MEMPHIS APPEAL

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.

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

WEEKLY.

One copy, one year.....$1 00
One copy, six months.....60

GALLAWAY & KEATING,
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J. M. KEATING. } Memphis, Tenn.

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

FRIDAY : : MAY 13, 1881

THE trustees of Columbia college, New York, have added architecture to the course of studies pursued in that institution, and Mr. W. R. Ware, for many years professor of architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has taken charge of the department at a salary of $5000.

THE convention of East Tennessee farmers, now in session at Knoxville, is likely to result in great good. The papers read and the discussions and debates have all been upon live, practical questions of importance to working farmers, and as a consequence the greatest interest is manifested. East Tennessee is one of the richest portions of the country, in agricultural as well as mineral resources, and its people only need awakening to the wealth within their reach to put themselves in advance of all others round about them. One way to do this has been opened to them by the farmers convention, the result of whose labor cannot fail to have a decided effect in advancing all the interests of that favored region.

THIS is the anniversary month, when the religious societies and the churches meet to take council concerning their work. The foreign mission, the tract and the bible societies are in session, and the Baptists are shortly to hold a session of their national association at Indianapolis, and the Presbyterians to meet in general assembly at Buffalo. The southern Baptists are also to hold a convention shortly, and Sunday-school unions, domestic missionary societies, national christian temperance leagues and societies for the prevention of crime are hurrying from every point of the compass to their different centers to sit in council, report past operations and cut out work for the future. These associations are the great moral aids of the country, legislatures that, without governmental power or authority, accomplish as much to maintain law and order as the laws themselves.

A GREAT THEATRICAL EVENT.

The greatest event of the century in the English theatrical world—the appearance of Booth and Irving alternately as "Othello" and "Iago"—has passed into history as one of the triumphs of the stage. Critics differ as to the superiority of either, but, as the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says, "the verdict of the public is that the performances contain so much to admire and are so splendid from nearly every point of view, and that the *ensemble* is so admirable that criticism is fairly disarmed." The London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The audience seemed to agree that the change in the cast of the play was effected without the slightest jarring. The principal features in Mr. Irvin's 'Othello' are humanity and tenderness. Mr. Booth repeated his success as 'Iago.'" The *Post* says: "The first disposition of characters at the Lyceum was more satisfactory. Irving's 'Othello' is less complete and finished than his 'Iago,' but it contained many points of beauty. The public interest in the joint performance seems rather to have increased." The *Daily News* says: "Booth's 'Iago' has lost none of its picturesqueness and force, while it has gained much from the general efficiency of his supporters. Irving's 'Othello,' in which he was formerly not very successful, has gained greatly in self-possession and concentration."

THE CHINESE AND THE MORMONS.

General Walker, in making up his report upon the foreign-born population of the United States, shows that there is no more danger from Chinese immigration than there was five years ago. As miners or menials the Chinese are hardly more numerous now than then. But there is great fears from the rapid increase in the foreign population of Utah that the Mormon question is to become a more and more momentous one every year. Mormonism is increased and maintained only by immigrants, for, contrary to natural supposition, Utah families do not average more children than those of other Territories, and "the faith" is not maintained with great fervor by saints of the second and third generations. European ignorance and poverty form the mainstay of Mormonism, and to this fact Secretary Blaine should address himself. To stop the supply of recruits from Europe would in time prove the solution of a now vexing problem. That we have the power to do this there can be no doubt. Bigamy is a crime, those who indulge in it are criminals. A confession of Mormonism is *prima facie* evidence of bigamy under our laws, and such criminals, like all others, may be prevented from making their permanent residence on our soil. Not long ago we returned to Switzerland two women charged, one of them with being a procuress the other a *nymphe du pave*. They were no worse than the missionaries and members of the Mormon church who procure victims under the plea of religion and practice a lewdness as bad and vicious as that of any bagnio.

