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

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APPROACHING CURRENCY CHANGES

An event of importance to the commercial world takes place next Saturday week. Representatives of all the principal commercial nations meet at that time in conference in the city of Paris. The object in view is to adopt, by mutual agreement among the governments, measures with respect to the currency of the various countries that shall facilitate business transactions between citizens of different nations, and put the circulating currency of the world generally on a sure, sound and satisfactory basis. The monetary conference will concern itself with metallic currency only, for the metallic currency is value; paper money is merely the representative of value, and is only national, not international currency. While the representatives at the conference will be free to express and advocate any views their governments may favor, it is known that France and the United States, through whose instrumentality the conference has been called, and what is known as "the Latin union" along with them, have a definite object in view which, it appears certain, they will carry out among themselves whether England, Germany and others join them or not, and it is not likely that those two nations will join in the proposed plan. England may do so, however, as far as her East Indian possessions are concerned. The plan is, instead of having a single standard of value only—a plan known as the mono-metallic—and that gold, to have two standard metals, gold and silver—a plan known as the bi-metallic. The nations agreeing upon the latter plan will have to come to a formal agreement as to what ratio shall exist between silver and gold, that is, how many ounces of silver shall be received as equal to one ounce of gold. The proportion on which the United States silver currency is based is sixteen of silver to one of gold. Following old precedent the European standard is fifteen and a half to one. In case a bi-metallic union is formed, each nation joining it must conform its standard to that of the rest, so that the coinage of each one may bear a fixed and easily ascertained proportion to those of the others. If the union is formed, therefore, it will be necessary for the United States to coin its silver over again, to make it conform to the international standard. In the words of the New York *Bulletin*: "Our own silver, being now valued on the basis of sixteen to one, and having to be recoined on the basis of fifteen and a half to one, would be worth 103 cents in gold, and would rapidly pass into speculative hoards." The result, however, of recoinage would be no loss to us, as we are producers of silver, and the effect of the change would be to give an artificial increase of value to that metal, so that the price would keep advancing toward its old price, sixty pence an ounce. This prospective increase in the market value of silver will cause the proceedings of the conference to be watched with great interest, for even the partial adoption of the bi-metallic plan will give rise to speculative purchases of silver, the value of which will begin to fluctuate, with the certainty of a steady advance. The increased value that will come to the Indian silver rupee will be welcomed by dealers in cotton and by Manchester manufacturers.

THE RAGE FOR OFFICE.

In dying, if men knew they were going to a country where there was a good fat office for all, death would be shorn of many of its terrors. Indeed men—and women, too—would welcome death with a smile of serene satisfaction, as it enabled them to reach the acme of human happiness—a paradise of office-holders. Those who have recently returned from Washington represent that the throng of office-seekers presents a pitiable spectacle. Many have spent all their money, and unable to return home have become vagrants and tramps. They use their poverty, dirty linen and hungry stomachs as an argument why they should be given office. When the President announced that he would make no removals, it was thought the number of office-seekers would be diminished. But each applicant regarded this as a ruse to get rid of the pressure, and each supposing other suppliants would return home in disgust remained, and the result is that a howling army of hungry office-seekers are still thundering at the gates of the White House and the various departments. If it be true that there are on an average ten applicants for every office, Hancock ought to congratulate himself on his defeat, for he would have been besieged by about one million who always favored his nomination. Office-seeking is a wretched phase of human nature, and is one of the most discouraging features of our political system. In and about Washington are hundreds and thousands of people who, were they to lose their positions, would be utterly helpless. Yet knowing this thousands more rush to Washington and dog the steps of senators and representatives for just such places. It comes through a fault in the training of men and women, or rather of boys and girls, in the United States. They are not instructed from the first that for the poor there is no safe way to start in life except through toil, and for both poor and rich one thing is absolutely necessary, and that is to learn while the hands are supple and the heart is warm to do some useful thing so well that in case of necessity it can be relied upon as a bread factor. The salaries paid at the capital are not merely sufficient to shield either young men or women from temptation, and this is so well understood that to accept place is almost to subject either to suspicion. Another fearful feature of the business is that a few years service serves to unfit men and women alike for anything else. Their lives fall into worn grooves, from which it seems impossible for them to ever extricate themselves. Outside offices are not much better. In nine cases out of ten the effect of an office is to give a taste of the "insane root which steals away his reason." To hold an office, at least for the time being, distracts a man's attention from the fact that he must depend upon his own exertions for a livelihood for himself and family. The office, too, when his term expires, leaves him in a most difficult position. He must gather up the raveled ends of a business and weave it into some useful form. In trying to do this two-thirds fail, and the result is the remnant of a life spent in wretchedness and misery. Such things ought not to be while there are yet good lands waiting for occupants, great mines waiting to be explored, and while as yet half the manifold resources of the republic are unappropriated. More thorough practical education is needed for the people, and with the education more manly and womanly independence should be impressed upon the youth of the country.

