THE APPEAL FOR 1884.

The APPEAL, *having for forty-three years been recognized as the exponent of Southern thought, Southern politics and Southern industry, and shared the vicissitudes of the Southern people, it is now participating in their prosperity. Its increase in circulation and business has been steady and unbroken. It has many more readers now than ever before in its long history, and it will be the aim of the management to deserve a continuation of this patronage by the publication of a broad, full, complete, enterprising journal, commensurate with the growth of the city, the prosperity of the South, and that shall rank with the large and influential papers of other great cities. It has and will have correspondents at all the important points contributory to Memphis; and it will use, as it is now doing, the telegraph freely for its own special reports of all interesting events. The year 1884 promises to be one of the most important in this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election of unusual interest, and in this great contest the* APPEAL *will be where it has always been—the friend and advocate of the Democratic party. The* APPEAL *for 1884 will present to its readers daily a faithful and full record of current events.*

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : : DECEMBER 25, 1883.

THE UNIVERSAL HOLIDAY.

Every nation has its holidays, but this is the only day which the civilized world unites in celebrating. Our Puritan ancestors, believing Christmas to be chiefly an institution of the Church of Rome, for awhile tabooed any celebration of the day. But the Old World customs have gradually crept in upon us until the American people have united in setting apart Christmas as a day of recreation, amusement, gift-making, worship, renewing social friendships and for uniting in the acclaim, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men." Christmas is the festival of human fellowship and human brotherhood, and the increasing importance attached to it in the world-wide preparations made for its observance, the growing universality of its customs, all attest the rapid coming of that day when all nations will be united in common interests and a common brotherhood. This is one of the holidays when our active and overworked people give themselves up to social enjoyment, and permit their kind and generous feelings to flow out in love and sympathy. Everybody has a good word to say on Christmas. As the day approaches the atmosphere grows clearer and brighter. A spirit pervades of gentleness and tenderness. The beggar asks alms with confidence and impunity. The miser forgets to count his hoards. The business man, overwhelmed with cares, battling with fate, stops to rest, to take a respite on the way and smile with cheerful satisfaction on those around him. Neighbors shake hands with a warmer grasp. Families meet with renewed affection. Children are freed from grim realities and live in a land of fairy tales and bewitching enchantments. The goddess of plenty opens her lap and pours her inexhaustible treasures bountiful and beautiful at their feet. The weather is never cold enough to chill the heart on Christmas day. Charity, the sweetest and chiefest of all the graces, leaves her abiding place, and with uncovered head and smiling face walks abroad, filling the world with joy, happiness, and inspiring nobler aims and aspirations. Homes in this way are indeed homes, rich in love, in tenderness, and newly awakened affections. The fires burn brighter, the tables groan with added burdens, familiar faces shine with radiant glow, the laugh, the jest, the song, the dance, all bear witness to a keener and intenser enjoyment. For Christmas the Church reserves her sublimest worship and loftiest praise. The secret of Christmas lies in the fact that it celebrates the birth of Christ, for whom the shepherds watched by night—the babe born in Bethlehem. None of the festival days of the civilized world are so worthy of our reverent and joyous adoration as the anniversary of the birth of Him, of whom, wherever human speech is heard, is repeated the old story:

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone around about them: and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

No wonder the civilized world unites in celebrating Christmas, for it reminds us of the cruel death, the triumph over the grave, the cross with its wide-spread arms, the anchor to which the dying man clings, as his little bark sails out into the mysterious river of eternity. This anniversary celebrates a world enlightened, civilized, humanized and exalted by the teachings of the Master. Such a day should stir the hearts of men and crystallize the world into one universal chorus of thanksgiving.

ABUSE AND EXTINCTION.