CHANCE FOR A SOUTHERN COTTON TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The APPEAL has, in several articles, called attention to the fact that the acreage devoted to the growth of cotton is annually increasing, and evidently will continue to increase. Increased production will necessarily affect prices. If the markets for our products remain as circumstances have at present arranged them, it is evident that the effect of this increase will be disastrous, for the price of cotton would drop below a level that would pay the cultivator. But increased production ought to bring increase of business, and consequently increase of wealth. For increased powers of production to make the producers poorer, would be a strange phenomenon, and could arise only from want of proper management. What the industry, energy and sagacity of any people can do, the Americans will not fail in if they undertake the same task. The English take the raw material produced by our cotton fields, and make immense wealth out of it. With the cotton grown at hand, with little delay and moderate expense, and no risk, from sea transport, from superior inventive powers and better made machinery, the Americans can, at the least share in the wealth the English now monopolize if they manufacture the cotton they produce, and especially if that manufacture is carried on where the cotton is grown. In short, the secret of making money by an increased production of the cotton fields is to export, not the raw material, but manufactures of the material. In this way are secured the profits of cotton production and also the profits of cotton manufacture. By the kindness of Bronson Bayliss, Esq., whose public spirit has led to a practical effort in the direction we have indicated, we publish this morning Yokohama correspondence, for which two nephews of Bishop Quintard are to be thanked, showing how the possibilities of direct trade in cotton manufactures with Japan stand. If our mills will supply the kind of yarns required, generally from Nos. 16 to 24, which are by no means high degrees of fineness, and at prices that will compete with the English yarn, we have at once a means of opening up a direct trade with Yokohama, entirely independent of Liverpool and Manchester. The Japan trade gained, that with China would follow, and with such a beginning the prospects of the southern cotton grower would be brilliant indeed. The writer of one of these letters, himself personally acquainted with the subject he discusses, and with both the countries in question, expresses himself clearly on this point: "We believe, if properly managed, *a large share, if not all the supply*, of yarn for this market can be furnished by southern mills." Have we not something here to arouse energy and invigorate determination? What a prospect this opens to the cotton planter and the cotton manufacturer! The whole subject this correspondence brings up will be introduced to the notice of the great cotton convention that is about to assemble in this city, and practical results will, we hope, follow the earnest efforts making by the public-spirted nephews of Bishop Quintard. The whole matter is one that specially appeals to Memphis interests—will our merchants and people give it the attention and encouragement it requires? It is no thing for those who are sitting on the bank until all the water has run by so they can cross; it is a prize not to be gained by the pusillanimity that "lets things slide" when energy should impel them. There is a prize to be gained in the foreign export of American manufactured cotton goods. Will Memphis make a strike for it?

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The Associated Press agent at New Orleans deserves the severest censure for pandering to the prejudices of the extreme Radical element at the north by sending by telegraph only a few lines of Mr. Jefferson Davis's speech at the unveiling of Stonewall Jackson's monument at New Orleans, on Wednesday, and not one word of the rest of the proceedings on so interesting an occasion. The malignancy of sectional passion was never made so apparent. There was no mention made of General Fitz Hugh Lee's beautiful address, not one word about the statue or the ceremonies attendant upon unveiling it, nor of the great strong present or the distinguished soldiers who met to do honor to a great hero. It was a plain and palpable attempt to make a commemorative gathering appear a rebellious meeting, and give a significance to Mr. Davis's utterances which he did not intend. The New Orleans papers give a very full account of this unusually interesting affair, at which were present Mrs. Jackson and Miss Julia Jackson, wife and daughter of the great soldier, and many of the living heroes of the war, besides perhaps ten thousand men and women. The *Democrat* says the monument was universally admired for its chaste design and elegant and artistic execution. It is a plain marble shaft thirty-four feet three inches high from base to top, bound about in two places by sculptured wreaths, and surmounted by the statue of the immortal Jackson. The shaft rests upon a mound which gradually rises from the level of the ground to a hight of twelve feet. On the front of the dais from which the column springs are two Confederate flags with staffs crossed, and below them is carved in raised letters, "Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division," and on the other is engraved the seal of the association with the inscription, "From Manassas to Appomattox." The statue represents Jackson in cavalry uniform, with the kepi drawn well forward and down on the face, shading the eyes. The figure is standing, the right foot somewhat to the front, the left arm hanging by the side and the right slightly elevated and supported by a sword. The figure is eight feet five inches high, and with it the monument measures fifty-five feet from ground to top. To similarly commemorate Lee, "the noblest Roman of them all," should be the next effort of the Louisiana division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

"PROTECTION" DEFRAUDING THE COTTON GROWER.

