MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : : MARCH 3, 1883

COL. COLE AND THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Col. E. W. Cole, an experienced railroad man, who has at various times been president and has held other positions in railroad management, delivered a long address in Nashville on Tuesday upon the subject of the adoption by the State of a system of railroad commissioners, such as has proved so valuable in Georgia and other States. So long is the address that it fills six columns and a half of the Nashville *American*, although it is put into the finest print that newspapers use. Mr. Cole avows that he is not a lawyer, yet his address is principally made up of references to laws, and citations from and comments upon various legal cases and decisions. Inferences drawn from such sources by a man not versed in the intricacies of law are not usually considered of much value, a fact that detracts greatly from the weight of the opinions and arguments advanced in the address. Take away the legal part and what is based upon it, and the address is left in the well known position of the play of *Hamlet* with the part of 'Hamlet' omitted. A portion of Mr. Cole's remarks apply to the provisions contained in a bill now before the Legislature. As among the numerous citations we find none from this bill, we can judge of the address only as it respects the general point as to whether it would be wise or unwise for Tennessee to avail itself of the railway commission system, which, in Georgia and some other States, has proved so valuable in defending the rights of the people against railway aggression and abuse of power. Col. Cole utterly opposes the adoption of that system by this State, and characterizes legislation for the regulation of controversies between the railroads and the people as "unfriendly legislation." This epithet alone places the speaker in the position of a special pleader, an advocate not of broad principles and equal justice to the railroads and to the public, but of the railways as defendants against the public as complainants, and his efforts are directed solely toward obtaining victory for his clients. That complaints against the managers of railroads for abuses of the privileges accorded them have arisen in every part of the United States, and also in the various countries of Europe where railroads exist, is proof beyond contention that there are such abuses, and that the public has suffered from them. This fact is passed over, as if non-existent, in Col. Cole's address, which, of course, detracts greatly from its logical force and practical value. That legislation correcting such abuses is "unfriendly legislation," is an assertion without basis and in the teeth of facts. Railroad commissions help railroads when, by correcting their abuses, they establish justice in place of wrong, and so change public censure into general approbation. They also justify the railroads in cases of unfounded charges against them, and defend them from fraudulent efforts on the part of unscrupulous shippers. It is the right of every man in the State of Tennessee "to select his own market, either home or foreign, in which to purchase his supplies or sell his products, without obstruction on the part of transportation companies, either in the form of unreasonable and unjust rates and arbitrary rules, or by combination and agreements expressed or implied between such companies." These words of the Georgia State Commissioners apply with equal force to Tennessee, and if legislation to support such a just principle be "unfriendly legislation" so much the worse for those railroads that find in justice an enemy. Experience, says the same authority, has proved that the transportation companies have power over them which will prevent excessive and discriminating rates, and "this board has constantly kept in view the very desirable object of bringing the railroads and the people to a full recognition of each other's legal and equitable rights." That *this claim is true* is proved by increased earnings and higher prices for shares of railway stocks under commissioners' control. But in the face of the well-known experience of Georgia, Col Cole speaks of a railway commission as though it were a monster created and let loose by the State Legislature to harrass and injure railroads. The facts as demonstrated by experience brush away the acres of gossamer with which the Nashville speaker seeks, by specious *a priori* objections, to place obstructions to the Tennessee Legislature interposing a regulative power between the railroads and the people. The Nashville advocate of the railroads claims for the roads powers beyond any State authority to touch; they can enforce extortionate rates and carry on discriminative injustice while the power of the State lies helpless. All the display of cases and decisions the long address contains establish no such domineering power in the hands of the railroads. No charter they hold places them above the position of common carriers, subject to the law as such. None of them hold a foot of ground except under that right of eminent domain that is to be exercised, not for private emolument but for the public benefit. They owe duties which must be performed by them as agents for the public. The recent decision, which Col. Cole did not quote, in the case of the New York railroad and its striking freight-handlers, has left no doubt upon points which much of this address darkens and mystifies. The speaker endeavors to frighten the Legislature of Tennessee from providing a railroad commission by the threat that, if it do so, the building of railroads in Tennessee will be stopped. Col. Cole must estimate the intelligence of our legislators at a very low value, to give utterance to a bugaboo cry so puerile. When capitalists see before them a prospect of making money by the transport of all those millions worth of commodities that the orator dilates upon with such warmth of color and brilliancy of light, they will build the needed roads; when they see no prospect of profit they will let them alone. What the Legislature may do or not do will not interfere with the ordinary operation of the economic law that governs such cases; it has not done so in Georgia and it will not in Tennessee. It is pleaded that there are vested rights and chartered privileges possessed by the roads which the State cannot touch, yet the roads are creatures of the State, not its masters; if they have rights they also owe duties, if they have privileges they have also responsibilities. They are agents, not dictators; they were made to serve the public, not the public them. These are matters of importance that do not appear in the Nashville address. The speaker represents the demand for a railroad commission, and complaints against the roads, as the doings of demagogues who seek to mislead the public mind. If the Cotton Exchanges, and the Chambers of Commerce, and the Boards of Trade and the great body of the merchants of the State of Tennessee are demagogues the accusation is true, otherwise it is not. At a loss for other "reasons," Col. Cole brings up the strange declaration that Tennessee is not like other States; there is a peculiar reason why Tennessee cannot have a railroad commission—the geographical position of the State is against it, for the roads within it pass, at some points, into Alabama and Georgia. If the commissioners appointed are as ingenious in the arrangement of their measures as Col. Cole is in his discoveries of reasons why Tennessee should not have a railroad commission, they will find no embarrassment from that cause; what others do in analogous cases, they will not fail in. As a defense of his clients' position Col. Cole's address shows sterility of resource and ingenuity in argument, and no little power of oratory. As an appeal to the public, to accept the worse as the better reason, it fails.