The rapidity with which strikes, the temporary closing of manufacturing concerns, overproduction of manufactures, and bankruptcy, together with the refusal of the people any longer to be misled by the fallacies of protectionist claims, is provoking the monopoly-supporting journals to expressions of rage and terms of abuse are proofs of their estimate of their present precarious position. This outbreak of temper, this recourse to calling opponents lunatics, idiots and fools, is the recourse of despair and the proof that schemes are baffled and that designs have miscarried. Even the papers that revel in abuse are compelled to acknowledge defeat by advocating partial reforms, and by denouncing the instrumentalities they have used so unscrupulously and with so little effect. A Tennessee journal that is a very zealous, if not a very logical defender of a high tariff, now owns that "our tariff is for the most part inconsiderate, unjust, full of small abuses and jobs," just as the tariff reformers have always said it is. Farther, the same paper, no longer claiming that the sham revision of the last Congress must stand for fear of deranging trade, now grants that "what is needed is a business revision of the list of duties by a business board, and consent of Congress to adopt such a revision." Still further does this hitherto hot-headed advocate of a high tariff go, it says that "Congress has shown a dozen times its utter incapacity to deal with the subject intelligently." The old hulk of protection, with a war tariff for cargo, is breaking up, and the day is near when the snake that has poisoned the sources of our commercial prosperity and driven the American flag from the seas, will be paralyzed, thenceforth to linger until its extinction by self-generated evil influences.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

"It is not what a man gets that makes him rich, but what he saves," is a truth that young beginners in life cannot too strongly remember and act upon. The statesman would do well to remember it also, that he may secure the enterprising and the prudent the means of saving, for he who saves has a stake in society that helps to make him a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. To hoard money in the house is dangerous and unprofitable; thieves may steal it and fire may burn it. A savings bank is required where there is no danger of bankruptcy, no loss from bad management, and that is situated so as to be readily accessible to all. To secure these things the central government should be the banker and the banks should be the postoffices. The Postmaster-General's annual reports have directed the attention of Congress to this subject, but so far without success, although the example of those nations that have adopted the postal savings system is sufficient guarantee for the excellence and practicability of the plan. Our neighbor, Canada, has had a postal bank in operation for fifteen years, and its last annual report shows there are 330 such banks, in which 109,489 deposits, aggregating $6,826,266, were made in the year, the average being $62. The withdrawals were 45,252, amounting to $4,720,995. The total amount outstanding to the credit of depositors was $12,456,663. The cost of handling this money is about one-twenty-fifth of one per cent., the rate of interest paid the depositors being four per cent. No depositor can have more than $1000 in bank, and it takes a special request on the Postmaster-General to be allowed to deposit over $300. Such an institution would be of the greatest advantage to our working people, and would enable many of them to set up in business for themselves. That we may have these excellent advantages requires that the recommendations of the Postmaster-General should be heartily sustained by the people. Every constituency should call upon its Representatives and Senators to do an immense good to the people by passing a postoffice savings system.

THE GREAT DUTY.

The great duty that at this moment specially demands our attention is help for the poor. The business of the country has been depressed all the year, and there are many sufferers whose poverty is owing to no fault of their own. The year has been one of strange meteorological phenomena, and many have suffered from storm and flood. Besides these extraordinary cases of poverty, there is the perpetually occurring cases of accidents, sickness, the death of natural protectors, and other unfortunate incidents that cast helpless and distressed persons upon the good-will and kindness of society. This day's occasion is one that should especially direct our thought and sympathies toward the poor. To-day we celebrate the best gift that heaven has bestowed upon earth, the assurance of heaven's good will to man in sending to him aid in his wretchedness, when the Greek and the Roman were sunk in debauchery and atheism, and the law of Moses had become a series of dead forms. Then He who brought hope and deliverance entered this world "and for our sakes became poor," His first home a stable, His cradle, the manger from which the cattle eat. And He called upon us to recognize His sacrifice for us, by ourselves sacrificing something for the poor and the suffering. Can we think of no poor family to-day whose meal will be a crust, while our table overflows with plenty? Can we help one whom the coming cold of winter, the piercing blasts and the biting frosts will find with little bedding and scant of garments? Think, readers, of the poor, the desolate, the old, the friendless, the helpless, the unfortunate, the orphan, and the lonely widow; think what wailing, moaning, tears, distress, anxiety, cold, hunger, sorrow and despair there is at this moment in the world. If you can soothe one bosom, relieve one pang, stop one cry, bring one smile on the face of the child; one glow of comfort to the suffering and unfortunate, thank God for the privilege and lovingly, with sympathetic heart, do your great Christmas duty.

