# MEMPHIS APPEAL

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THURSDAY : : APRIL 28, 1881


### THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN IGNORANCE AND INTELLIGENCE.

The dead-lock in the United States senate is prolonged by the Republicans for the sole purpose of gaining strength in the southern States. But time will demonstrate that the bargain between the Republicans, Mahone and Riddleberger will have no effect whatever upon the solid south, except to make it more solid. Every southern Democrat is strengthened in his political faith and practice by the disgraceful exhibition at Washington. The people of the southern States are actuated by higher motives than those which animate the Republicans, Mahone and Riddleberger. Any bargain between these parties will be spurned by the southern people, who cling together for self-protection. The contest in the south is between ignorance and poverty on one side and wealth and intelligence on the other. In the southern States nine-tenths of the Republican party consists of the colored race, recently emancipated from slavery. It is still ignorant and illiterate. It has not yet had time to be educated up to the level of the great duties which have devolved upon it. To surrender power and the control of public offices in the south now to the Republicans is virtually to surrender it to the most ignorant and illiterate class, or, what is worse, to vile and unprincipled demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, deceive and mislead the ignorant masses. It is the solid, illiterate colored vote which forces the intelligent whites to unite. When thieves combine honest men are forced to unite, and for the same reason the educated whites of the south are driven into an alliance when the ignorant blacks unite for the purpose of securing power. If the colored people paid nearly all the taxes, as the whites do—if they were educated and intelligent, as the whites are—if they were capable of forming intelligent opinions for themselves and legislating wisely, the south would long since have divided on administrative questions of revenue, finance, currency, banking, improvements, etc. But the southern whites believe as the northern whites would believe under similar circumstances, that it would not be wise for the intelligence, refinement and surrender all its precious interests to the management of the ignorant and destitute classes of our population, who own no property, are incapable of understanding the effects of legislation or reading the ballot which they deposit at the polls. The issue in the south is between ignorance and intelligence, life and death, and any bargain which Mahone may make with the Republicans cannot remove the cause which forces the whites of the south to unite for self-preservation. The fact that the Republicans have clasped Mahone, the great American repudiator, to their hearts, and that Mahone has turned traitor and embraced the Republican party, does not lessen the evils that would inevitably flow from the rule of illiterate negroes, and the disreputable bargain between the Republicans and Mahone will not induce the educated whites of the south to succumb to negro rule. Indeed, the Democrats have gained strength by the nefarious bargain between the Republicans and Mahone. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

> Now, admitting all that has been said as to the desirability of enabling Senator Mahone to revolutionize Virginia, and thus inaugurate a Mahoney movement in other southern states to break down the compact organization of the Bourbons, we suggest that the success of Mahone can in no possible sense be promoted by a refusal of the senate to act on the President's nominations. Certainly those persons in Virginia who are expected to abandon the Democratic organization do not make it a condition that the senate shall refuse to act on President Garfield's nominations for offices in the northern States. * * * The duty of the senate is to act immediately upon the President's nominations; that will not interfere with Riddleberger's chances of election. The canvass for that office can go along just as well if the senate confirms the President's messages as it does now. Postponing executive business will not expedite the election of Riddleberger, nor aid Senator Mahone in his revolution in Virginia. Let the senate do its duty to the country, and that is the most certain way to break down Bourbonism.

The effort of the Republicans to carry out the trade with Mahone by forcing the election of Riddleberger is revolutionary and without precedent, and in suspending the great interests of fifty millions of people with the view of electing to high office a repudiator has provoked the indignation of the American people. Thus we have the spectacle of the great Republican party through its leaders in the senate neglecting the business of the government for the sole purpose of creating repudiating officials who shall be paid by the country to carry Virginia for the Republican party in the next State elections. The Democrats are not responsible for the dead-lock in the senate. They have profited by the situation and by the discussion which it has elicited, and looking only to the interests of the Democratic party we would greatly prefer that the Republicans should continue their disgraceful conduct until the meeting of the regular session in December next.

