MEMPHIS APPEAL

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In the interview with Senator Hill, which we copied from the *Tribune* yesterday, he is reported as saying that "a fatal mistake was made when the Presidential campaign was run upon the basis of attacking General Garfield's personal integrity." Yet this profound political philosopher has been repeating this assumed error of his party by making a personal attack on Mahone. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

BEER-DRINKERS will take notice and be warned in time. At Canton, Ohio, on Monday last, a young man named Joseph Little died from the effects of two glasses of beer, which before it had been heated to the proper temperature in the stomach to be absorbed began to ferment, yielding that subtle poison, carbonic acid gas. The gas was conducted to the lungs, heart and brain, and a general paralysis of the nervous system followed. His stomach and intestines were greatly distended by the gas.

THE Brush Electric Light company, of Cleveland, proposes to illuminate Cincinnati at a cost of twenty-five per cent. less than the price now paid by that city for gas. If this offer is accepted, it has been determined on to erect towers 200 feet in hight and to place on top of them lamps with a capacity of from 16,000 to 18,000 candle power, and on 75 foot posts lamps of from 2000 to 4000 candle power. A central station has been established, five machines, with a total capacity of 208,000 candle power are now being manufactured, and the company expects to be ready to commence operations within a month from this date.

ACCORDING to the New York *World*, the next session of the English parliament, should Mr. Gladstone recover his waning health and strength, will be marked by the introduction of a bill for the extension of the franchise in counties, or, rather, for the assimilation of the borough and county franchise; and when the masses upon whose adherence he must rely, are thus made practically omnipotent, the premier will be in a position to move down upon the close guilds which control the land and the church. At present, while the inhabitants of boroughs enjoy household suffrage, the franchise in counties is limited to holders of five-pound leases and occupiers of holdings of a ratable value of twelve pounds.

REV. HEBER NEWTON, rector of the Anthon Memorial church, New York, preached last Sunday on "Carlyle's Message to Our Age," and in the course of the sermon, which was one of unusual strength, clearness and force, said that "the *laissez faire* theory, needed in the past, after the fussy, grandmotherly government of despotisms, needs now to be ranked by a firm co-ordinating and directing hand in the interests of health and virtue. Out of this grows the dreadful disorders of the society which so oppressed Carlyle and so oppresses all tender hearts; the appalling pauperism of our civilization, increasing in the ratio of our wealth and depositing dark strata below our fair societies. The basic motivity of competition has largely done its work, and needs to be supplanted by co-operation. Selfish strife began, necessarily, all civilization, but, as in the brute creation, it needs, at a certain stage, to be lifted into brotherly association. When a social organization is dying, all manner of vermiferous vitalities spawn—and these are the legion host of evils that curse society today."

IT is often said by thoughtless, prejudiced or indifferent people that all attempts to reform unfortunate women must prove failures, and this is repeated with great apparent unction of conviction about the time that the faithful women who have institutions for that purpose in charge are asking for the help that should be given to them cheerfully and willingly. But "facts are stubborn things" in this as in many other cases. Recently we published some convincing figures on this head from our own Women's Christian association, which we find, in reference to the statistics of similar societies in other cities, are fully sustained as a fair average result. The latest figures to hand come to us from the thirty-sixth annual report of the New York Women's Prison Association and the Isaac T. Hopper Home, which gives a compact and modest statement of the work accomplished by a very useful charity. The name of the association indicates the character of its work, which is to rescue degraded and criminal women, and give them a new chance at life. During 1880, 349 such women were received into the Home, 36 being there at the opening. Of the whole number 225 were sent out to service in families in the city or country, 27 went to hospitals, 15 returned to friends, 30 left the Home with an assurance of self-support, and 33 left without permission or were discharged, leaving 45 inmates at the close of the year. "One excellent feature of the Home" says the New York *Tribune* from which we get the above, "is a laundry, which furnishes occupation and encourages industrious habits, and at the same time brings in considerable revenue. Another is the rule that the inmates shall not be seen by visitors. The propriety of sparing them all publicity is obvious, and is characteristic of the methods of this excellent institution."