What is "protection" for? Professedly it is a tax laid on some article to raise the price of it so high that the same article made at home shall be offered for sale in the market for as little, or less, than it can be imported for from abroad. If a man were to have the family shoes made at home by his sons at an expense of ten dollars a pair, when he could buy them at the stores at eight dollars a pair, he would be carrying out the system that is called "protection." If the sons bought their shoes and worked at something that would really earn ten dollars, so as to leave a profit of two dollars in their pockets, that would not be "protection," it would only be common sense, an article not always set as much store by as it deserves. If the people could see the bare fact just as it is here correctly represented, their common sense would soon detect and abolish the fraud imposed upon them, but there are cunning parties who profit by the fraud, and they contrive "to throw dust in the eyes" of the people, and so secure their own mischievous profits. Those who are interested in perpetrating and perpetuating the bit of prestidigitation that a professor of that art would call "the protection trick," make a practice of monopolizing certain productions—as two chemists obtained a monopoly of making quinine for the whole United States. These monopolists make their own charges, and build up fortunes for themselves accordingly. One of the protection monopolies is the making of hoop-iron, and that business includes the making of iron ties for fastening cotton bales. In all this country six, or perhaps seven, establishments, have monopolised the making of hoop-iron. These establishments are "protected" by a tax being laid on foreign hoop-iron of a cent and a half a pound. Iron ties, however, have been charged "thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*," or on that value. If iron ties were taxed as hoop-iron is, it would have to pay eighty per cent. *ad valorem*, the effect of which advance would be felt by every grower of cotton in the south. High as the thirty-five per cent. tax is, and heavy as it comes upon those who fill cotton bales, foreign makers actually send ties to which incur that duty. The duty is paid by the southern cotton grower, of course. Take the duty off and give the purchaser of iron ties liberty to buy where he can buy cheapest—a liberty that ought to be denied to no free citizen—and the ties would be got for two-thirds of what they cost now. But so far from allowing him this freedom, the monopolizers are using all their power to get the United States treasury department to exact eighty per cent. on the ties, as is done on the hooping iron. Heavily as the southern agriculturalist is taxed, these harpies want to more than double the amount of the iron tie tax; for double would be only seventy per cent. Can any reader, judging by the ordinary principles of common sense, see how American industry is "protected" by making the cotton industry pay a heavy taxation that six hoop-iron making monopolizers may "fare sumptuously every day" and accumulate large fortunes besides? A very agreeable and very profitable degree of protection is afforded, that is evident, but the thing protected is not American industry, it is monopolizers' profits. Taking money from cotton growers to give it to iron masters, even suppose there were no monopoly, would be no "protection;" it would be only "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The pretense of the inflictors of this transparent fraud upon the people is, that if the article protected is thus favored for awhile, the producers of it will be able with that aid to get the business so started as to be able to go on and conduct it without protection. That this is a pretense, and not truth, is evident in the present case, for is not thirty-five per cent. enough to protect any business that is capable of becoming self-supporting? That the Shylocks are after the whole pound of flesh, the whole eighty per cent., shows that it is the greed of the selfish monopolizer, not the substantial interests of the country, that is the real object of "protection." As it is with iron ties, so it is with the rest of the protective system. All is one vast fraud upon the people, a denial of their right "to buy where they can buy cheapest, and sell where they can sell dearest," and the people should insist upon congress gradually, but thoroughly, sweeping the wholesale robbery called "protection" out of existence.

JAPAN CALLS

Upon the South for Yarns and Manufactured Cotton Goods, Opening to Us a Market wherein Large Profits May Yearly be Reaped—Will Our Manufacturers and Capitalists Avail Themselves of this Pressing Invitation?

The following correspondence is of the very greatest importance to the manufacturing interests of Tennessee, indeed of the whole south, and we commend it to the attention of capitalists especially. Our nearness to Japan, as compared with England, is of itself a great advantage that should be kept constantly in mind, while the letters of Frazar & Co., and of Messrs. Lindsley & Payne, which are thus placed before our readers by the kindness of Bishop Quintard, are being read:

Bishop Quintard to Bronson Bayliss.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, MEMPHIS, TENN., April 30, 1881.

To Bronson Bayliss, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I enclose you letters from my two nephews, resident in Yokohama, Japan, in reference to the production and manufacture of Japanese matting. I frankly know what reply to make to the letters, and shall be glad to submit the subject through you to the approaching meeting of the Cotton Planters association, which is soon to assemble in this city. Will you kindly take the matter in hand, and oblige yours very faithfully,

C. T. QUINTARD,
Bishop of Tennessee.

Letter of Mr. John Lindsley, of the House of Frazar & Co.

YOKOHAMA, December 11, 1880.