LAMAR'S IDEAL GOVERNMENT.

The impression prevails in the north, and even here in the south, that there are two wings in the Democratic party—one, composed of the Bourbons, disloyal to the government; the other, represented by Lamar, who is loyal and for reconciliation. But there are no such distinctions among southern Democrats. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, more nearly represents public sentiment than any man in the south. Even the Republicans concede the patriotism, the wise and conservative statesmanship of the Mississippi senator. In closing his recent great speech in the senate, Mr. Lamar said: "It had once been his conception to have two grand republics on this continent, but that was gone. It had passed forever out of sight. Another one had come into its place. It stood before him now, simple in its majesty. It was that of a grand, mighty, indivisible, one republic on this continent—too mighty to be unjust, too good to be oppressive, throwing its loving arms around all sections, omnipotent for protection, powerless for oppression, cursing none, blessing all." This is Lamar's ideal of a great and beneficent government, and it is just such a government that the southern people want, and just such a government we would have if the Republican party did not slander and vilify the southern people for vile party purposes. Sectionalism is ness sarily disastrous to the south. Indeed it only injures the south. It is to our interest to construct just such an ideal government as Lamar would have, and all that is wanting to complete such a grand structure is to let the south alone and to do simple justice to a defenseless and unresisting people, whose only ambition is to work out that recuperation of their fortunes now so happily begun and which their vast resources of soil, minerals and climate will enable them to do when no longer hindered by sectional hatreds and misrepresentations. So long as the people of the north permit themselves to be influenced by the extreme views of the stalwarts it is impossible to construct Lamar's ideal government. But the people—the popular masses—are determined to work out a glorious future for this country, and they propose to do this by following the lead of such men as Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, who would establish a spirit of mutual trust. The stalwarts demand that the southern people must sacrifice manhood and truth before there can be peace. But the honest, patriotic men of the north do not demand that any of the participants in the civil war should yield their convictions of right in the past, however bound by fate and in honor to abide the result. They declare that no man who went into the struggle with an honest heart and came out with pure hands has done aught of which he should be ashamed. If it be true that any effort for freedom or independence is a crime, unless a new nation is born of the struggle, the patriots of Ireland are traitors. Poland dismembered, is Poland dishonored, and Stonewall Jackson dead in Virginia fills a traitor's grave. The southern people will follow Lamar in his efforts to build up his ideal government. This cannot be done by sowing the future with the dragon's teeth of slander, suspicion and distrust. But by a broad spirit of concession, conciliation and nationality, by this spirit we can achieve that with which the destiny of all sections are inseparably woven, an unending career of glory and prosperity.

THE LAW AND THE MORMONS.

