MEMPHIS APPEAL

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ABUSING AND DEFENDING THE SOUTH.

Although the Presidential election is over, the northern papers are quarreling over the south. The Republicans have flooded the northern States with the new novels which have been issued to prove that the southern people are incapable of self-government. The "weak, washy and everlasting" stream of slander is still poured upon the south through the columns of the New York *Tribune*. But the Democratic press of the north is still firm in their friendship and defense of the south. They cannot understand the folly which induces those who spin our cotton, make our shoes and boots, and prepare the paper and pens with which we write, to engage in a war of defamation upon their patrons. The northern Democratic papers are trying to convince the northern people that this abuse and vilification of the south is bound to react, and ultimately force the southern people to be self-sustaining. The following extract from the New York *World* shows that the scepter will soon depart from Judah: "The irresistible influences of climate and soil, it will be seen, are telling surely at last in favor of the south and southwest, as all intelligent observers long ago saw that they would as soon as the artificial trammels imposed by the existence of slavery upon the development of those regions were removed. The silly and scandalous efforts of low partisan journals and of libelous twaddlers like the author of *A Fool's Errand* to fight against these influences with mere representations of southern life and the southern people are certain to prove as futile as Mrs. Partington's war with her broom against the Atlantic. The percentage of increase throughout the south during the past decade stands at 31.05, against 25.85 at the north in general, while the percentage of increase in New England has been only 14.70, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey taken together only 18.92. The fifteen so-called southern States have added 4,277,700 to their population, and the twelve western and Pacific States only 3,581,805. The absolute increase of Texas since 1870 has been greater than that of any other State in the Union, being 42,000 more than that of Pennsylvania and 46,000 more than that of New York. Her ratio of increase has been enormous. Should she maintain it for the next decade 1890 will see Texas running a close race with Illinois for the fourth place in the list of States. With the impulse sure to be given her by the immense railway operations now leading to and concentrating upon her territory, indeed, Texas is not unlikely to excel this ratio, and in that event Ohio will be hard pushed to her for the third place. Colorado shows the most colossal ratio of increase, reaching 389.82 per cent., but this is obviously abnormal, as is also the ratio of 257.83 in Nebraska, and of 173.14 in Kansas. The only State which shows as important a ratio of increase, resting on causes likely to endure, as Texas, is Oregon, which has grown at a pace nearly double that of California."

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The bullion value of the silver dollar being below the bullion value of the gold dollar causes that coin to be a disturbing element in monetary affairs. The more so as the coinage of them is still going on, although they are not popularly received into extensive circulation, for which their weight disqualifies them. To facilitate the public use of them, a plan was matured to circulate them by proxy. This was done by the issue of silver certificates, making it possible to use the silver coin in a paradoxical way as a circulating medium without circulating them, they remaining in the treasury vaults while their representatives on paper, the silver certificates, are passing from hand to hand. When the cotton season opened in September a large amount of small currency was wanted to pay laborers, and for current purchases; and, as small notes were scarce—made so to force the silver dollars into circulation, an attempt that failed—there came a demand for silver certificates of low denomination as substitute for them. In this district a large amount of them—generally obtained in New Orleans—was supplied to the surrounding country. These certificates are largely flowing back to New York and New Orleans. At New York they are not accepted at the clearinghouse, and now the New Orleans banks refuse to receive them on regular deposit except in trifling amounts, and the only way of ultimately getting rid of them is by paying them in at the customhouse, whence they once more reach the treasury that issued them. The banks cannot use them as a portion of their security required by law, and however large amount a particular bank may have, it cannot realize upon them according to its own needs, but, under any circumstances, must await the regular order of customhouse absorption, an order that cannot accommodate itself to any existing contingency requiring a rapid conversion of the silver certificates into what we may call standard funds. Here we see one of the great disadvantages of our legal-tender silver coin; it is wanting in that necessary facility of adaptiveness to the wants of trade under its varying conditions that a legal-tender circulation ought to have and cannot be perfect without. Business men can see that in certain circumstances of trade this impossibility of at once converting silver certificates into a form of currency that can be used for all purposes might lead to much serious embarrassment. It is so common to associate with any trouble about any special kind of circulation that it is unsafe to hold it, and that a loss may be incurred by doing so that, without a proper understanding of the case, persons not very well conversant with monetary affairs might conceive an unfounded doubt as to the soundness of the silver certificates. Should such an idea arise, all anxiety on the subject disappears the moment we remember that, although the silver certificate is not a legal-tender in payment of debts, and may therefore be legally refused, the silver it represents is a legal-tender, and cannot be refused. If an individual not aware of this fact should refuse the certificate as a payment of his debt, he can be told to send his wheelbarrow or his 'dray along—according to the amount of his debt—and receive the silver itself that the certificates represent, for the certificates can as readily be turned into silver as the silver into certificates. The whole difficulty that exists, therefore, is not a question of soundness or safety, but of trade convenience, and the originating cause of the difficulty is the cumbrous nature and the low intrinsic value of the silver dollar. These difficulties are eased by the device of the certificates, but are not banished, as the present state of things shows. Where individuals wish to turn certificates into silver, they can make arrangements to do so with their banks, as the United States treasury will forward the silver, in certain amounts, without expense of freight to the receiver. In the meantime, while silver certificates are good for the payment of duties and other dues to the United States, there is no cause for anxiety in taking them, but they are a clumsy contrivance to get rid of, an inconvenient and unpopular coin that requires crutches to enable it to go.