MY DEAR UNCLE CHARLES—If these Englishmen introduce new industries into your section of the country, particularly any of those manufactures with which England provides the markets of the east, there is no reason why a foreign trade with the south, via San Francisco or New York, should not be very speedily established. The great commercial staple with which England supplies this country, viz., cotton yarn, it seems to me ought to be more cheaply supplied by the mills of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. Surely the celebrated Eagle and Phœnix mills at Columbus, Georgia, should be able, with their cheap water-power, to compete successfully with the steam-mills of Manchester, England, the latter having to pay for the transportation of the raw product from the United States or India, including freight, exchange, insurance, commissions and brokerages, all of which are avoided by the southern mills. The import of cotton yarn from England and India into Japan amounts annually to about 80,000 bales of 400 pounds each, say 32,000,000 pounds, three-fourths of which consists of 16s. The principal demand is for Nos. 16-24, and next to these for Nos. 28-32. We have recently bought through our friends in New York about fifty bales of yarn shipped from the south, but the numbers or sizes of the yarn are so coarse and the price asked so high that we can only sell them at a loss. The Columbia mills, South Carolina, No. 10 we paid twenty cents per pound for; whereas we hear lately of Nos. 16-24 being selling recently in Manchester, England, at eight pence per pound. Now, if the southern mills will only go to the trouble of spinning yarn adapted to this market, and ask a fair price for it, a very large trade might soon be developed. My attention was called to the facilities of the southern mills by a letter written by Henry V. Meigs to the New York *Herald*, a copy of which I received lately from Mr. William Iselin and thinking you knew this Mr. Meigs, and it occurs to me that through him you might be able to put us in communication with some of the mill owners in your part of the country who are sufficiently enterprising to take up a foreign export trade in this staple, and carry it through to a successful issue, which would involve a good deal of time, attention, and some outlay. But, if once well established, the trade would be a very valuable one, and could no doubt be extended to China as well as to Japan. For the past two years I have endeavored to work up this trade, but we have never succeeded in finding any mill owners who are willing to make the sizes of yarn required, and to make a price which will enable us to compete with the English yarn. Our having bought yarn in New York for this market has, however, attracted the attention of some persons interested in the article, as the United States consul general at this point has lately received a long list of queries from the state department at Washington concerning the yarn trade, which, thereby, has received a boom, and I inclose copy of our answers. Kindly hand the copy to any one who you think feels an interest in it. Before leaving the subject of Mr. Meigs might like to read this letter, as the subject will interest him, and we shall be glad to furnish him with any further information he may desire relating to cotton goods imported into Japan. The Japanese are now supplied with a good and cheap land and Bombay, and the trade is a very large one. We believe, however, if properly managed, a large share, if not all the supply, for the south in this market can be furnished by the southern mills. Trade between the east and the United States is in many respects as yet in its infancy, and this branch requires only intelligent care to grow into large proportions at an early day, and that the subject has already attracted attention at home is shown by inquiries forwarded from the state department. I hope you will not your few lines about this, and I think you will read his views with interest. Nothing can contribute more powerfully to the material welfare of the south than the development of sound manufacturing industries, and in the general revival of business which is going on throughout the country you will undoubtedly be glad to have the south participate, and to find that there is a new and broad field for business in the east awaiting only the attention and enterprise of southern manufacturers. You will understand that this subject is one of the greatest interest to us, and we should be glad to engage in the business as we think it can be managed for the benefit of all concerned, among your friends in Atlanta or Augusta I hope you have some mill owners who would be interested in developing a direct export trade to Japan in cotton yarns. I should esteem it a great favor if you would kindly draw their attention to our letter to General Van Buren, of which we send you a copy by this mail, and mention our willingness to correspond on this subject with a view to working up the trade. Your affectionate nephew, WM. T. PAYNE.

Practical Illustration of Quotations for Yarns.

YOKOHAMA, December 23, 1880.

MY DEAR UNCLE—To give a practical illustration of quotations for yarns in our market, about which we have sent you several letters lately, I inclose two samples of American yarn. The No. 20 is to-day quoted at $22 per picul of 133⅓ pounds. This number of American yarn would cost, delivered at home and sold to the English, but would bring $22 per picul in the American bale. The No. 30 yarn is quoted at $25 per picul, with $1.50 advance for the same number of American yarn. This would be, with exchange at 90 per $100 Mexican, about 29c gold for American No. 20, and 25c gold for American No. 30. These quotations will be of interest to any manufacturer of yarn in your section, and I hope to hear soon that our letters have received attention. Your affectionate nephew, WM. T. PAYNE.

OBITUARY REMARKS, WITH COMMENTS.

Exact in all the relations of life was he—
His hat and boots were just what they ought to be.

He never was known to neglect the means of grace—
He paid for his pew, and always sat in his place.

Among the safest and best of our business men—
Whatever he bought for five cents he sold for ten

His thoughts and hopes were not for a day, but all time—
No man knew better the use and worth of a dime.

His intellect easily showed the breadth of its range—
He never once was deceived in making change.

A bright example he set before every one—
Who knows of any good deed he has ever done?

His days flowed smoothly and evenly on to the end—
He never succeeded in making a single friend.