### PRACTICAL PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The display of the electric light in Memphis, now nightly made on the bluff at the corner of Union and Front streets, is making apparent to our citizens the nature of the new method of illumination, and observers are pleased not only with its brilliancy, but with its purity, the absence of the yellowness of the gaslight, and the approach to the limpid colorlessness of daylight. This absence of color is one of its advantages, as it allows objects to be seen in their own true colors, and permits of distinguishing and separating shades and hues. This property is of great utility in many occupations, permitting of work to be done that could never be performed by the artificial kinds of light which we have hitherto possessed. Here comes a result we scarcely like to contemplate. The electric light extends our power to do work by night, to perform operations in manufactories and workshops that are too delicate or minute to be executed by the prevalent means of lighting. The consequence will probably be that, when business is brisk and orders for goods are pressing, the workmen will be required to toil by "shifts" the whole twenty-four hours round. The consequence will be that work which at present gives occupation for weeks will be accomplished in a few days; markets will be glutted, and the working people's interests damaged, and those interests have disadvantages enough already. We hope this anticipation may prove groundless, but, judging by the past, the fear we express is not without cause. Another advantage of the electric light is that it gives out no appreciable heat, the whole electric force being converted into light. It does not vitiate the air by throwing off impure gases or vapors, and is therefore favorable in a sanitary point of view. The nature of its light renders it less injurious to the eye than the artificial light at present used, and that also is an important recommendation. All these qualities fit it excellently for use in shops and factories, and for the occupations of the house, especially in evening sewing and reading, or will do so should Edison succeed in the experiment he is now carrying out in New York by lighting up offices and houses with his air-tight, incandescent burner—if burner it may be called where there is no combustion in the ordinary sense of the combustion of substances for the production of light. With so many advantages in its favor the electric light, especially if it can be brought under as perfect control as gas, will be a much cheaper article at the same cost as gas, as it possesses superior qualities and is free from deleterious effects, evil odors, and great dangers. Manufacturers who have used it say that to them it is much cheaper, some say half the price of gas. The engine they use in their works runs also the dynamo-electric apparatus by which the light is produced. The increase in fuel and labor, and the interest on the money expended for the machinery, are claimed to render the whole additional expense far below what is paid for gas, especially where, as is so frequent, the charge for that article is extortionate. The inducements to use the electric light in preference to gas, it will be perceived, are numerous and great, and the result cannot be doubtful. The steamboats on our lakes and rivers find the electric light especially suited to their requirements. In landing at night freight can be handled as readily as by day. The pilot can see his way before him; he can distinguish obstructions and also, on rivers, the outline of the shores. The boats themselves, when running, will be more conspicuous than heretofore, and collisions will therefore be less frequent, and many other accidents will be less liable to occur. Even on the high seas it is probable that the electric light will become a common adjunct to steamships, especially where passengers are carried. It is naturally asked: What will be the effect of the new light on the gas companies and on the prices of gas stocks? Such changes in lighting as take place outside of large establishments will be gradual, and many enterprising gas companies, in the meantime, are preparing to introduce gas for domestic and manufacturing purposes as a substitute for fires with their waste, and dirt, and smoke. In this effort, and much success has already been achieved, we see how one invention stimulates another.

### INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

The continued heavy receipt of cotton is naturally lowering the price, but the matter that is most worthy of remark is how slight, in view of the immense cotton of the present season, the decline is. Since the opening of October, when the new crop of cotton began to reach Liverpool, up to this time, a penny, two cents, a pound has been all the decline. The support that cotton has had from Manchester is the cause that has averted a more serious decline, and Manchester has owed its strength to its eastern trade—mainly that of India and China. The increase in the consumption of cotton in Manchester has been enormous, and the figures for the last month, March, shows that the magnificent business of the past eighteen months has been fully sustained. The New York *Cotton* gives the following figures: "To India the exports rose from 143,000,000 yards in March, 1880, to 169,000,000 in 1881; China and Japan, from 47,000,000 to 50,000,000; France, 14,000,000; United States and Canada, from 11,300,000 to 11,7000,000. The total exports of goods to all countries were 419,000,000 yards in March 1881, against 350,000,000 in March, 1880. The proportionate increase is greater than during the previous two months." The increase in the exports of yarns and goods during March was 21.48 against an increase of 15.54 during the previous two months. The increase in demand that has led to this extension of manufacture has come mainly from India, while that from China has also swelled. The cause of the increased demand, *Cotton* thinks, lies in the increased substitution of loom-made for hand-made goods. An interesting question arises—is this increase in the Indian demand merely to fill up stocks, which had become depleted by the low condition to which trade had been reduced by the influence of famine, war, and especially by the decline in market value of the Indian rupee? Clearly, the demand for Manchester goods has been too large and has continued too long to be merely of a stock-filling character. This brings up a still more important question—is the demand of a merely temporary character to subside into inactivity, or have its sources a permanent character, so that we may, for the future, expect that the Indian requirements will yearly use up more and more of our cotton? *Cotton*, relying upon the substitution of factory-made for hand-made goods, regards the change as permanent in its nature, and says: "If this be so, it is a fact of the utmost importance to the whole cotton interest, since the field to be occupied is great enough to absorb any possible increase from year to year in the American crop." This is a very consolatory conclusion for the population of this portion of the United States, but is there not another side to this happy prospect of permanency? We have certainly heard something of the opening of cotton factories in India, and of the success they met with—suppose the increased demand in that country should become steady and lasting, will not factories pay better there, and be a more reliable investment than hitherto and increase in number accordingly? And will they not use up the home-grown cotton by preference and take a smaller proportion of American than the English factories had done? It is as well to reflect on these points before coming to conclusions that may prove more flattering than true.

