THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 54

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 5-16d; Memphis cotton, 9 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 9 1-8c. New York cotton, 9 3-4c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 7, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather during the day.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, March 6, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Th	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.22	64	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.23	67	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.17	58	W.	Gentle.	Lt. rain.
Memphis	30.19	64	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.21	60	W.	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.28	60	S.E.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Shreveport	30.17	68	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.26	63	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

GEO. H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WE invite special attention to Judge Clapp's statesmanlike report on the State debt investigation, which we publish in full this morning. It shames the majority report, and shows how near, by that specious and one-sided document, the State is to repudiation and disgrace. Judge Clapp deserves the thanks of the people of the State.

A CARD.

In Wednesday's issue of the Nashville *Banner*, I find the following:

W. J. RAMAGE.

The deposition taken at Knoxville, February 18, 1879. Said witness being sworn, deposed as follows:

Question—Were you at any time connected with any newspaper in Tennessee? If so, how long, when, and with what paper?

Answer—I was the business-manager of the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, January, 1867 to 1876.

Ques.—During that time, was any proposition or negotiations made to you or through you to said paper by any railroad or railroad companies or other person or persons to engage your paper to adopt a particular line of policy in regard to the State debt, or any part thereof? If so, by whom were the proposition or negotiations conducted or made, and what consideration was offered?

Ans.—Well, the only proposition that I know anything about was made by Colonel J. M. Keating, of the Memphis APPEAL. I can, and undertake to say what year it was, and his proposition was in substance this: He said by combining certain newspapers and "bearing" Tennessee bonds and depreciating State credit, a certain sum, I think ten thousand dollars, could be made, and we, the *Press and Herald*, should have one-fourth. His proposition was declined.

Ques.—For whom did you understand Colonel Keating to be operating?

Ans.—Colonel Keating did not say, but I understood inferentially that the Memphis and Charleston railroad had started the matter.

Mr. Ramage is mistaken. I never had a conversation with him in my life about the State debt, the State bonds, the State coupons or anything else nearly or remotely affecting the interests of Tennessee. I met him in Nashville twice in January of 1869, since which time I have neither seen nor spoken to him. I never wrote him a letter in my life, nor did I ever receive a letter from him. I was in Knoxville twice in my life, but only for a few hours each time—once in the winter of 1866, with a congressional excursion party, and once by reason of some railroad delay on a Sunday in 1872, when I was returning home from New York—on neither occasion did I see or have any conversation with Mr. Ramage. I hope that when this meets Mr. Ramage's eye he will make haste to do me the justice I am entitled to at his hands by a prompt correction. A statement which appeared in the testimony of Dorsey B. Thomas, on the say-so of Colonel L. J. DuPre, now of Austin, Texas, in which my name is mentioned, is wholly untrue. I was never a member of any ring in this or any other State, or any place else, and I know of no ring, never was employed by any ring, and every attempt to connect me personally with any so-called funding or other ring, or any ring, is an outrage which I denounce as wilfully malicious and without the faintest trace of truth, even the shadow of truth on which to rest it.

The legislature of the State, to which every citizen has a right to look for protection, has disgraced itself by permitting an *ex parte* star-chamber proceeding, and by consenting to or conniving at an *ex-parte* publication of evidence by which good citizens have been traduced and made to appear as if criminal conspirators, without the opportunity for rebuttal which the courts afford even the meanest criminals. No pretended or assumed public good can excuse proceedings so discreditable to the State and which have only culminated in a mass of evidence, much of which, being purely hearsay, no court in the country would receive, but which is being spread all over the State as if it had the indorsement of the State and every word of it was true. A more cold-blooded, cruel, vindictive, malicious and wholly causeless proceeding, so far as I am individually concerned, was never perpetrated. J. M. KEATING.

THE subject of the plague in the east has more interest for us in the United States than many persons appear to think, as is evident when we find it stated in the New Orleans *Picayune*, of Wednesday last, that a fleet of seventeen vessels taking cotton for Ravel, in Russia, were lying there. Four vessels left for the same port on Saturday and Monday. There were seventy-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven bales of cotton on board for ports on the Baltic. The clearances of cotton for these ports in the next twenty days was expected to reach four million dollars. Two steamships from the Mediterranean were also at New Orleans, one of which had on board twelve thousand four hundred packages of fruits.