MR. LOUIS R. EHRICH, a leading merchant of New York, in a well written letter of two columns and a half to the *Tribune*, argues, and with some force, that the new co-operative movement of which Kate Field is the head is "a mistake and a delusion." He says that if the present principles of co-operation were to prevail universally, the work of the world would be done far less thoroughly and far less ably, and that the comfort and security of mankind would be greatly decreased. "Every commercial enterprise," he continues, "needs a controlling head. This head must possess the power of organization, energy, industry, absolute honesty, foresight, decision and the capacity of judging and controlling men. Whoever has given any thought and investigation to the subject need not be told that persons uniting these qualities are very, very rare, and that their services must be very well paid. That a body of workmen or shareholders intending 'co-operation' should find such a man, and that, having found him, they should put him at their head and bow to his judgment, is a chance of one in a thousand. If they do not, it means ultimate bankruptcy and ruin." Yet Mr. Ehrick holds that co-operation must and will succeed, but it will begin at the other end. "The head will choose the members, not the members the head. When merchants and manufacturers have a better grasp of the principles of political economy and the facts of human nature, they will recognize that it is vastly to their advantage to give their employes an fitterest in the earnings of the business. In our own establishment the buyers, numbering nearly twenty, receive in addition to their salaries a share in the profits of their respective departments. This principle will extend itself, and eventually prove to be the only safe and feasible plan of co-operation."

A commission from New Orleans has been delegated to make a critical examination of our new system of sewers. Upon the report of this commission, to judge from the comments of the New Orleans press, will very largely depend the adoption or rejection of the system by that city. With this we have little or no concern. It is true that we feel more or less grateful to Mr. Waring for his connection with the introduction of the system; but it is fair to assume that he has found his account in the fee paid him for his services. However this may be, it seems proper that the press of Memphis should disclaim for the people of Memphis any personal interest—any interest other than that pertaining to the system *per se*. With this our municipal authorities and our own local engineers are so closely identified that we feel that they, and especially our engineer corps, are the best exponents of the work done here. The APPEAL has therefore to ask of our visitors that they dismiss from their minds all preconceived ideas about the Memphis system; that they lay aside for the time being all the explanations, speculations and theories with which they have been regaled in New Orleans, and examine for themselves the actual condition and working of our drains. And if we might be allowed to offer advice to President Porter, we should say: Put these gentlemen in a carriage with Major Humphrey, with instructions to drive to the outlet at the jail sewer and thence follow the mains up to their laterals and branches terminating in the four-inch house connections. Let them cross-examine Humphrey, who has been connected with the work from its inception, and who is familiar, as is no other man, not excepting Mr. Waring himself, with the difficulties, the requirements and the capabilities of the system. For no resident of Memphis would it be necessary to add what we do, only for the information of our visitors, that any statement made by Major Humphrey may be implicitly relied upon; that when he has completed his exploitation it will be the fault of his audience if they do not know the best and the worst of our sewers.

THE REPUBLICANS AND REPUDIATION.

The man who continuously and persistently supports the public honor because he is honest and loves it is the highest type of a good citizen. But when men become repudiators or the advocates of the public honor according to party exigencies they exhibit the lowest type of the party demagogue. The recent course of the Republican party shows that its loud professions about maintaining the public credit is arrant hypocrisy. During the last contest for the Presidency the Democratic party was called the repudiating party. Virginia and Tennessee, two Democratic States, had made no provision for the payment of their indebtedness, and therefore the country was told that repudiation was one of the cardinal tenets of the Democratic creed, and that if Hancock should be elected President the national debt would be repudiated. Every newspaper and stump orator howled about the repudiating Democracy. Savage and Wilson and Mahone were Democrats, and they were held up as repudiating monsters who reflected the general sentiment of the Democratic party. Capital became alarmed, and the capitalists of New York issued an address, from which we make the following extract:

> Even in the payment of debts contracted by themselves and for their own advantage, southern communities have not been conspicuous for their fidelity. Can it be expected that they will be more eager and scrupulous to pay, according to the letter and in any emergency, obligations created in putting down a rebellion which they made and sustained? The men who expect such a thing will not be thought sagacious by the civilized world. Nay, more, a transfer of all care of the public credit to a party politically controlled by and dependent upon the south will seem to all the world little less than a public proclamation that the people of the United States are weary of protecting its credit and paying its debts.