A FEW days ago the committee of citizens of Nashville appointed to invite the President to be present at the opening of the exposition in that city waited upon him, accompanied by Senator Harris. Mr. Garfield, in answer to the invitation, said that as long as the dead-lock in the senate lasted he could not leave the seat of government, for he did not know what moment it would end. To this Senator Harris good-humoredly replied that so far as the Democratic senators were concerned they would give him sixty days leave of absence any time, dead-lock or no dead-lock. The President seems quite well disposed toward the proposition to visit Nashville and will very likely accept the invitation.

THE Lehigh, Pennsylvania, presbytery has respectfully asked the general assembly of the Presbyterian church to answer the following questions: First—Is the use of intoxicating wine essential to the celebration of the Lord's supper? Second—Are any of our churches at liberty to use the fruit of the vine that will not intoxicate if they can get it? Dr. Joseph W. Wood, of Allentown, said that about two hundred barrels of wine are used annually by the Presbyterian churches, and what is used by other churches swells the whole amount to several thousand barrels. This necessitates the appearance of evil by complicity with the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks.

GENERAL HURST, a native Mississippi Republican, has written a letter to President Garfield, in which he asserts that the combination formed between Republicans and Greenbackers in his State has only the object of securing the Federal offices for the leaders in the coalition; that these leaders have no substantial following among the white voters of the State; that they look only to a consolidation of the negro vote, and that nothing of importance to the State or to the country can come of the movement in its present hands. General Hurst is right. But why does he write to Garfield? What has that gentleman to do with the local politics or elections in Mississippi?

THE Port Gibson *Reveille* suggests that the senatorial question be kept out of the political canvass in Mississippi, fearing that if this is not done it will damage the Democratic party. But the Vicksburg *Commercial* says this is all nonsense, as the "truth of history" is that there has not been a senatorial election in Mississippi for the last forty-five years, that has not, in some form or other, been brought into "the canvass." To prove which the *Commercial* gives names and dates that are conclusively in favor of its position. The senatorial will be the question.

## THE STATE DEBT.

**The Effort Being Made by Savage, Wilson and Others to Prevent the Enforcement of the Settlement Agreed Upon by the Legislature—Lawyers Engaged**

**And Two Chancellors Pledged to Grant an Injunction to Restrain the Commissioners from Refunding—Views of Ex-Governor Porter and Governor Hawkins.**

Washington special to the New York *Herald*: The special telegram to the *Herald* from Nashville regarding a proposed injunction by low-tax men and speculators to prevent the governor, comptroller and secretary of state from executing the recently enacted law to refund the State of Tennessee bonds at par, with three per cent. interest, attracts the attention of prominent citizens from that State now in Washington. It seems that Mr. S. F. Wilson, late repudiation Democratic candidate for governor; John H. Savage, who, on the same ticket, aspired to the senate, and Ex-Governor Marks, with others, held a meeting last Tuesday at NASHVILLE and agreed to attempt an injunction for the purposes above named. The programme was to prepare a bill and secure a fiat before the governor and treasurer or comptroller could begin the refunding in accordance with the provisions of the act by issuing new bonds bearing three per cent. interest. Mr. Wilson informed a gentleman last week that there were two chancellors in Tennessee who assured him that they would upon application grant the fiat for the injunction sought. Ex-Governor Marks was engaged as one of the attorneys to draft the petition and bill, but Governor Hawkins, Comptroller Nolan and Treasurer Polk, with State Printer Tavel, having gone to New York, the plan was unexpectedly interfered with. It was believed that these officials had gone there to issue new bonds to holders, thereby complying with the intent of the law, and thus preventing any ground for an injunction.

CORRUPTION CHARGED.

The parties in this matter will allege the unconstitutionality of the act and also that its passage was secured by the use of $600,000 of Tennessee bonds placed in the hands of the lobby, the parties who assisted the passage of the bill to receive the increased value of the bonds from forty-two cents making a profit of about $198,000. Among the prominent gentlemen who are said to favor the readjuster movement, as proposed by this injunction scheme, are Ex-Comptroller Gaines, Democrat; Judge C. W. Heiskell, Democrat; Ex-Attorney-General J. B. Heiskell and Judge Arch M. Hughes, Republican. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, has been solicited to become an attorney in the case. Judge Thos. C. Muse, a prominent Republican of Jackson, who came within three votes of being elected to the senate, says: "I would not be surprised if quite a number of Democrats would know anything connected with the passage of this act funding the State debt at par with three per cent. interest, I am inclined to think a big speculation in Tennessee bonds has been going on ever since the late senatorial election. I really believe there was a combination of speculators, composed of men of both parties, that prevented the election of a Republican to the United States senate.

