MEMPHIS APPEAL

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.

One copy, one year, by mail.....$10 00
One copy, six months, by mail.....5 00
One copy, one month, by mail.....1 00
One copy, one week, in city.....25

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year.....$1 00
One copy, six months.....50

GALLAWAY & KEATING,
M. C. GALLAWAY, } 282 Second street,
J. M. KEATING. } Memphis, Tenn.

Entered at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

FRIDAY : : JANUARY, 28, 1881

THE SOUTHERN MISER AND HIS FATE.

The other day the APPEAL copied a most sensible and rational article from the Vicksburg *Herald*, in which was shown the folly of men holding large masses of land which they cannot possibly use, which are grown over with briars and weeds and washed into gullies, the fences rotting and the whole property showing desolation and poverty. And the poverty is real, for not only is the owner destitute of the income his property should bring, but he is reduced to parsimony, compelled to submit to straits and miserable shifts, and the want of many of the comforts and the elegancies of life in order that he may find money to pay the tax on his useless acres. We look with contempt on the miser who hoards his silver and his gold, and endures all the pangs poverty is exposed to that his self-inflicted privations may afford him the miserable satisfaction of gloating over, and calling his own, a number of shining coins that administer no more to his wants or his comfort than the show of currency in a broker's window or on a bank counter to those of a passer by, or the visitor that lingers for a minute to gaze. A miser of land is as much a miser, and as little a wise man, as the miser of coin. Let the imporverished sell off to those who will pay so much down, and so much a year afterward, fifty acres to one and a hundred to another, then he will have the means of making home comfortable, dressing his wife and daughters well and sending his sons to college. He will also fence well the land he retains for himself, will be able to cultivate it thoroughly, and to have good stock in his stables and his fields. In the meantime the country around him will fill up and prosper, and the land he has remaining will be worth more by far than all was worth before he parted with a foot of it. In the same paper as that containing the article from the *Herald*, was another the APPEAL copied from the Savannah *News*. This latter extract undertook to show what wonderful things could be done in the south if only capital enough could be had. There is certainly no want of capital in the country. Plenty of banks in the south would jump with delight at the chance of putting out money where it would pay them interest, and make the borrower rich and a good customer of theirs in the future, by clearing a profit on it. New York and other eastern cities have a plethora of capital which they are longing to put to use. The west, in the day that she built up States, founded cities and laid securely the basis of coming wealth, had no such opportunities of obtaining the command of capital as the south has to-day. But who would put his capital in jeopardy by lending it to a land miser, a man who cannot work what he holds and will not sell to those who can, and who grinds and worries to find money for the payment of taxes in order that he may hold his land out of the hands of those who would improve it as the westerners have improved the lands they had. The *News* says of the southern people: "They own land in plenty," and complains that the National banks cannot lend money upon real estate security. Real estate held on the dog-in-the-manger policy the Vicksburg *Herald* so ably calls attention to, is not a fit thing to hold as security for capital lent. Let the owner divide what he has and sell to settlers; let him improve his land—have good buildings, good stock and good crops, and he will find no trouble in obtaining the use of all the capital he wants. The *News* talks about congress changing the law so as to allow money to be lent on real estate, and of the propriety of establishing companies for so lending. All this is unnecessary, and would do, probably, more harm than good, by encouraging "the dog-in-the-manger" policy, and assist to keep up the breed of land misers. The west, to-day, is mighty, politically and commercially, because great and prosperous without any such cumbrous, make-shift plans. Let our people take a common-sense view of things and use their property and their opportunities in a business-like way. Let them sell what will pay a profit, that they may be able to invest in what will make a fortune. Thousands of southern capital gees east every year to buy "futures;" put the lands on the market, and it will aid in buying them, and so increase the population, add to the value of our estates, and make the south the smiling, cheerful, prosperous land it should be, and will be when the land misers are dead and business energy reigns where narrow land-miser notions ruined.

GREECE AND HER CAUSE.