These partisan appeals alarmed the great commercial interests of the country, and capitalists who had their money invested in State and government bonds furnished millions of dollars to defeat Hancock, whose election, it was alleged, would result in repudiating the bonded indebtedness of the country, whether State or national. Capital is always sensitive, and it was this fear of a change that defeated the Democracy in the last election. But behold the change! Now that the Republicans are secure in power for four years, they take to their embrace the leading repudiators of the south. Mahone is now the high priest ministering at the Republican altar. He has dwarfed into insignificance the old leaders of the Republican party in the United States senate. Mahone is a repudiator, elected to the senate on the sole issue of repudiation. It was expected, in view of the horrors which the Republicans had expressed for repudiation and repudiators, that they would recoil from any contact with Mahone; that they would regard him as a foul leprosy, whose touch would be pollution. But, strange to say, Mahone is now the leader, pet and idol of the Republican party. The New York *World* states the case as follows:

> This republicating senator by Republican indorsement now controls the power of the senate. And even this is not all. Not content with making Senator Mahone the "whip" of the administration in the senate, the course of Republican senators meekly adopted one Riddleberger, a Confederate, debt-shrinking, political associate and ally of Senator Mahone, as the Republican candidate for the most important subordinate political office in the gift of the senate. Merely to have accepted the alliance of Senator Mahone would have been bad enough, but to accept at his hands the candidacy of Riddleberger is still worse for the Republican party. It proves almost beyond a peradventure that Senator Mahone went into caucus and into alliance with the Republicans senators upon a distinct understanding with some one who represented President Garfield. The circumstantial evidence is conclusive as to the question whether the nomination of Riddleberger was the price which the Republican senators, or somebody who spoke for them, agreed to pay for the alliance of Senator Mahone. What President Garfield and his administration may have offered and promised Senator Mahone in the way of executive patronage, the appointments to be made in Virginia may before long disclose. Had the Republican caucus nominated a Confederate officer or soldier who had been "conspicuous for fidelity" to the debts honestly contracted by Virginia, the burden of the disgraceful bargain with Mahone might be shifted by Senator Conkling on the administration. But Senator Conkling and his associates nominated a Confederate presented by Senator Mahone, not as "conspicuous" for such fidelity, but as conspicuous for his sympathy with Senator Mahone's loudly proclaimed views about the folly of paying public debts. Parties were for the moment so equally divided in the senate that Senator Mahone held the decisive vote. He was chosen by the debt-shirkers of Virginia as a Democrat and not as a Republican in national matters. In the Presidential canvass he worked for Hancock and not for Garfield. He entered the senate to find his support an object of importance to both parties. Which party sold itself out to him? What do the subsequent disclosures show? Senator Mahone accepted the Republican alliance, and by that alliance the Republican senate caucus put the control of the senate into the hands of Senator Mahone. "All care of the public credit" in the senate was transferred, that is to say, by the Republicans to a Confederate debt-repudiator!

The Republicans pretend to have great fear of Democratic rebels, who are still stigmatized as traitors, disloyal to the government; but these facts show that in their estimation a repudiating Confederate general becomes a patriot and a statesman so soon as he joins the Republican party. Only a few months ago Mahone was branded as a rebel who raised his traitorous arm to destroy the government; he was stigmatized as a thief trying to rob honest men of the money they had loaned the proud old commonwealth of Virginia. But now that the repudiating rascal and rebel traitor has joined the Republican party, as a patriot and statesman he is equal to Longstreet and Mosby. The pure and homeless orphan girl was refused admission into a Magdalen establishment because it was a refuge only for the fallen. Captivated by the comforts of the asylum and anxious for a home, she left but soon returned, and announced that she was a fit subject, as she, too, had fallen. It requires just such preparation to secure admission into the Radical Magdalen. So long as Mahone was a Democrat he was denounced as a traitor and a repudiating robber; but when he knocked at the door of the Republican sanhedrim, and told Conkling and Edmunds, and Hoar and Logan, that he had fallen, and anointed himself with the unctious oil of Republicanism, the traitor and robber was made a high-priest at the party altar. If John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Lincoln, should mysteriously turn up alive in the United States, he would be triumphantly acquitted and made a leader by announcing his allegiance to the Republican party. Hereafter any war the Republicans may make upon repudiation and repudiators will excite the contempt and derision of the American people.

A BAD OUTLOOK

For Garfield and His Cabinet—In the Ranks of Their Own Party There are Many Doubters, Who Say that the President is not Strong, that He is

Too Yielding—Blaine is the Power Behind the Throne, but He too Shows Signs of an Overtasked Mentality —Windom More Severely Tried than Sherman.