Our friend by his wife and children was highly prized—
By silks and sealskins, and cash so justly endeared

His wife was blameless and pure, without a flaw,
Whomsoever he cheated, he kept within the law.

He left this world which could ill afford the loss—
They who best knew him most patiently bear the cross.

His place in the Better Land is beyond our ken—
There, none can buy for five cents and sell for ten.

CHURCH UNION.

Annual Report of the American Congregational Union.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The American Congregational Union's annual report showed an encouraging condition of its affairs. The working capital is $855,329; direct receipts from all sources, $48,722; contributions from 961 churches, increase of about twenty per cent. Loans have been made to seventy-one churches; forty-eight grants, amounting to $21,462, have been paid, and grants have been pledged to fifty-eight other churches. In addition to the cash necessary to pay pledged grants, there is a balance of $24,000. The expenses for the year aggregate about $6000.

SPREADING THE GOSPEL.

Summary of Operations of the Bible Society for the Past Year.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the American Bible society was held at the Biblehouse this afternoon. The annual report shows: Life membership, 18; new auxiliaries organized, 39; receipts for the year, $606,481, of which $195,573 were from legacies. $256,000 in payment for books and the remainder from donations and other sources; $175,631 has been appropriated for foreign work; 1,187,000 issued at home and 316,105 abroad; of those issued from the Biblehouse, 27,749 were sent abroad; 2,564 were issued to the blind, making an aggregate of 12,349 volumes. In thirty-eight years, since the organization, the total issues amount to 38,282,815. The gratuitous work for the year was $342,585; of this amount $108,129 was in cash appropriations to foreign lands. The number of copies of scriptures sent from this country, 218,900 copies of the *Bible Society Record* have been circulated. By the employment of colporteurs, 1,000,000 volumes of the scriptures in cheap form were put into homes difficult of access, and 1,000,000 more are in store. The combined results of all the agencies of the society for supplying the destitute are as follows: Families visited, 691,545; families found with the scriptures, 118,561; destitute families supplied, 84,191; individuals in addition, 42,95, and Sabbath-schools supplied, 3,011; copies of the scriptures given, 340,854 copies; 215 persons employed as distributors in foreign lands.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

Has Satan Slipped His Collar Sure Enough, Mrs. Shipton?

NEW YORK, May 12.—In Dublin, Georgia, Lish. Coates, colored, has been arrested for whipping a woman so severely that her death is momentarily expected. He was released a few weeks ago from the penitentiary, where he was sent for four years for tying a negro woman up and whipping her to death.

AT SWAINSBOROUGH COURTHOUSE GA.

Joseph S. Lowell shot and instantly killed his brother Jeff., who interfered in an altercation between Joe and his wife.

NEAR ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Milton Hart and Jesse Register fought a duel with knives. Both are reported dying. Register was almost entirely disembowelled.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Last night an infuriated German named Frank Thumia attempted to kill his wife at their home, No. 2230 Mutter street. He then hanged himself.

AT BALTIMORE.

Alfred Wiggins, colored, was shot by Policeman Dorsey last night, while robbing a schooner. Wiggins fell or jumped overboard and was drowned.

IN STARTANBURG COUNTY, S. C.

Berryman W. Hicks, aged thirty, killed his wife, first shooting her and then cutting her throat. He immediately made two attempts at suicide by cutting his own throat. Hicks was arrested.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Outrageous Persecutions in Kieff—Flying Across the Austrian Frontier.

VIENNA, May 12.—A merchant of Lemberg received a telegram from Kieff to-day, stating that the whole Jewish quarter known as Podal had been burned. The damage is estimated at 30,000,000 roubles. Crowds of refugee Jews are crossing the Austrian frontier at Podanloczyeka.

Scene of the Outrages.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—To-day's papers are full of accounts of the anti-Jewish riots in the south and southwest. There was two days' rioting at Beresouka, in the government of Cherson. Shops were pillaged and three Jewish houses burned. There was a serious encounter between the peasants and village authorities at Victovoki, in the government of Odessa, owing to the authorities trying to recover stolen property. Troops were dispatched there from Odessa.

At Kieff the troops are stationed in the streets. One person was killed and eighteen wounded. There have been fourteen hundred arrests. The municipal council is deliberating with closed doors on measures to prevent further disturbances. The chief ringleaders were strangers who came from the north. Near the town of Jearewika, last Tuesday, Jewish houses and shops were destroyed. There are similar accounts from many other places. Two special trains of refugee Jews have arrived from Berdichef. A battalion of infantry was sent from Tirapol, Monday, to suppress the riot at Ananieff, where all the houses of the Jews have been destroyed. Two committees have been formed at Elizabethgrad, one composed of Jews, for the assistance of individual sufferers from the violence of the mob, and the other composed of christians, to relieve families. Four hundred persons have been arrested at Balta, where proclamations have been issued inciting the christian inhabitants against the Jews.