THE New York *Evening Post* takes its eyes off the South long enough to find out that an alarming discovery was made by the superintendent of schools in Hillsdale, Pa., last week. Two young boys, hardly in their teens, were quarreling, when one told the other he would shoot him if he found him on a back street, and that "he carried the tool to do it with," or words to that effect. The superintendent, learning of this talk, sought an interview with the young man, and found in his pocket a seven-shooter with five loaded barrels, ready to carry his threats into execution. From this interview he learned enough to warrant an investigation of the pockets and boot-legs of other young boys, when to his surprise he found another boy carrying a five-shooter, and others with pistols of various kinds and sizes, from a toy pistol to a deadly weapon. Each one of the young scoundrels should at once have had about twenty stripes laid on the softest part of his anatomy with a good leather strap. That would cure them of pistol-carrying.

IN Kansas prohibition means something and makes the business of saloon-keeping very costly. In Pottawatomie county recently, Saloon-keeper Hulen, having been convicted on twenty counts, was fined $100 on each count, and on the twenty-first count the Court committed him to jail to stay until all the money is paid. Saloon-keeper Shaw, also having been convicted on thirteen counts, was sentenced to pay $100 and costs on each count and to spend thirty days in jail and stay there until he pays up. Saloon-keeper Pittman got $1100 fine and a month in jail. Upon twenty dealers the Court imposed fines aggregating $7600 and $3000 costs and ninety days in jail.

PROF. HASTINGS,

Of the Johns Hopkins University, on the Red Sunsets.

The scientific men are all at seas about the red sunsets. Prof. Hastings, who is connected with the Johns Hopkins Institute, has been interviewed, and says that the phenomenon cannot be explained until reports have been received from all points about it. Nothing yet suggested satisfies him. He dismisses the various theories as follows: "It is not zodiacal light, for that is not red. Dry air? That is colorless so far as known. Aqueous vapor? The colors of sunset are due to vapor and dust, but vapor is always present in the atmosphere and does not explain this light. Volcanic gases? These are not supposed to be sufficiently abundant. Comet's tail? The nearest comet is 90,000,000 of miles from the earth. Meteoric dust? Mr. Russell and others, when there were millions of meteors, there were no such sunsets, and this experience is against such a supposition. The sun's red light? This is no reason, for it always is present. The objection to the electrical theory is that there are no corresponding extraordinary electrical disturbances recorded. A matter of this kind, if it depended on electrical disturbance, could not exist, it is thought, without other electrical phenomena."

VISITORS FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.

In Olney, Ill., the apparition of a woman six feet in hight, wearing burial clothes, was seen sitting on the steps of the Moravian church recently as the congregation was dismissed.

M. Umphrey, who lives in a house in Steffensville, Mo., once occupied by a suicide, says he was visited a few nights ago by a ghost that revealed to him the hiding-place of a valuable diamond ring. The ghost told him, he says, to look under the floor at the bottom of the stairway. He looked there and found the diamond ring.

There is said to be a haunted house in Silver street, San Francisco, occupied by a man named Roberts. He says the doors are opened by unseen hands, the lights suddenly extinguished in one of the rooms, pictures move on their hangings, there is loud knocking on the walls and the piano plays "Shall we Gather at the River?" in the small hours of the night.

In Bergen county, N. J., is an old stone mansion said to be visited regularly by spirits. Recently, while the family were waiting the return of one of their number at midnight, a noise as of a falling body was heard in the room across the hall. The hall was brilliantly lighted, yet upon opening the door the inmates heard the heavy steps of a man, who seemed to pass by the door and down the stairs. When the unseen man seemed to be about half-way down the stairs, the noise of a person falling and rolling to the bottom was heard. A murder was committed in the kitchen of this house about twenty years ago.