Washington special to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: There is no doubt that the pressure upon the new President and members of his cabinet have been greater than that suffered (that's the word) by any gentlemen in the same position for several years past. With the single exception of Ex-Secretary Sherman, who was much badgered and embarrassed in dealing with the subject of resumption, there has been nothing like it since the hot days of Andy Johnson's and Grant's administrations. The equal poise of the two parties in the recent elections, the slender majorities in each branch of congress, the sensitive condition of business have all combined to make the new responsibilities of President Garfield's administration deeply felt. It is put on trial, so to speak, before the Republican tribunal which raised it to power. There are many compliments for it, but there also are many doubters who say Garfield is swayed by this man or that faction. He is not strong. He is too genial, too compromising, too yielding. He means well enough, but

HE CANNOT SAY NO.

Windom is honest enough, we know; but his principles are not fixed. He is not original. He does not grasp the future, and in an emergency his power is unknown, for a great emergency he has never had to meet. Blaine is the power behind the throne. He is headstrong and full of plans centering in himself. He is restive. He must blaze and inspire. He must rule. Nobody says he must rule or ruin, for he has shown the forgiving spirit too often. The comments on the rest of the cabinet are commonplace. But by common consent, everybody in the new administration is distinctly placed on trial. People wag their heads and say: "We shall see." Thus far, President Garfield and Secretaries Blaine and Windom have become the star performers, and the glasses of everybody in the audience are leveled upon them. It is the sort of responsibility, pressure and sensitiveness that wears men out.

BLAINE

has been the object of it so long that it surprises no one to notice that his hair perceptibly whitens, that his fits of abstraction are more frequent and more profound, that his intervals of rheumatism last longer, and that he suffers from insomnia. About as many men have applied to Blaine for appointments as to the President. His correspondence is mountainous and his anterooms are constantly crowded. Still, his extraordinary facility for disposing of everybody cleverly and rapidly has kept the desks of the state department cleared for action. So far as the business proper, so largely routine, is concerned, it differs from the treasury and the interior. With

SECRETARY WINDOM

the accumulation of business has been absolutely appalling. The stenographer who sits opposite him at his desk, and who served all through Sherman's term, says he has never seen anything like it. The interviews, which, by the card, are supposed to terminate daily at 2 o'clock, to give time for the secretary to sign papers, do not let up until 4 p.m., when the building is supposed to be closed, and all day long the pressure continues. The feverish condition of affairs in New York incident to the discussion of the funding bill met Secretary Windom on the threshold of his official life. The responsibility for a decision, practically in his hands, of the propriety of an extra session, which required being looked at from so many sides, was forced on him for con ideration, and it is not at all surprising that in the few leisure moments passed with his intimate friends he reverts frequently to the dignity of repose and the desirability of a seat in the senate, and his sincere regret at leaving it. He does not appear anywhere, except at his office and home, and occasionally at an evening dinner, which, if anything, is an additional burden to him. He is a temperate man, a good eater, and as yet a sound sleeper, so he will probably outlast many other men under like pressure, but he is paler and thinner, and the crows feet about his eyes are deeper and he wears a tried expression, which indicates that his new occupation makes a heavy draft on his vitality.

AND WHAT OF GARFIELD,

who, as all the world knows, loves a romp with his rollicking boys, croquet and baseball? He has accepted the situation like a philosopher, but his face does not continue ruddy like his predecessor's. He has lost his breezy way. His hands hang restlessly by his side. He does not look at you with his eyes. His digestion is impaired, and one is always impressed with the truth of his recent utterance that, self-fitted for the arena of debate, he finds his occupation gone and the burdensome and harrassing duties of administration substituted. He has, so Colonel Swayne, who was with him at Mentor, says, lost flesh since coming to Washington, and to relieve himself rushes into a saddle daily with his secretary in the afternoon, and gallops off into the muddy roads around Washington for relief.

THE OTHER MEMBERS.

of the cabinet have an easy time compared to those already mentioned. Secretary Kirkwood is busy, and Hunt permits nothing to worry him. When he gets through with his day's work he goes home, retires early, and admits a few intimate visitors only, who see him at his bedside, and chat with him in a friendly, unceremonious manner. No appointments disturb his appetite, and while the atmosphere of his department does not indicate a slipshod way, there is a quiet which contrasts strangely with the fever about the treasury and the high pressure at the state department.