Recent telegrams have informed the world that the European powers are taking into consideration the claims of the Greek people for an extension of the rule of their government over a portion of territory now held by Turkey, but which is inhabited by Greeks. The wrongs suffered by the Greeks at the hands of the Turks excited the compassion and indignation of some of the European people early in the present century. The poet Byron, to his honor, took the part of the oppressed Greeks, and not only wrote immortal lines on behalf of their noble cause, but gave the aid of his purse and his personal services in arms. So engaged he was seized with the sickness which carried him off, a sacrifice to the cause he loved. By the battle of Navarino the little kingdom of Greece was established, and more recently was increased by Greece assuming arms at the moment when success was certain. Two years have gone by, and Greece, wearied out with disappointments and deception, has called her children to arms, and is prepared, when spring comes, to enter the territory inhabited by their co-nationalists. In consequence of the Berlin treaty Servia gained her independence, Bulgaria her right of self-government, Montenegro the territory she had long fought for, and Greece, long-suffering, trusting Greece, got nothing but a recommendation, as if she were an applicant for the sultan's charity. And we read each morning what the highly dignified and dishonorable powers are doing. They will not even meet in conference for Greece, they will insist upon nothing for Greece, but with each state acting singly, sends its minister to the Constantinopolitan court to talk to the sultan and get him "to do something" for Greece, again insulting that brave people by putting them in the attitude of supplicants suing their oppressor for compassion. The whole conduct of England in the case is especially contemptible, and borders on treachery. The Greeks, as the telegrams inform us, are informed by the powers that if it does not accept any bone the sultan may cast to it after these solicitations on its behalf, "the great powers" will abandon all intervention in their favor. Greece, with an independence worthy of the name it bears and the tongue it speaks, has not only not asked for any conference or other effort from the powers in aid of its intention to claim its own, but has expressly declared her objection to any such conference being held. She sees that "trusting in princes" is as vain as the bible proclaims it to be, and she will trust only in her own right arm and the justice of her cause. The powers dread this. They know that, although the Greeks are weak, their attitude will arouse Albanians to revolution, Armenians to revolt, and relight the fires of discontent and the turmoil of disorder from one end of Turkey to another, and that all their Berlin treaty patchwork may fall to rags. The Greeks, however, declare they will go on, and where is there a generous heart, where a lover of holy liberty who does not earnestly long and yearn for their success, for their victory over the insolent Turk, for their ability to put to shame the base friends that have cajoled her in their necessity and deserted her in her own.

HENRY BERGH.

The military hero makes his fame by slaying his fellows. The more blood he sheds the greater is his renown. His conquests and march to power are tracked by the charred chimney, smoking cities and buzzards feeding upon his victims. But when a man like Henry Bergh undertakes to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, he is scoffed and derided. The world builds a monument to the conquering hero out of the skulls of the victims he has slain, but it requites the services of such men as Bergh with curses. This is a poor commentary on human nature. But Henry Bergh occupies a conspicuous place in the affections of the American people. He is loved and respected by every man and woman having the feeling and disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness, tenderness and compassion. Goodness beams from every act of life, kindness is the lamp that lights up his pathway, and sympathy for every suffering thing is poured out from his heart like the stream from the hydrant. Having spent many years in ameliorating the condition of the brute creation, he has now turned his attention to that class of brutes in human shape called wife-beaters. He proposes the whipping-post and the lash as an appropriate punishment, and as the only way to put an end to this barbarous but frequent crime, as will be seen by the following bill which has been prepared by him and introduced in the New York legislature:

The people of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever hereafter any male person shall willfully beat, bruise or mutilate his wife, or any other female human being, the court or magistrate before whom the offender shall be brought, and convicted shall direct the infliction of corporal punishment upon such offender, specifying at the time the number of strokes or lashes which shall be sturdily laid on upon the bare back of said offender by notice at a whip or lash of such proportions and strength as will insure the carrying out of the spirit and letter of the statute.

SEC. 2. The corporal punishment inflicted in the foregoing section shall be inflicted by the sheriff of the county, or by one of his deputies, or a constable, and within the prison inclosure in the county where the offense was committed, and in as private a manner as may be, and in the presence of a duly licensed physician or surgeon.

SEC. 3. No female shall at any time, for any offense, be subjected to the punishment of corporal punishment under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. This shall take effect immediately.