HOW IT PAYS TO TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

In this progressive age the man who does not take a newspaper is regarded as a mystery—as an ignoramus, incapable either of reading or understanding what he reads, and therefore feels no interest in the affairs of the world. In a recent letter "Bill Arp" says:

> Some papers are not much account as to appearance, but I never took one that didn't pay me, in some way, more than I paid for it. One time an old friend started a little paper away down in southwestern Georgia, and sent it to me, and I subscribed just to encourage him, and so, after a while, it published a notice that an administrator had an order to sell several lots of land at public outcry, and one of the lots was in my county. So I inquired about the lot, and wrote my friend to attend the sale, and run it to fifty dollars, and so, and bid off the lot for me at thirty dollars, and I sold it in a month to the man it joined for a hundred, and so I made sixty-eight dollars clear by taking that paper. My father told me that when he was a young man he saw a notice in a paper that a school teacher was wanted away off in a distant county, and he went there and got the situation, and a little girl was sent to him, and after a while she grew up mighty sweet and pretty, and he fell in love with her and married her. Now, if he hadn't taken that paper, what do you reckon would have become of me? Wouldn't I be some other fellow, or, may be, not at all?

But some people are so fastidious that they cannot take a secular newspaper because it has so much "trash," because it is not religious in tone, and because its milk and water diet addles the brain. A lady in Memphis, prominent in deeds of charity and who uses the columns of the secular press to promote her purposes, will not permit the secular newspaper to enter the family circle for the reasons above stated. Still the world moves, and still good, pious people regard the newspaper as a vehicle of interesting and valuable information concerning the things of this world. It does not claim to be supernaturally inspired, but it does claim to be energetic and liberal in its efforts to collect and record what is going on in and out of christendom. If not always accurate—being a mere human contrivance—it is rarely or never intentionally inaccurate. If it chronicles the good and bad alike, the fault is not in it, but in the human nature which it is its province to portray. When humanity becomes perfect the morality of the newspaper will be perfect, but probably not before. Meanwhile there are as few newspapers which disgrace themselves by advocating immorality as there are members of a higher profession who travel in forbidden paths. We do not remember to ever have heard it stated from the pulpit that the newspaper is an infallible thermometer, indicating the rise and fall of the temperature of civilization; but such it is, nevertheless. There is a larger percentage of nineteenth century civilization in England and America—taking their people as a whole—than can be found anywhere else; and there are more newspapers in England and America than in any two countries. If the good lady who uses the wicked newspapers to promote objects of charity and then avoids the defilement of their touch was to leave Memphis in search of another field of labor, we doubt not whether she would willingly settle in a place which had no newspaper, and among a community in which newspapers were never read. Yet if the newspaper is what she declares it to be, this is just the sort of a community she should prefer. No intellects are addled by newspapers which had sense enough to keep them healthy before; and we should like to see to what complexion an intellect would arrive that avoided newspaper food altogether. We might draw comparisons between "the milk and water diet of the daily papers" and a certain mixture commonly worn in our mouth, but as high authority has decided that "comparisons are odorous as well as odious," we forbear. We will assert, however, that a properly conducted daily newspaper contains much strong meat of knowledge. Trash there is in newspapers, because some people prefer trash to anything else, and the journalistic table is spread for all and must have dishes to suit all. But there is a great deal besides trash, and those who do not like it need not go away hungry. Condemning newspapers for the trash that is in them is as unreasonable as would be the condemnation of the literature of fiction because Mr. Beadle publishes dime-novels of the "blood and thunder" order. Newspapers must be read discriminately, as everything else ought to be; picking out the wheat and leaving the chaff behind. Like all other blessings, they should be "used, not abused;" and then, like all other blessings, they will accomplish their mission. The clergy might, if they would, educate the public up to a proper appreciation of newspaper reading, but they seem to put more faith in idiomatic tion than in education, and so continue to fire ponderous blank cartridges at the iron-clad vessel which has born the battle and the breeze for many a long day, and is still sailing into new seas and winning new victories—victories unstained by tears, undimmed by bloodshed.

GLASS CLOTHES.