SOME weeks ago, during the cold weather, the remains of Dr. Slater, his wife and daughters, which were buried in the "Masons' Rest," at Elmwood, were exhumed and interred in a lot at Elmwood purchased for the purpose. This reinterment was in accordance with the wishes of the surviving children, and took place under the direction of our good brother J. C. Mills, administrator, who, with other brethren, were present on the occasion. We hope to hear ere long that steps will be taken to place a monument over the remains of Dr. Slater. This fitting tribute to his memory, we suppose, will be given by those in whose service he yielded his life, as a faithful soldier of Christ.

We unite with our respected cotemporary, the *Western Methodist*, in the expression of a hope so worthy of it, and of the church of which it is the organ. If we might make a suggestion, in accordance with the zeal in his Master's work and the love of humanity which made a martyr of Dr. Slater, it would be that a memorial chapel to his memory would be [illegible] like what he himself would prefer. It would perpetuate both his memory and his work.

CLAPP AND SMITH'S

Minority Report from the Committee to Investigate the Validity of the State Debt a Crushing Blow to the Repudiationists who, through their

Mouth Piece, Declare that there are No Valid Bonds, and are Concocting a Scheme to Accomplish Their Purpose of Ruining the State—Can They do It?—Let Democrats Answer.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, March 6.—*Senate*—Mr. Clapp, from the committee to investigate the validity of the State bonded debt, submitted the following report from the minority of that committee, which he read from the clerk's desk. The members of the senate, generally, drew their chairs closer and gathered near the reader, and listened to the report with marked attention and interest.

CLAPP AND SMITH'S MINORITY REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER—It is a matter of unfeigned regret with me, that upon a subject of such profound, and I may say painful, concern to the public both within and outside of our State, the joint committee appointed by the two houses of the general assembly to investigate the alleged indebtedness of the State, could not be unanimous in their report, and I had hoped that I might be able to give at least a qualified assent to the conclusions reached by the majority of the committee. Upon examination, however, of the report, I find our views so divergent upon many material points, that at the risk of incurring the imputation of egotism or factiousness, I feel constrained to submit a minority report, and it is due alike to the majority of the committee and to myself that, upon so grave a question, the grounds of my dissent should be fully and fairly stated. An objection to the report, that lies on the threshold, is as to the vague and indefinite manner in which the committee undertake to classify and characterize the different items of our indebtedness. "The State debt proper," as it is termed, consists of bonds issued for the stock of the State in turnpike companies, in railroads and banks, for the construction of the capitol, for the purchase of the Hermitage, and to the agricultural bureau. These bonds were issued under different acts, ranging in point of time from 1832 to 1860, and constitute an aggregate of 6481, amounting to $16,481,000, and of these there are now outstanding 2105 bonds, amounting to $2,105,000, as stated by the committee. Deducting this from the total outstanding bonds amounted to $21,010,300, it [illegible]

[illegible]

...of overhanging boughs of trees, and of trees in and across the river, were removed, and the bridge became a practical or actual obstacle to navigation. This was certainly much better for the river than the amendment recommended by the committee, and was, I thought, and still think, doing justice to both the railroads and the river, both of which are of great importance to our commercial interests. "The head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more," and unless otherwise instructed by my constituents, were the question up again, I should do as I have done. J. W. CLAPP.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPH BREVITY.

Philadelphia, March 5: Arrived—Vaderland, from Antwerp.

New York, March 5: Arrived—Nevada, from Liverpool, and California, from London.

New York, March 5: Leon Hynman, a veteran Mason, author and editor, died to-day.

Milwaukee, March 5: The Wisconsin legislature adjourned *sine die* at eleven o'clock this morning.

Concord, N. H., March 5: The governor refuses to commute the sentence of J. D. Pinkham, who was sentenced to be hanged on March 14th.

Pottsville, March 5: An explosion of sulphuric acid in the lower Rough creek colliery, [illegible] severely burning three others.

Wilkesbarre, March 5: The Gailord coal breaker, at Plymouth, was burned this morning. Loss, fifty thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Albany, March 5: Governor Robinson has presented to the senate formal charges against Smythe, State superintendent of insurance, and recommends his removal.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 5: The State senate to-day took a long recess to allow the members to pay their respects to Ex-United States Senator M'Creery, who was on the floor.

Chicago, March 5: A fire at Ottumwa, Iowa, yesterday, destroyed the Lincoln public school building. Loss, twenty thousand dollars; insurance, eleven thousand dollars.