PARTY BREAK UP PREDICTED.

"I think the funding act will reorganize politics to some extent, and that there will be a break up in both parties, the result being to array against each other the funders and readjusters, irrespective of their previous predilection. I think, on the whole, the Republicans will gain in white votes, but it will be hard to tell under what name this anti-funding party will go or be known. It will lead to the formation of political associations different from what their have been in Tennessee. The Republicans will be glad to have an exchange of the negro for the white voters, especially in West Tennessee. I would be glad to see such a policy inaugurated, as it would increase the white element in the Republican party. It were better for both parties if such should occur. Moreover, I believe such a change would be the key to the solution of the problem of the solid south. I do not think the courts have power to inquire into the manner in which the legislature was induced to pass a law, I believe it equate as to this unless it be as to a question contract. Now if, as some claim, there can be established any fraud in the passage of the funding act, these parties will insist that the courts have jurisdiction, and so far as I know this will be an entirely new question."

VIEWS OF GENERAL MANEY.

General George Maney, who was a commander in the Confederate army, and was Republican elector for the State at large last year, says: "The courts will hold that it is valid to pay the debt at par and half its interest, with the consent of the creditor. So this proposed injunction amounts to nothing in law, though the issue is already made, and there will be a readjuster party in Tennessee. It will include the masses of the Democratic party and some Republicans, but more Democrats will support the Republicans than will Republicans the readjuster Democrats. The Democrats who come to the Republicans will be the best; the Republicans who go to the Democrats will be the worst element in our party. While some Republicans are dissatisfied with the settlement of the State debt, they will hardly go to the Democrats. The readjustment will be the next question, but I hardly know a Republican who will go to the readjusters. The effect of this readjustment will be to give the State to the Republicans next year. If the administration runs smoothly you will see Tennessee wheel into the Republican ranks."

HORACE H. HARRISON,

who was formerly member of congress and United States district attorney, and now of the State senate, says: "The attempt to get an injunction will prove a signal failure. The validity of the settlement by this funding act is too plain to admit of doubt or discussion. The effect of the readjustment will be to divide the Democratic party and insure the next legislature to the Republicans, who will elect a United States senator.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

Ex-Governor James D. Porter (Democrat) says there is more Chinese noise than anything else in this affair. There is, he says, nothing in it, for, according to the organic law of Tennessee, the courts have no right to enjoin an executive officer in a matter of this kind. The thing he regards as a shame, and does not think there is a judge or chancellor in Tennessee who would grant a fiat for such a purpose. He does not believe that the operations of the funding act will be invalidated.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR HAWKINS.

Mr. Alvin Hawkins, Republican governor of Tennessee, says: "There is nothing whatever in this scheme of injunction except that of some persons anxious to create an alarm so as to make a profitable speculation in State bonds. In the first place the courts have no authority to enjoin me in the matter of executing my official duties under the provisions of the law funding the debt of the State. I do not believe a judge would grant a fiat for such an injunction. If such were done it would be only temporary, for the injunction would readily be dissolved on motion, so there is nothing in this except some possible advantage to speculators for the time being. The men reported to be engaged in the scheme knew the object of my visit to New York. I have not yet funded a single bond; but the funding will be done pursuant to the requirements of the law enacted by the legislature. This settlement of the debt is final, and is in accord with the high stand taken by the Republican party last year. The effect of this settlement will reduce the Democratic party to the control and management of the repudiation element. As a consequence many of the able and leading State-credit Democrats will join the Republicans in their fight against these repudiations. They cannot claim to be readjusters, as the debt is already settled, and they wish to repudiate every dollar except the capitol, Hermitage, and some other classes not amounting to over $2,000,000. Hundreds of State-credit Democrats have told me that they would join in with the Republicans as against these repudiationists. Why, one of my late competitors, John V. Wright, who was the State-credit Democratic candidate for governor, told me that he knew enough of his party to assure me that they would go with the Republicans if such men as Wilson and Savage were to lead the Democratic party in a movement of repudiation. In fact, hundreds of the most earnest, candid, intelligent, honorable and able men of the State-credit Democracy have said they would act with the Republican party in the event of another effort at repudiation being made.

TRIUMPH OF STATE CREDIT.

"The result of this settlement of the debt at par with three per cent. interest will be the triumph of State-credit men and the maintenance of State honor. This will be accomplished through the instrumentality of the Republican party, which will carry Tennessee in the next election."

State-Senator Carson, of Wilson, says that, while the settlement created dissatisfaction among some Republicans, as well as the masses of the Democracy, the former will be able to carry the State and secure the United States senator.