THE REPUDIATED DEBT

Of Minnesota as far from Settlement as Ever—Trouble with the Supreme Court Judges.

The act passed by the late legislature for the settlement of the old $50,000,000 railroad bonds provided that the supreme court judges or other judges designated by the governor should meet to-day, the 23d, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to sit from day to day as long as might be necessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the act of 1867, requiring all propositions for the liquidation of bonds to be submitted to a vote of the people. In anticipation of the commencement of the hearing a number of attorneys from this city and different sections of the State gathered at the supreme court-room Wednesday morning, only to find that the court was not in readiness to proceed. It appears all the judges save Berry are objecting to passing on the question, claiming that before their elevation to the bench they had taken sides, either positive or implied, disqualifying them, or at least rendering them liable to have whatever decision they might make ascribed to previously formed opinions. Governor Pillsbury, it is understood, holds that all judges are qualified to pass upon the subject, excepting Mitchell, of Winona, one of the new appointees, who was a member of the legislature when the constitutional provision requiring submission to the people was adopted, and thus far has declined to designate anyone to sit in their places; and thus the matter stands. The entire act for settlement of the bonds will be inoperative until the constitutional question is arbitrated by the court, and if all the supreme court judges have reasonable grounds for being excused from passing upon the question, it is doubtful if any lawyer of prominence can be found in the State who is qualified.

A PUZZLE FOR THE DOCTORS.

A Needle Which Penetrates a Lady's Foot Works Itself out of Her Child.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "A mo t extraordinary natural accident, and one for the discussion of physicians, came to light a few days ago, in which a needle taken into the foot of a lady nine years ago worked out of the thigh of her third child, a baby of one year. The lady in question is the wife of Mr. Harry Isaacs, the cigarmaker, who lives on Market street, near Wenzel. At the time of the accident Mrs. Isaacs was unmarried and was then Miss Pauline Coblens. The needle was encountered in a carpet and penetrated the full length. A physician was called in immediately, but the needle could not be found, although it was known to be in the foot. She suffered great pain, and for four months was unable to leave her bed. During that period three physicians made frequent attempts to extract the needle, and the knife was used extensively, however, without success. Miss Coblens was quite fleshy before the accident, but fell off greatly from her long confinement. At length she was able to get about with the aid of crutches, but she continued to suffer from the needle. The pain decreased gradually from the time she was able to get about, and she regained her former fleshiness. Finally she felt the needle only at periods, when there was a change in the weather. The movement of the needle seemed to be upward, and the pain was not stationary but moved with the needle. About five years ago she was married to Mr. Harry Isaacs. Three children are the fruit of that union, the youngest of which is a boy named Arthur, who is about a year old. The pain which troubled the mother left her even before the birth of her child, and the total disappearance of the pain she was wont to feel was a subject of remark and pleasure to her. On Monday a week ago her baby, who had since its birth manifested a kindly disposition, was very restless and cried unceasingly all night. The cause of the child's ailment was not discovered until the following morning, when in giving it a bath the mother discovered something black protruding through the skin of the child's thigh. She caught hold of it, and was frightened when she found the thing of a resisting substance. She, however, used a little force, and soon extracted the dark object. Imagine her surprise when she found it was a needle, black and corroded. The eye broke off in her hand while examining it. The recollection of the needle, which had caused her much pain, came vividly before the mother, and she felt keenly for her child. The remembrance of her relief from the pain also forced itself upon the mother, and the connection of the two served as a clew as to how the needle came to be in the child's thigh. The mother says it would be almost impossible for the child to have taken up the needle without her finding it out, as the child would have made it known in piteous cries as it did when the needle worked out."

FOREMAN FOLEY FALLS

With a Bullet Through His Brain from the Pistol of Corning's Town Marshal.