Suits Which Would Suit Mr. Pinchpenny to a T.

The ingenuity that led to the manufacture of articles of clothing has been extended to similar articles are now made from glass. An up-town New York dry goods house has on exhibition a glass table-cloth several feet square of variegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges. The fabric is flexible, and only a little heavier than those woven of flax, while it is claimed that it can be washed and ironed like the ordinary table-cloth. Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for some years, but it is a new undertaking in this country. A prominent glass manufacturing firm of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, recently engaged in the manufacturing of this brittle substance into fabrics, which they claim are as perfect, delicate, and durable as the finest silk. A representative of this firm says that they can spin 250 fine threads, each twenty miles in length, in one minute. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, but the process is more difficult and much more interesting than the spinning of cotton and other threads. "We can duplicate in glass any costume," said this gentleman, "and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton, or silk, or other fabric limited. It is also very warm, closely fitting, and comfortable, whether worn as dress, shawl, or other garment in ordinary clothing." Among the articles already manufactured of glass are beautiful feathers, which resemble those of the ostrich; towels, napkins, and table-cloths.

WHEELER AND LOWE.

A Slight Inaccuracy as to Their Respective Positions Corrected.

Mobile *Register*: "We take the following from a northern Republican paper, and reproduce it simply because it is being extensively circulated. It happens that General Wheeler holds the certificate of election, and that Colonel Lowe made the contest, and not as the subjoined article would indicate, that Lowe being in, General Wheeler has given up the idea of contesting. It is not probable that General Wheeler will abandon his seat after receiving his certificate of election: General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, has given up the idea of contesting the seat of W. B. Lowe, the Greenbacker. Wheeler had intended to contest, but finding the house reliably Republican, he abandoned it, and will accept the defeat as gracefully as the circumstances will admit. The only ground that he had for contesting Lowe's seat was that the laws of Alabama prohibit any device 'or figure' upon election tickets. In two counties over 2000 votes were cast for Lowe, upon each of which was printed 'Eighth Alabama District.' The figure 8 was construed by Wheeler's able lawyers to be a 'figure' (as indeed it is), but a very slim excuse upon which to unseat a member of congress in the face of 2000 majority. General Wheeler is the ablest of the surviving Confederate cavalry leaders. In the service he ranked next to Forrest, and was regarded as superior to John Morgan. Indeed, he is the only southern cavalry leader of note that survives. At twenty-six years of age he was made a lieutenant-general, being the youngest man who ever attained that rank in this country. Mr. Lowe, his competitor, was also in the Confederate service, but received the united support of the Republicans in the recent contest. He calls himself a Greenbacker, but on political questions he as often votes with the Republicans as against them."

Ashore With a Dead Captain and a Sick Crew.

ATLANTIC, N. J., January 7.—A three-masted schooner, sugar laden, came ashore on Brigantine bar last night, during a dense fog. All hands are down with the chills and fever and the captain is dead.

Stranded on Long Island.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A large bark stranded on Long Island. One of the crew drowned. A boat with three men are missing. The remainder of the crew came ashore in their own boats.

FISHING FOR FRAUD

In the Halifax Award of Five Million Dollars Against the United States—Alleged Crookedness in the Statistics on which the Settlement was Made.

The Dirty Linen of William Pitt Kellogg, Reputed Senator from Louisiana, Again Exales Its Funky Odor, to the Utter Disgust of the Decent Members.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Springer offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for all information in the State department in reference to the Halifax fishery award of $5,000,000 paid by this government to Great Britain, and especially that relating to the alleged fishery statistics and perjured testimony imposed on arbitrators, and on which the evidence of the award was made; also, whether the government has taken any steps to secure a verification of the recently published statement of Prof. Hild.

Mr. Newberry obtained unanimous consent to make some remarks on the subject. He charged distinctly the following facts, and he thought they were susceptible of clear proof:

That fraudulent testimony and altered official documents had been brought before the commission.

That such alterations and false testimony were made designedly and continuously by the authorized agent of the British government.

That extraordinary precautions had been taken by such agents to prevent the discovery of the alterations by the United States government.

The question, he continued, was a momentous one. The open charge was clear as noonday, that in the arbitration between two of the most civilized nations of the globe to settle a grave question of national rights, false and fraudulent testimony had been knowingly manufactured and produced by one party to the wrong of the other. He believed that the party in power in England at the present time had no hand in this crime, that it felt keenly the disgrace brought upon its government, and that it would willingly reopen the whole question. If the British government did not atone for this wrong, England would again have earned the epithet of "perfidious Albion." He asked leave to offer for reference to the committee on foreign affairs a resolution reciting the allegation that before the so-called fishery award commission, made in Halifax, in November, 1877, false, fraudulent, simulated and altered official documents and statistics were offered and produced in order to procure an illegal award; all of which false and fraudulent evidence was well known to and procured designedly and with corrupt intent by the agents and officers of the British government. It further recites that this state of facts has long since been brought to the notice of the English commission and of the British government, who have all declined to take any steps toward an investigation, and it is believed that the promoters of this even national wrong have been rewarded by the British government; and, in conclusion, provides for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the subject.