How to square the circle remains an insolvable problem, but "how-not-to-do-it" our general government has shown to be a case perfectly within its power to deal with successfully. For years the Mormons have opposed and braved and insulted the government of the United States, and the moral sentiment of its people, by a filthiness of bigamy and incest no savage tribe ever exceeded. All over the Union criminals are sent to penitentiaries as criminals for being guilty of these crimes, but the Mormons habitually and constantly violate the law and go unchastised. It is certainly discreditable to both the legislative and executive branches of our government that this rebellion against authority, this habitual breach of laws other citizens are compelled to obey, should have been suffered to exist so long. The application of the laws as they exist proves unavailing against the resources of Mormon cunning and unscrupulousness, and direct legislation on the subject, and application of the law by vigorous and tireless officials can alone relieve our country from the vile degradation of Mormon guilt. The supreme court of the United States has just decided a Mormon case in a way that shows that, without the action of congress, the Mormons can still go on in their criminality unchecked. That court has decided that, as the law now stands, husband and wife cannot bear legal testimony against each other. Each member of a Mormon's seraglio claims to be his wife, and her testimony against him is inadmissible until the law decides that she is not his wife. But the law cannot so decide while the woman's testimony is inadmissible, for Mormon marriages are contracted with the utmost secresy, and every person assisting at the ceremony is put under the strictest obligations to keep silence respecting all that has been done. So the wily Mormon, by his tricky arrangements, baffles the law as it stands, laughs in the face of the administrators of the law, and defies the authority of the government, while he outrages the moral sentiment of the whole country. The ruling of the court is not confined in its effect to Mormons alone, or to the Territory of Utah alone, wherever individuals or associations of individuals exercise the Mormon's skill and cunning he or they may bigamize to their heart's content. Two points, however, were affirmed by the supreme court that may help in future to bring Mormon bigamists to justice. It decided that the admission of the accused was good as a proof of the first marriage; also that the adherents of the Mormon faith were not qualified to be jurors on a trial respecting bigamy under the forms of Mormon marriage. The court stated that the difficulty that remains can be removed by congress passing a law allowing the testimony of husband and wife in cases of bigamy. What is wanted to abolish the Mormon nuisance is now clearly ascertained; it is for the people to see that their representatives in congress do their duty accordingly. The Mormons will make a great show at first of conscientious religious convictions, and talk about martyrdom, but when they find that the title to succession to property becomes affected by bigamy, as well as that penitentiary discipline is incurred, they will have a new revelation conforming to the command of the law.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, on Wednesday last, in response to a delegation of colored Republicans from Virginia, said he was in favor of the Mahone movement in that State, and that he "thought it the proper policy for the Republicans to pursue, that they should confederate with the disaffected elements of the Democratic party whenever such action was not in conflict with their interests; such a course, he thought, would conduce to building up the strength of the party. He did not, he said, indorse the position assumed by the ultra-Republicans in Virginia, who opposed any coalition with Senator Mahone and his followers, and were strong in advocating that he should receive no support or countenance from the 'straight-out' Republicans." It would seem from this that the bargain with Mahone is complete, and is to be carried out so far as it depends upon the administration.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* is rejoicing over the proposed ship canal across the isthmus of Florida, for the accomplishment of which a company with $30,000,000 capital has been organized. It says that it will give a great impetus to the commerce of New Orleans and the other gulf cities. It is equivalent to moving them 700 miles nearer to Liverpool. When the saving in distance is added to the immunity from the perils of navigation through the Florida Straits, the commercial advantages of the work are of enormous value.

AMONG the papers filed in the case of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, in the United States circuit court, at Richmond, Virginia, is a petition of General William Mahone, praying that his salary of $25,000 per annum, as president of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad company, from the 11th of June, 1876, to the recent sale, be allowed. This would now amount to $125,000.

BACKING DOWN.

The Republican Senators, Under the Pressure of Accumulating Nominations, Seem to be Weakening, and Will Probably Consent to Go Into Executive Session

Next Week—Members Leaving Washington—Judge Tourgee Wants to Guard Against a Grant Movement Three Years Hence—On Probation for Three Months.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The congressional committee and all other members of the escort left for Milwaukee to-day with the remains of the late Senator Carpenter.

TURNING THEM OVER.

Postmaster-General James has appointed a commission to investigate the organization of the clerical force of the department, in order to insure an harmonious reapportionment of work, an advantageous redistribution of officers and employes, and an increase in the efficiency of the service.

PETROLEUM FIGURES.

The total values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during February, 1881, were $2,524,055, and during February, 1880, $2,300,314. During the eight months ending February 28, 1881, exports reached $25,364,591, and for the eight months ending February 29, 1880, $28,254,473.

SENATORS LEAVING WASHINGTON.

Senator Fair left Washington last night for St. Louis on private business. During his absence—about ten days—he is paired with his colleague Senator Jones, of Nevada. Senators Teller and Maxey have paired for the remainder of the session, and left Washington for Colorado and Texas respectively. The pair of Senator Edmunds, who is still in Florida, has been transferred to Senator Garland, who has gone home, and is not expected back during the present session.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

An order has been issued by Postmaster-General James, to take effect on May 1st, which will reorganize the entire railway mail service. All employes doing the same work are placed upon equality as regards salary; all appointments of employes and local mail agents will be for a probationary period of six months, and at a salary not exceeding $9000 per annum. If at the expiration of the six months such employes' records are satisfactory the appointment will be made permanent.

PROBATIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary Kirkwood has made selections for the new positions created by the last congress. Of the new appointments eight will be examiners, at a salary of $2000 per annum, and the remainder, about one hundred and twenty-five in number, are for positions as clerks, copyists and messengers, at salaries ranging from $720 to to $1800 per annum. The appointments are temporary, or probationary, and their permanency will depend upon the ability and industry manifested by the appointees during the first three months of service.

KEEPING HIS OWN COUNSEL.

Secretary Windom says he has concluded what course to pursue relative to the maturing bonds, but could not make it public until completed. He added, however, that he would give the matter out for publication at the earliest possible moment. Beyond this nothing official can be learned. Various rumors are afloat as to the nature of the decision purporting to have originated in official circles, but Secretary Windom says he has not indicated and will not indicate the course to be pursued until ready for its publication.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 1884.

Judge Tourgee, author of *A Fool's Errand*, seems to control Federal patronage in North Carolina. He got the President to withdraw Ex-Governor Holden's nomination for postmaster at Raleigh, and send in the name of Nicoll, an ex-Confederate friend of Tourgee's. North Carolina Republicans here are kicking about Tourgee, whom they say is a citizen of New York, and is interfering in State matters. It is reported that Tourgee has advised the President to turn out all of the old Grant Federal appointments in North Carolina and put in new ones, with a view of preventing any attempt to organize a Grant or Conkling movement for 1884.

THE TAX ON BANK CAPITAL.

J. B. Hawley and Emery Storrs, of Chicago, to-day made an argument before the commissioner of internal revenue in behalf of the International bank, of that city. It appears that the report rendered the department by the bank relative to its capital subject to taxation differs materially from the report made to the Chicago clearinghouse association, and makes a considerable difference in the taxes which have been paid by the bank and what Commissioner Raum considers should have been paid. The gentlemen admitted that there was a balance due the government, but the difference which exists between them and the commissioner is with regard to the amount. No conclusion was reached.

THE REPUBLICANS WEAKENING.

The senate not being in session to-day very little is being said about the deadlock. A half dozen Democrats who went to the capitol this afternoon, including Senators Beck and Saulsbury, say the Democratic senators are more determined than ever, and will maintain their fight until next December, if necessary. Several Republicans were seen, but they had little to say beyond that there is no change yet in their policy. There are now two hundred and seventy-five nominations awaiting action by the senate, and five treaties for its consideration. It is said to-day, with some show of truth, that the Republicans may some time next week go into executive session for the confirming of the most important nominations if enough Democrats vote with them to do this promptly. But should an attempt be made in executive session to select certain men for confirmation, the Democrats would probably resist and insist on taking up the nominations in proper order. The Republicans would be glad to confirm the most important nominations, if they could do that, and then resume their fight; but if they go into executive session one time they know it leaves the Democrats the advantage.

A MOTHER'S GREAT SACRIFICE.

Mrs. Dovell Sues for $30,000 Pledged to Newark's Broken Bank to Shield Her Son's Name.