Corning (Ark.) *Advocate*: "About 12 o'clock Sunday our usually quiet town was thrown into a state of intense excitement by several pistol shots, fired in rapid succession, near Weindel & Wirthlin's stave factory. The citizens hurried to the spot to find Wm. Foley, foreman of the Knobel section, lying upon the ground dead, with two ghastly wounds in the head and two in the arm. It appears from the statement of eye-witnesses to the scene that two of Foley's men were fighting opposite Mr. Stoffel's residence, which so frightened that gentleman's wife that Mr. Stoffel called upon Marshal Lewter and asked him to arrest the belligerents, which he proceeded to do, arresting one of the party, when Foley coming up demanded the release of his man. The marshal refused to release the party, when Foley caught hold of him (Lewter) and again demanded the release, whereupon Marshal Lewter with the butt of his revolver knocked him (Foley) down. Rising instantly with drawn revolver Foley fired at Lewter, who in turn fired four or five shots with the result before mentioned. Marshal Lewter immediately surrendered himself to the authorities and his examining trial is now in progress, with R. D. Brown, Esq., of Pocahontas, prosecuting, and G. W. Stephens and J. A. Caldwell, Esqs., for the defense. Whether or not Marshal Lewter was justifiable in the premises, is for the evidence to show. In any case we sincerely regret that so shocking an affair occurred in our midst, and hope such a thing will never occur here again."

CLEARINGHOUSE RETURNS

For Last Week—Heavy Transactions at New Orleans Due to the Immense Grain Movement.

NEW YORK, March 30.—There is an unusual feature in the clearinghouse returns this week. There is but one important city that reports smaller exchanges than those of the corresponding week last year, and that city, strange to say, is Chicago. Although the increase at some points is remarkably high, and the aggregate increase outside of New York and at this city is greater than it was last week, nevertheless the transactions are smaller. The reason is that last year the pause in the operations which usually precedes the April settlements was generally more marked and important than it has been this year, but the movement at Chicago last year was exceptionally sustained, while the decrease in the amount of exchanges as the month draws near its end fully appears this season. The large transactions at New Orleans are probably due in part to the extraordinary grain movement to which reference is elsewhere made. The increase at Louisville is remarkably large, not only for the single week but ever since the new year began, and no explanation of it is perceived except the extraordinary increase in the general business of that city. The following table shows the amount of exchanges for the week ending March 19th at San Francisco, and March 26th at other cities:

New York	$774,681,705	Pittsburg	$5,409,102
Boston	68,840,822	Milwaukee	4,403,931
Philadelphia	45,229,205	Providence	3,836,300
Chicago	24,315,157	Indianapolis	1,800,000
Cincinnati	13,964,400	Kansas City	1,794,300
Baltimore	13,271,408	Cleveland	1,432,194
St. Louis	13,420,684	New Haven	948,774
New Orleans	11,178,068	Lowell	328,321
San Francisco	9,718,197	Syracuse	264,486
Louisville	6,855,614		
Total			$1,002,835,471
Outside of New York			228,141,766

Apart from dealings in stock, exchange at New York were unusually small last week, and probably amounted to little more than 500,000,000, differing not much from the net exchanges of the corresponding week last year. The condition of trade, however, appears to have been more favorable for the moment at several other cities than here. In the aggregate the business of the country is wonderfully well sustained. It was about a year ago, as all remember, that a tremendous burst of speculation in merchandise culminated with imports amounting to more than $19,000,000 at New York alone, nearly $10,000,000 at Boston and over $5,000,000 at Philadelphia. In all departments of trade the movement was unnaturally rapid, and prices were artificially high. In spite of the decline in prices and the comparative absence of speculation at this time, the exchanges exceed the corresponding week last year, both largely in the aggregate and at almost every city in the country. Certainly, the inference is not a discouraging one, although there has been some decrease in activity of late.

A Sad Day in Macon, Mississippi.

Quite a stir was made in Macon, the other day, occasioned by the announcement that the bank of that place had bursted. The destructive fire of 1878, which burned nearly every building in it, and the dreadful cyclone which visited the town in 1880, nearly decimating her population, were small as compared with the effects of the failure of the bank. The bank is due nearly $100,000 to depositors alone, and an examination reveals $500 with which to meet its indebtedness. Among the heaviest losers we mention the names of Nunn & Anderson, of Shubuta, $12,000; A. J. Weems, Skubuta, $6000; Shelby & Myer, Shubuta, $3000; H. C. Weems, Shubuta, $3000; A. M. Williams, sheriff, $8000; R. C. Pattey, chancery clerk, $4000; Dr. McCarley, $3000; S. V. D. Hill, $7000, and Matt Mahorner $5000.