Mr. Field objected to a reference of the resolution.

Mr. Hawley said he more than doubted the wisdom of the language used to-day. The United States government and the British government had submitted grave questions to international arbitration. To the eternal honor of both people the award had been made against Great Britain at Geneva, and it had paid it like a man. The Canadian fishery award had been made against the United States government, and it had paid it like a man. It was alleged by public journals that there had been grossly fraudulent testimony given in that case. He was willing to preserve a policy which would be pursued between gentlemen. He would wait until the gentleman had had time to see whether he had not himself been imposed upon. Out of courtesy to the British government it should be taken for granted that fraud had been committed on it first and then on the United States government. He had not the shadow of a doubt that the British government would, if it found out that fraud had been committed, ask that the question should be reopened. He thought the matter could safely rest in the hands of the secretary of state.

Mr. Newberry—The British government and officials have had notice of this for probably two years.

Mr. Springer's resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and the subject was dropped.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Simonton in the chair, on the private calendar.

The committee rose, and the following bills were passed by the house: To confirm the title to certain lands in the State of Ohio, and the senate bill for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

The Vice-President submitted a communication from the secretary of war calling attention to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $75,000 made by the house in the army appropriation bill for recruiting expenses, and recommending an appropriation of $97,000.

Also the same officer reported a communication recommending the appropriation of $82,000 to meet the operating expenses of the Portland and Louisville canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

Senator Jonas presented a memorial of W. J. Moore, of New Orleans, alleging that William Pitt Kellogg procured his election as United States senator by bribery and corruption, said Moore being one of those bribed, and asking to be examined before the senate committee on privileges and elections. Senator Jonas moved its referring to said committee.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] said Moore had already been examined by the committee. He opposed a reference until it were seen whether that examination covered the question of bribery.

Senator Jonas remarked that the petitioner claimed that he was not previously examined as to bribery.

Senator Hill [Ga.] said he would hesitate to reopen the examination of the case for such testimony as that of Moore's, whose character he denounced.

Senator Logan in this connection wished to learn what prospect there was for the final disposition of the case. In any event he thought it remarkable that a man should publish himself to the world as a rascal who ought to be in the penitentiary, and he asked the senate to investigate him and see if he ought not.

Senator Kellogg said Moore had recently been discharged from the New Orleans customhouse for attempted embezzlement. He had since applied for reappointment, hinting that otherwise he would send papers to Washington. Senator Kellogg said that Moore, in deposing that he had been bribed by him, had lied, and if he had swore to it, had perjured himself. He was a blackmailer, and had offered to sell his evidence to each side, and he [Kellogg] could bring a thousand citizens of New Orleans to refute his charges.

Senator Hill said that Moore had once before offered to testify against Senator Kellogg, but on being given a place in the customhouse he testified in his favor. He was now repeating the plan. This was a fine example of the character of members of the Packard legislature. He [Hill] had never seen one of them whom he would believe under oath. He believed Senator Kellogg had championed Moore's credibility when he was examined, though now he offered to bring a thousand men to show his bad reputation.

A general discussion ensued.

Senator Kellogg rose, as he said, to contradict an assertion of Senator Hill that members of the Packard legislature swore before the committee that they were bribed.

Senator Hill interrupted, remarking that he had said no such thing.

The two senators went on speaking together, and Senator Hoar called the senator from Georgia to order.

Senator Kellogg proceeded with considerable feeling to assert that no Packard members admitted bribery, and that all the evidence of bribery had been refuted by him [Kellogg] on Democratic evidence. He remarked that the senator from Georgia was still trying to keep up the attack upon him by means of memorials, etc., in continuation of his threat at the opening of the case that he intended to drive Senator Kellogg to the wall. Senator Kellogg then reviewed Mr. Moore's testimony.

Senator Hill, in replying, said his assertion was that the members who before the committee had denied bribery, had before sworn that they were bribed. He did not propose to notice what the sitting member had said. This discussion would have one good effect in calling public attention to the influence of the custom-house in this case.

The morning hour expired, and the discussion was dropped.

Senator Ferry introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck. The bill provides pensions for the representatives of those who have lost life in the saving of life from shipwreck. It was referred to the committee on commerce, and Senator Ferry called the attention of the members of that committee to the subject, hoping that it would be acted upon at an early day.

Senator Burnside introduced a bill to authorize the retirement of Brevet Major-General Wm. A. Averill, of the United States army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general. Referred.

On motion of Senator Eaton, the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government was taken up.