New York *World*, Wednesday: "Mrs. Mary Dovell has instituted an important suit in the New Jersey court of chancery against the receiver of the First National bank of Newark. Mrs. Dovell is the mother of Lewis Dovell, who was the receiving teller of the bank. In 1874 he was, it was alleged, a defaulter to the extent of $20,000, and it is to this deficiency the disastrous collapse of the bank has always been attributed. When the deficiency was discovered Mrs. Dovell came forward and assigned all her property, real and personal, to the bank officials to make the loss good. Her bill, which was filed on Monday, is accompanied by a prayer that Garret A. Hobart, the receiver of the bank, be enjoined from prosecuting an ejectment suit he has commenced against her to recover possession of the property assigned. She also prays for a full accounting of the affairs of the bank in connection with the alleged defalcation of her son, and if that result is in her favor she asks that the property transferred by her to the bank shall be restored. She alleges that in December, 1874, her son Lewis went to her with the information that there was an apparent deficiency in his account of $20,000, but he assured her that he had not misappropriated any of the bank's money, and that the officers had agreed to make an investigation with a view to ascertaining how the deficiency had occurred. He persuaded her to convey her property to the bank as a temporary security pending the investigation. Mrs. Dovell made the assignment, and the bank officials agreed on their part to make a careful and thorough investigation into the matter. They never, Mrs. Dovell alleges, made such an investigation. The apparent deficiency, she alleges, was due to no fault on the part of her son, but that it was caused by the cashier, Hedden, and the paying-teller of the bank, who directed him to hold as cash certain memoranda delivered by them to him. These memoranda, she charges, represented no money at all, but were placed in the cash account to swell the apparent assets of the concern, and so make it seem that the bank was doing a large business. In corroboration of this statement, Mrs. Dovell refers to the evidence of President Cook at the trial of Cashier Hedden, in which he declared young Dovell had never taken any money wrongfully. Mrs. Dovell's affidavit is supplemented by one made by her son. Cashier Hedden told him, Lewis swears, that the memoranda, which represented nothing, he was required to hold as cash were given for the purpose of increasing the apparent deposits of the bank, and that it was done with the consent of the directors. The pretended cash items were credited to Cashier Hedden, John McGregor, J. J. Dickerson, Walter Graecen and, he thinks, to other directors and depositors. The cash was taken away, he alleges, by the cashier and teller and the memoranda substituted. The amount of these memoranda sometimes exceeded $100,000. Sometimes when Dovell found that the memoranda would not agree with the footings Cashier Hedden would fix it by giving new memoranda. In October, 1874, when the State bank examiner was about to make an examination of the bank affairs, Dovell held, he says, $150,000 of these memoranda. To cover them Hedden gave Dovell checks, cash and charge items against other banks and Dovell gave Hedden the memoranda. After the examination by the bank examiner, the memoranda began to come back again to replace cash that Hedden said had been temporarily obtained. Dovell missed an item amounting to $25,000, and going then over his books discovered that there was an apparent deficiency on his account of $90,000. He went at once to President Cook, Director Dickerson and McGregor and told them that the deficiency was wholly in memoranda. They denied all knowledge of the memoranda transactions, but he says asked him to keep silence, and to remain with the bank till the first of the ensuing month, and he did remain there till January 1, 1875. He had frequently demanded a settlement afterward, but could get none. United-States-District-Attorney A. Q. Keasby has put in an appearance in the suit in behalf of the receiver, and the case has gone over till next week for argument. On the trial of Cashier Hedden it appeared that many of the charges against other banks that were entered on the books to forestall the examination of the bank's affairs were fictitious."

A PRISONER PARDONED

Who was Sentenced to Death for Arson—He Wanted Either Death or Liberty.

WHEELING, W. VA., April 8.—Governor Jackson issued an unconditional pardon to Eliahu Gregg, sentenced to be hanged. The crime for which Gregg was tried and sentenced was the burning of the courthouse of Preston county in 1869. The day before he was to have been hanged he escaped, but was recaptured about two years afterward in Green county, Pennsylvania, and brought back to his State. On his second trial the same sentence of death was passed upon him. He appealed his case to the supreme court, which decided against him. The last official act of Governor Mathews was to commute Gregg's sentence to life imprisonment, but he refused to accept this act of executive clemency, saying he wanted either liberty or death. Since Governor Jackson's succession to the governorship numerous petitions have poured in asking for Gregg's pardon. After reviewing the case carefully Governor Jackson finally decided to issue an unconditional pardon to Gregg. The prisoner is now in his seventy-eighth year.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

St. Louis Striking Carpenters—General Sympathy with the Street-Car Drivers of Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—At the meeting of the striking carpenters to-day reports were made that some sixty "bosses" have agreed to pay the price demanded—three dollars per day—and the probabilities are that all will follow. Should any stand out, however, a general strike will be inaugurated next week.

Readjustment of Wages.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—The builders held a meeting to-day to consider the demand of the Carpenters union for an advance of twenty-five per cent. in wages, and it was resolved to make two dollars and twenty-five cents the standard for a day's wages, which is an advance of nearly fifteen per cent. on present wages.

A Penurious Monopoly.

CHICAGO, April 8.—There is no change in the condition of affairs on the West Division railway lines. The company, with infinite difficulty, ran one car down Madison street this morning, the people hooting and expressing disapproval in every way possible, and attempted to make a trip on Milwaukee avenue, but were prevented by the people along the line, and wisely abandoned it. The hostility of the citizens to the company arises not alone from sympathy with the men whom they believe to be harshly treated, overworked and ill-paid, but also from longstanding discontent with the penurious management of the road, which having an entire monopoly on the West Side, provides accommodations totally inadequate to the travel, shows great indifference to the expressed wishes of the public, and leaves no option to the people except riding in discomfort or walking.——A later dispatch says: "The street-car strike collapsed suddenly about 3 o'clock this afternoon by the absolute and unconditional surrender of the company, which decided to grant every demand of the men.