The whipping-post is certainly a relic of the barbarous ages, and we should take no step backward in the march of civilization. Had this bill been proposed in the legislature of a southern State it would have been characterized as the new slave code by the old slave-drivers, and there would be a general howl of indignation. But as the proposition originates in the northern States it can be discussed on its merits, and without reference to that historic instrument of torture, the slave-driver's lash. One innovation invites another, and if we return to the whipping-post for one offense there is danger of Bergh's bill being so amended as to include other crimes. But if nothing else but the whipping-post and the lash will put an end to wife-beating, they should be resorted to by every State in the Union, for the wife-beater is the most dispicable creature that pollutes the earth. Men are guilty of many faults, but they are truly knights, in the broadest sense of chivalry, toward womanhood, and every time man permits man to lay hands on woman, save in kindness, he contributes to the degradation of his species. Men in every part of the civilized world should solemnly covenant with each other that the wife-beater should share the fate of the ravisher, as both are beasts, and should be treated as monsters. The bill which has been introduced in the New York legislature through the instrumentality of Mr. Bergh, is attracting considerable discussion. The Chicago *Tribune* says "it will commend itself to the good sense of the public because there is no virtue in the present methods of punishment. Under existing laws, a wife-beater, convicted of his abhorrent crime, is fined, and, in case of failure to pay the fine, is put in jail. If he pays his fine, he takes just that amount of money away from the subsistence of his half-starved family, and only aggravates the original evil by adding another to it. If he cannot pay his fine, and is locked up for sixty or ninety days, he earns nothing during that time, and his family must suffer. The brute himself doesn't feel his punishment, and probably has no feeling of any sort except of indignation at his wife for putting him in jail and then making no effort to get him out. When he has served out his term he comes out of jail only to find that his family has been suffering during his absence for want of food, warmth and clothing, and the man himself is not cured, while the wife is worse off than she was before, and society is not avenged for the horrible infraction of its laws. But, on the other hand, if a deputy-sheriff has the lashing of the brute, and if, best of all, that deputy happens to be a stalwart negro who can administer the lashing with gusto and enthusiasm, and the wife-beater knows that the dose will be doubled whenever he repeats the offense, there can be no waste of time or money, the wife-beater will have something to think about, all the other wife-beaters in his vicinity will devote considerable time to meditation before they indulge in their peculiar amusement, and society will have the sweet solace of knowing that the brute has received his deserts and "knows how it is himself." The abused wife has now no champions but her own relatives. They may beat the brute in turn and get some satisfaction out of that, but in too many cases the wife has only an old father who cannot avenge her, or the brute may be armed and intimidate those who would protect her. Even divorce is no remedy. Some of those wife-beaters belong to the Catholic church, which does not approve of divorce, and even suppose the wretched woman obtains a divorce, how is she to take care of herself and her family of children?" The *Tribune*, however, qualifies its support of the bill by insisting that the punishment of the lash should be left discretionary with the magistrate, for there are cases, especially in the lower classes, where women may be termagants and provoke a man of violent temper purposely to strike them that they may get him lashed, and then procure a divorce. All women are not angels, and there may be cases where a man might plead some shadow of excuse for a hasty blow which a shrewish, ungovernable, and irascible woman might purposely draw upon herself, and there are not wanting cases where the weaker vessel is an Amazon as compared with the husband, and may hand over the culprit *vi et armis* to the public whipper as a handy method of revenge. But the amendments proposed by the *Tribune* would defeat the entire object of the bill, as every wife-beater says his wife is a termagant, and that nothing but the beating he administers will subdue the turbulence of her violent nature. No provocation should justify a man in disgracing man by beating his wife. If she be a virago, unfit to live with, let him prove the fact and get a divorce. So an end is put to wife-beating, the legislatures of the States should not stickle as to the means.

COLORADO'S CONNECTIONS

With the Outer World—Rapid Development of the Railroad System.

DENVER, January 25.—The extraordinary growth of Denver continues with marvelous speed.

The Denver, Western and Pacific railroad company has let contracts to Given, Abbott & Co., for grading thirty miles of their line from Denver. This road should not be confounded with the Denver, Utah and Pacific, who have not yet made any demonstrations toward building. The Denver and New Orleans railroad have filed articles of incorporation, their object being the construction of a railroad from Denver to connect with the Texas Pacific, Houston and Texas Central, and Rio Grande extension of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads in Texas. Their capital stock is $10,000,000. The directors for the first year are J. S. Brown, Charles B. Kountze, D. H. Moffatt, William Barth, George Tritch, Isaac Brinker, William D. Daniels, C. W. Fisher and John Evans, nearly all being men who made large sums by the sale of the Denver and South Park railroad.

THE AUGEAN STABLES

Of New York Municipal Government—A Change of Hostlers Suggested.

ALBANY, January 27.—Senator McCarthy, from the special committee to investigate affairs in New York city for the purpose of securing more economy in the city government, reported by bill to-day. The bill provides: First—For the election in April of a mayor and board of aldermen. Second—For the appointment by the mayor of the heads of departments, police justices and marshals without confirmation by the board of aldermen, and for the removal of the heads of departments and marshals without the consent of the governor. The heads of departments are reduced to one, except public charities and correction, taxes and assessments and police. There are allowed two commissioners. The park department is to have control of the parks and sidewalks adjoining the same only. The mayor is charged with the duty of cleaning the streets. The new board of estimate and assessment is to consist of the mayor, who is to act as chairman, the president of the board of aldermen, the comptroller and three citizens, tax-payers, not otherwise connected with the city government, or with any board, commission or office supported by or salary of which is paid from the city treasury. The people of New York will be given a hearing upon the subject of the charter.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

Hernando, Mississippi, needs a barber.

The Little Rock public library is flourishing.

Brinkley, Arkansas, is to have a fine schoolhouse.

The oil mills of Montgomery, Alabama, are quite prosperous.

Meridian, Mississippi, is to have a fire department and a steam fire engine.

The Little Rock fire companies have finally settled their election difficulties.

Fort Worth, Texas, has more than fifty artesian wells, bored within two years.

Fletcher Jones was shot and killed near Victoria, Texas, Tuesday by unknown parties.