## ENCOURAGING EXHIBITS

**Continue to be Made by the Returns of Exchanges from the Leading Cities of the Country.**

**The Croakers who Think Business is Going to the Bad have no Foundation for Their Fears.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Public* says: Exchanges for the third full week in April are decidedly encouraging. No one can fail to see that they go far to disprove the theory so much favored by some financial writers that the business of the country is in a state of collapse. Putting the New York returns out of sight, for there may be wide differences of opinion as to their meaning, while it is undeniable that the legitimate business of this city keeps pace close with the aggregate traffic outside of New York, we have at all other cities an aggregate of $259,081,179, an increase of 16.5 per cent over the returns for the corresponding week last year. New York exchanges, exclusive of those arising from sales of 1,983,057 shares of stock, were about $740,296,586, and exceed by 36.4 per cent. the net exchanges for the corresponding week last year. The following shows the amount of exchanges for the week ending April 16th at San Francisco and April 23d at the other cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $978,263,386 | Louisville | $6,097,839 |
| Boston | 77,862,234 | Providence | 4,059,000 |
| Philadelphia | 54,860,675 | Milwaukee | 4,015,983 |
| Chicago | 28,376,000 | Kansas City | 2,197,800 |
| St. Louis | 16,398,435 | Indianapolis | 1,987,950 |
| Cincinnati | 15,938,700 | Cleveland | 1,654,238 |
| Baltimore | 14,340,620 | Hartford | 1,419,859 |
| San Francisco | 11,148,326 | New Haven | 1,314,700 |
| New Orleans | 9,522,155 | Lowell | 401,101 |
| Pittsburg | 8,214,677 | Syracuse | 333,756 |
| Total | | | $1,287,121,565 |
| Outside of New York | | | 259,018,179 |

What has been the actual outcome of this long and dreary winter, during which it has been said again and again by chronic pessimists that the traffic of the country was stopped by storms, its industry ruined and its business reduced to a shadow? This is a good time to see. Remember that comparisons with the winter of 1879–80 are when business was indisputably larger and more prosperous than ever before, and when the winter was followed by gigantic speculation and most dangerous expansion of business in March and April. Actual payments through all clearinghouses outside of New York compare as follows:

| | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
|---|---|---|
| December | $1,229,243,680 | $1,069,171,755 |
| January | 1,208,423,005 | 1,088,105,050 |
| February | 1,041,191,996 | 923,649,134 |
| March | 1,104,318,840 | 1,019,254,008 |
| April, 1st week | 248,091,964 | 222,658,706 |
| April, 2d week | 245,716,907 | 238,928,371 |
| April, 3d week | 259,018,179 | 223,372,019 |

The fact that Good Friday fell in the second week in April explains the lowest increase thus far. In every other instance since this same hard winter begun, comparison has shown an increase more than eight per cent. over the enormous dealings caused by the matchless prosperity and towering speculation the preceding year. In the face of these facts he who can persuade himself to believe that the business of the country has gone to the dogs is an object of pity.

## GONE TO THE GRAVE.

**Emile de Girardin.**

PARIS, April 27.—Emile de Girardin is dead.

**General Von Benedek.**

VIENNA, April 27.—General Lewis Von Benedek died at Gratz to-day.

**John G. Palfrey.**

BOSTON, April 27.—John G. Palfrey, at one time editor of the *North American Review*, died yesterday, aged eighty-five.

**Rumored Transfer of the Panama Railroad.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Post* says: "At a meeting at the office of J. & W. Seligman this yesterday, J. & W. Seligman, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., representing the American committee of the Panama Canal company, and Trenor W. Park, president of the Panama Railroad company, an agreement for the sale of the Panama railroad to the Panama Canal company was substantially perfected and will be formally ratified to-day. It is understood that the price paid is not far from the market price of the stock—about $240 per share. There are 70,000 shares."

The *Post*, in its third edition, says: "Panama railroad stock has advanced on purchases of 2[illegible] shares from 240 to 250. There are negotiations now pending for the transfer of the controlling interest of this company to the Panama and DeLesseps Canal company, but one of the bankers in interest informs us that nothing has yet been concluded, and that the announcement made this morning, and which is noticed in the first edition, is premature."

**A Bond Fakir Convicted.**

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—James S. Wilson, a bond fakir, was convicted in the Federal court to-day of passing bonds resembling United States bonds, and for obtaining money on them by fraudulent representations. The bonds were delivered to Wilson M. Smith several months since on a train of the Iron Mountain railroad. Smith shortly afterward discovered the fraud, and arrested the scamp by the help of Conductor Guiteau, who leveled a conductor's punch at Wilson. The latter mistaking it for a pistol, threw up his hands and surrendered. He was bailed by his Chicago friends, but jumped his bail and left. A few days since he ventured into the State again, when he was rearrested by Marshal Faulkenburg, of Newport. He is very impudent, and will doubtless get all he deserves and the law allows.

