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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NUMBER 83

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from northeast to northwest, nearly stationary or lower barometer.

THE net liberal gain in the British parliament is fifty-five seats.

"THE past is gone," says Grant. Does that include the third term?

AT last, after so many years, New York is to have a State board of health.

PERMANENT awnings are very unsanitary; they hide dirt and hinder the sunlight.

A SWINGING SIGN blown down not long ago cost one of our banks one hundred dollars for plate glass.

THE committee of arrangements must remember that Grant smokes. They ought to give him the stalwart sheets for cigar lighters.

THE unsightly permanent awning overhanging signs which threaten the pedestrians in every part of the city ought to be taken down.

THE bronze General Jackson has been released from custody and he will soon be mounted on his pedestal at Nashville, by the eternal.

Two large and flourishing cities are drained into the river whence Newark draws her supply of drinking water. Think of that in the dog-days.

The Irish race is to meet in Philadelphia on the twenty-fourth of June. The establishment of a wholesale emigration bureau ought to be the result.

NEW JERSEY's legislature is talking of draining the Hoboken flats, and none too soon says the *Sanitary Engineer*, for no part of fever-ridden Memphis was filthier.

THE returns from the municipal elections held in Ohio yesterday are not complete enough to form an intelligent opinion as to the political complexion of the results.

KEARNEY and KALLOCH, the twin blatherskites of the Pacific coast, are as dead as the devil whose vices they imitated and whose sulphurous fires they threatened San Francisco with. Let us have peace.

THERE are in the city of New York eight thousand licensed drinking places, thirty thousand paupers, ten thousand neglected children and twenty thousand women without characters. Comforting statistics.

THE National board of health ought to have all the money it asks for. In a financial as well as scientific sense it has earned the confidence of the people of all the States, especially those of the Mississippi valley.

THE *Plumber and Sanitary Engineer*, reviewing and recounting the sanitary work in Memphis, says: "The old enemy," when it goes that way, will not know Memphis, and so pass on in search of a more suitable habitat."

IT is a wise provision of nature that passion cannot last long and that prejudice must make way for harmony and peace. We cannot always be tearing our hair about the sections or splitting the ears of our friends with our howlings about the late war. Life is too short.

"THE past is gone," said General Grant at New Orleans when alluding to the civil war and reconstruction. "Clearly," says the New York *World*, "the politicians on both sides had better keep an eye on the hero of Appomattox as he hurries through the southern States."

DIRT and disease are the two unhappy agencies that have hindered the prosperity of New Orleans, and they should be vigorously combated. Had it not been for the yellow-fever, the population of the Crescent City would by this time have been at least half a million.

AN epipemic of typhoid fever at Penzance, England, has occurred from the use of contaminated milk. There were twenty-two cases, and in all of them milk had been obtained from the same person. This will not affect the *Pirates*, who, as is well known, never drink milk.

THE Canadian journals declare that the Dominion does not desire to be any longer a refuge for United States fugitives from justice; that it has "too many rascals of her own to look after without being obliged to harbor those who come from the adjoining country." The United States can cordially reciprocate these sentiments.

FROM 1848 to 1853 the Irish in America remitted to relatives in Ireland, according to the emigration commissioners, the sum of nearly six million pounds (thirty million dollars) or about one million pounds (five million dollars) annually.

THE London *Times* concludes an article on the proposed isthmian canal with the statement that were the scheme to fall to the ground and the present state of things to continue, the rapid material and moral dissolution of the corrupt community of Panama and the abandonment of the country to the unimprovable colored races must be looked forward to as the inevitable and not remote consequence.

THERE is a keen edge to the wit of the New York *Evening Post* sometimes. In a recent issue it asks: "Is our esteemed and patriotic neighbor, the *Sun*, going to permit General Grant to go before the Chicago convention as the 'Duke of America' without a word of warning? A duke—and especially a first of April duke—is a portentous sign upon American soil, and the *Sun* is locked to to give this strutting relative of royalty a 'good notice.'"

SISTER SUSAN ANTHONY, to whom the APPEAL surrendered long ago, must have had Brother Henry Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, and his hundred thousand unarmed men in her mind's eye when she said in her recent speech: "Rely upon it," rang out her voice, "the women of America are going to get the right to vote, and that very soon. An army of three million defenseless women struggling for bread against men armed to the teeth will make itself felt."