Items from Jackson, Tenn.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

JACKSON TENN., April 8.—Considerable excitement was caused among the colored population on Smoky Row, Sunday evening, by the discovery of a new-born infant in a well. The well was on the premises of Odie Mason, colored, who had gone to fish out the bucket. He had applied his hook and line but a few minutes when the hook became fastened to the supposed bucket, which, on being drawn up, was found to be a new-born infant. On Tuesday last Jack Lyle, while cleaning out the well, found another child. Both were females and are thought to be twins. Suspicion points very strongly to one Roxy Alexander, a colored woman who resides near the well. She was taken to the recorder's office Wednesday and tried, several witnesses testifying. The evidence deduced from the witnesses, although circumstantial, is almost sufficient to render judgment against her as the guilty party.

The supreme court convened here on Tuesday last. The Shelby law docket, appearing first on the order of business, was taken up. In consequence of the above quite a number of Memphis lawyers were in attendance yesterday and to-day. After the Shelby law docket is disposed of, the Shelby chancery docket will be heard. R. W. B.

A Suit of Long Standing Settled.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The suit of Thomas Drew against Grinnell, former collector of the port of New York, tried before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States circuit court, resulted in a verdict to-day for the defendant. The suit was begun in 1869, and has twice been tried in former years, the jury disagreeing on each trial. The plaintiff in 1869 imported certain goods called "spot nets," which were classified by Collector Grinnell for duty at the rate of sixty per cent. advalorem, pursuant to provisions for "silk laces" contained in the tariff act of June 30, 1864, there being no provisions for silk spot nets. The plaintiff claimed that the proper rate of duty was fifty per cent. advalorem, pursuant to the provision for "manufactures of silk not otherwise provided for" in the same section. In other suits of a like character over a million dollars are involved.

A Deplorable Fact.

Dr. John C. Calendar, the efficient superintendent of the Tennessee hospital for the insane, in his report to the legislature, says: "The fact, based on reliable statistical tables, is again repeated, that Tennessee, with more than a million and a half of population, has not less than twelve hundred insane persons in her borders. Less than four hundred of them have asylum accommodation, leaving nearly or quite eight hundred who are in jails or squalid receptacles without proper attention, or among their families, a source of danger and discomfort and pernicious influence, or wandering homeless and unsheltered on the highways. The question remains, shall the State of Tennessee, notwithstanding her straitened financial affairs, longer permit this condition of things to exist?"

Supposed to Have Suicided.

DETROIT, April 8.—Charles Harper, a messenger of the American Express company on the Great Southern railroad between this city and the suspension bridge, has disappeared, and has undoubtedly committed suicide while deranged. He had been in the service of the company for the past ten years, and was steady and faithful. He came in on the regular run Monday night, and was last seen Tuesday afternoon. His hat has been found on the bridge over the stream below the city, with several letters of a business character. The stream is now being dragged.

Appointed on the Arkansas Health Board.

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—Governor Churchill has appointed Drs. A. L. Breysacher, J. A. Dibrell, R. G. Jennings, C. P. Smith and C. E. Nash members of the State Board of Health. The law authorizes the appointment of a sixth member.

Soldiers on Their way to Prison.

DALLAS, TEX., April 8.—Lieutenant Smithers, with a detachment of Tenth cavalry, passed north to-day, having in charge ten soldiers of the Tenth cavalry and twenty of the Fourth infantry, sentenced to serve from one to five years in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth.

ALTHOUGH winter, that hoary old monarch, with his crown of snow, and his scepter gemmed with icicles, affects mankind with such evils as coughs and colds, happily they can be cured by Cousens's Honey of Tar, a most excellent remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, bronchitis, croup and hoarseness. For sale by G. W. Jones & Co.

THE STATE DEBT

Settlement as it is Regarded by the Press of the State—The General Opinion is that the Passage of the 100 and 3 Bill Makes a Finality of

The Question, that Happily it is Now Out of Politics, and the People of the State Can Invite the Co-Operation of Capital in Building up the Waste Places.

Knoxville *Dispatch*: "'All's well that ends well.' The State debt is settled. Let all the people rejoice."