New York, March 5: The central iron works of Brooklyn, owned by Howell, Saxton & Co., was burned to-night. Loss, one hundred thousand dollars; insurance, twenty thousand dollars.

Mysterious Murder of a Lad.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Samuel Hunter, aged fifteen years, employed as a cart-driver at the Bessemer steel works, near Braddock's, was found dead last evening. The attendant circumstances indicate that he was murdered. Thirty minutes after he had left the company's stables his dead body was found, covered with cuts and stabs, and his head badly crushed, as though some blunt instrument had been used. John Lawler and Martin Murray, with whom Hunter had a quarrel a short time ago, and who had threatened him with vengeance, have been arrested, and will be held to await the coroner's investigation.

The Financial Difficulties of a San Francisco Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Additional attachments have been taken out against Goodchoix & Co., that amount now in the aggregate to over three hundred thousand dollars. The difficulties of the firm have affected the dry goods firms of Kennedy & Durr and S. Musgrove & Co., attachments taken out against the former house amounting altogether to one hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, and against the latter aggregating one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars. Mosgrove & Co. state that they have made arrangements with their creditors by virtue of which they will be enabled in a few days to go on with business.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Continues to Furnish Items of General Interest—Yesterday's Transactions in Four Per Cents—The President Explains his Extra Session Message.

What is Supposed to be the Business that will be Considered in the Extra Session—The Reno Report—The Letter-Carrier Clause in the Postal Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Subscriptions to the four per cent loan since yesterday's report, $2,291,300.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASON FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

It having been mentioned by visitors to the President to-day, that some surprise was expressed at his calling an extra session so soon after the adjournment of the late congress, he replied, "The proclamation for that purpose was issued on information that the earliest practicable day would be acceptable to a majority of the members," etc.

HOW THE EXTRA SESSION WILL BE INSTRUCTED.

The President was indisposed to converse on the declared object of the Democrats, through Senator Beck, to insist on the enactment of certain measures as a condition for granting supplies. He had not yet seen the programme, and therefore could not pass an opinion upon it; but he could not believe, in the absence of such information, that any revolutionary movements were contemplated. Although there is no semi-official basis for the announcement, there is reason to believe that the President's message to congress will be brief and confined to the subjects for which it will be convened, and that he will, at the instance of the secretary of the treasury, ask that measures be adopted to increase the revenue, it having been decreased to the extent of ten million dollars by the passage of the tobacco bill. The secretary said to-day that but for this he would have twenty-eight millions surplus revenue with which to pay the arrears of pensions recently authorized by congress.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT ON THE RENO TRIAL.

The report of the Reno court of inquiry, after giving the history of the events immediately preceding the battle of Little Big Horn, and the part taken by Major Reno's command in the fight, says: "The conduct of the officers throughout was excellent, and while subordinates in some instances did more for the safety of the command by brilliant displays of courage than did Major Reno, there was nothing in his conduct which requires animadversions from this court's opinion; it is the conclusion of this court, in view of all facts in evidence, that no further proceedings are necessary in this case, and it expresses this opinion in compliance with the concluding clause of the order convening this court.

J. H. KING, Col. 9th Inft., President.
J. M. LEE, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., 9th Inft., Recorder.

General Sherman makes the following indorsement:

"The findings of the court of inquiry in the case of [illegible] proceedings are respectfully forwarded to the honorable secretary of war."

The final indorsement is as follows:

"The proceedings and findings are approved by order of the President.

"GEORGE W. M'CRARY,
"Secretary of War."

THE LETTER CARRIER ACT.

The proviso in the fifth section of the letter-carrier act has been held by the assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department to apply only to the establishment or discontinuance of the free delivery system. It was not intended to affect the pay of the letter-carriers as fixed by the act.

Tennyson at Home and Abroad.