CAPTAIN ROBERT W. WISE, of the Memphis and Ohio river packet company, has many times placed our citizens under obligations. Every year he adds to the account, and already has a bill against us that we will find it difficult to pay. Indeed he is one of the kind of men who won't be paid or stay paid. To day he increases our burden by the timely offer of one of the boats of his line to the Grant reception committee, thus identifying himself and his company with a movement that has the sanction of all classes of our people.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION

Makes Its Annual Report of Work Done, Including the Moneys Received and the Sick and Indigent Persons Relieved During the Yellow Fever

Epidemic of 1879—Fifty-Eight Orphans Cared for—Thanks to Consul Dyer—All the Old Officers Re-Elected—A Well-Deserved Compliment to Faithful Men.

At eight o'clock last night the annual meeting of the Howard association was held at No. 10 Madison street. There were present President A. D. Langstaff, W. J. Smith, J. H. Edmondson, John Johnson, T. A. Waring, F. P. Bowen, J. Kohlberg, W. S. Rogers, A. M. Stoddard, P. W. Semmes, R. P. Waring, J. T. Moss, W. S. Anderson, Charles Howard, C. L. Staffer, William Finnie, L. C. Frierson, J. H. Smith.

The following business was transacted:

AUDITING COMMITTEE REPORT.

Report of T. Boone Waring, Secretary Howard Association:

HOWARD ASSOCIATION ROOMS, MEMPHIS, April 3, 1880.

To A. D. Langstaff, President Howard Association:

The following is the financial exhibit of this association from the time of the commencement of the late epidemic, until now, April 3, 1880:

ASSETS.

July 22, 1879—Cash in hands of treas.	$ 475 19
Aug. 6—Interest collected on U.S. bonds	290 00
Aug. 14—Proceeds of sale of U.S. bonds of $20,000, and premium on same	20,525 00
From sales of *Yellow Fever Report* of '78	225 00
Balance of appropriation to Concordia, Miss., unexpended and returned by Vice President Smith	260 00
Sum total of donations received, as per itemized statement annexed	50,103 22
Am't refunded by Rice, Stix & Co., having been paid them on duplicate bills	104 25
Total assets	$71,982 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nurse account	$35,478 00
Express account	2,455 84
Supply account—for food, etc.	8 135 35
Transportation and livery account	2 844 40
Drug account	15,760 28
Physician account	5,560 00
Burial account	434 00
Orphan account	1,300 51
Book acc't (*Report of Yellow Fever '78*)	656 84
Appropriated to Concordia, Miss.	805 35
Total disbursements	$71,460 57
Leaving balance in hands of treas. of	$ 522 09

To the above must be added the following donations: Western Union telegraph company, bill, $84; bill of Memphis gaslight company, $51 45.

JOHN T. MOSS, Chairman,
C. L. STAFFER,
Auditing Committee.

The report was received and ordered filed.

ORPHANS' COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the officers and members of the Howard Association, Memphis, Tennessee:

The undersigned committee appointed to take charge of the orphans which might fall under the benefit of the association during the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, beg leave to submit the following report: For the success attending us in our thoughtful kindness of Rev Father Keily, we were mainly aided by our work and management, and in the way of furnishing suitable buildings, furniture, etc., by turning over to us, free of charge, St. Peter's orphan asylum. By reference to the report of T. R. Waring, secretary of this association, it will be seen the total expense in caring for the orphans amounts to $1300 51. There were received during the epidemic fifty-eight orphans, and out of a number sick from yellow fever and other diseases nine died and were decently interred at the expense of the association. Many were turned over to friends and relatives applying for them, while those still remaining under our charge at the close of the epidemic of Chloride parentage were delivered to Father Keily, of St. Peter's orphan asylum. It seems unnecessary, at this late day, to say anything in grateful remembrance of and thanks to the many who so kindly aided us in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us. Yet we can and should not fail to call the attention of the association to the superior care and constant watchfulness of Sisters Alberta, Aloysia, Magdalene and Frances, who had the immediate charge of the orphans at the asylum, and Sisters Catherine, Dominica and Reginald, whose services were invaluable and who were constant visitors, and did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those who were sick, and care for the wants of all. But for the care of these kind Sisters your committee can truly say that the cost to the association would have been largely increased, while to have supplied their places would have been impossible, and for their unselfish devotion and untiring efforts in behalf of the poor little orphans, humanity hearts we thank them and feel and know that God will bless them.

JOHN T. MOSS, chairman.
J. H. EDMONSON,
W. J. SMITH.

The above report was received and ordered filed.

The report of the book committee was read and ordered received and filed. The report recited the publication of a book containing the work of the association during the epidemic of 1878, the report of the relief committee, and the other charitable benevolent societies of the city, which book was written and compiled by Mr. J. M. Keating, editor of the APPEAL, free of charge. Owing to the epidemic of 1879, the sale of the book was stopped after one thousand copies had been sold, and by request of the association those remaining unsold—over thirteen hundred—were returned. The book committee suggested that these books, accompanied by the epidemic of 1878, be distributed by mail gratuitously to persons who contributed to the association. The report was signed by A. D. Langstaff, chairman of the committee. The report was received and ordered filed, and the book committee was empowered to carry out the recommendation of the committee.

EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. L. C. Dyer, formerly of Memphis, but now American consul at Odessa, Russia, for photographs of the tomb and monument of the English philanthropist, John Howard, at Cherson, Russia. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. John Gaston for the use of his Main street building during the epidemic of 1879.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT LANGSTAFF.

President Langstaff read his report as to the operations of the Howard association of Memphis during the epidemic of 1879. The report was received, adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the association.

THE REPORT.

MEMPHIS, April 5, 1880.

To the Members of the Howard Association of Memphis, Tennessee:

At a called meeting of this association, held on the evening of July 23, 1879, it was resolved after a full discussion of the reported prevalence of yellow-fever in our city that the president be instructed to appoint one or two members to ascertain the number of persons sick with said disease, and report to him their necessities, and to relieve such persons so afflicted as might be without means.

J. H. Edmondson and W. A. Holt were appointed under this resolution. These visitors found several persons having yellow-fever to whom they supplied nurses and assistance. Within three days it became necessary to place another member on duty, and A. M. Stoddard was assigned to assist them. The stand taken by the several cases of fever which had been reported up to this time would prove apocryphal, and that the disease would not spread, became day by day weakened. On July 27th the association directed the secretary to notify all absent members to be ready for duty, and instructed the president to place on duty as many members as the exigency of the time demanded. The anticipated absence of Secretary J. H. Smith from the city during the coming summer, caused him to resign his office July 27th. T. R. Waring was elected secretary on the same day, and J. H. Edmondson superintendent of nurses. The gradual but steady increase of the sickness continued, and by July 30th it became evident that the association must again go on duty. On July 31st Drs. Rod P. Green, F. L. Sim, S. J. Quinby and T. S. Easton were elected to act as Howard physicians. Besides the above, Drs. J. Julius Wise, Heber Jones, G. W. Overall, E. M. Willis, Thomas Bell, Thomas Dunlap and Joan Gordon were subsequently placed on duty. The work done by these physicians was very satisfactory to the patients and to the association.

We had on hand at the beginning of the epidemic $21,515 19. We earnestly hoped then that this fund would be sufficient to answer all demands upon us during that epidemic. Keeping this object in view we regulated our expenditures upon a economical basis as possible consistent with the recovery of the patients under our charge.

By the twentieth of August the funds of the association had become so reduced that it became evident that the association must either obtain more funds or abandon the sick to their fate by withdrawing physicians, nurses and assistance. At a meeting of the executive committee held on the above date it was decided to make an appeal for assistance, and a committee was appointed to prepare an appeal. Subsequently I was advised that it had been reported by apparent good authority that there were funds remaining in the hands of the relief committees of some of the large cities since the epidemic of 1878, which had been collected for yellow-fever sufferers during that year and that said funds might be obtained by appealing for them.

At a meeting held August 31st I was instructed to visit said committees and endeavor to obtain said funds, and to confer with the committees who worked so zealously for us in the year 1878 to enlist their corporation in the event of not finding funds as indicated above. As you are aware I failed to find the balances referred to. The association then as a last extremity decided on September 4th to appeal to the world for assistance, and instructed W. J. Smith, acting president in my absence, to make public the following:

MEMPHIS, September 5, 1879.

The Howard association of Memphis, after having battled for the past two months with the dread destroyer in their midst, find every dollar in their treasury exhausted, several hundred sick and convalescent to be provided for, and a large number of nurses to be paid. We were hopeful that with the funds on hand at the outbreak of the epidemic, we would be able to provide and care for the sick who who would be thrown upon our hands. But the fever has continued to spread, and with two long months yet before us, leaves no alternative but to appeal to the charity of the nation for substantial aid. The generous people throughout the Union will not fail to respond to this call for help. We feel that we have performed a sacred duty to the impoverished and distressed people among whom our lot is cast. The bounty of a common people was showered upon us in 1878, and to these same willing givers we appeal. If help is not speedily furnished, we will be compelled to abandon the work we have been engaged in, leaving hundreds to suffer and die for want of a helping hand.

W. J. SMITH,
Acting President Howard Association.

T. BOONE WARING, Secretary Howard Association.

We had postponed this action so long that great suspense was felt as to the promptness with which this appeal would be responded to. The visitors whose duty it was to go from house to house knew full well that unless funds were obtained at once to continue the assistance then being rendered to the sufferers, great distress and deaths must ensue. Our hearts were relieved of this suspense early the next morning by the receipt of the following telegram:

NEW YORK, September 5, 1879.