Ten years ago seven young ladies at a halloween party at Montreal agreed to meet again on the same evening ten years after, the stipulation being "dead or alive." Four years ago the originater of the plan died very suddenly. The others survived, and at the recent halloween anniversary a chair was left vacant for the missing one. The chair was draped in black, while on the table in front of it were some withered flowers from the grave of the dead girl. The Montreal *Gazette* thus concludes the story: "The young lady next to the empty chair spoke of a strange nervous sensation, but this was not thought of at the time. After tea they started for the parlor, the young lady last mentioned leading the way and carrying in her hand the withered flowers. When she opened the door she cried: "Look! look!" and pointed to the parlor, where they saw distinctly a tall white figure standing at the door. She who had first seen it retreated quickly, and was just leaving the dining-room by the side door from that room to the hall when she again saw the figure, and her cry brought them all from others to the door, and all saw it glide quickly along the hall from the parlor door leading to the street, which seemed to open of itself and close after the figure had passed through."

DR. DUNCAN'S Cough Balsam is a sure cure for croup. It will never fail.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Extracts from the Colton-Huntington Correspondence Relative to the Subsidy Scheme.

Disclosures Which Implicate a Number of Prominent Senators and Representatives in Very

Questionable Transactions, and Which Will Doubtless Create Quite a Sensation at Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 24.—The following are extracts from the Colton-Huntington correspondence relative to the Texas Pacific subsidy scheme, all dated at New York, from Huntington to Colton.

THE EXTRACTS.

March 4, 1877: "Had a talk with Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury. He will be likely to help fix our matters with the government on a fair basis. Scott switched Senator Spencer, of Alabama, and Walker, of Virginia, this week, but you know they can be switched back with proper arrangements when wanted. All members of the House from California are going first rate, except Pipt. I wish you would write a letter to Luttrell, saying that I say he is very able. There have been several hitches in the Interior Department in relation to the last section completed West. Goshen went to the Secretary, and he put the thing in shape, so I think we will not have further trouble."

The Senate Railroad Committee.

March 14, 1877: "After the Senate Railroad Committee was made up, Mr. Scott went to Washington and got one of our men off and, one of his put on, but that did not give him the committee. Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, was taken off, and Bogy, of Massachusetts, put on."

Conover Discussed.

May 7, 1877: "Notice what you say of Mr. Conover, the Florida Senator. He is a clever fellow, but don't go any money on him. Think if any Republican is elected in Mr. Sargent's place, he (Sargent) is worth to us, if he comes back as our friend, as much as six men, and he should be returned."

Taylor, Kasson, Ingalls and Burbank.

May 7, 1875: "Am glad you are paying attention to Gen. Taylor and Mr. Kasson. Taylor can do us much good in the South. I think he would like to get a position with us in California. Mr. Kasson has always been our friend in Congress, and as he is a very able man, has been able to do us much good. He never lost us one dollar. Have written you before about Senator Conover. He may want to borrow some money. Don't see how we can let him have any in California. Have just given Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, a letter to you. He is a good fellow, and can do us much good. I think he is well disposed toward us. Senator Morton is coming over also. His brother-in-law, Burbank, is a good fellow, but B. means business."

The Bridge Question Settled.

October 10, 1877: "Went to Washington night before last. I think I have the bridge question settled for the present. I found it harder than I expected. The Secretary of War told me they had it up in two Cabinet meetings, and had concluded not to do anything, as Congress would come together next week. I got him out of that idea in about twenty minutes. I then saw three others of the Cabinet. I then went and saw the President. He was a little timid at first, but I soon got him over."

Some Inside Lobbying.

October 9, 1877: "I think Safford had better be in Washington at the commencement of the session to get Congress to confirm the acts. I saw Axtel, Governor of New Mexico, and he said he thought if we would send to him such a bill as he wanted passed, he could get it passed with little or no money, when if we sent a man there they would stick him for large amounts. He said if you would make a bill and send it to him or Mr. Waldron, it could be passed."

Fixing Up the House Committees.

October 30, 1877: "The committees are made up for the Forty-fifth Congress. I think the Railroad Committee is right, but the Committee on Territories I do not like, a different one was promised me."

A Good Man for the Company.

November 24, 1877: "When I heard that one of the commissioners to examine the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific was to go from this side, I made objections, which I would not have done if I had known that it was Sturgis, who has been long in the Interior Department, and I hope you will explain to him. He is one of the best men in that department and can do us good in our land matter."