The Eureka petrified baby, or idol, has arrived at Little Rock, and is on exhibition.

Wild game is unusually plentiful in the markets of Montgomery, Alabama, this season.

The coal famine prevailing for the past month in Montgomery, Alabama, is now over.

The Masonic Grand lodge of Mississippi will meet at Jackson on Wednesday, February 9th.

The merchants of Nashville are moving for the repeal the odious law allowing preferred creditors.

Stuart's operahouse building and several stores in Marlin, Texas, burned Tuesday morning.

Webb county, Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande, has 279,936 head of sheep. Laredo is the county seat.

Property in Fort Worth, Texas, is said to have risen in value seventy-five per cent. within three months.

The question of the co-education of the sexes in Mississippi colleges is under discussion in the press of the State.

There were over a dozen fatal cases of spinal meningitis in Dallas, Texas, from Saturday last to Tuesday night.

A grange store will be opened at Water Valley, Mississippi, under the auspices of the farmers of Yalobusha county.

A negro named Campbell was stabbed and killed on Cherry Creek, Kerr county, Texas, a few days ago, by Jack Hardy.

At Baird, Texas, Monday night, a stabbing affray took place in which Peter Donahue was fatally injured by George Rountree.

J. H. Jacobs, formerly a hotel keeper, was arrested at Corsicana, Texas, Tuesday night as an accomplice in the killing of Dr. Lynn.

Mrs. Dicey Gaddis was murdered at Chattanooga Tuesday evening, it is supposed by her son. It is said they both were drunk.

A pet deer was turned loose in Jefferson, Texas, the other day for a chase, but swam the bayou and escaped, the dogs refusing to take water.

On account of dullness of business and scarcity of money, the people of Columbus, Mississippi, are paying their taxes very slowly this year.

A late decision of the Mississippi supreme court takes the Columbus waterworks out of the hands of Mr. John Mahon and gives them back to the city.

There are eighty-five retail business establishments of all kinds in Lauderdale county, Alabama, of which forty-six are in Florence. The county contains 630 square miles.

The Knoxville police will hereafter enforce strictly an ordinance of the city passed July 16, 1880, forbidding the sale, on the Sabbath day, of liquors, cigars or merchandise of any kind.

A couple of efficient police officers of Helena, Arkansas, were "sold" a few days ago, by dragging from a mud-hole on Main street what seemed to be the body of a man, but was in reality only a dummy.

The New York *Herald* asserts that Joe Harris, the alleged murderer of Brown and his companion at Marble Hall, has been severely tortured in the Rogersville, Tennessee, jail in order to extort from him a confession.

Hon. E. M. Russell, judge of the probate court of Morgan county, Alabama, was arrested by a United States deputy marshal, at Decatur, Wednesday. He is charged with violation of the postal law while acting postmaster at Summerville.

Pettit, the accomplice of Charles Smith in the killing at Moscow, Tennessee, on the seventeenth instant, of a negro who was defending his sister from attempted outrage by them, was rescued by two armed and masked men while under guard in a Moscow store on Thursday of last week.

Last Wednesday night ten or twelve armed men went to Huntingdon, Tennessee, and demanded of the jailor the keys, in order to liberate Dr. S. W. Johnson and son, charged with the murder of Owens last October. They were refused, and after repeated threats they mounted their horses and left, and have not been seen since.

Off for South America.

NEWPORT, R. I., January 27.—The Atrato mining expedition, of Portland, that was detained here several days, sailed this morning for Carthagena.

Shaking Them up a Little.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., January 27.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt here this morning. The shock was felt most distinctly a mile north.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

A Fenian Fright of Gigantic Proportions Shaking the Nerves of Johannes Taurus—A Ludicrous Affair at Sheffield—Proceedings in Parliament.

Efforts of the Bank of France to Prevent the Efflux of Gold—The Catholic Clergy on the Condition of Ireland—An Incident of the Storming of Geoktepe.

VIENNA, January 27.—Cardinal John R. Kutschker, archbishop of Vienna, who suffered a stroke of apoplexy recently, is dead; aged seventy-one years.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, January 27.—The Catholic clergy, assembled at Maynooth under the presidency of Archbishop McCabe, passed resolutions declaring that immediate and thorough reform of the land laws, framed on the principles of justice to all existing rights, would be certain to call back peace and security, but they cannot refrain from expressing their fear that the fictitious calm caused by coercion may encourage the house of lords to reject or nullify the land bill.

Macken, a juryman on the Irish state trials, was proposed for membership of the Land League at his own request.

THE TRANSVAAL.

DURBAN, January 27.—A patrol from Pretoria surprised and captured a Boer langer after severe fighting. The Boers lost twenty-seven killed and many wounded. The enemy abandoned their stores. The British loss was four killed. All is well in Pretoria.