W. J. Smith, Acting President Howard Association, Memphis:

I send you by telegraph five thousand dollars to aid the Howard association. I am certain the generous people throughout the country will contribute liberally to aid your stricken city. At any rate, keep on until I tell you to stop, and I will foot the bill. What are your daily expenses? Answer paid here.

JAY GOULD.

To the foregoing telegram the following answer was sent:

OFFICE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 10 Madison street.
MEMPHIS, TENN, September 5, 1879.

Jay Gould, Esq., New York:

Your handsome donation of five thousand dollars to the Howard association of Memphis, to be used in relieving the sick under our care, is most gratefully acknowledged. The grand sentiment you express, "to continue our noble work, and, in the event our appeal to the generous people throughout the country is not heeded, you would foot the bill," has nerved us all, and strengthened our faith in the cause in which we are now engaged. Such liberality as you have shown will, we have no doubt, find a responsive echo in the breasts of the charitable of the nation. Our expenses now aggregate one thousand dollars per day. Should the fever continue to spread, expenses must necessarily increase.

W. J. SMITH,
Acting President Howard Association.

Such an act of unselfish kindness to a suffering people from one who was unknown to them, except as the press had told us of his great success as a financier of railroads, etc., started the people of the whole country, and awakened in the hearts of Memphians, whether at home or abroad, genuine feelings of profound gratitude. There exists to-day in our memory, and there will remain in the memory of every Memphian, an everlasting remembrance of the princely donation and offer of Jay Gould, of New York. By order of the association, I continued my efforts to raise funds for the association. I would be pleased, if the space permitted, to give the names of the gentlemen who aided and assisted me in my mission. To them and the press are we indebted for the result of my efforts which amounted to about $30,000. When called upon, as we were subsequently, we promptly sent assistance to Writhe, Tennessee, Harrison station and Concordia, Mississippi, Forrest City, Arkansas, and to other minor points. The expedition to Concordia, by steamer chartered for the purpose, conveyed nurses, medicines and supplies, was under charge of Vice-President W. J. Smith, aided by A. M. Stoddard, and accompanied by Dr Julius Wise, who generously volunteered to accompany them and render any service in his power. After an unusually tedious and uncomfortable trip, as the boat had no sleeping apartments, thus compelling those on board to sleep on decks on sacks of cottonseed, they reached Concordia, to find the people as reported by Vice President G. W. Smith. Upon arrival we were met by Dos Pease, Craft and Banks, when we announced ourselves ready to go to work and anxious to do anything that would alleviate suffering. We learned from Dr. Pease that they had no money to pay nurses, and that they had no cornmeal in the town, no flour, sugar or coffee, meat was entirely out, and medicines were needed very badly. We left town four, meal, cornbread, blankets, pillows, seltzer-water and crackers, and meat, rice, candies, milk, sage, porter, sugar, tea and medicine, lime-water, nitre, castor, lemons, milk, castor oil and quinine, and syringes, and two hundred dollars in money. They were the most grateful people we ever saw. The white people have nearly all died. There were when we arrived fifteen down with the fever, nearly all colored. The doctors were of the opinion that they could not control the disease, as it was much less malignant with the colored than with the white population. Besides the physicians named there are Dr. T. J. Majors and Dr. J. W. Fawcett. So that you will see that they are well supplied with doctors. We remained all day Sunday, and started for Memphis on Monday at one o'clock, and arrived here yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, over four days, traveling one hundred and eighty miles. Dr. Julius Wise and my associate, Mr. A. M. Stoddard, were delighted with their trip. It so happened that we had a favorable season to make down the river, and then, when you cook it yourself, you can tell whether its clean and good, or bad, when you are tired, if the boat chances to take on board any cotton-seed, it has rained the day, you can rest on them all the same; but then it is epidemic times. That was the only boat, and although we were forced to remain one long home, we must say the officers done all they could under the circumstances. I ought to have said that Mr. Frank Dessing returned with us and made himself very handy on the boat, and at times assisted in administering nourishment for all hands. We never saw or heard of a Memphis paper from the day we left until we returned to Memphis. We might as well have been in the jungles of Africa as at Concordia as far as news from the outside world is concerned, as it is sixty-five miles to the nearest telegraph station.