THE DEVASTATION

By the Floods in the Ohio and Its Tributaries Has Entailed a Great Deal of Destitution,

That Demands Instant and for Some Time to Come Constant Relief—Bad Outlook Below.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 2.—Mr. Fred H. Winese, of Springfield, Ill., sent by Gov. Hamilton to investigate and report upon the state of affairs at Shawneetown, arrived here from that place to-day, and at once telegraphed the governor that help for the distressed is imperatively demanded, and that to be effective it should be immediate. He says the situation there is terrible—beyond the power of any pen to describe. There are between 500 and 600 houses in town, every one of which is under water, only thirty be-inhabitable, and those only in upper stories. More than 100 houses have flowed from their foundations, and 500 people are receiving relief. One half to two-thirds of Gallatin county is flooded; the fences gone, corn destroyed, stock drowned and the people driven from their homes. Dysentery, pneumonia and malarial fevers prevail, and are increasing. The river at Shawneetown, up to midnight last night, had fallen about three feet in four days, and is now falling half an inch an hour. The relief boat Isabella arrived at Evansville to-day, after supplying the needs of the sufferers above.

The Desolation at Shawneetown.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The *Commercial Gazette's* correspondent at Shawneetown telegraphs that the worst is over there, but in the town an awful scene of desolation is visible. Great gaps are left by houses swept away. In one addition four solid blocks of dwellings have disappeared. The Presbyterian church floated away a mile. Several mills and business houses are entirely gone. The principal merchant in Blackburn, Ky., has a stock of $12,000 worth of dry goods on a barge, tied to a tree. The villages Blackburn and Raleigh, Ky., have both been nearly wiped out. Over 100 houses in these places are gone. At Columbus, Ky., over ten feet of water is spread over the town and fills nearly all the stores.

"Empty is the Cradle."

PADUCAH, March 2.—The *News* says that yesterday while catching drift in the Ohio river, Mr. Dave Carroll, who lives near the Locust street conjunction, came across a cradle in the waters and took it in tow and brought it to his home in this place. Near the cradle he found a number of pieces of baby clothing, all of plain character, which had evidently been washed from the cradle, while in the cradle was more clothing, a pair of little shoes and some bed clothing; but the occupant of the cradle, if there was one in it when the cradle began its voyage upon the rampant waters of the flooded Ohio, had disappeared, to find, perhaps, a home with some one who had lifted it from its perilous position, or gone down to a watery grave and another home in the happy beyond. Mr. Carroll has the cradle, a plain box crib, and the clothing, and will keep them, at least for a time, with the hope of hearing from the owner. Their finding may never be known, as the articles may have come from miles up the Ohio or some of its tributaries, and yet it may be that they will be claimed by some distressed parents, who by them will be enabled to seal the lips of a lost darling, or have mementoes to keep to remind them of a sad and eventful time.