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 apetite and all the troubles of the bowels their curative effects are marvelous. They are truly the afflicted's friend.

D. HIRSCH & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory 973, 3d Collec. Dist., N. Y., are best. 3 for 25c!

THE COTTON PLANTERS.

Responses to Invitations Sent Some of the Most Prominent Men of the Country.

Preparations for the Entertainment of the Distinguished Gentlemen—The County Fair.

The meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters association, to be held in this city on the twenty-fourth instant, promises to be a most interesting reunion of interests. From responses to invitations received here, it is evident that a large delegation from numerous portions of the United States will be in attendance. Ample preparations are being made for the entertainment of all who may attend, and every necessary facility for the business of the convention will be afforded. It is to be hoped that the planters of this section will be well represented, for the practical question of soil reclamation and preservation, of varied crops and the best methods of cultivation and of immigration will be discussed and acted on. The farmers of West Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi are especially interested in the subject of immigration, and their attendance on this important meeting will give them valuable suggestions and facts. Among many others, the following responses from distinguished gentlemen have been received by John S. Toof, chairman of invitation committee:

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4, 1881.

John S. Toof, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Invitation of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters' Association, Memphis, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR—An invitation addressed to me by the committee of which you are chairman, to attend the annual meeting of said association, to be held at Memphis on the twenty-fifth instant, was duly received. I regret very much that I shall not be able to accept the invitation on account of official duties which will require me to be at home at that time. Yours very truly,

A. G. PORTER

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FALKLAND, N. C., April 27, 1881.

Mr. F. C. Morehead, President Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters Association, Vicksburg, Miss.:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with an invitation from your committee through Governor Jarvis, I beg to say it will be my pleasure to accept and be present at your next convention, to be held in Memphis on the 25th of May. Any information as to the cheapest route from this (eastern part of the State, on Tar river) to Memphis will be thankfully received. Very respectfully yours,

R. R. COTTEN.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, } JACKSON, MISS., May 2, 1881. }

MESSRS. John S. Toof and others, Committee of Invitation, etc., Memphis, Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—Accept my cordial thanks for your courteous invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters association, on the twenty-fifth instant. In full sympathy with the object and purpose of the association, I shall give myself the pleasure of attending the meeting, unless hindered by official engagements. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE.

FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, } OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, } WASHINGTON, May 6, 1881. }

Mr. John S. Toof, Chairman Committee on Invitations, Memphis, Tenn.:

MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters association on the grounds of the Shelby County Fair association, Wednesday, May 25, 1881, though I fear public duties will render my attendance out of the question. Very respectfully, THOS. L. JAMES.

FROM GENERAL WHEELER.

WHEELER, ALA., May 6, 1881.

John S. Toof, Esq., Chairman, etc.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to the convention of the Mississippi Cotton Planters association. Should it may be in my power to do so, it will give me great pleasure to accept your invitation, and I desire to thank you for the kind consideration which the invitation is highly esteemed by me. With regard, your friend, JOS. WHEELER.

FROM THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1881.

John S. Toof, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Invitations:

SIR—Yours of the twenty-fifth ultimo received, and in reply his honor Mayor Harrison desires me to say that it will be impossible for him to accept the invitation of your committee to attend the annual meeting of your association, commencing May 25th. He returns his thanks for the same, and wishes your association success in its gathering. Yours respectfully,

T. O. THOMPSON,
Mayor's Secretary.

INVITATIONS.

Invitations have been sent to President Garfield, the members of the cabinet, the governors of the different states, and many other distinguished citizens, and from many of them favorable responses are expected.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The convention will assemble in the Floral hall at the fair grounds, four miles out on the Charleston railroad, and will continue in session daily until final adjournment.

COUNTY FAIR.

The Shelby county spring fair will be in progress during the week, commencing on the twenty-fourth instant. The exhibition of machinery, farming implements, stock and products, promises to be creditable. The first day, Tuesday, a display of sheep, hogs, bulls, cows and horses, for premiums will be given. On Wednesday, the display will be trotting and run-ning races, and harness stock. On Thursday, displays of stallions, mares and colts, horsemanship and trotting races. Friday—jacks, mule colts, milch cows, best boy and girl riders, and a trotting race Saturday, the last day, trotting and running races and other attractions. Before the closing of the week, it is expected that the Chickasaw Guards and Bluff City Grays, with other military companies, will give a display of drills and parades.