W. J. SMITH.

From the people residing in the several points to which we sent aid and assistance the association has received the most heartfelt acknowledgments. It is with special pleasure that I refer to the report of the orphan committee, and with them to mention the gratitude that is due Sisters Alberta, Aloysia, Magdalene, Frances and Catherine Dominica, and Reginald, for their unwearied devotion to the little ones, who were left motherless and fatherless, and who would have perished, had not these angels of mercy and love comforted and cared for them.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of the treasurer, John Johnson, and the secretary, T. R. Waring, which have been very extensively examined by the auditing committee and found correct. There is a balance on hand of $522 09.

The report of the secretary shows, as is customary, the c. ndensed report of donations from the several States and Canada.

I respectfully suggest that a detailed report of the donations and expenditures be published in pamphlet form, at a cost not exceeding $75, and that copies of said reports be sent to the donors, as is customary with our contributors.

We have expended over $71,000, and have, besides this aid furnished to parties outside of Memphis, afforded assistance to 35 persons, the names of nearly all of whom, and almost a complete record of the amount of assistance rendered, are on file in our office.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the promptness with which the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, the Memphis and Charleston railroad, the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, furnished transportation for this association in visiting points on their roads where sickness occurred, and to other railroads for transportation.

To the Louisville and Nashville railroad I desire to present special thanks for the offer made at the outbreak of the epidemic through General superintendent L. W. C. Rowland and Superintendent James Montgomery that the vessels from the second association formed for any assistance the railroad could supply would be promptly furnished gratuitously. To the Southern and Union and other express companies; to the Western Union and other telegraph companies; to the banking companies of this and other cities; to the press of this and other cities, and to all others who aided and assisted us in some form relieving the overwhelmed victims of 1879, this association is profoundly thankful. In the names of those who recovered, as well as in the names of those who died, I present to them in their several capacities the unfeigned gratitude of more than a thousand.

This association has now been before the public since 1867, at which time it was organized. It engaged in this epidemic of that year and of the subsequent epidemics of 1878, 1878 and 1879. During these several periods it has furnished medical attention, nurses, medicines, and whatever was needful for the succor of over twenty thousand patients who have come under its charge. The association has received from the charitable people of the world at large no less than six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which it has distributed among the sufferers of those epidemics. It is well known that we give no bond for the faithful and honest expenditure of any sum that comes into our possession. In looking back over the vast work done by this association, the immense sum expended, ranging in amounts from the smallest value to hundreds of dollars, all of which transpired during times when the action of the heart of every member of our lives, and claimed alas many of our co-laborers as victims, we cannot but be surprised that our societies and institutions have been able to present satisfactory reports through auditing committees to this association and to all outside interested. It is well understood by the people at large that a higher motive than any hope of pecuniary gain actuated the members of this association in having remained to minister to the wants of those, who, stricken with the fever during the fearful epidemics were very frequently friendless, and in many instances destitute and forsaken. Many hundreds live to-day in this city to bear witness, if such witnessing was necessary, that by and with a Howard's helping hand they were saved from deaths that certainly awaited them without such timely aid. We have followed the rules and regulations of our association, and while we have always respected the advice of any person, it has not always been possible to follow such advice, when perchance it differed from the judgment of the members of the association. Being human, we may not have performed each and every part of our work to the satisfaction of everybody. We are, however, very willing to leave it to the community that we have endeavored to serve to pass judgment upon us.

In conclusion, I desire to bear witness to the faithful manner in which the members of this association to the best of their ability performed the functions of their office.

Hoping that Providence will spare our city from another visitation and that your lives may lengthen into many years of happiness and continued usefulness, I am very respectfully and fraternally yours,

A. D. LANGSTAFF.

President Howard Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MESSRS. A. D. Langstaff, John Johnson and W. J. Smith were put in nomination for the office of president. Mr. John Johnson declined the nomination. Pending the election Second Vice-President J. H. Edmondson took the chair.

FOR PRESIDENT.

First Ballot—A. D. Langstaff, 6; W. J. Smith, 6; John Johnson, 1; blank, 1. Total vote, 14.

Second Ballot—A. D. Langstaff, 7; W. J. Smith, 6; John Johnson, 1.

Third Ballot—A. D. Langstaff, 8; W. J. Smith, 6. Mr. A. D. Langstaff having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly elected president.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

The following nomination was made: W. J. Smith.

First Ballot—W. J. Smith, 15. Mr. W. J. Smith was duly declared elected first vice-president.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. H. Edmondson was put in nomination.

First Ballot.—J. H. Edmondson, 15. Mr. Edmondson was declared duly elected second vice-president.

FOR SECRETARY.

Mr. T. R. Waring was put in nomination.

First Ballot.—T. R. Waring, 15. Mr. Waring was declared duly elected secretary.

FOR TREASURER.

Hon. John Johnson was put in nomination.