The Coldwater and Tallahatchie Rivers Rushing.

A special from Helena to the Cincinnati *News* says that in Coahoma and Tunica counties, Miss., opposite that side of the river, the overflow comes principally from backwater and breaks of the rivers from above, with other streams included. This, with the certain rise of a few feet more, makes a most terrible outlook. The Coldwater and Tallahatchie rivers are rushing with great force in that direction. An old hunter and trapper, who has been coming South for many years, and makes those counties his principal hunting ground, passed through Helena Wednesday, and he gives it as his opinion that this flood will far surpass the one of last year, and that it is so far distant when only the highest points will be out of the water. S range to say the people of that district are quietly waiting and watching without taking any very great precautions. A large number of cattle were drowned last year, and one gentleman alone, in that vicinity, lost 500 head. There is yet quite a quantity of cotton still in the fields, and now no means of gathering it. Some of the best negroes have left, saying they will not remain above ground and have sought refuge in the hills of Helena.

The White, St. Francis and Cache River Bottoms.

A special from Helena to the Cincinnati *News* says that the water in White and Cache rivers is sufficiently high to cause the drowning of cattle, and a great deal of distress is occasioned. This is so yet, and now in the lowest parts, but the water continues to rise, coming from as far off as the sunk lands and then into the St. Francis, and spreading itself for miles and miles around. In this portion people have taken refuge in second stories, and their animals are moved into houses. It is sacrificial, and believed, that we have never seen a flood which will equal in violence and devastation this one so near upon us. One hears this predicted from many sid s, and yet the people are not preparing against it as they should. There are those who will not realize that their homes are to be destroyed in the same ruthless manner. There are no good levees near these rivers. The cattle are already being moved to Devall's Bluff from Friars Point, Miss., below the place. The water is creeping up from the back-water, and it is believed the town will soon be under, and many fine plantations situated around this locality will be overflowed, and much loss is consequence. A large number of colored people have left the place, vowing they will never come out where they are in so much danger of floods.

The Condition of the Levees in and About Omega.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of Thursday says: "Capt. Mitchell, United States engineer, in charge of the levee work at Omega, or Buckhorn, as it is sometimes called, was in the city yesterday. He reports the condition of the levee at that point as par excellence. All the back water that had accumulated back of Omega Capt. Mitchell has been enabled to drain off with the aid of two ditches 6000 feet in length, five feet in depth and four feet wide. The consequence is Omega, at one time completely submerged from back water, is now high and dry with three feet of bank to spare. In three days Capt. Marshall says that he will have all the main levee at that place completed to a net grade. He thinks when finished Omega could safely stand the water of 1882. The news from all other points of levee interest above and below indicate a most encouraging prospect for the valley. About 300 laborers were sent to the Delta, Goodrich's and Ellesile levee yesterday. It can hardly be said that there is such a thing now as a dangerous levee on either bank of the river from Warrenton to Greenville. The water has submerged a good portion of the track of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railroad, hence for the present a daily train will run west from Delta, La., to Tallulah, and east from Monroe, La., to Delhi, leaving a gap of eighteen miles between, over which the mails, passengers, etc., will have to be transferred in skiffs.

Murat Halstead's Story of the Devastation and Suffering.

Murat Halstead telegraphs the New York *Herald* that in Cincinnati a committee of the Chamber of Commerce organized the relief of the fugitives and the destitute, and so large have been the home contributions that they have been able to distribute to outside points all the contributions from other cities, to appropriate $10,000 for cleaning the submerged portion of the town, and to relieve some conspicuous cases of suffering beyond our corporate lines, and they expect return to the city treasury one-half of the $100,000 appropriated by the City Council. This is the result of a capable and conscientious administration. The committee had returned to them to-day from Guyandotte, W. Va., a check for $500, with the information that the people there were able to take care of themselves. At the same time a communication was received from several citizens saying the money was actually needed. There can be no doubt that Guyandotte was damaged seriously, but the fine spirit of the people in refusing a handsome donation must be acknowledged with admiration. It was the City Council of Guyandotte that refused the money, and the postmaster said the councilmen were too sensitive. It is difficult to tell in other places just what the degree of necessity for aid is. One of the doubtful points is New Albany, Ind. There has been an official declaration that the people of New Albany can take care of themselves, and private advices say there are hard times there. Precisely the same terms may be used about Aurora, Ind. However, there is a good deal of wealth in New Albany and Aurora, and the official denials of pressing want must be taken to mean, not that there are not severe losses, but that privations are not beyond endurance.

