace, of Dubuque. If the allegations are true, and after what we have heard of the doings of such conventions in two States adjacent to Iowa, we are by no means prepared to say that they are not. It is not about time to draw the line? Not, misrepresentation, wire-pulling, log-rolling, pipe-laying and convention-making—these are about as much as the public can tolerate in an assembly of holy men charged with the election of a father in God? This sort of conduct is certainly bad enough. But what the secular press and the good men of the country most deplore is that tiquity and uncharitableness which prohibits the clergy from forgetting and forgiving the mad passions engendered by the war. The division of the churches did much toward fanning the flames of sectional hate and producing the war, and they should have been the first to enlist in the holy work of union and reconciliation. Presbyterianism has a northern and a southern branch. The same is true of the Methodists, and nearly all other denominations. Recently, the Presbyterian church north and south have been in conference, with a view of obliterating the geographical distinctions which separated them. The Methodists have made the same effort. This is to be regretted, for such a union would tend toward nationalizing, harmonizing and consolidating public opinion and patriotism, and thereby give the country

perse, unity and strength. The failure of these churches to harmonize and unite does not speak well for their charity. It seems from the recent failure of the Presbyterian church to unite, that one branch demands apologies, explanations or exchanging resolutions, as the condition for union. The soldiers of the late war and the patriots of the north and south have struck hands in friendship and brotherly love, and it occurs to the intelligent world that Christians ought to be equally as forgiving, magnanimous and charitable. But so far as the churches are concerned, it seems that the consummation of a union is as remote as ever. The great Protestant bodies of different names still maintain their separate and sectional organizations with the same tenacity as of old, and we have been hearing for the past few weeks of southern Baptist, northern Episcopal, northern Baptist and northern Presbyterian conferences, and it may be true that a fraternal feeling is shown to representatives who appear in these gatherings from the north or south, but this, after all, only furnishes another argument for the consolidation of these divided churches, showing, as it does, what might be expected in the way of developing a widespread spirit of "nationalism" which would in a few years drive out all narrow and sectional feeling. This is a way of reconciliation, for forgetting traditional animosities. It is strange that when soldiers and national patriots can unite in tranquillizing the country, that Christians, who are supposed to embody the highest philosophy more of the spirit of love and forgiveness than can be found among any other class of citizens, are unwilling to combine and coalesce in an effort to produce an entire obliteration of those differences which have so long alienated them. The people of both sections are giving up all narrow prejudices, and are moving ahead of the golden State as a home for the poor man. Every trade, profession, occupation, or business of any kind in that State is crowded and overstocked as it is in no other part of this Union. The reason for this is plain and simple. That State has a population of about seven hundred and fifty thousand people in 1870 it had five hundred and sixty thousand. Its area is four times as great as Tennessee, being one hundred and eighty-eight thousand square-miles, while we have thirty-five thousand. Of its immense territory not more than one-third is available land, and fully one-third of that requires irrigation to make it productive. The State depends mainly upon agriculture for its wealth—gold mining is a secondary industry. Its available market for agricultural products is confined almost entirely to home consumption. That market is easily glutted by the present production of the State. In fact, for the past ten years this has been so generally the case that wheat and other small grain have been shipped to England and the eastern States to find a market. The fact is pointed to by enthusiastic Californians as an evidence of the great enterprise and energy of their people and the wealth of the State. It does show enterprise, but it tells the farmer of that State a hard story, while it keeps him at work for the middleman. The rule is universal in commerce, that as the market is distant from the producer, so the profits of his labor diminished. How long would labor be remunerative if the only market for his surplus grain was to be found on the continent of Europe or in East India? The result of this is that farm labor and farming, as a general rule, pays less in California to the farmer than in any other State west of the Alleghanies. As a consequence this labor is rapidly falling to the hands of Chinamen, who can and do work everywhere for half the wages that would support a white man. At least one hundred and twenty-five thousand of the seven hundred and fifty thousand people in California are Chinamen, instead of seventy thousand, as we stated yesterday. So soon as we have time to prepare the figure, we intend to show that in California more people live in the towns and cities than in the country, which is itself sufficient comment as to the profit of agriculture labor. People never overrun the cities and towns when it is to their interest to purchase homes in the country, and as there is a sparse population in the country, we presume the cities and towns are choked with a surplus population.

may have caused this spirit of perseverance. The same rule applies to countries and cities. The old Latin maxim, "Labor vincit omnia," is true individually and collectively. He who does not undertake and persevere will eventually crown your efforts.