London *Truth*, February 20th: "Mr. Tennyson's orders in reference to the admission of visitors are of the strictest kind. He has more than Wordsworth's horror of tourists, and is equally inaccessible to neighbors. The fact is, like other mortal men, he prefers to choose his own company, though a letter of introduction will always insure the most courteous of receptions. But Mr. Tennyson can be much more than courteous with a sympathetic person; he can be the most charming of companions. Lounging in a comfortable arm-chair, and smoking his pipe—he is a great smoker—the laureate will talk on any and every subject, and equally well on all. Generally speaking, Mr. Tennyson's views are those of a cultivated liberal of the school of Brooks, rather than of Birmingham. Indeed, he is by birth and training something of an aristocrat, with a pedigree such as few members of the house of lords could rival. The Tennysons are, perhaps, the oldest family in Lincolnshire, which is saying a good deal. Besides being a liberal, Mr. Tennyson has a good deal in common with the Jingo; or, rather, he understands and sympathizes with the best features of imperialism. He was one of the promoters of the Crimean war, and readers of *Maud* will remember the passionate outburst of exultation with which he welcomed the commencement of hostilities. Again, when the *Times* was coolly proposing, *apropos* of nothing in particular, that we should cut off Canada from the empire, it was the laureate who uttered the most eloquent protest against so fatal a policy. In religion he may be described as a broad churchman—very broad—but with the keenest sense of the beauty of what our German cousins would call the christian *mythus*. Among the dearest of his personal friends was Frederick Maurice, who stood godfather to one of his boys. *Apropos* of friends, I remember to have heard an uncomfortable person declare that Arthur Hallam was but very slightly known to young Tennyson. The allegation is really too monstrous to believe, for though it is easy to overrate *In Memoriam*, the poem certainly contains some of the finest passages in the language, and one would be keenly disappointed to learn that it was founded on unsubstantial fiction. In literature Mr. Tennyson's tastes are far more correct than those of many famous poets. He sincerely loves the great masters, Shakespeare, Milton, Scott. Among Greek poets, one gathers that Homer is his favorite; among Roman, Lucretius. For his poem on the latter in *Macmillan* he received, I believe, a guinea a line, or some three hundred in all—not a bit too much. Albeit, Dryden was paid but two hundred and fifty pounds for ten thousand lines. Of course he has his literary aversions. Perhaps of living writers the less said the better; but it was certainly unfortunate that Bulwer Lytton should have talked of Mr. Tennyson's being pensioned, and that Mr. Tennyson should have retorted by calling the author of *Pelham* a band-box. In those days men were foolish enough to say what they meant. The laureate's irritability, however, is generally of the right kind—a noble rage, because the right thing is not being done or said. He is no respecter of persons. A lady of very high rank, indeed, almost the highest, was once reading *Locksley Hall* aloud in the presence of the author, who suddenly jumped up impatiently and snatched the book out of her hand, saying: 'That's not the way to read it.' He then declaimed the verses himself. 'I call that shouting it,' was the lady's comment. In other ways the laureate asserts his independence of social restraints, and no one dares gainsay him. The curious may be interested to learn that the laureate is something of a *bon vivant*, as indeed a bard should be. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he, like Macaulay, is an excellent caterer for others, though now comparatively indifferent to these things himself. The reader who shall taste the laureate's wine will be fortunate indeed. I am not referring to the official 'sack' so much as to some marvelous Amontillado, the price of which I am really afraid to state to an unbelieving generation. Probably no such gift was ever made since Lord Nelson received (in 1800) a dozen bottles of the vintage of 1625. Mr. Tennyson is of course a power in society, not the less so because the man (as distinguished from the poet) is so little heard of. Having nothing to ask for and having declined all favors that the crown could bestow, he can with good grace ask something for others or plead a favorite cause. His one intervention, however, in the political history of his time was unsuccessful. It is understood that both Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Carlyle spoke most earnestly to the late chief of the opposition and urged him to pause before definitely committing the English nation to the democratic platform. But, as was finely observed, poetry and philosophy pleaded in vain at the feet of ambition. Alfred Tennyson is so great a name in English literature that one may be permitted to observe in all good humor that the poet is not necessarily always a prophet. For one thing, 'Mrs. Locksley' is alive at the present day and is mated with no 'clown,' but with a most honest, honorable and cultured country gentleman. Mrs. Locksley does *not* weep during the small hours of the night—as far as one can judge from fresh and rosy looks in the daytime. Possibly Mr. Tennyson would do well to study more seriously some of the great French masters. French critics contemptuously speak of the works of most modern English poets as 'raw meat,' and undoubtedly they would often be better for a careful dressing. The laureate has, unfortunately, a prejudice against French literature. Everyone remembers the 'poisonous honey stolen from France,' as applied to Mr. Swinburne's verses; though, by the way, Mr. Swinburne's rejoinder about 'home-made treacle' is not so well known as it deserves to be. The one French writer Mr. Tennyson loves is Victor Hugo; Lamartine he thinks feeble, and Balzac positively puts him out of temper. In connection with men and things French, one may be allowed to recall the old story of two distinguished Britons in the good city of Paris. The name of the one was Thackeray; that of the other Tennyson. They put up at the same hotel and were on terms of personal friendship. One day Thackeray went out, leaving Tennyson in his sitting-room. Anxious for the latter's comfort, for it was winter, '*ne laissez pas sortir le feu*,' quoth Thackeray in his own detestable French, to the servant in attendance. After two hours stroll he returned to find the whole hotel in commotion. The landlord, looking peremptory notices to quit, informed Thackeray that 'the madman' was growing dangerous and insisted on being let out. He must send to the commissary of police without further delay. Thackeray asked for an explanation. *Ne laissez pas sortir le fou*, was the impression his language had conveyed to the servant!"