In reply to inquiries, you were telegraphed of the urgency of the case of Shawneetown, Ill., and the following dispatch was received yesterday by one of our leading business firms:

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., February 24, 1883.

To the John Shillito Company, Cincinnati, O.:

Yesterday's dispatch just received. Thanks to you and the New York *Herald*. Tom is the most disastrous flood and five feet higher here than ever before, and still rising. Have been under water for three weeks and cannot subside for several weeks. River from five to thirty miles wide. Several hundred houses swept away and hundreds without house, food or clothing, and will be for months to come. We need help badly. No other locality has suffered in proportion to our little city. The actual loss in this immediate vicinity will exceed $250,000. THOS. S. RIDGWAY.

The spot on the Ohio river where the greatest damage was done, and where there is the most extensive and distressing need at this moment, is Lawrenceburg, Ind. The whole town is under water, and more than 200 houses rendered uninhabitable since the flood. A gentleman who passed through the town to-day on the cars counted sixty-five houses tumbled over on one side of the road. The schoolhouse at Lawrenceburg is a hospital, and there are more than 200 persons in it, the greater number of them children and many serious cases of illness. Low fevers are prevalent and pneumonia is doing its work. I am informed there have been eleven deaths in Lawrenceburg since the flood, traceable to it directly. Later advices from Lawrenceburg show that the sick in the schoolhouse do not exceed thirty in number, and that the crowd of refugees in the courthouse are more than 300 strong, in a condition that is very unwholesome. The people who are most destitute and suffering now are those of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and New Richmond, O. In the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati the places most disturbed by the high water were Newport and Dayton, Ky., the latter particularly. On the Ohio side New Richmond was much damaged and the villages of California and Columbia were severely visited. Columbia was the locality originally selected by the pioneers for the site of the city on the Ohio, between the Miami rivers, but our sagacious forefathers preferred the higher ground opposite the mouth of the Licking.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE,

At New Orleans, Meets with a Brilliant Reception, and the Occasion of His Lecture

Is Made One of the Most Memorable in the Later History of the Southern Metropolis.

Pertinent to the visit of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to Memphis, we copy from the New Orleans *Picayune*, of Wednesday, the following report of the lecture, and proceedings attendant thereupon, delivered in that city by him on Tuesday night last.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Lecture.

On Tuesday night the great hall of Washington Artillery armory was filled with people who had come to hear Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's lecture on the "Battle of Chancellorville." It was a very large audience, and included a great many ladies. Several rows of chairs in front, facing the stage, were occupied by the lady patronesses of the occasion, who, to the number of 108, dressed generally in black, wore on the bosom knots of red and white roses and red ribbons.

The stage was set with stacks of muskets on the flanks, and at each of the two front angles was a bronze twelve-pounder mountain howitzer. On the left and near one of the guns was Perelli's statue of Stonewall Jackson, the property of the association of the Army of Northern Virginia. The stage was hung with Confederate battle flags, torn and stained in the war storms through which they had passed, while above and over all was a canopy of national flags surmounted by a shield bearing the arms of the United States.

On the platform were also the president of the occasion, Col. William Preston Johnston, and the vice-presidents and the Committees of Arrangements and Reception.

At the back of the stage was a large sheet of canvas, inscribed with a sentiment from *Swinton's History of the Army of the Potomac*, a Northern work by a Northern author, who writes voluminously on the subject of the late war. The extract written upon the canvas was the following:

"Who that ever saw it can forget that array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets, that body of incomparable infantry, that Army of Northern Virginia, which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it; which receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like; and vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation."

After the music of "Hail to the Chief" had been played by the band, Mr. W. P. Lyman arose and explained the circumstances under which Gen. Lee was invited to this city, under the auspices of the Benevolent Association of the Army of Northern Virginia and of Tennessee, to lecture for the benefit of the fund of the Southern Historical Society. He then read the following letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis expressing regret that he was unable to attend this lecture:

LETTER FROM EX PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS.