General Colley telegraphs from Mount Prospect: "Our advance has been stopped by rains and mist, but the weather is clearing."

Sir George Colley telegraphs that he had sent a copy of Captain Lancert's statement with regard to the murder of Captain Elliott to Joubert, the Boer commandant, who expressed his horror at the act, and promised a strict investigation.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 27.—Countess Von Hatzfeldt, mother of Count Von Hatzfeldt, is dead.

The federal council adopted Bismarck's bill establishing biennial budgets and quadrennial parliaments.

In the lower house of the Prussian diet today, Herr Wrathorst's resolution, declaring the celebration of mass and the administration of the sacraments exempt from penalty, came up for second reading, and was rejected, 204 to 148.

Bismarck, in opening the new Prussian economic council to-day, said that whenever of late years inquiries were made into the causes of the retrograde movement in the economic life of the people, essential differences were noted between English and Prussian horses. He had been thought desirable to establish a single central organ, whose members should possess technical knowledge, in order to give opinions with regard to the necessity and practicability of new laws. The Prussian economical council must bear in mind that it is paving the way for the future economical council of Germany.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 27.—An official telegram, in regard to events prior to the capture of Geoktepe, states that in consequence of the large number of corpses of Tekke-Turcomans, more or less decomposed, lying before and behind the Russian positions, and in view of the impossibility of burying them without incurring fresh losses, General Skobeleff proposed to the Tekkes, from the tower of observation eighty yards from the main rampart of the fortress, that they should remove them, hostilities to be suspended for one hour, and, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, it was proposed to the Tekkes that they should afterward reoccupy their positions, and should be the first to reopen fire. This was done after due warning given to the Russians, the Tekkes taking care not to fire until the Russians, who had temporarily left their trenches, had returned into them. The conduct of the Tekke-Turcomans was altogether honorable. Fighting was afterward resumed with its former fury.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 27.—The Oldham spinners resolved to strike for five per cent. advance in wages.

Owing to the advent of 200 supposed Fenians, at Sheffield, precautions have been taken against popular disturbance. A later dispatch says that investigation shows the suspected Fenians are laborers seeking relief.

The statement that the mayor of Liverpool has been in communication with the local military and naval authorities, with reference to some expected hostile action of Irishmen there is not accurate.

The thaw here has extended to France.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says the Bank of France has tried to cure the gold drain by issuing notes. This has failed, as was predicted. It is quite probable now that the only resort for the bank is to fall back on the silver standard, persuading as many other countries as they can to join them.

It is reported that a mob which was endeavoring to molest the colliers who had returned to work in the Atherton district has been dispersed by the cavalry.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the house of commons to-day Mr. Chaplin conservative, member for Lincolnshire, gave notice that he would move, on the 22d of February, to prohibit the importation of cattle from countries where disease is known to exist, as their slaughter on landing has proved insufficient.

Mundell, vice-president of the council, said there was no official information of the existence of the foot and mouth disease among cattle in America, but various cargoes of cattle, including some landed since the beginning of the present year, were infected. He then proceeded to give the details with regard thereto.

Stanhope, formerly under-secretary for India, asked in the house to-day whether the Indian council had an opportunity of placing their opinion relative to the abandonment of Candahar on record.

Lord Hartington replied that the subject was one of such importance that the home government had felt bound to form their own decision thereon, while leaving the government of India the fullest discretion as to the time and manner of the execution of that decision.

The debate on Forster's coercion bill was resumed.

Land-Leaguers Davitt, Brennan and Killen were among the spectators in the gallery.

Labouchere, advanced liberal, spoke strongly in opposition to the measure.

John Bright said that he deeply regretted that coercion was necessary. If the land bill had not been promised after the coercion bill he would not now be in the ministry. He had received letters from Ireland showing that during the last four months Ireland had been drifting from bad to worse. The Land League might boast of their power, but he doubted their wisdom or patriotism. The leaders of the League had, to a large extent, demoralized the people they professed to defend. It was only under a solemn sense of duty that the government had introduced the measure of coercion. He trusted that when the land bill was introduced it would be found to be a great and comprehensive measure, which would prove a durable monument to the memory of this parliament and the ministry.

The debate was adjourned.

Fifty liberal members of the house of commons have petitioned Mr. Gladstone to leave the house early and not participate in the dilatory debates.

Muttering Moulders.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—The union moulders, numbering perhaps 500, have made a demand for an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages. A mass meeting will be held to-night to receive reports of committees which have visited various bosses on the subject, and if they do not comply with the demands of the men there will probably be a strike.

Remembers His Friends.

KANSAS CITY, January 27.—Prof. O. C. Hill, principal of the normal school at Oregon, Hall county, Missouri, will be private secretary to President Garfield. Prof. Hill was one of the faculty of the college at Hiram, Ohio, when Mr. Garfield was president of that institution.

Sunday Observance.