The indictments found some time ago by the grand jury against J. Madison Wells and A. P. Dumas, proprietor of a bonded warehouse in New Orleans, have been filed, but not given to the public. It is stated that Wells is charged with accepting a bribe for procuring an office for a certain party. Dumas is charged with having offered to bribe an officer of the government to procure an office. Deputy-Collector Anderson was arraigned in court and ordered to produce the pay-rolls of the customhouse before the grand jury.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—In Denver, Colorado, March 6, 1879, JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM, aged twenty two years, son of Wm. Cunningham, of this city.

IN MEMORIAM.

D. S. Taylor and T. T. Edmondson.

Resolutions of Temple of Love, No. 5, on the death of Templars D. S. TAYLOR and T. T. EDMONDSON.

WHEREAS, As it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst D. S. TAYLOR and T. T. EDMONDSON; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humility to the Divine will, we greatly deplore the irreparable loss sustained by the Temple and community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Temple, and a copy sent to the Memphis APPEAL for publication.

G. L. THORNTON,
J. C. FLEECE,
N. J. BECKETT,
Committee.

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G. D. RAINE, Secretary.

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Masonic Notice.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, F. and A. M., will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings, 7th and 8th instant, at 7:30 o'clock. Friday—for work in the F. C. Degree; Saturday—for work in the M. M. Degree. Members of sister city lodges are fraternally invited. The M. W. Grand Master of the State, George C. Connor, will be with us on both occasions. Visiting brothers desiring admission on examination will please present themselves at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

F. M. NELSON, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Secretary.

Insolvent Notice.

State of Tennessee, Shelby county—To Wm. Worsham, Administrator of Edward R. T. Worsham.

HAVING suggested the insolvency of the estate of Edward R. T. Worsham, deceased, you are hereby ordered to give notice, by advertisement in some newspaper published within the said State, and also at the Courthouse door of Shelby county, for all persons having claims against said estate to appear and file the same with the Clerk of the County Court, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before 9th day of July, 1879; and any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the funds of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity.

Witness my hand, at office, this 6th day of March, 1879. OWEN DWYER, Shelby County Clerk.
By HUGH B. CULLEN, D. C. fri

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 2849—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—D. S. Robeson et al vs. George Gantt et al.

IT appearing from the Sheriff's return in this cause that the defendant, A. M. Brown, is not to be found in his county:

It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in April, 1879, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of H. C. King, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing expacte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis APPEAL. This 6th day of March, 1879.

A Copy—Attest. R. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
By E. B. M'HENRY, Deputy Clerk and Master.
H. Clay King, Sol. for Complainant. fri

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HAS recently become the owner of a large lot of the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. They must be sold at once, and will be sold at prices greatly reduced below those of the former agents. Said machines are new, in fine order, and have just been set up by those well-known machinists, Messrs. Ingram and Walker, who will be in the office at all times to give instructions in running machines and to repair any that may be out of order. They guarantee their work, and agree to do all needed repairs to machines set up by them, and keep them in good running order twelve months *without further charge.*

No. 39 Madison St.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted into our firm Messrs. GEO. C. HARBIN and P. P. VAN VLEET, so long and favorably known in connection with our house. Grateful for past favors, we beg a continuance of the same. M. C. JONES.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1879. E. S. MOLLOY.

M. C. JONES. E. S. MOLLOY.
GEO. C. HARBIN. P. P. VAN VLEET.

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