John H. Murray, Esq., Secretary, etc.:

DEAR SIR.—Accept my thanks for your very kind and complimentary letter of the 21st instant. For many reasons it would be most gratifying to me to be present with you at the proposed meeting on the 27th instant to receive Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. In few things do I feel a more earnest interest than in the success of the Southern Historical Society. It is a sacred duty to collect and preserve the evidence of the magnanimous conduct of our people in the defense of the rights their fathers secured by the war of the Revolution, and which the Constitutional Union was formed, not to destroy, but to preserve. Though unsuccessful in the effort to maintain those rights, the eternal foundation of truth and justice on which they rest remains unshaken. It is a duty, which should interest them almost as much to be made so complete and enduring that those who come after us shall not be misled by misrepresentation and suppression of facts; this is the high duty which the society is striving to perform. To secure the means needful for that purpose, General Fitzhugh Lee has undertaken the laborious task of visiting our people and telling them a story of the war, of which, like Æneas, he can say: "All of which I saw, and whom I saw did." Who was a greatpart of which you were." This gallant soldier, engaged in so honorable and patriotic a work, will deserve the thanks of all who have the purpose to bestow, and I renew the expression of regret that circumstances beyond my control do not permit me to be with you on the occasion of his visit. Faithfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WHAT COL. JOHNSTON AND THE REV. MR. JONES SAID.

Mr. Lyman then introduced Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, president of the meeting.

Col. Johnston said that in being called to preside over this meeting, held in such a sacred cause, under the auspices of the two great armies of the Confederacy, the two great luminaries of the lost cause, he felt that he enjoyed an honor which would live with him and be treasured the rest of his life. There was nothing left of the cause for which they fought save its memories and its honor, and to preserve these from the touch of profanation or the tongue of defamation was the object of the Southern Historical Society. He hailed with great satisfaction the presence and co-operation of this magnificent audience. He then introduced the Rev. J. William Jones, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the Southern Historical Society.

Mr. Jones said that the work of collecting and perpetuating the records of the Confederate cause was commenced in New Orleans, but had been transferred to Richmond as a point more convenient to the chief battlefield of the war. The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated to the use of the society rooms in the state capitol there, where the archives now amount to 30,000 and are safe from destruction. The speaker in some detail set forth the operations of the society, and mentioned an incident showing how a prominent Northern clergyman, visiting Richmond, after reading the papers of the association on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, had declared that the South had been greatly slinned against in the reports that had been circulated about the matter. He also related several such incidents, and he declared that these records, now quite voluminous and valuable, are at the service of the public to give the facts of the southern side of the war. He also called on the sections of Louisiana who served in the war, to contribute to these archives their own personal experiences, so that there might be erected the monument at all more durable than bronze or marble.

Col. W. Preston Johnston then introduced Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the last cavalry chief of the Army of Northern Virginia, succeeding the brilliant J. E. B. Stuart.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Lecture.

Gen. Lee, well known to many an old soldier, when at the head of his light cavalry on the battlefield or in a bivouac, was then a squarebuilt but wiry man, all muscle and bone, below the middle hight, capable of any physical exertion, a daring, dashing fellow, who rode like a centaur, and was ready to stop a convivial moment with a friend as to fight an enemy, and readier to do either or both than almost any man on the continent, is still in like his former physical self, although in heart and soul he has grown no older. He had, however, exchanged his gray blouse for a close-fitting black dress coat, and his once wiry form has acquired aldermanic proportions, and he looks like a well-fed, well-kept, prosperous middle-aged man of family, instead of the daring cavalier. When he began to speak his bright spirits and lurking humor soon came out, and the trumpet voice that once rang along his lines came out with the old-time sonorous music. He gave more than a mere sketch of his lecture is not intended here. Its length would require more space than is available, and to attempt to follow his historical analysis of a great military movement, without going into details, would be useless. After reviewing the principal events of the several campaigns from the battle of Antietam to the close of the bloody conflicts at Fredericksburg, campaigns in which Gens. McClellan and Burnside had successfully been given the command of the Army of the Potomac, and had successively been displaced by the government at Washington—he brought his story down to the appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command, and his movements which led up to the struggle at Chancellorville, a little cross-roads village ten miles from Fredericksburg. Gen. Hooker had left Sedgwick's corps in front of Fredericksburg, while with the balance of his army and Sickmann's cavalry he began a movement around Gen. Lee's left. Dividing his forces, he found Lee like a wedge driving his forces in the cleft between the two wings of the Federal army. When the wedge has been firmly inserted, Stonewall Jackson was sent round by the way of the old turnpike to strike Hooker's right. The speaker shows that this celebrated flank movement was not of Jackson's planning, as has been often claimed, but it emanated from Gen. R. E. Lee himself. The night May morning when Jackson, on his way to make that flank movement, met for the last time Gen. Lee, was pictured with much earnestness and patos, and eye-witnesses to it seemed to feel that there was a peculiar and momentous solemnity in the scene. The speaker also described with much interesting detail his own last sight of Jackson, whom he had guided to the summit of a lofty eminence, whence, peering through the brushwood, they looked down upon the camp of Hancock's corps, the extreme right of Hooker's army. Jackson's eyes kindled as he gazed on the scene, and deaf to all questions of his companion, seemed to be in prayer, his lips silently moving, as if talking to God from the summit of the mountain. This was his last interview with Stonewall Jackson, who soon afterwards fell to engage in the dreadful battle and find his own death. Gen. Lee eulogized Gen. Francis T. Nicholls, the gallant commander of the Louisiana brigade, who fell badly wounded on the field of Chancellorville, and he spoke of the Washington Artillery, whose guns were heard at the front on every battlefield.