Knoxville *Tribune*: "Has the legislature a right to entail an obligation of $26,000,000 upon posterity? When we inherit an estate does it release us from the estate's liabilities? Are we doing nothing of good for posterity in the way of enhancing their estate and their credit in leaving them the debt to pay at a date when Tennessee will be pre-eminently rich and prosperous? But now, as it is passed, a speedy reconcilement of its antagonists will be the aim of every true Democrat."

Nashville *Herald*: "No one can tell at this time what the future of Tennessee will be respecting her public debt. Perhaps it will be best to treat the bill funding it in the new bonds as a finality and go to work bravely to meet them. This will probably be the case, and the vengeance of the people be visited on the party and the men that passed the bill and imposed the hardship and disgrace put upon them, as well for the means employed to pass it, as for the unstatistactory character of the bill itself."

Chattanooga *Times*: "We trust this is the last time the subject will ever seriously agitate our general assembly. We most fervently hope the law just passed is in such a form as will enable the creditors to enforce their claim in the courts of the country. We want it eternally out of our local and State politics, and it has finally been landed—where all questions between debtor and creditor ought to land—in the hands of judges and juries and sheriffs, it will be the best day's work a Tennessee legislature ever did."

Knoxville *Tribune*: "Now that the State debt is settled at 100 and 3, it will afford many ill-natured, and we might say idle, papers to twit the low-tax element. We have no harsh expression for these men. We feel toward them as a mother does who is compelled to hold her child and extract a painful object from its eye, yet can well appreciate the extra pain of the operation. This virtually ends the quarrel, and the paper that plays the part of the surgeon in healing the wound is the greatest benefactor to the Democratic party."

Bolivar *Bulletin*: "We understand that Smith was elected as one of the lowest of low-tax Democrats, and his treachery at this critical point is unpardonable. We had hoped that the defeat of the bill last week would have resulted in a compromise that would have united both wings of the Democracy. We were opposed to accepting the 100 and 3, as the State-credit party never dreamed of such a settlement. We preferred the 50 and 4. But the deed is done, and as good citizens let us meet the responsibility and be true to the contract."

Knoxville *Chronicle*: "We are glad the matter has been settled and put out of the politics of Tennessee, and we can now hope for men of capital and enterprise to seek investments in our State, and that our natural resources will be developed, causing a new era of prosperity such as we have never witnessed heretofore. To the members of both houses who so nobly fought for the salvation of our State we would say, 'Well done, good and faithful servants. You have done a work for which future generations will reward you, and an approving conscience will at least be a portion of your reward.'"

Knoxville *Dispatch*: Our cotemporary, the Chattanooga *Times*, which has stood shoulder to shoulder with the *Dispatch* and all other State credit papers, in a congratulatory article over the result, lets slip this remark, to which we call attention, only for the purpose of emphasizing a fact. The *Times* says: "As for the bondholders, we are disposed to say to them that they have secured a most favorable settlement, provided the measure turns out to be *undisturbable*." Now, the fact is, the measure is undisturbable! The contract is made, and demagogues, prate as they will, cannot disturb it. This is the lesson the people must now learn. The debt is settled, and must be paid.

Chattanooga *Times*: "It may be questioned whether this action finally disposes of the question. We apprehend that it does not. We expect the so-called low-tax party to try still for control of the State. They will ring the changes on 'the infamous oppression of the people for the enrichment of the aristocratic bondholder,' and all the other verses in that long and doleful story. They will strive to capture the next legislature, and, if they get it, will attempt to defeat the measure by refusing to provide for the interest. In that event the courts will be appealed to, and we shall see whether Tennessee, after all parties, courts and tribunals have admitted or adjudged the debt valid, can finally not only repudiate the claim, but her solemn contract with the creditors."

Knoxville *Tribune*: "It all comes from the teachings of cowardly or selfish and unpatriotic politicians, who have taught the people that they are too poor to pay their debts, and who have aroused prejudice and passion instead of appealing to reason. It was absolutely humiliating to hear some men who professed to be in favor of maintaining the integrity of Tennessee when they first came to Nashville as members of the legislature, get up and excuse their votes on the opposite side, by saying that they were acting against their own judgment and convictions, but their constituents were dishonest. This is what it amounted to—no more nor no less. Why were their constituents on the side of dishonesty? Simply because they had been deceived and misled by politicians who care more for the emoluments and distinction of a petty office than they do for the honor and credit of the State. There are scores and hundreds of men in Tennessee who have quailed and given away before the attacks of Savage, Beasley, Thompson & Co., who ought to be ashamed of themselves. If left to themselves the masses of one section of the State are as honest as those of another."