Senator Eaton said that the estimates for the coming fiscal year were $1,257,000. The appropriation for the current fiscal year was $1,180,000. The amount appropriated by the house in the present bill was $1,190,435, to which the senate has added $1000. The bill as reported is less than the estimates by $65,565, but exceeds the appropriation for the current fiscal year by $11,435.

The senate as in committee of the whole proceeded to consider the bill.

Senator Whyte moved to insert an appropriation of $1000 for the mailing of congressional records to foreign legations. Adopted.

When the clause of the bill was reached appropriating $1500 for rent of prisons for American convicts in China, Senator Carpenter asked some senator who was "familiar with the constitution and had a few minutes leisure" to inform him under what constitutional authority prisons were kept up in foreign countries. Of course there must be something in the constitution to sanction it, else senators would not go on year after year appropriating money for prisons; but he [Senator Carpenter] had sought in vain for any constitutional authority to try citizens of the United States for crime except upon the presentment of a grand jury. We have no right to try men without judge or jury. If the practice should be kept up, it could only be justified on the theory that whatever congress thinks on the whole to be about right is constitutional.

Senator Voorhees thought that the senator from Wisconson [Carpenter] might well ask the present administration its authority for high handed means in connection with trials of criminals abroad, on which subject he [Voorhes] was in receipt of complaints. Was it not true, that a man was now awaiting execution in Turkey on sentence by one of these consular courts, which was no more legal than a sentence by Comanche Indians would be?

Senator Carpenter so understood. He would not be opposed to providing for foreign courts, such as those of Great Britian, but they should be conducted constitutionally. He moved to strike out all clauses in this bill appropriating money to the support of these prisons.

Senator Hoar referred to the necessity of some judicial sphere in the semi-barbarous countries to defend our citizens from any injustice in those foreign countries. To strike out these provisions would have no good effect. He agreed with the senator from Wisconsin that a change should be made, but it should be made in a thorough manner.

Senator Carpenter admitted this. His object in making the motion was to bring the subject before the senate. We have no right to do, under a treaty with China or any other nation, what is prohibited in the constitution. The emperor of China cannot clothe us with the power to do what the constitution does not permit us to do. He intended, before the close of this session, to introduce a bill on this subject.

Senator Pendleton agreed with all that the senator from Wisconsin [Carpenter] had said. He referred to the case of the man sentenced to death by Minister Maynard, and showed that under the statutes a minister was required to refer his decision in civil cases to the President; but in criminal cases he was not, and could hang a man the day after he had sentenced him.

In further debate Senator Hoar said that the constitutron authorized no courts except "in a State or Territory." Consequently, according to the argument of Senator from Wisconsin and Ohio, no extra Territorial court can be established, and American seamen are to be left the fantastic justice of Chinese functionaries.

Senators Pendleton and Carpenter were not prepared to say whether extra Territorial courts were constitutional or not, but if they were they must, at all events, be administered under constitutional guarantees and prohibitions.

Senator Brown said that until the statutes (whether constitutional or not) authorizing ministers to employ persons were repealed, we should make the necessary appropriations to pay for them. He was ready to vote to repeal the statutes, but until that was proposed he must oppose this amendment. The question further arose, What are we to do with American offenders in China? Are they to be left to Chinese courts?

Senator Carpenter—We should establish courts there.

Senator Brown—Where will your get your jury?

Senator Carpenter—Export them, if we cannot get them any other way. [Laughter.]

Senator Brown continued to argue that under the constitutional authority to establish "inferior judicial tribunes," congress can confer judicial powers upon foreign ministers.

Senator Carpenter, in further remarks, showed that the statutes in question confer powers upon ministers to make ordinances, and then to execute their own ordinances if no laws were found to suit the case.

Senator Brown replied that he was not defending the present statutes, but was holding that there was constitutional authority to pass such statutes.

Senator Carpenter resumed his argument, and spoke for an hour, being frequently interrupted by questions and causing rejoinders. He said he was almost tired of upholding the Democratic doctrine of the supremacy of the constitution in the face of the Democratic attack on it.

Senator Brown welcomed Senator Carpenter's accession to the doctrine of States rights.

Senator Carpenter replied that he had always been a States-rights man, and had been assailed before he had been in congress a month because he accidently let drop the expression of his belief in it. He was in favor of the rights of States to pay their own taxes [laughter], administer their own affairs, etc.; but he had always made a distinction between States rights and State sovereignty, and in different relations and ways.

Senator Carpenter's motion to strike out appropriations for maintaining prisons was rejected—yeas, 12; nays, 43.

The amendment proposed by the committee on appropriations, inserting an appropriation of $500 for the salary of the consul general and diplomatic agent of the United States in Roumania, at Bucharest, was adopted, as were also other important committee amendments. The bill was reported to the senate and the amendments made in the committee of the whole were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The regular order being the bill for the relief of Ben Halliday, it was resumed, pending which the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned until Monday.