His lecture was a very fine one, delivered with much spirit and in excellent style, and there was not lacking a vein of humor that ran through the entire recital of one of the most eventful battle stories of the war. The address was received with frequent applause, and was listened to with marked attention by the large audience.

A QUESTION OF LAW

The London "Law Times" Says Sheridan Cannot be Legally Extradited from New York.

Byrne Prepared to Prove an Alibi—A Warrant Issued for the Arrest of "No. 1."

DUBLIN, March 2—Another arrest in connection with the murder conspiracy recently disclosed here has been made at Tullagore.

WALSH'S IDENTITY.

Walsh, arrested in Havre, is the person mentioned by James Carey at the hearing of the conspirators.

Avows His Complicity.

PARIS, March 2.—An Irishman who gave his name as Hyland, but whose real name is John Walsh, was arrested at Havre yesterday. The newspapers say he has avowed his complicity in the Phœnix Park murders.

Brennan and Egan to Accompany Parnell to Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 2.—It is expected that Brennan and Egan, and several of Parnell's followers in the House of Commons, will accompany the latter to America. The intention is to give a full account to the Irish in America of the way in which the funds of the Land League were disposed of.

The French Government Will Await Documents.

PARIS, March 2.—The government will await the arrival of documents from England before deciding whether or not to allow the extradition of Byrne.

Emigration a Remedy for Ireland's Woes

TORONTO, March 2.—A special from London says: "George Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate, made a suggestion in the London press for relieving distress in Ireland by assisting the emigration of 10,000 agriculturists to the Canadian Northwest Territory, and offers to provide the capital for starting by way of loans."

Byrne Prepared to Prove an Alibi.

PARIS, March 2.—The friends of Frank Byrne have telegraphed to the assistant secretary of the Irish National Land League, requesting him to examine his books and make a note of the entries made by Byrne on May 6th, the day on which Cavendish and Burke were murdered. The object is to prove an *alibi* for Byrne.

The *Temps* says: "Byrne will be released instantly if it can be proved he was in London on May 6th last."

Close on the Track of "No. 1"—Will America and France Extradite?

DUBLIN, March 2.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* asserts that a warrant has been actually issued for the arrest of the man who figured in the copies of which have been sent to Liverpool and Birmingham. There is reason to believe he will shortly be arrested. The correspondent adds that England has no option but to apply to the French and American governments respectively for the extradition of Byrne and Sheridan. If foreign States think they can justly and prudently withhold alleged murderers or instigators of murder from trial, the responsibility is primarily theirs.

Sheridan Cannot be Legally Extradited from New York.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Law Times*, in an article on the application for the extradition of Sheridan, points out that a proviso excluding perpetrators of political crimes from extradition does not occur in the Ashburton treaty. The treaty, it says, does not include murder, and by decisions rendered in New York, the crime of murder includes being accessory thereto. The question is strictly a legal one. The *Law Times* says the utmost charge that can be brought against Sheridan is conspiracy to murder, and his offense, therefore, is not within the strict terms of the treaty, but the United States has discretionary power in the matter.