Grant Leaves St. Louis for Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, U. S Grant, jr., and wife, Senor Romero, ex-Mexican minister to the United States, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Sharpe and N. E. Dawson, the general's secretary, arrived here between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning by the Vandalia line, en route to Mexico. The party took quarters for the night at the Lindell hotel, and left at 9:15 this morning by the Iron Mountain road. The general stated to a reporter, just before the train started, that his trip to Mexico is in the interest of the Mexican Southern railroad, of which he is president, and partly for recreation. He would not talk about politics. The party will be absent about two months.

The Land Swindle Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The United States grand jury is investigating the big land swindle recently discovered here. Cyrus Smith, real estate operator in Chicago, lately indicted for conspiring to defraud the government in presenting straw bonds for match factories, was brought here this morning from the Chicago jail by United States Marshal Gilman, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and will testify before the grand jury. It is said he has a large amount of information regarding the operations of the land ring. J. S. Welfe, another real estate agent of Chicago, was brought in on an attachment this morning, and will also be required to tell what he knows about the frauds.

THE secret of recruiting the vital principle is discovered in Tutt's pills. In liver affections, dizziness, headache, costiveness, dyspepsia, fevers of all kinds, dysentery, flatulence, heartburn, eruptions of the skin, nervousness, bilious colic, loss of appetite and all troubles of the bowels their curative effects are marvelous. They are truly the afflicted's friend.

Oscar II, king of Sweden and Norway, is reported at the point of death. He is fifty-two years old, having been born January 21, 1820. He was a younger son of the late Oscar I, and succeeded his brother, Charles XV, September 18, 1872. By his wife, a princess of Nassau, he has four sons, of whom the eldest, Gustaf, Duke of Wormland, is heir apparent. The young prince was born June 16, 1858.

HUSH! IT IS THE CAT

A New Way of Converting the Heathen, the Benighted African—Facts that Have Been Brought to Light by a Commission of the Scottish Free Church.

Whips of Hippopotamus Hide and Hammock Claws Used to Bring Refactory Neophytes to Repentance and the Sore Places Rubbed with Salt and Water.