BEN D'YMION.

A Most Disrespectful Travesty of My Lord Beaconsfield's Gorgeous Novel.

London *Punch*: Semolina was the empress of London, of fashion and of the tory party. She was always at home to her intimates, so she did not get much exercise; at this moment she was reclining on a brilliant sofa, a majestic footstool at her feet, supported by romantic cushions. In a low chair just in front of her, with bib and pinafore on, and catching up every line that fell from her lips, sat a great personage. A couple of bishops and a cabinet minister were playing at cat's cradle in an alcove; while, more remote, some dames of high degree were surrounded by cavaliers of ancient lineage, whose every word was a *bon mot* and every movement a whole volume of society etiquette. Servants glided about in muffled skates over the bright parquet, distributing sherry cobblers and gin cocktails to the visitors, while at half-minute intervals mysterious and noble-looking strangers appeared at the door, flew to Semolina's outstretched palm, imprinted an impassioned kiss on her jeweled finger, and then suddenly vanished into air!

"What I want you to see," said Semolina, "only you're so incurably obtuse, is that reaction is the law of life, that you can't get on without the Temple and the bar, that the introduction of gas will be fatal to the crown, that public opinion is all humbug, that changes are likely to happen unless things things go on as they are, and that on the eve of change adamantine fortitude is imperatively demanded. I hope you clearly follow me?"

But the great personage had fallen fast asleep and was snoring. Semolina was disgusted.

"The age of liberalism has come?" she exclaimed, and, kicking the low chair from under the Great Personage, bounced out of the apartment and slammed the portal behind her.

Movements of Captain Eads.

ST. LOUIS, January 7.—Captain James B. Eads arrived from Mexico this morning, and will leave for Washington in a day or two, where he will present his plan for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to congress, and will ask for aid in carrying it out.

Trouble with Ice Harvesters.

PEEKSKILL, January 7.—The ice men are on a strike, parading with a band of music. Men willing to work have been driven from the lake and the deputy-sheriff defied.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Bright Indications of the Future Prosperity of the South, as Seen and Set Forth by Two of the Most Sagacious Journalists of the Age.

The Times, of Chicago, Reiterates the Prophecy of its Namesake of Philadelphia--Young Man, Come South, and Make One in the Procession Now Forming.

On every side we see indications that the manufacture of cotton is moving southward. The United States and Great Britain recognize the fact that the field where cotton is grown is the proper place for its manufacture. At last capital is coming to the aid of common sense, and the intelligence of the north is admitting that the south presents every advantage for the most economical factories. Mr. McClure, in his letter from Cincinnati, summarizes the argument in the following truthful language:

"The manufacturers of the north must soon go south with their cotton spindles and looms, and those who go earliest will reap the richest harvest. It is a violation of all the laws of trade to transport the cotton a thousand miles to an inhospitable climate, where water power is unreliable a third of the year, and where it necessarily costs more to sustain labor than where the cotton is grown. Our struggling cotton factories in Pennsylvania would be earning from ten to thirty per cent. on the great water powers of the Savannah or the Alabama, where labor is cheap, where the climate is the most genial to be found on the continent, and where the cotton lint can be furnished fresh from the gin. Instead of incurring the expense of packing, of transportation and of resepurating the lint, at much cost to the fibre, the cotton should, and soon will, be spun directly from the gin, by cheaper labor, and turned into better fabrics than can be furnished with all the skill of the north. Those who say that capital is not safe in the south either know not what they say or mean to be untruthful. In every southern State there is a supreme desire to have the factory everywhere that the raw material is furnished, and South Carolina exempts every factory from taxation for ten years. In both the Carolinas, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, there are regular emigration bureaus, not only inviting but urging white settlers, and even Mississippi has several of the largest and most successful factories in the south. The cotton crop of this year will be worth $300,000,000, and when simply spun into yarn will be worth nearly $500,000,000 more. Where in all the world is there so wide and tempting a field for legitimate enterprise and large profits. I believe that half the whole cotton product will be spun in the south before the next ten years, and the succeeding decade will furnish southern factories for the entire crop. The factory and the school will go hand in hand in the south, and the factory princes from the north will next be bulldozing the black man in the south to vote against the present oppressive tariff upon cotton machinery."