**An Iron Mountain at Durango, Mexico.**

The city of Durango, in Mexico, has a hill in its vicinity that is almost pure iron. It is two miles long, one mile wide, and 700 feet high. On its sides, uncovered and visible, are, according to estimate, 200,000,000 tons of iron ready to be placed in the smelting ovens that it is proposed to put up at the foot of the hill. A large part of the ore yields from seventy to ninety per cent. pure metal, and is easy worked and converted into steel. Wood for fuel in unlimited abundance is to be had near by, and good water is likewise accessible. Altogether, there seems to be no reason why Durango should not be a Pittsburg or Birmingham in the near future, or even cast those cities of iron and flame entirely into the shade.

**A Lizard in a Man's Stomach.**

DETROIT, April 27.—An astonishing story is told of a man named Peter Lemen, living in this city, to the effect that two years ago he swallowed a small lizard in a glass of water, and that it has lived and continued to grow in the man's stomach until it has attained large dimensions and can be felt just below the ribs above the loins. It moves about his stomach, causing great pain and profuse vomiting. Lemen can only rest when the lizard is still and by lying flat on his back, and has come to be hopeless of relief and sure of death. When the accident occurred his weight was one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and is now seventy-three. He is sixty years old.

**A Brave Old Man Robbed.**

WHEELING, W. VA., April 27.—About midnight last night three men went to the residence of John Baker, on Dentz Run, about three miles from Warrington, this State, and shot at him through the window. They afterward broke in the door, when they were met by the old man, with a chair as his only weapon of defense, but he was felled with a blow from an ax in the hands of one of the party, and they then plundered the house, the robbers obtaining $300. Mr. Baker's son-in-law, who slept in an upper room, was awakened by the noise but was afraid to come down. The old man, who is seriously hurt, says he knows the parties.

**Solicitous for the Students' Morals.**

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—The Princeton College Glee club advertised to give a concert in the operahouse in this city to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Grand Army. Dr. McCosh, notwithstanding a strong appeal, refuses to let the Glee club go. The students had chartered two trains and every available conveyance in Princeton to bring them to the city. Dr. McCosh's reasons for refusing assent are that there are too many saloons and houses of bad repute in Trenton. If these are closed the doctor says the Glee club may go.

A COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed part, allaying inflammation, give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh and the Throat Troubles to which singers and public speakers are subject. Sold at 25c a box everywhere.

**The Steamer Chesapeake Wrecked.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamer Chesapeake, of the New York and Portland line, is ashore on Fishers island, off New London, Connecticut, and likely to go to pieces. No lives were lost. She is the vessel which did such good service during the war of the rebellion, and was captured and taken to the provinces, where part of her cargo was confiscated.

REED'S Gilt Edge Tonic cures fever and ague.

## THE STAR ROUTES.

**Tabulated Statement Showing the Manipulation of Ninety-Three of the Star Postal Routes by which Their Annual Cost was Raised in Six Months from**

**$727,119 to $2,802,214—Names of the Contractors, Their Indorsers and Attorneys—An Old Story Revamped—Nothing More than Told Three Years Ago.**

The following is a table of the star routes which are now the subject of investigation, showing the manipulation of ninety-three star routes out of 9225, whereby the annual cost of the ninety-three routes was raised between July 1, 1878, and January 1, 1880, from $727,119 to $2,802,214:

| Names of Contractors and Location of Routes. | Length of route in miles. | Original annual pay. | Increased annual pay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LOUISIANA.** | | | |
| B. H. Peterson | 261 | $11,700 | $51,961 |
| J. B. Price | 152 | 5,200 | 34,484 |
| J. B. Price | 117½ | 9,380 | 22,367 |
| **TEXAS.** | | | |
| F. C. Armstrong | 120 | $ 1,701 | $ 7,371 |
| F. C. Armstrong | 121 | 1,311 | 8,483 |
| J. B. Price | 150 | 2,733 | 28,403 |
| C. Bain | 179 | 2,765 | 12,400 |
| H. Tisdale | 178 | 8,440 | 25,601 |
| F. C. Taylor | 74 | 3,670 | 5,300 |
| F. C. Taylor | 249 | 16,897 | 29,600 |
| J. T. Chidester | 1,500 | 134,000 | 290,000 |
| Chase Andrews | 90 | 630 | 5,880 |
| **INDIAN TERRITORY.** | | | |
| J. M. Peck | 190 | $7,600 | $ 34,200 |
| J. R. Miner | 91 | 761 | 5,707 |
| J. R. Miner | 94 | 820 | 12,300 |
| V. W. Parker | 725 | 6,330 | 150,392 |
| **KANSAS.** | | | |
| J. W. Hughes | 108 | $1,597 | $5,702 |
| H. Tisdale | 46 | 1,334 | 2,000 |
| Chase Andrews | 90 | 947 | 7,954 |
| **NEBRASKA.** | | | |
| J. M. Peck | 125 | $ 868 | $4,312 |
| A. McDevitt | 298 | 9,775 | 29,275 |
| **DAKOTA.** | | | |
| J. W. Dorsey | 50 | $ 398 | $ 6,133 |
| A. S. Patrick | 74 | 1,900 | 3,800 |
| Luke Voorhees | 156 | 17,000 | 25,800 |
| T. A. McDevitt | 250 | 17,000 | 33,285 |
| J. R. Miner | 250 | 2,350 | 70,000 |
| J. W. Parker | 380 | 11,730 | 21,629 |
| V. W. Parker | 35 | 830 | 2,075 |
| **MONTANA.** | | | |
| George H. Pratt | 326 | $16 000 | $84,765 |
| T. A. McDevitt | 140 | 6,425 | 18,739 |
| T. A. McDevitt | 116 | 4,921 | 14,591 |
| O. J. Salisbury | 85 | 2,500 | 11,666 |
| **WYOMING.** | | | |
| Patrick & Brown | 331 | $11,777 | $90,043 |
| **COLORADO.** | | | |
| J. W. Dorsey | 180 | $1,700 | $13,706 |
| A. H. Brown | 59 | 1,200 | 11 200 |
| J. W. Dorsey | 60 | 1,788 | 11,055 |
| A. H. Brown | 45 | 1,477 | 7,754 |
| C. W. Foster | 151 | 5,000 | 31,100 |
| J. R. Miner | 49 | 380 | 8,153 |
| J. R. Miner | 32 | 548 | 3,941 |
| J. R. Miner | 45 | 538 | 4,270 |
| J. W. Foster | 146 | 940 | 14,884 |
| J. W. Dorsey | 288 | 1,467 | 13,430 |
| Luke Voorhees | 296 | 19,000 | 45,663 |
| J. R. Miner | 74 | 3,426 | 18,193 |
| J. B. Price | 60 | 2,840 | 13,253 |
| J. W. Dorsey | 79 | 1,488 | 16,504 |
| G. V. Messerole | 31 | 317 | 3,126 |
| M. V. Nichols | 40 | 830 | 31,836 |
| **NEW MEXICO.** | | | |
| J. B. Price | 316 | $26,300 | $67,041 |
| J. R. Miner | 197 | 1,748 | 13,110 |
| C. Cosgrove | 424 | 14,900 | 91,212 |
| W. W. Giddings | 400 | 3,500 | 31,500 |
| W. W. Giddings | 185 | 1,760 | 15,840 |
| **ARIZONA.** | | | |
| John A. Walsh | 460 | $18,500 | $135,975 |
| A. H. Brown | 191 | 7,440 | 66,960 |
| J. W. Dorsey | 222 | 2,982 | 52,033 |
| J. M. Peck | 206 | 4,942 | 18,606 |
| J. B. Price | 100 | 1,548 | 7,870 |
| A. L. Seeley | 120 | 4,999 | 34,076 |
| J. W. Parker | 157 | 2,670 | 17,579 |
| J. W. Dorsey | 197 | 1,568 | 14,112 |
| W. M. Griffith | 140 | 680 | 32,640 |
| **UTAH.** | | | |
| O. J. Salisbury | 320 | $49,000 | $57,166 |
| J. M. Peck | 132 | 1,168 | 19,311 |
| F. W. Gilmer | 150 | 2,200 | 14,340 |
| **IDAHO.** | | | |
| S. S. Huntley | 52 | $ 720 | $ 4,080 |
| T. A. McDevitt | 165 | 4,750 | 16,792 |
| **OREGON.** | | | |
| J. M. Peck | 196 | $2,468 | $21,460 |
| J. H. Wilson | 72 | 5,800 | 13,775 |
| J. W. Dorsey | 297 | 3,088 | 20,300 |
| J. M. Peck | 275 | 8,288 | 72,520 |
| J. M. Peck | 321 | 9,888 | 91,520 |
| **NEVADA.** | | | |
| J. W. Parker | 92 | $4,330 | $16,082 |
| J. W. Parker | 120 | 7,187 | 17,929 |
| J. M. Benton | 12 | 400 | 2,653 |
| W. L. Hill | 46 | 1,441 | 5,284 |
| Hugh White | 95 | 7,300 | 14,600 |
| Hugh White | 210 | 15,300 | 39,295 |
| J. W. Parker | 146 | 7,840 | 16,364 |
| O. J. Salisbury | 225 | 10,700 | 31,600 |
| **CALIFORNIA.** | | | |
| Salisbury & Nichols | 304 | $29,000 | $55,378 |
| J. M. Peck | 120 | 1,188 | 8,910 |
| William Hamilton | 215 | 12,485 | 36,284 |
| M. V. Nichols | 125 | 2,270 | 8,225 |
| O. J. Salisbury | 155 | 6,975 | 27,900 |
| M. V. Nichols | 66 | 623 | 4,200 |
| C. W. Foster | 44 | 2,000 | 6,066 |
| C. W. Foster | 279 | 54,985 | 89,000 |
| J. M. Peck | 279 | 5,088 | 35,920 |
| C. W. Foster | 122 | 4,000 | 22,586 |
| O. J. Salisbury | 215 | 3,425 | 47,950 |
| Wm. Henry Force | 200 | 11,000 | 42,414 |
| Total | .... | $727,119 | $2,802,214 |