LONGSTREET

Revisits the Battlefields of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, March 2.—The *Democrat* states that Gen. James Longstreet, accompanied by Col. Frank A. Barr, of Philadelphia, and E. P. Howell, of Atlanta, was in the city yesterday, and revisited the battlefields near Chattanooga. They went over on horseback, and when they reached the old arena of conflict, they stopped at every little eminence to recall instances of the war, and note great changes in the surroundings. Gen. Longstreet was remarkably familiar with every spot over which the Confederate army had passed, considering the many changes that time and progress have wrought, and when the party arrived at a certain point on Mission ridge he alighted nimbly from his saddle, left horse and quickly, but without speaking, walked to a certain tree and prized from under the bark a knife-blade which he had stuck there twenty years ago. Then turning to his companions he said: "Somehow I feel solemnly enthused. Here is a relic of exciting days. I placed that blade here just about twenty years ago. I remembered the spot as well as if it had only been yesterday, and the tree is as familiar as the face of an old comrade." After spending several hours quite pleasantly, looking over the grounds and picking up relics of various kinds, they returned to the city and left on the 12:45 o'clock train.

ALL ROUND THE SOUTH.

Pine Bluff, Ark., is scarce of nickels, and the people make out with dray tickets.

Sardis, Miss., is preparing to start a public library—a very wise and sensible thing to do.

At Knoxville new nickels are at a premium. The minting is stopped, and they will be a curiosity.

Pine Bluff wants its limits extended. Three hundred people live outside the border who pay no corporation taxes.

A week of sunshine has wonderfully brightened up the country people who are behind the overflow.

Johnsonville, Tenn., on Tuesday reported four new smallpox cases. They quarantine there, when they should vaccinate.

On Tuesday the academy at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was burned down. The session is to finish out its term at a church.

There is wrath in a Knoxville newspaper office. A new printer, not used to Knoxville beer, set up the editor as "the idiotor."

There are 1286 public school buildings in Arkansas, valued at $234,000. Of that number 129 were erected during the year just past.

At Chattanooga, on Monday, five large buildings were burned on Eighth street. Stores, stables, factories and a candy manufactory were sufferers.

The Arkansas City *Mail* says: "The Baptists will hold a church meeting in this place if we have to use the school house. They never shut their money in made a defendant to the bill. Dr. Parkhurst—for he also is a D.D.—is prominent in the councils of the Church. In the Thomas heresy trial he was conspicuous as the accuser and prosecutor. As long as he was in the denomination permitted, he was pastor of a fashionable city congregation, but is banished temporarily to a suburban town. He is possessed of large wealth secured in the name of his wife, a Scotch lady, who brought him a neat fortune. Two or three years ago, when iron went up, the doctor cleared $10,000 in a speculation in that metal. He is accounted a shrewd business man, and his ventures are generally fortunate; but not all of them, for he, among others, subscribed for stock in the Chicago Publishing Company, which issued the old *Post and Mail*. When the paper went under and the *Daily News* bought its good will, Associated Press franchise, Bullock press and material for $20,000, the stockholders were called on to pay up their subscriptions to satisfy the debts of the concern. Nearly all have so done, but to this day the retiree of an execution occasionally served on Dr. Parkhurst is, "no property found." These are but a few instances of the patent inability of the gentlemen of the cloth to cope with laymen in questionable business ventures. Truly they are "without guile."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

IN ABUSE OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. John P. Wheeler, Hudson, N. Y., says "I have given it with present decided benefit in a case of insomnition of the brain, from abuse of alcohol."

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the lungs, relaxing the parts, and loosen the material that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when debilitated by disease, invigorates the secretion of the blood, and cleanses the nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption; it is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no medicine ever discovered has been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and the cough loses its most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family. In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER. Cure Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill stimulates the stomach, restores the digestive functions, invigorates the system, and makes you feel like eating.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT—*Dear Sirs* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Lastspring your pills were recommended to me; I used them, and I will say in truth, I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds in flesh. Your pills are worth their weight in gold.

REV. J. H. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

DR. TUTT'S HANDY Receipts FREE on application. (Useful) 25.

LOTTERY.

LITTLE HAVANA COMPANY,

OR SUPPLEMENT TO

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

CLASS 1124. MARCH 7, 1883.

NEW SCHEME—23,000 TICKETS.