New York *Times*: Some very startling revelations have been made of the doings of several Scotch missionaries in Central Africa. In 1876 the Church of Scotland founded a mission and industrial station called Blantyre, on the Shire river, near the southern end of Lake Nyassa. The original party sent out consisted of T. J. Macklin, M.D., and five artisans, all being laymen. There was no regular clerical head at Blantyre until 1878, when Rev. Duff Macdonald was appointed to that position. In the interval, oversight was furnished, or request, from the mission station of the Scottish Free church at Livingstonia. Early last year charges of atrocious cruelty were made against the missionaries at Blantyre by Mr. Chirnside, and the general assembly appointed a commission to investigate them. Dr. Rankin and Mr. Pringle, an elder, accordingly visited the station, and took testimony in presence of a British vice-consul. The commissioners had made their reports to the commission of the assembly, which has promptly voted to recall the disgraced missionaries. The reports cover specifically nine cases, of which six were of floggings, one of execution and two of raids on neighboring chiefs. It seems that the Scottish committee having the greatest care of the mission had instructed the missionaries that they were to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, and knew that their instructions were being obeyed. Whether they also knew in what spirit magisterial authority was being exercised is not stated. The first case of undue severity was that of a man named Gonsanbuio, "a habitual thief, robber, and housebreaker." He was sentenced by Mr. James Stewart, of Livingstonia, then *ad interim* head of the mission, to ninety-six lashes, sixty to be given at once and thirty-six after an interval of ten days, during which he was to be kept in the stocks. From sworn testimony of members of the mission it appears that after the sixty lashes were inflicted the man's lacerated back was rubbed with salt and water, and he was tied hand and foot and thrust into a hut infested with a formidable species of ants. At first he was beaten by a hammock claw, but Mr. Stewart said that was not half heavy enough, and some ropes, mounted on a stick and knotted at the ends, were used. At the end the man was banished under penalty of being thrust through with an assegai if he should return. The case which is numbered six in Dr. Rankin's report was the flogging of an innocent man named Kattawalla. He was suspected of stealing a box of beads, and in less than half an hour after suspicion was fastened on him, without trial, he was tied to a tree, and stripped and flogged, under the superintendence of Rev. Duff Macdonald. New whips of hippopotamus hide were used, and the man's back, legs, neck and face were frightfully cut. He was then removed a short distance and flogged again to make him show where the beads were. After being kept some time in the stocks, he was brought out to see the execution of Manga, and flogged again. It was afterward ascertained that a member of the Livingstonia Trading company had removed the beads and neglected to make a record of it. The next case in the list is the execution of a murderer named Manga. Mr. Macdonald presided at the trial, and the natives shot him. The evidence, says Dr. Rankin, was "extremely slender, according to a European standard, but it would," he supposed, "be fairly satisfactory before a native chief, direct evidence in Africa being liable to a system of Irish revenge." The logic of this is that if you cannot convict a man of murder on good evidence, convict him on "extremely slender evidence," but convict him. The most horrible case of flogging was that of a carrier accused of stealing a box of tea. Mr. Walker goes to the reverend head of the mission and tells him he wants to give the man a "touch." Mr. Macdonald carelessly replies, "Do so; the man is in your charge." Before the poor thief was fastened by iron rings to the floor that day he had received 275 lashes, and by next morning he was dead. Dr. Macklin sought to cover up the crime by telling Mr. Henderson to say that he died of heart disease. This case looks very much like manslaughter, and the evidence against the missionaries is not "extremely slender," either. Other cases are given in which the missionaries led armed bands of men against neighboring chiefs three times in search of stolen calico and once of a murderer. In these raids several natives were killed and a village was burned. Such are the leading facts of this great missionary scandal. A very remarkable set of missionaries were these men at Blantyre. They seem to have regarded the natives whom they were sent to civilize and christianize as so many dogs to be trained by the knout and halter. They were commissioned to teach the benighted Africans the pure, peaceable, gentle gospel of Christ; to persuade them to abandon their wars, their cruelties, and their system of injustice and oppression, and yet as chiefs they were worse than the savages. One of the commissioners, Mr. Pringle, is constrained to admit that native rule "has proved to be more humane, more just, more consistent and more effective" than that of the missionaries. We do not wonder that there is great indignation in Scotland, and a general demand for all the facts of this world-disgracing full mendatory administration. Let "not the offense be palliated nor the offenders shielded," says Dr. Begg, and Dr. Phin declares that if it is necessary to carry on African missions in this way they must be abandoned. The commission, it is understood, in the judgment of many, dealt too leniently with Rev. Duff Macdonald and his associates. They were recalled, it is true; but resolutions praising them for the good works they performed were passed, when their crimes should have been denounced in the strongest language, and Mr. Macdonald should have been suspended from his ministerial functions and ordered home at once for trial by the laws of the church. It is highly probable, however, that Mr. Macdonald will not be so severely as he expects, for the matter has been under consideration of the British government, and Sir Charles Dilke has promised to lay some consular statements before parliament, as there is no question that British laws have been violated. The effects of this scandal ought to be confined to those concerned in it. Such cases have been extremely rare in the history of Protestant missions, which have been of the most beneficent character, as judged by their results. It is not right that the thousands of devoted missionaries who are doing good, and only good, among the heathen at the cost of great sacrifices should suffer for the misdoings of a few Scotch missionaries who have simply proved themselves to be well qualified for slave drivers.

A Valued Professor Resigns.

DETROIT, March 30.—Dr. T. A. McGraw has resigned the presidency of the Detroit Medical college, also the professorship of surgery, which he has held ever since the college was organized, thirteen years ago. A strong effort will be made to get him to withdraw his resignation. The matter is said to grow out of some dissatisfaction with the refusal of the trustees to bring about certain faculty changes.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

The excavations at Ostia, at the southern mouth of the Tiber, are discovering valuable remains. An altar of remarkable beauty has just been unearthed, upon which illustrations of the birth of Romulus and Remus are sculptured in such high relief that some of the figures are almost detached. On one side are the Palatine and the shepherd Faustulus looking from the cliff upon the twin boys; on another are Rhea Silvia and the god Mars, with a genius above them drawing them together; while on the third are Cupids playing with the helmet and arms of the divinity. It is regarded as the most important work of art discovered for some time at Ostia, and is in a fine state of preservation.

A "Stove-Molder" writes us, suggesting that the convicts in the State prisons be put to studying law, instead of making hats, stoves and othes wares in competition with honest labor. He thinks they would make first-rate lawyers with very little study, and that the proposition to graduate them and admit them to the bar at the expiration of their terms would forcibly strike "Old Tom" Alvord and other lawyers who voted to kill the bill for the protection of the trades last week in the assembly.

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