The regular appropriation for star route service for the year ended June 30, 1880, was $5,900,000. Of this amount $2,802,214 was absorbed by the ninety-three routes embraced in the foregoing table, leaving $3,097,786 for the remaining 9132 routes.

**The Contractors Implicated.**

LOGAN H. ROOTS, COSGROVE AND KERNS.

New York *Times*: Nearly all the contractors above named have been special and preferred friends of the contract office, and were supported by influential persons outside of the postoffice department, who are believed to have received large pecuniary rewards for their services and influence with the department. Cornelius Cosgrove is the contractor for the Las Vegas and Las Crucus route in New Mexico. It was originally let out for about $15,000 and soon thereafter raised to $91,000. Cosgrove is backed by S. B. Elkins, formerly a delegate to congress from New Mexico; Logan H. Roots, formerly a member of congress from Arkansas and now president of the Merchants bank of Little Rock, and R. C. Kerns, of St. Louis, a stage and express owner and a director of the Iron Mountain Railroad company. Through the influence of the persons the pay of the Las Vegas route was increased to over $91,000, but of this amount Cosgrove has informed many persons that he received only $56,000, being compelled to give Kerns drafts for the remainder on the sixth auditor against his pay. Thus Kerns received for the services and influence of his group $35,000. Cosgrove paid this tribute for one year, and then gave his brother Michael a sub-contract for the route for the round sum of $91,000, which subcontract was filed in the postoffice department. This cut out the remaining drafts given rerns, and led to a row between Cosgrove and Kerns, which was amicably settled during the time the last congress was investigating the star service. Cosgrove's letter to Kerns in relation to this dispute was recently published in the *Times's* Washington dispatches.

DORSEY, PECK AND MINOR.

J. W. Dorsey, whose name appears frequently in the list of contractors, is a brother of Ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and is believed to be the representative of the latter in the star route business. The ex-senator is also believed to be interested in the contracts held by J. M. Peck and J. R. Minor, and it is said that his interest in these contracts is equal to $200,000 of profits for the contract term. Some time ago Ex-Senator Dorsey borrowed from James A. Bosler, of Pennsylvania, an old Indian contractor, $50,000, transferring therefor to Bosler, as collateral, part of his interest in the routes of J. W. Dorsey, J. M. Peck and J. R. Minor to an amount largely in excess of the sum borrowed, the difference being charged for interest and discount.

CHIDESTER WELL ENDORSED.

J. T. Chidester, who has the Fort Worth route, is backed by Logan H. Roots, S. B. Elkins, R. C. Kerns, and J. D. Adams, of Memphis, a steamboat man, who has the Tennessee steamboat routes that are now being investigated. Chidester is also supported by Senator Maxey and other members of congress from Texas, and by Mr. Money, of Mississippi, who was chairman of the house committee on postoffices in the last congress. Senator Maxey was chairman of the senate committee on postoffices during the Forty-sixth congress, and was an earnest advocate of the deficiency appropriation asked for by General Brady, and a sturdy defender of the star route system as practiced during the past four years. Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, is also a friend and indorser of Chidester.

SANDERSON & CO.

T. A. McDevitt, C. W. Foster, G. W. Messerole, S. S. Huntly and Wm. Henry Force, whose names appear in the list of contractors, are connected with the firm of J. L. Sanderson & Co. in a general way in the star route business, and have the support of J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona; Congressman Page, of California, and other influential persons in the west.

PETERSON'S POTENCY.

B. H. Peterson, who heads the Louisiana list of contractors, formerly resided in Louisiana, but has taken up his residence in Washington in order the better to promote his interests with the postoffice department. He is not only a star-route contractor, but has some very lucrative steamboat contracts on Red river and other tributaries of the Mississippi. His particular friends are Congressman Ellis and Ex-Congressman Sypher, of Louisiana, and he has also the very efficient services of Judge William Lilly, of this city, father of Deputy-Sixth-Auditor Lilly and legal adviser of General Brady. The potency of Peterson's influence is shown by the figures opposite his name in the list printed above. Starting at $12,000, he succeeded in a short time in having the figures raised to $52,000.

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