Such is the prophecy of the intelligent editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, after personal inspection of the field. We find the editor of the Chicago *Times* also admitting that the south must become the field for manufacturing cotton. That journal says:

"Economists tell us that, within the next twenty years, America will need 15,000,000 of new spindles, with accompanying machinery, for the transformation of the chief product of southern agriculture into other commodities of commerce. Where should these spindles be set in operation? The wise answer of economy is: Where the transformation of the raw material can be effected, and the new commodities be placed on the best markets at the least cost. Obviously, then, the cotton-field, the cotton-mill and the railway center should be brought together. The cotton-field cannot be moved from the southern latitude. Nature has given to the southern one-third of America, east of the continental backbone, virtually a monopoly of this product for the world; for, though the climate and soil of India and portions of Mexico and South America are adapted to the cultivation of cotton, experiment has shown that a new civilization must appear in those countries before its cultivation can be successfully introduced. For an indefinite period of the future, the southern portion of America will continue to be the chief cotton-producing region. Why may it not also be the chief cotton manufacturing region on this continent? Why should not the fact that nature has given to that region a monopoly of the cotton-growing industry cause to spring up there the most extensive manufacturing industry of this land?"

The only answer the Chicago *Times* can find to its question is the old pretext that the south is opposed to the introduction of northern men and capital. This stereotyped objection which the facts of the case have exploded still finds a lodgment in the brain of the machine editor who is not awake yet to the fact that the intelligence of the north does not believe his cry and is losing patience in his antediluvian stupidity. The war and its absurd reconstruction outcome, with all the prejudices and slanders which grew out of partisan debate, belong to a past generation. The men who figured fifteen and twenty years ago are replaced with a new generation who, while not forgetful on either side of the principles involved in the civil war, are disposed to look back at the sad events of that period as the Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of the queen of Great Britain, looks back at the battle of Bannockburn or at the Shiart's rising of twenty-five years after Culloden. Neither side can live in the past, and the south has been more ready to accept this fact than the north. It is to be expected that in Presidential elections northern capital will be made for that party with which the south will not co-operate; but the froth and fume of the hustings are no indication of settled hostility. Since the recent election there has been at the north nothing but kind words for the south. Our progress in population and wealth is everywhere admitted, and our peaceful and law-abiding condition has at last challenged an admission from the most violent of our pretended enemies. It remains for the south to encourage this kindly feeling, and to invite by the most liberal legislation the approach of northern men and capital. The strength of our position being admitted, let us break down the last barrier of prejudice.

SOUTHWESTERN SIFTINGS.

Typhoid pneumonia prevails up at Denison, Texas.

Mr. S. G. Oury, of Brownsville, Tennessee, died last Sunday.

The Brazos river was entirely frozen over at Waco, Texas, last week.

The cold weather killed 1000 lambs on one ranche in Travis county, Texas.

Quite a number of children have died with diphtheria on the San Saba river, Texas.

There have been five failures in business at Mason, Tennessee, during the last five weeks.

Four hundred bushels of bois d'arc seed were shipped from Bonham, Texas, last Monday.

About one-fourth of the village of Lockhart, Texas, was destroyed by fire Wednesday.

Colonel J. R. Wren was run over and killed on the railroad track near Okolona a week ago.

Fire-proof vaults have been built at Columbus, Mississippi, for the reception of the county records.

James G. Cochran, at one time county solicitor of Madison county, Alabama, died at New Market last Sunday.

An effort is being made to reorganize the fire department of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which was disbanded a year ago.

A young man named Charles Stone shot himself accidentally at Dallas, Texas, Wednesday, inflicting a fatal wound.

The report of the operations of the bell-punch law represents that about 14,000,000 drinks were registered in Texas last year.

Stock on the Texas prairies suffered dreadfully last week for water. The ponds were frozen so hard cattle could not break the ice.

The people of Corinth, Mississippi, will petition for the establishment of a branch of the Federal court of that district in their city.

No more students can be received at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical college until increased accommodations are provided.

Mr. Jack Johnson and Miss Minnie, daughter of Colonel A. J. Wooten, were married at Holly Springs, Mississippi, a week since.

Mrs. Vancleve, an aged lady and an old resident of Marshall county, Alabama, died of general debility at the residence of her son-in-law, in Guntersville.

Mr. John B. Hudson, a merchant of Columbus, Mississippi, was married a few days since to Miss Annie C. Ervin, at the home of the bride in Starkville, Mississippi. Mrs. Hudson is the sister of Mrs. Muldrow, the wife of the representative from the first district.

Many of the farmers living in the valley in Kimble county, Texas, will be compelled to buy corn the coming season, their crops having been washed away by floods.

Rev. Mr. Gregory has been transferred from Batesville, Arkansas, to Beebe, for the present year. Rev. S. G. Shaw takes his place as Methodist pastor at Batesville.

An unfortunate affray occurred in Aberdeen, Mississippi, Tuesday of last week, resulting in the fatal shooting of Mr. Mormon McKinney and the severe wounding of Mr. Willie Baker.

Twenty-six car-loads of hay and corn were at the depot in Columbus, Mississippi, the other day, consigned to that place from points above. The *Dispatch* says this is profitable to the westerners and the railroads, but the reverse to the home farmers.