First Ballot.—John Johnson, 14. Mr. Johnson was declared duly elected treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following executive committee was elected for the ensuing year: A. M. Stoddard, John T. Moss, F. P. Bowen, Jake Kohlberg, J. H. Smith, Charles Howard.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The following auditing committe was elected for the ensuing year: P. W. Semmes, W. S. Anderson, R. P. Waring.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion the association adjourned *sine die*.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BOOM

Threatened by King Cole, Who, Though Deposed from the Throne Where He Reigned so Long and so Securely, is not Like Monarch's in Exile,

Despondent or Gloomy—He has Been Utilizing His Leisure Time, and Contemplates Building a Line from Jackson Via Nashville to Knoxville.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 5.—When Colonel E. W. Cole resigned the position of president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, on the thirtieth of March, he made up his mind to take at least a month's rest before he engaged in any more enterprises. But this, he has already discovered, he will be unable to do. He is too practical a railroad man to be allowed to remain even at anything like ease any very great length of time. He has already been asked to go to Jackson that he may be consulted by prominent citizens with reference to the construction of a railroad from that point to Nashville. He remarked to-day, in a very quiet, but significant manner, that the proposition had made a very forcible impression upon his mind, and he thought the project entirely practicable. He had not examined the map and traced it to any conclusions, with reference to the railroad systems of the south, but, from his acquaintance with railroad connections he was satisfied it would be a scheme which, if once put on foot, would grow to proportions that even its most sanguine friends would not now expect of it. Such a line as proposed would not stop at Nashville, but would, as a most natural consequence, go from Nashville to Knoxville. Thus the line would run almost clear across the State, connect with the Cincinnati Southern, and the Knoxville systems, leading to Atlanta and to Norfolk, one of the grandest habors on the eastern coast. The question of the building of this road once raised would, he thought, be taken up by the Illinois Central, or rather the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad, as such a route would secure to it business it does not and could not otherwise control. It would give to Chicago and St. Louis a big advantage, because it would afford a short route from most points to the southeastern seaports. Colonel Cole has been saying to many of his friends that if he went into any other railroad enterprise he would not have to go away from his home, at Nashville, to make his quarters elsewhere. The building of this road may not have been in his mind heretofore, but I cannot help but be forced to the conclusion that he meant, by the above expressions, that he intended to aid any railroad enterprise that might point toward Nashville, in whose interests he has always manifested great warmth. At all events we are again on the outer edge of another railroad boom in Tennessee, and it will not be long before we will be in the midst of it.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PETS.

The Question of Bail for the Corrupt Legislators of the Keystone State.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—Salter, Petroff, Raber and Crawford knocked at the jail gate to-day, and were admitted into the prison. In a few minutes they were followed by Sheriff Reed, Judge Pearson, District-Attorney Hallenger, George H. Lewis, A. J. Reik and John Weise. Bail was promptly offered. After a short deliberation, the counsel asked for the privilege of entering new bail for the appearance of the men at the April term of the court, April 26th, when they would appear for sentence. Judge Pearson was about to comply with the request, when the district attorney objected. A discussion of the law and the facts in the case followed, after which Judge Pearson accepted bail for each in two thousand dollars. The old bail was sued out this morning by the district attorney, and must be paid unless remitted by the court or the governor. The bail entered to-day is additional. Kemble has not yet put in an appearance, but is expected to-day, when the same procedure will take place.

CANUCKS AND BLUENOSES.

Heavy Rain-Storm at Toronto—Church Burned at Ottawa—Soldiers at Halifax Drowned.

TORONTO, April 5.—Heavy rains since noon on Friday caused the Don and Humber rivers, as well as the local creeks in this vicinity to overflow, doing considerable damage to property.

BURNING CHURCHES AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, April 5.—A fire at four o'clock this morning damaged the Bank street Presbyterian church to the amount of nine thousand dollars. The building was insured. About the same time, while the sexton of St. Joseph's Catholic church was preparing the edifice for five-o'clock service, he saw a man with a lighted candle standing behind the altar. On going forward the man, who had set fire to the woodwork in the entry and also to the organ, fled. It is surmised that an organized gang had determined upon the destruction of these two churches, and the public is much excited over the affair.

SOLDIERS DROWNED AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 5.—While four soldiers of the Royal artillery—Gunners Payne, O'Neil, Mellish and Hurst—were returning this evening across the bay from George's island, where they had been visiting a friend, the boat swamped and all were thrown into the water. Hurst caught hold of the boat and floated till assistance came. The other three were drowned.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

FORT THOMAS, ONT., April 5.—L. C. Hovey, the defaulting clerk of Urbana, Ohio, is held for extradition. The case has been appealed.