James Freeman Clark contributes to the December number of the *North American Review* a sensible article on "Rational Observance," which deserves a general attention. Between the strict Sabbatarians and the advocates of a loose and reckless disregard of this important spiritual holiday of rest and recreation, there is abundant opportunity for a rational philosophy on the Sunday question. The writer first points out the difference between the christian Sunday and the Jewish Sabbath, and shows that the obligation of the Sabbath was not transferred to the first day by Christ and His apostles; that in fact "Sabbatarianism of every phase was expressly repudiated by the chief reformers in almost every country." Sunday was observed in the beginning with no reference to the Sabbath or the fourth commandment; it grew out of human needs, and as long as these remain we will continue to have it. But the march of civilization brings with it the necessity for more Sunday relaxations. What contented the slow-going Puritan of two hundred years ago cannot content the present generation. We need art museums, libraries, public parks, zoological gardens, concerts and other forms of rational recreation upon a Sunday. Mr. Clark quotes from his observation of a continental Sunday, and affirms that it is more orderly and more conducive to religion and morality than Sunday as it is observed in the principal English and American cities. He recommends that the church, which has partially lost its hold upon the day, furnish the greatest amount of education, good influence and innocent happiness upon Sunday, devoting part of the day to worship and part to proper recreation. Instead of the religious influence of Sunday being diminished it will be largely increased by such a change. The church should not wait until the progressive spirit of the world forces it into concession. By so doing it has already seriously impaired its own influence. Let the church adopt the rational Sunday and take the lead in its observance, and our edifices of worship will once more become crowded with devout congregations.

REGARDLESS OF SHIPTON,

American Horse Men are Preparing for a Season of High-Priced Sport During Next Summer.

Coney Island to be the Center of Attraction—Rumors of English Importations.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The *Spirit of the Times* says: "The racing fund in this country for 1881 will closely approximate one million dollars. If our breeders and turfmen entered their horses as liberally as their English compeers do our racing stakes and purses would reach a million and a quarter dollars, independent of trotting; and if we had a national jockey club racing fund it would exceed two millions in five years from this date. It is given out that as much as forty-five hundred dollars per day will be appropriated to the racing fund of the Coney Island jockey club meeting, or a total of $41,500. The Coney Island cup will be run for June 15th. Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri each claim the winner, notwithstanding Luke Blackburn is in the east. During the last autumn meeting at Jerome Park an English gentleman under the assumed name of Tom Merville started two fillies—a two and a three-year old. It was then whispered around that they were the nucleus for a strong team to cross the ocean this winter. The rumor was not generally credited, but it now turns out that already nine horses have arrived, including the two fillies alluded to, and strong reinforcements will join this team in the course of March and April. The horses selected, as a rule, are untried, and the venture is made with a view of testing the question whether American horses suffer, as we insist they do, from climatic causes, when transferred to England. The idea is to bring English horses here, and if they prove to be better than the American, that will soon solve the question so long in dispute, to the effect that English thoroughbreds deteriorated when brought to this country. No pains will be spared by the backers of this venture to make it a success. An English trainer will also come over, and the hope is to secure one or more capable jockeys."

JUSTICE SWAYNE.

Brief Sketch of the Latest Retiring Member of the Supreme Bench.

Cincinnati *Gazette*: "The retirement of Associate-Justice Swayne from the supreme bench of the United States closes a long and honorable career, to be followed, we trust, by the enjoyment of many years of tranquil age. Few have worked longer or more usefully for their country, and all will hope that he may find the burdens of three score and ten, and even four score, light and pleasant. Noah H. Swayne was born in Virginia, December 7, 1806, and is accordingly in his seventy-fifth year. He was admitted to the bar of his native State in 1826, when he removed to Ohio, settling in Coshocton county. Three years later he was sent to the legislature, and soon after decided to make Columbus his home. Here he practiced his profession, and during Jackson's second term he was appointed United States district attorney, holding the office for seven years. In 1862 he succeeded Judge McLean as associate justice of the supreme court, a position which he held with credit to himself, and much to the benefit of the country. In no period of its existence has the highest legal tribunal of the land been called upon to decide more important and perplexing cases than during the last two decades, and the decisions of Justice Swayne have been distinguished by great clearness and ability, and have made important additions to the jurisprudence, commercial and corporation law, and in the constructions of wills. He has grown old in his country's service, but his faculties are yet unimpaired, and his bodily vigor is exceptionally great. He carries with him the respect of all who know him personally or through his legal utterances, and his many friends and neighbors will cordially welcome his return to his old home."

The Cowpens Monument.

CHARLESTON, January 27.—The committee have fixed Wednesday, May 11th, as the day for the unveiling of the Cowpens monument at Spartanburg, South Carolina. A statute of General Daniel Morgan, provided by an act of congress, will surmount the column. Governor Hagood has invited the President and cabinet, and the governors of the States to be present.