FOR THE DISTRICT.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session of the Legislative Council.

At 3 p.m. yesterday a meeting of the legislative council was held at the circuit court-room, the following members being present: D. T. Porter, John Overton, jr., W. N. Brown, Henry James, R. Galloway and J. M. Goodbar.

MINUTES APPROVED.

Secretary Pullen read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved by the council, after which the following business was transacted:

INTERRING DEAD MARINES.

On the petition of John Walsh, undertaker, for pay for burying the marine hospital dead, it was reported that said Walsh be paid $2.50 from the Taxing District for burying each dead marine, there being twenty-eight of such interments.

REJECTED PETITION.

The petition of R. L. Cochran & Co. to rent ground in rear of the county jail, for lumber storage purposes, was read and indorsed rejected by the council, because the Memphis and Paducah railroad company has already a right of way through the property. The council adopted the report of the committee.

PETITION GRANTED.

J. P. Montelonico sent in a petition for permission to remove a frame dwelling from the corner of Adams and High streets, to lot on Jefferson street, east of the bayou. The petition was granted.

PETITION GRANTED.

John K. Speed & Co. petitioned for permission to open a shed on a lot on the west side of Front street and running toward Clinton street, for the purpose of storing salt. The prayer of the petition was granted by the council.

IMPROVEMENT ALLOWED.

W. J. Chase petitioned for permission to erect a frame room in rear of his house, No. 198 Washington street. The petition was granted.

REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION.

The petition of citizens residing on Linden street, between Lauderdale and Cynthia, petitioning against laying sidewalks twelve feet wide, and preferring to lay a six-foot brick pavement and terrace and sod the remainder of the sidewalk, so as to preserve the shade-trees on the present pavement. The matter was referred, for consideration, to a committee consisting of Messrs. Brown, Goodbar and Galloway.

PETITION WITHDRAWN.

H. A. Montgomery, of the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage company, obtained leave to withdraw his petition asking for the closing of High street, between Adams and Washington streets, and the opening of Lauderdale street in lieu thereof, owing to opposition to said proposition from citizens living in that neighborhood.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The railroad committee made the following report on the petition of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway company, which was adopted by the council:

MEMPHIS, May 11, 1881.

To the Honorable Legislative Council:

GENTLEMEN—Having been appointed by your honorable body, at its meeting on the 3d of May, as a special committee to review and carefully consider the petition of the Memphis and Little Rock and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad companies, now before your honorable body, together with such questions as relate to the grants and privileges of other railroad companies as affecting the united and harmonious interests of the whole, we desire to state that we have carefully overlooked the routes and grounds referred to in said petitions and upon which tracks are now laid as proposed to be laid by petitioners and others. After a careful consideration of all the questions in interest, we beg to submit the following as our report and recommendations: Referring to the petition of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad of April 19th, we note that they now own and operate certain tracks and parts of tracks in Fulton street, in conjunction with the Louisville and Nashville and the Memphis, Paducah and Northern Railroad companies, which tracks extend from a point near Poplar street, along Fulton street to Poplar street and thence along Center landing by the track of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to their present depot siddings between Washington and Jefferson streets. Now, by reason of the building of the elevator at Center landing, necessitating an entire change and readjustment of all the railroad tracks at that point, the Memphis and Little Rock railroad is of necessity compelled to reach its depot grounds by the way of Fulton and Promenade streets, over the tracks now laid and to be laid by the Mississippi and Tennessee, Memphis and Charleston, the Memphis, Paducah and Northern railroads, as shown by map and plat herewith exhibited. The width of Fulton street between Auction and Market streets being sixty-six feet between house lines and the privilege having already been granted the Paducah, Memphis and Northern railroad to lay down and operate tracks west of the center line of said streets, with the further privilege of crossing said streets to the east side between Winchester and Market streets, and across the latter to in connection with its granted privileges on and along Promenade streets, now, therefore, it is evident that to enable the Memphis and Little Rock to reach its present depot grounds will require in some measure a modification or readjustment of the present track arrangements in said street by the several railroad companies now owning and operating the same, or who may hereafter, if granted under privileges already granted. Now, it being the full intention and expressed desire and wish of your honorable body to deal in a spirit of exact justice and liberality with all of the railroad companies centered here, and to lend every encouragement to their development consistent with the rights and equities of others, and the legislative powers vested in your honorable body, we would recommend that the general officers (or their representatives) of the several railroad companies having interest in these matters, meet as early as practicable for the purpose of agreeing upon such an arrangement of the several tracks passing along and over Fulton street as shall best subserve the common interest of the whole. We recognize the rights of each to reach their respective depots of business over routes and tracks the most practicable possible, in our opinion there should be at least two tracks so located in Fulton street as to leave an open way to the passage of trains of all roads built or hereafter to be built terminating at this point. These tracks should be owned in common or be built by one or two of the companies, the others having the right to use them, paying their proper shares of the cost of keeping them in repair, which, being matters of adjustment of contract between the several companies, the question of the laying of the track on Fulton street, between the north side of Winchester and the south line of Market streets, we would further recommend that the railroad companies be required to lay down and maintain a good and substantial macadam pavement, at least 50x250 feet, the crossing of Market being paved in block stone as may be directed by the District engineer. As before stated, the street is sufficient for at least five tracks the greater part of the way between Auction and Market streets, and for three tracks from that point to Promenade street. The interest of the several railroad companies, in connection with the compress, oil companies, etc., demands that they should have all facilities possible for transacting such business as is carried on in the navy yard. We, therefore, further recommend to your honorable body that the right be granted to your petitioner, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, to lay and maintain such tracks as are asked for in their said petition, subject, however, to the rights and privileges heretofore granted, and such adjustments as may be eventually agreed upon. Your committee having further considered all the points and privileges asked for in said petition of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company, would recommend that they be granted the following:

First—The right to lay down and adjust their tracks, coming Main street and entering the north half of Auction square, as shown in plat attached to petition. That the said half square, together with the single line of tracks west of the county jail and bounded on the north and west by the navy-yard track, on the east by the west line of Promenade street, and on the south by the north line of Auction street, be leased to petitioners for the annual rent of $500, with the privilege of laying such tracks or creeting such buildings, platforms, etc., as they may deem requisite for their use and benefit.

Second—That portion of the grounds described and asked to be leased by your petitioners which is embraced in the plat within the green lines, other than above mentioned and described, owing to certain prior and existing leases, we cannot recommend the lease thereof, doubting our authority in the premises, but would respectfully submitted for the consideration of your honorable body.

JOHN OVERTON, JR., Ch'n.
W. N. BROWN,
J. M. GOODBAR,
H. JONES,
R. GALLOWAY.

POPLAR STREET RAILWAY.

On the petition of citizens of Poplar street at the terminus of the street railway track, alleging the track to be a nuisance, Engineer Merriweather reported that the street railway company states that it has contracted with the Memphis Stone and Gravel company for stone and gravel to repair said street at once. The report was received and filed.

WEIGHING GRAIN.

Inspector Mallory petitioned that a reasonable rate be established for weighing grain at the public scales. It was referred to the following committee; Messrs. James, Overton and Brown.

REFERRED RESOLUTION.

Councilman Brown offered a resolution asking that the impounding of cows be discontinued, it being a great hardship upon poor people. The resolution was rejected.

REPAIRING SECOND STREET.

Councilman James offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the engineer be required to fill the holes and round up Second street north of the Louisville and Nashville railroad as soon as possible.

THE BLUFF PARADE GROUNDS.

The following committee report was adopted: Your committee, to whom was referred the petition of Chickasaw Guards and Bluff City Grays for the use of the bluff, reported that it would be unwise to grant said petition, and would suggest that the matter be postponed at least for the present.

FLOWERS FOR COURT SQUARE.

On motion an appropriation of five dollars was made, for the purpose of filling with flowers the vases at the Court Square fountain, and Mr. James Elder was authorized to expend the money and adorn the vases.

ADJOURNMENT.

There being no other business to be transacted the council adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

THE HOLLY SPRINGS ROAD.

What Transpired at the Meeting Yesterday—Report of the Committee.

A large meeting was in attendance at the cotton exchange at 3 o'clock yesterday evening, to hear the report of the committee appointed to confer with the representative owners of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad. Mr. Hill, president of the exchange, presided. On being called to order, Mr. Dillard, of the conference committee, read the following report, which was received:

MEMPHIS, May 10, 1881.

To the President and Members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your resolution of the 9th instant, your committee this day met in conference the representative owners of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad, and as the result of their labor, we beg to submit, as our report, the following proposition:

The present owners of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad propose to put in their property and franchises in the road from Memphis to the Alabama line at $250,000 in the capital stock of the company, the total capital stock being $1,000,000, and to issue a first mortgage bond of $600,000 in denominations of $100, $500, and $1000, bearing 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, bonds payable in thirty years and redeemable at the option of the company after twenty years, to be deposed of at not less than par, and pledge themselves, when $250,000 of the bonds have been taken at par, to expend the same in the component construction of the road, beginning at Memphis and extending continuously to the direction of Selma, and to complete not more of said bonds shall be sold, and when that is done to ap