Capital Prize, $10,000

Whole, $2.....Halves, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$10,000	
1 Capital Prize	2,000	
1 Capital Prize	1,000	
1 Capital Prize	500	
3 Grand Prizes of 150 each	300	
20 Grand Prizes of 50 each	1,000	
942 Grand Prizes of 10 each	9,420	
220 Grand Prizes of 5 each	1,100	
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
2 Prizes of $150 each approximate to the $10,000 Prize	300	
2 Prizes of $50 each approximate to the $2000 Prize	100	
2 Prizes of $50 each approximate to the $1000 Prize	100	
1264 Prizes (U. S. Currency)	$27,720	

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BUCKET-SHOP D.D.'S

Who Have Made and Lost Fortunes by Methods That at the Best are Not Deemed

Regular by Merchants and Business Men, and That are Little if Any Better Than Gambling.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A dispatch to the *News* says that the speculative craze that has contaminated every class and condition includes among its devotees a goodly number of the clergy, and the Methodist brethren of Chicago are evincing their full share of mingled greed for wealth and credulity. The Rev. C. H. Fowler, D.D., now with the Publication Society, whose connection, together with others of the denomination, with the Isabella and Alice mummy fraud, has lately been the subject of much adverse criticism, was a favorite pastor of Centenary chapel of Chicago. It is but fair to the Rev. "Charley," as he is affectionately styled, to state that his mistake is considered due to lack of judgment, and that the suspicion of dishonesty is not entertained by his former flock.

Dr. W. C. Dandy, another prominent Methodist divine and presiding elder, now agent of the Garrett Biblical Society, was recently, through unfortunate business ventures, forced to go through bankruptcy like any common sinner.

Among the victims of the "bucket-shop" swindlers are numbered several clergymen. One of these, the Rev. J. O. Flack, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., who bucked Kendall & Co.'s "Club 13" tiger, has just written Postmaster Palmer that he publishes the *Christian Magazine and Temperance Union*, and asks for information, that he may give Kendall & Co. "a wide publicity in his next number, of which he will publish a large edition."

And now following these examples of guilelessness comes the Rock River Paper Company, and other creditors of the defunct Chicago Publishing Company, who file in the Superior Court a creditor's bill for the purpose of reaching the property of the Rev. Matthew M. Parkhurst. The court has decided that the reverend gentleman is responsible, as a stockholder of the company, to the extent of $1000. Judgment was rendered and an execution returned by the sheriff not satisfied. It is now claimed that Brother Parkhurst is the owner of three houses at Evanston producing $1500 a year, a dozen cottages at Lake Bluff, a much frequented religious picnic ground, an interest in the wholesale hardware firm of Parkhurst & Wilkinson, a large sum on deposit with Preston, Kean & Co., and a fat income arising from the ministry of a church. It is further claimed that he has fraudulently conveyed his property to his wife Mary, and in other ways concealed it to evade payment of his just debts. Every one who could by any possibility touch the reverend gentleman's money is made a defendant to the bill. Dr. Parkhurst—for he also is a D.D.—is prominent in the councils of the Church. In the Thomas heresy trial he was conspicuous as the accuser and prosecutor. As long as he was in the denomination permitted, he was pastor of a fashionable city congregation, but is banished temporarily to a suburban town. He is possessed of large wealth secured in the name of his wife, a Scotch lady, who brought him a neat fortune. Two or three years ago, when iron went up, the doctor cleared $10,000 in a speculation in that metal. He is accounted a shrewd business man, and his ventures are generally fortunate; but not all of them, for he, among others, subscribed for stock in the Chicago Publishing Company, which issued the old *Post and Mail*. When the paper went under and the *Daily News* bought its good will, Associated Press franchise, Bullock press and material for $20,000, the stockholders were called on to pay up their subscriptions to satisfy the debts of the concern. Nearly all have so done, but to this day the retiree of an execution occasionally served on Dr. Parkhurst is, "no property found." These are but a few instances of the patent inability of the gentlemen of the cloth to cope with laymen in questionable business ventures. Truly they are "without guile."

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the system, it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives easy refreshing sleep, cures fever and ague and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

BALL'S CORSETS

BALL'S Coiled Spring Elastic Section CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every respect, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians as fully meeting the wants of educated ladies as the "Most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:

Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Reducing, $1.50. Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50. Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon (Brt-Supporting), $1.50.

For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

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J. W. X. BROWNE, Plumber!

Gas Pipes, Water Pipes, Sewer Pipes, Lead Pipes, Plumb