A LETTER has been received in this city from Colonel S. Staats Taylor, president of the Cairo and St. Louis railroad company (narrow-gauge), stating that after next week the time from Cairo to St. Louis, a distance of one hundred and forty-eight miles, will be seven and a half hours, or about twenty miles per hour. It is now eight and a half hours, or eighteen miles an hour. The workings of this road are watched with some solicitude, as determining the speed, capacity and value of roads of this description. It is long enough to beat the road.

WHILE the cool weather this spring has had a fine effect on wheat, it has injured other crops, especially vegetables, considerably. The cut-worms have been very damaging in gardens, and the cotton and corn have been injured by cool weather and the worms. The land, we learn, is sown remarkably well, and is very lush.

THE tidal wave of railroad progress has reached Mexico. Boyle Blair, a shrewd yankee, carried it there in his shawl.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SIENA is the title of a new novel, the latest from the pen of "Ouida," an author whose works are characterized by rare insight into the motives of human conduct, and by a power of delineation of character. It is one of her best, and is full of quaint, weird and startling pictures, drawn in a very dark in the shadows, sometimes almost without relief of light. It is a novel that, if it does not instruct, will make the reader feel that he is in the midst of a world of suffering and sympathy for the world's poorer people. We commend it to all who are interested in the human mind, and as a handsome bound as any of Lippincott's publications, it will be a welcome addition to the library of every gentleman. It is published by Young & Broth, Old Fellows' hall, Main street, here it for sale.

THE WHEAT CROP—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

All our accounts agree that the wheat crop in the country around Memphis—in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Alabama, and West Tennessee—is very fine. There has, within a few days, been some appearance of rust, but it has been upon the blade and not the stalk, and has done very little damage. The yield will not be as heavy per acre as if it had been sown in the fall. It does show enterprise, but it tells the farmer of that State a hard story, while it keeps him at work for the middleman. The rule is universal in commerce, that as the market is distant from the producer, so the profits of his labor diminished. How long would labor be remunerative if the only market for his surplus grain was to be found on the continent of Europe or in East India? The result of this is that farm labor and farming, as a general rule, pays less in California to the farmer than in any other State west of the Alleghanies. As a consequence this labor is rapidly falling to the hands of Chinamen, who can and do work everywhere for half the wages that would support a white man. At least one hundred and twenty-five thousand of the seven hundred and fifty thousand people in California are Chinamen, instead of seventy thousand, as we stated yesterday. So soon as we have time to prepare the figure, we intend to show that in California more people live in the towns and cities than in the country, which is itself sufficient comment as to the profit of agriculture labor. People never overrun the cities and towns when it is to their interest to purchase homes in the country, and as there is a sparse population in the country, we presume the cities and towns are choked with a surplus population.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

THE PAPERS FOR THE PEOPLE

CHAS. N. ERICH, 331 Main Street.

Just received the best article of Fruit Jars, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, Water Coolers and Filters.

DAY, KEELHOFER & CO., Grocers, 366 FRONT STREET.

REMOVAL

W. T. DONOVAN, Grocer, 100 West Third St.

WHEAT

WE will pay the highest cash price for wheat, and will receive it at once. HAYDEN BROS., 100 West Third St.

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS, RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE, PROPRIETORS.

IRON COTTON TIES

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BALING STUFFS, PLANTERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS GENERALLY.

R. W. RAYNE & CO.

THE GREAT ADVANCEMENT OF THE COTTON TIE. The company are instructed to reduce the price of the celebrated "ARROW TIE" to five cents per pound on and after the first day of March, with actual discounts, and to continue selling the same at lowest market rates during the coming season.

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