THE DONNELLY HORROR.

LONDON, April 5.—William Lewis has been arrested in connection with the Donnelly tragedy.

BEECHER.

Says that Christ Knows all the Cupboards and Closets of his Anatomy, and that When His Liver is Out of Order Heaven is Unhappy.

New York *Tribune*, Saturday: In the course of his prayer meeting lecture last evening, which had for its central thought the sadness of Christ, Mr. Beecher referred to his own troubles, which, he said, had turned his head white, and spoke of his imperfection and weakness and the source of his strength. I know a good deal about myself, he said, that you don't know, although you think you do, and I have the consciousness that Christ knows me through and through, that there is not a cupboard nor a closet nor a chink nor a hole in my whole inside self that Christ doesn't know a great deal better than I do. I feel perfect liberty in the thought that "Thou, God, seest me." I never came to God with the thought that I was perfect. I came conscious of sins and violence, and that I was untrained and ignorant and dull and stupid, and He took me. I am in Him, and am strong and joyful, not because I'm so good—the Lord knows I'm not—but because He is so good. Nobody can hurt me or help me much; my help cometh from the Lord, and my hope is in Him. On days when my liver is out of order the kingdom of heaven is out of order with me. But there is a christian virtue called patience. There are occasions when a man enjoys more when he suffers than when he doesn't. The heroic element in the christian life makes a man see the bright side of dark things. I have gone through a good deal of trouble, and had as many days of trial as anybody here. It has turned my hair white, but it hasn't turned white inside, I guess. God puts me in a place that is full of peace and sweetness and joy. There is heroism in triumphing over trouble.

St. Louis Painters on a Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Some three or four hundred painters struck to-day for two dollars and fifty cents per day. Their wages heretofore have been two dollars and two dollars and a quarter; they now want the uniform price of two dollars and a half. Five bosses, who employ about two hundred hands, acceded to the demand, leaving about seven hundred, who are either on a strike or will be to-morrow. They will hold a meeting to-night and determine definitely what they will do.

ELECTIONS

In Ohio and Indiana for Municipal Officers—The Result, in Doubt, has Little Party Significance.

AKRON, April 5.—The Republicans elect four of the six councilmen, and five members of the board of education, with one ward.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—The municipal election to-day brought out not more than three fourths of the usual number of voters. Twelve members of the board of councilmen, and one city comptroller were the only city officers voted for. The returns were not promptly made out owing to a scratching on the Republican part of the election ticket. The precincts heard from show gains for R. A. Shelly, the Republican candidate for city comptroller.

INDIANA TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The election in Indiana for township officers and on the constitutional amendments to-day brought out about two thirds of the State. The indications are that the republicans have large gains in the township elections and carried the constitutional amendment.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Involving Nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars Decided by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Among the decisions promulgated this morning were the following: Nos. 159 and 160, Frank Shaw and D. D. Greenough, Jr., appellants, vs Little Rock and Ft. Smith railway company et al.; appeal from the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas in November and December, 1874. Decree of foreclosure and sale were entered in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Arkansas, on suits brought to foreclose mortgages upon the property of T. H. and T. Bulfinch. These mortgages were given to secure bonds, amounting in the aggregate to fifty thousand dollars. Upon these bonds default had been made and suits were instituted by the trustees of the college lands for the benefit of all the bondholders. The present appellants, who are holders of said bonds to the amount of seventy thousand dollars, were seeking to have the decrees for the foreclosure reversed and set aside, to have the Talbot bondholders placed in the same situation that they would have been had it not been made a party defendant, that the appellants are not entitled to relief prayed for; that small minority bondholders representing a comparatively insignificant part of the mortgage debt can be allowed in absence any pretence of fraud or unfairness to defeat the wishes of the overwhelming majority of those associated in the within benefits of their common property. The decrees of the court below are affirmed, with costs.

THE THUNDERER

Points Out the Course to be Pursued by the New English (Liberal) Cabinet—The Foreign Policy.

LONDON, April 5.—The liberals gain a seat in St. Ives. The *Times*, in an editorial, speaks of the future government as follows: "The liberal cabinet will maintain the treaty of Berlin in accordance with the public opinion of Europe and the policy of the great powers. It will treat the Turkish convention as an engagement of contingent obligations; in south Africa, it may inquire whether the annexation of Transvaal was made in good faith, whether the measure was approved by Lord Kimberly and Mr. Forster. The question, it is thought, will be answered in the negative. Gladstone believed that the south African colonies, whether they choose to continue under our protection or not, shall enter into such common engagements for the military defense as shall relieve the mother country from the charge or a motive for civil wars. When this policy in Europe, Asia and south African affairs has been carried out, the point will be reached at which a liberal ministry, if it is tempted or forced to go further, must part company with moderate men. We do not believe that the Marquis of Hartington and other leaders of the party will be sure to go further, and so far we can have no difficulty in accompanying them."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

An Abridged Report of the Proceedings of Both Houses Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 5. *—Senate.*—The bill granting pensions to Jesse F. Pharres was laid aside on account of the absence of Senator Withers, who wishes to speak on the bill.