Last Sunday week Esquire East, of Savannah, Tennessee, held an inquest on the body of a new-born child found under the house of Dr. A. F. Franks, covered with boards, and believed to have been strangled. The mother is a girl named Curtis, who has been employed as a domestic in the family of Dr. Franks for a year or two, and she had successfully concealed her shame until nature revealed it. Nothing is said as to the paternity of the child.

The New Year's address of the carriers of the Little Rock *Democrat*, of which the APPEAL received a copy, is a very neat and tasteful home production. The frontispiece pictures an open window with a sea view in the background, and a golden sun above the horizon, inscribed with the figures "1881." The poems—*Currie's Greeting, Backward* 1880, and *Forward* 1881, are very creditable productions, and the whole is an evidence of the taste, skill and enterprise of our cotemporary of the Rose City and its typographic artists.

NEVADA.

Fair's Election to the United States Senate Almost Certain.

CARSON CITY, January 7.—The Democrats held a caucus last night and nominated J. G. Fair for United States senator. There seems to be some dispute as to the number present at the caucus, it being claimed by the anti-Fair interest that there was no quorum. It has been supposed that Adolph Patro would make the fight against Fair, but it is now stated that he will not.

INDIANA.

The Deadlock in the Senate Continues, with No Immediate Prospect of Giving Way.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 7.—The deadlock still continues in the senate. Senator Poindexter voted for C. W. Brown, National, for secretary this morning. A resolution was offered from the Democratic side declaring that the election of J. H. Rice, Democrat, for principal secretary, and Sears and Monroe, Republicans, for assistant secretary and doorkeeper. The motion was lost by a tie vote, the Republicans and Senator Poindexter voting against Charles Martindale.

MICHIGAN.

Synopsis of the Inaugural Address of Governor Jerome.

DETROIT, January 7.—The inaugural message of Governor Jerome is devoted to State interests, institutions and questions exclusively. Among his recommendations are those favoring the inducement of immigration into the State; that the superintendency of primary schools be vested in county boards appointed by some local authority on a non-partisan basis, and operated under the general supervision of the State superintendent; that the tax-laws be revised by a commission to report to the next legislature; that provision be made for the punishment of crimes committed within the walls of the State prison; that the several penal and reformatory institutions be enlarged; that an insane asylum be begun; that steps be taken to frame a uniform system of State book-keeping; that the transfer of the Sault canal to the United States be completed. The message is essentially a business-like document in all its features.

ILLINOIS.

The Legislature Ready for Work—Message of Governor Cullom.

SPRINGFIELD, January 7.—The vote for State officers having been concluded to-day by a joint meeting of the legislature, Governor Cullom delivered his message. He compares the present condition of the State with its early development, and congratulates it on its freedom from debt, and credits this condition of affairs to the men who inaugurated the early financial policy of Illinois, and speaks of the successful operation of its canal, and of its system of internal improvements. He urges legislation to protect the people along the banks of the Illinois river from the effects of the Chicago sewerage. He alludes to the rapid development of the railroad interests, and commends railroad and warehouse commissions. He urges the erection of a State arsenal and an appropriation of $150,000 for military purposes. He recommends legislation to prevent the spread and introduction of infectious diseases among animals, and the amendment of the criminal code to cover adulterations of food. He expresses satisfaction with the work of the Board of Health, and suggests a careful consideration by legislators of the question of caring for the unfortunates in the State without too greatly burdening it.

A record of wonderful debt-paying power is presented by the report of State-Treasurer Smith. The State indebtedness on Monday, the current instant, was $281,000. All of this is called in and now being paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New York. When all the bonds are paid, about $100,000 will remain in the State treasury of the fund paid by the Illinois Central railroad to the State, besides a fund of over $1,000,000 derived from other sources, which is in the treasury. Many of the bonds now being paid were negotiated for seventeen cents on the dollar. The local indebtedness is about $50,000,000, of which $16,000,000 are registered and paid through the State treasurer's office.

MISTAKES IN MEDICINE.

What a Prominent Cincinnati Physician Says of Them.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Thursday: The publication of the Health Board last Tuesday, during which it was developed that a certain physician had given a prescription which, if filled, would have killed his patient, created a good deal of comment. A prominent physician speaking to an *Enquirer* reporter on the subject said:

"It seems very strange that one who claims to be an educated physician would be guilty of making so grevious a mistake. The prescription (four-ounce mixture) contained one and a half ounces of oil of bitter almonds. This is one of the deadliest poisons contained in the *materia medica*, and never used as a medicine. The amount contained in each dose would kill fifty persons. One drop has been known to kill a cat in five minutes. The distinguished Sir Benjamin Brodie touched his tongue at one time with a silver probe that had been dipped into this o