Nashville *Banner*: "Last, though not by any means least, comes the settlement of the debt of the State. The great disturber of social and political ties, the destroyer of the credit of the State, it has hung like a millstone around the neck of the State, pulling her down in the vortex of repudiation for many years. Many ill-judged efforts will be made, doubtless, to raise this ghost to scare the people, but they will avail nothing. The settlement is fixed, final and irrevocable. Now is the time for all the people of the State to come together with one accord, and use every effort to free the State of the debt. There will be but little trouble in doing so if there is unity in the party. But if any party or faction of a party endeavor to loosen the force of the contract, it may ruin the State though never succeeding in the effort. If demagogues go among the people opposing the settlement it may be set down at once that they work only for their own advancement, for all the lawyers, all the legislatures, or all the courts in the United States can do nothing. It is a fixed settlement. Whether we may wish or not to abide by it, we must do it. There is no help but in paying it."

Nashville *American*: "As a result, we have our debt settled at the lowest rate of public interest in the world, except that of England, which, taking off the income tax, is a little lower; we have repudiated nothing. The debt and interest is counted up to date, and we only obtain and pay a lower rate of interest, thus standing side by side with the States which have the highest credit, and the single notable exception among all the States of the south except Texas, unless we count Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland as southern States. We have created for ourselves a great opportunity, beyond that of any southern State, and nothing but insane agitation and re-embroilment can interfere with the onward stride of Tennessee, and agitation, let it do its worst, can only for a very short time interfere with the harmony and progress of the State. That the insane cry of revolution and protest will be raised, we do not doubt, but a people tired of the agitation, strife and neglect of public interest which have grown out of this question, will heartily acquiesce and set the seal of disapproval upon all agitation. Common sense dictates that the people give the settlement a fair trial and an earnest support."

Six Persons Drowned by a Collision.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 8.—The schooner N. H. Skinner came in collision with the schooner Fred Brown on the fifth instant. The latter was sunk immediately. Nicholas Jeremiah, seaman, was the only person saved. The captain, mate and wife and three children were drowned.

An Almost Priceless Relic.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Guttenberg bible, printed in 1450 and the first book printed with movable type, was bought at public auction last night for $8000.

GILT-EDGE TONIC.

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY

In every case of Malarial Fever, and Fever and Ague, while for disorders of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters. Sold by druggists and general dealers, and at wholesale by C. P. Hunt & Co. and B. J. Semmes & Co.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE.

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Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World

FOR CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, INDISPOSITION, AND ALL AILMENTS ARISING FROM AN OBSTRUCTED STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike taking pills and nauseous medicines to secure cathartic action, are especially pleased with its agreeable qualities.

Try it once, and you will esteem it highly as a safe, pleasant, and effective remedy.

Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price, 25 cents.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Shooting Chills Down the Back,

Dull pain in the limbs, nausea, biliousness, are symptoms of approaching fever and ague. Use without delay Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which substitutes for the chilly sensation a genial warmth, regulates the stomach, and imparts tone to the liver. The bowels, the stomach and the biliary gland being restored to a healthy condition, the disease is conquered at the outset.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

VIRMIN DESTROYER.

SIC SEMPER INSECTIS FHB TRADE MARK.

MEDICATED STEAM

Vermin Destroyer AND DISINFECTANT,

A NEW AND WONDERFUL INVENTION.

AN EFFECTIVE, CERTAIN AND SIMPLE MEANS OF

Destroying Bed Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, Moths and Parasites of all kinds.

The apparatus for generating the steam is an ordinary nursery lamp holding half a pint of the Medicated Fluid, with a tube at the top to direct the Medicated Steam upon any point infested with insects. It is heated with a small spirit lamp beneath the boiler. For Dwellings, Hotels, Steam Ships, Restaurants &c., nothing ever discovered equals this appliance. It is harmless to human life; is inexpensive and simple in its use. While a most potent means for destroying Vermin it is the best disinfectant known and may be most effectually used to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diptheria, Small Pox, &c. One trial is the best proof of the great advantages of this over all other appliances. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers.

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