Senator Bayard, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to facilitate negotiation of bills of lading and other commercial instruments and to prevent fraud therein. It was indefinitely postponed.

Senator Wade presented a memorial of cigar manufacturers for a reduction of tax on cigars from six to four dollars per thousand, in accordance with the spirit of reduction heretofore made for manufactured tobacco. Referred.

Senator Pendleton presented a petition from the true founders of Cincinnati against a reduction of the duty on type. Deferred.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Allison: To authorize the postmaster-general to compensate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company for facilitating the transportation of overland mails.

By the same: To provide for payment for transportation of United States mails to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railroad company.

By Senator Williams: Repealing the statute prohibiting farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco directly to consumers without paying a special tax.

The joint resolution directing ten thousand copies of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* to be printed, and which was reported adversely from the committee on printing, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to authorize a retired list of non-commissioned officers of thirty years service was opposed by Senator Sanlsbury, as requiring more attention than could be given to it during the morning hour.

Pending the debate the morning hour expired and the bill went over. The senate then resumed consideration of the bill ratifying the Ute agreement.

Senator Morgan said that the bill was important in two ways. It would take about four million dollars and would settle the relations to hereafter exist between the government and the Indians.

Senator Dawes spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that it provided for the support of the four thousand persons for an indefinite length of time and would cost at least four million dollars.

At the close of Senator Dawes's speech the senate held an executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

House.—Under the call of States the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Gibson: Relative to the appointment and pay of the Mississippi river commissioners.

Mr. Armfield introduced a bill providing that producers of leaf tobacco may sell the same in quantities not more than ten pounds without license. Referred.

The committee on postoffices and postroads introduced a bill amending the statutes relative to the approval of mail contracts.

Mr. Aldrich (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and at the same time, with the consent of the statutes in regard to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

Mr. Morrison asked that the bill be laid on the table, as the business of the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Aldrich's motion was accordingly agreed to.

In the conclusion of the call of States Mr. Manning rose to a question of personal privilege, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article which appeared in a Washington paper Saturday relative to the action of Mr. Springer, chairman of the elections committee, in the Donnelly-Washburne election case. Mr. Manning then denied all the facts contained in the article, particularly that statement that he had substantiated them.

Mr. Springer took the floor, leaving the question as to whether or not Mr. Manning had substantiated the facts as a question of veracity between that gentleman and the paper.

Pending the debate which ensued, a message was received from the senate.

Mr. Weaver introduced his resolutions declaring that all the currency, whether paper or metallic, should be issued by and under the control of the government. The issue of bank notes being taken off the table, by the rules and the adoption of the resolutions, they were rejected.

Adjourned.

Why Not Try an Alibi?

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—At a meeting of the board of election commissioners, representatives of the Workingmen's party filed a protest against counting the ballots of the Citizens' ticket, which was received and placed on file. Mayor Kalloch suggested that the proper course for the Workingmen's party would be to obtain a mandamus.

The Militia Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The house committee on militia to-day considered Representative Hatch's bill to provide for the reorganization of the army and disciplining the militia. The report of the sub-committee was read, and the bill as amended by them was taken up, and twenty-three of its twenty-four sections were adopted. Section 18, defining the control of the President of the national militia, was passed over for the present.

Alabama Railroad Suit Decided.

SELMA, April 5.—Chancellor Ward to-day rendered a decree in the New Orleans and Selma railroad cases. He dismissed Robertson's bill and made a decree of sale, the proceeds to be divided at an equitable rate among the holders of the indorsed bonds. The road will be probably sold on the same day with the Selma, Rome and Dalton road.

Grant at a Regatta.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—In the rowing match to-day Plaisted won easily in forty-two minutes and twenty nine seconds, defeating Sullivan. The course was two and a half miles and return. General Grant and party were present as guests of the Southern yacht club. This evening the General was banqueted at the St. Charles hotel. To-morrow morning General Grant goes to visit the jetties.

Blaine's Prospects in Iowa.

DESMOINES, IA., April 3.—Ten or twelve Republican conventions were held in Iowa to-day. The State committee up to the hour has returns from eight. All instructed