A Trifle Late in Killing.

NEW YORK, January 27.—A savage dog made a fierce attack last night upon a woman and four men in the same neighborhood and at different times. To-day the dog, or supposed to be the same animal, entered a lumber yard and attacked four men, Henry Mantel, Wm. Kymer, Daniel Fitzgerald and James Doherty, biting and tearing them in a shocking manner. The dog was finally killed.

Schurz's Good Indians.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., January 27.—The Indians are on the war-path. Near San Jose the driver of the mail coach was killed. Three miners were killed at Chlonde Gulch. The horribly mutilated and burned bodies of four women and children were brought to San Marcial. A squad of cavalry put to flight some Indians who were rapidly closing in upon a man and three women after driving a party of citizens who had come to their assistance.

A Man and Fifteen Horses Burned.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, January 27.—A special to the *Nonpareil* from Avoca, on the Rock Island road, gives the particulars of the burning of John Coan's livery stable, in which John Chenoworth, a hostler, was roasted to death, together with fifteen or more horses. The entire contents of the barn—buggies, wagons, grain, etc., were destroyed. Slight insurance.

A POCKET full of money amounts to little when health is gone. To enjoy life, a good appetite, sound digestion and elastic limbs, take Tutt's Pills. Then, if you are poor, you will be happy; if rich, you can enjoy your money. They dispel low spirits and give buoyancy to mind and body.

Shockingly Mangled.

WILKESBARRE, January 27.—The bodies of Morris and Thomas Evans, the miners who were buried by the fall of coal in the Empire mine yesterday, were recovered to-day. They were so badly mangled that they had to be placed in boxes to carry them away.

Of Questionable Propriety.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 27.—A bill relieving all benevolent and charitable associations which have insurance features from the operations of State insurance laws passed the house unanimously this morning. The bill goes into effect at once.

Tenth Ballot and No Senator.

HARRISBURG, January 27.—The tenth ballot for United States senator resulted as follows: Oliver, 82; Grow, 53; Wallace, 83; Agnew, 1; Hewitt, 3; Baird, 1; Curtin, 1; Phillips, 2. The convention then adjourned.

He Cuts Up Well.

NEW YORK, January 27.—The late George Ricard, president of the Williamsburg Savings bank, left $2,000,000 to relatives and friends.

Distressing Accident.

MALONE, N. Y., January 27.—During the absence of Mrs. Bascomb from home, at Alton, the house caught fire, and four children were burned to death.

A Blockade Broken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 27.—For the first time since last Friday the train got through this afternoon from Poughkeepsie to Millerton, on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston road. For several miles the cars ran between snow-banks from seven to fifteen feet high.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic cures fever and ague.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A Very Crude and Unsatisfactory Report Furnished by the Associated Press of What was Said and Done in Both Houses of Congress Yesterday.

The Indian-Treaty-Keeping Association Present a Petition to the Senate—Spirited Debate Between Senators Beck and Blaine on the Question of Free Ships.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The post-route bill was reported and recommitted.

Mr. Speer, at the expiration of the morning hour, called up the contested election case of Yates vs. Martin.

Mr. Conger inquired whether this was a question of higher privilege than the question before the house yesterday. He had understood the chair to decide when the other question was up, that he could not imagine a question of higher privilege than the one which involved the election of the President.

The speaker replied that the chair had not been asked to recognize any member upon that question. The gentleman in charge of the resolution was not pressing it.

Mr. Conger remarked sarcastically, that if there was need of any urging from his side of the house, he was ready to urge it.

The election case was then taken up and Mr. Speer argued in favor of the contestant—Yates.

Mr. Keifer presented the case of the contestee, Martin, and at the conclusion of his speech warned the Democratic party if it did not place the seal of disapproval upon such practices as had been resorted to in this case, the day was coming when they would be swept away from the halls of congress by the American people.

Mr. Russell also warned the Democratic party that if the reasonings of the committee on elections were adopted some fifteen or twenty gentlemen from the south in the next congress would walk out some morning and give place to men who had been counted in, whether elected or not.

A Democrat—We will see about that.

At the conclusion of Mr. Russell's speech, Mr. Springer demanded the previous question, and the Republicans refusing to vote, the house was left without a quorum and adjourned.

SENATE.

Senator Dawes presented a petition signed by John Welsh, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Joseph Cook, Wendell Phillips and 32,000 others, besides churches, benevolent and other societies, representing in all more than 50,000 citizens, praying congress to observe the treaties made with Indian tribes, and in future to do justice to the remnants of that people. The bulky package inclosing the petition was conveyed from the senator's desk, where it had attracted much attention, to the Vice-President's table, and with the accompanying remarks of Senator Dawes, the Indian Treaty-Keeping association of Philadelphia, was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Senator Vest reported favorably the bill for public building in Quincy, Illinois.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Senator Garland: To establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

By Senator Voorhees: Appropriating $7500 for the improvement of the Wabash river.

Senator Beck addressed the senate for an hour in advocacy of free ships, taking as his text his resolution submitted Monday for the repeal of all laws prohibiting our citizens from purchasing ships to engage in the foreign carrying trade, or which prevents the registration of them as American ships when owned, commanded and officered by United States citizens.

Senator Beck's speech was listened to with marked and thoughtful interest by almost a full senate and crowded galleries, and the compliment of a unanimous vote being tendered him on the expiration of the morning hour to enable him to proceed.

Senator Blaine followed in reply to Senator Beck. He construed the senator's speech as an admission that his policy looked forward to and proclaimed the permanent dependence of this country upon England for ships. It was remarkable that for twenty years, during which time the war in the lower house of congress of the United States had not done one solitary thing to uphold the navigation interests of the United States. The great march forward of our old commercial rival had been witnessed and everywhere recognized, and the representatives of the people of the United States had sat in their two halls of legislation as dumb as though they could not speak, and had not offered a single remedy or a single aid, until the senator from Kentucky [Beck] had risen in his seat and proposed to make a proclamation of the perpetual dependence of this country on England for such commerce as she may enjoy, holding up to us Germany, Italy and other European countries that are as absolutely dependent on Great Britain for the commerce they enjoy as is the District of Columbia on congress. During these twenty years this congress had passed ninety-two acts in aid of internal transmission by rail. It has given 200,000,000 acres of public lands, worth to-day $1,000,000,000 in money, to which it had added $70,000,000 in cash to the same end, and yet it had not extended scarcely a single dollar to that vast external transportation whose importance had not been exaggerated by the senator from Kentucky. The United States could not win in this great commercial struggle without adopting exactly the same means that achieved a victory for others. What was that? It was not to help John Roach, or any one else, but to make a great and comprehensive policy that shall give every man and every company a specific aid of so much per mile for such a number of years. Let the American marine feel that the government of the United States is behind them. Let the United States only take from her treasury, per annum, $4,000,000, the sum that Great Britain is paying only as a postscript to her. Senator Blaine said he was not a spoiled child nor the son of one; but if this was done, he ventured to predict that that long deferred and much desired event, the revival of the American steam marine, would arrive. He would have the country do nothing more than that to which England had pointed a way for us. We have come to the end of our rope without a navy. If we would put the expense of those navy-yards into the building up of great private ship-yards, this would soon pay subsidy enough or aid enough—if the senator [Beck] liked that word better—it would give help enough from the savings in the construction of naval vessels to float this whole grand scheme for the revival of American navigation. The election has shown that public opinion in this country was in favor of keeping up American against foreign manufactures. And he would say to the upholders of protection that this could not be done by the destruction of the commercial marine of the country.

Senator Beck replied briefly. He said that he was glad that the presentation of what he thought was the best policy had called forth the premier of the next administration. The senator from Maine had not denied, because he knew it was true, that we had no foreign carrying trade; nor that it had dwindled since the war; nor that we gave $120,000,000 per year to build up the trade of our rival and weaken ourselves; nor that while we give the right to Germany, England and France to carry our goods from our ports in cheap, free ships, we are handicapping ourselves; nor that instead of having 60,000 or 70,000 American sailors, as we had in the war, we now have none; nor that we had no defenders of our coasts. The senator denied none of the facts asserted by him [Senator Beck], but his [Senator Blaine's] remedy for it all was a further taxation, and nothing else, and the policy of a subsidized line under John Roach, or any other individual, would be to destroy the competition of its rivals, then double its charges and create a monopoly.

After reference to the alleged monopoly of the coastwise trade, Senator Beck replied to Senator Blaine's allusion to the Democratic tariff-for-revenue plank by stating that a stronger plank was contained in the platform of that party in 1876, when that party carried the country, though cheated out of the victory; and that as the popular vote in 1880 showed a majority for the Democratic candidate, the alleged condemnation of that policy could not have been so very emphatic after all.

The resolution was then laid on the table without action.

Adjourned.

Parcival.

After considerable delay, the production of Richard Wagner's latest opera, *Parcival*, has been assured by the lavish generosity of King Louis of Bavaria, who has, out of his privy purse, made up the gross amount required to bring out that great work at Bayreuth with all the splendor and completeness exacted by its composer. The subscriptions set on foot throughout Germany had, strange to say, failed to achieve this desirable result, and some £15,000 were still wanting to provide for the expense of putting *Parcival* on the stage and of meeting the demands of the vocal and instrumental executants to whom Wagner proposed to confide the performance of that opera. This sum his magnificent patron and friend, King Louis, has disbursed for the above purposes. His majesty has also granted his permission to the leading artists of his own theater