Looks as Though the S. P. Had the Senate.

December 5, 1877: "Have just received a telegram from Washington that Matthews and Windom have been put on the Senate Railroad Committee in place of Howe and Ferry. This looks as though the Texas Pacific had control of the Senate for appointing the committees concerned."

Money Freely Used.

December 18, 1877: "Jay Gould went to Washington about two weeks since, and I know he saw Mitchell, the Senator from Oregon, since which time money has been used very freely in Washington. Some parties have been hard at work for the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific with the Salt Lake branch that never work except for money cash, and Senator Mitchell is not for us, as he was, although he says he is, but I know he is not."

Fremont's Appointment.

June 14, 1878: "Fremont has been appointed Governor of Arizona. I shall give him passes. I think it important for you to see him on his arrival. See he does not fall into the hands of bad men. He is very friendly to us now. Scott tried hard to defeat his being confirmed."

HUNTINGTON INTERVIEWED.

He Says the Letters are True and He Has No Desire to Withhold Them From the Public.

NEW YORK, December 24.—A reporter of the Associated Press saw C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, to-day relative to the publication of letters written Mr. Colton between the years 1874 and 1878, in regard to the construction of a transcontinental line, which letters have recently been introduced into court by Mrs. Colton, who is suing for a settlement. Huntington said it was true he had written several letters to Colton, and in these letters he may have spoken harshly of certain Senators, and if so, they undoubtedly deserved it. He was sure there was nothing in the letters that he cared anything about keeping from the public. He had written Colton with the same freedom with which he would have talked to him, if he had been present, about their business. Beyond that, there is nothing in the letters, which have been repeatedly offered for sale. Huntington said he told these emissaries he would give nothing for the letters. Their publication now, by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is no surprise, as he was well aware what was intended. Regarding the Colton suit, there is no special claim set up. It is simply a suit for a settlement of Colton's interest. The attorney who is pushing the claim, it is understood, is doing so for a percentage and what he may make out of it, and failing in his object receives nothing. Colton died in 1878, and a year later we settled with Mrs. Colton. Standford and Crocker went to Huntington and said, "Let us give Mrs. Colton enough." She was given $200,000 in money and the balance in securities. While the condition of the finances of the road was still weak it paid her sixty per cent. for her bonds. He was willing to give Lewis, who was called in to assist in the settlement, and known to have plenty of money, $100,000, to step in Mrs. Colton's shoes and reap all the benefits with them, while sharing assessments, but he would not do it. The widow carried off from the railroad office letters including his partnership business letters on file. These subsequently fell into an attorney's hands, and are now being used to extort money. Huntington said, further, that he was assured some time ago he could make a settlement if he wished, but he replied that he had no case to compromise. If a judgment should be obtained, which he does not believe can be done, he will appeal the case to the United States Court. Huntington said, further, he had been in business fifty years, and did not think any man could come to him and charge him with any fraudulent or improper transaction. He was willing to submit to the inspection of honorable men all he had done, and he was prepared to maintain all he had said.

"A CHECKERED LIFE."

Storrs, of Illinois, Brands Joyce's Statements Concerning the Babcock Trial as Deliberate Lies.

Chicago *Tribune*: In Col. A. Joyce's book, *A Checkered Life*, which has just been issued, appears the following passage in reference to the whisky frauds:

"But, in order that the government should not monopolize all the perjury, Emery Storrs, of Chicago, and Judge Porter, of New York, put up a job to get that $500 envelope out of the street-box. At the Lindell Hotel, where the 'Greenleaf' guerrillas were wont to congregate, some one suggested that Filley, the postmaster, could fix up one of his carriers to swear that I stood around the letter-box until the carrier came on his collection tour, and took out the letter alleged to have been mailed. Filley was equal to the emergency. He had a pliant letter-carrier named Magill, who did not belong to the mail-route of any office. It took but a short time for the legal tricksters to coach the carrier, who went on the witness stand and swore that I asked him to take out an envelope from a postal-box on Pine street, and that he delivered it to me.

"The cross-examination by Dyer twisted Magill up even, worse than Everest had been twisted. Jury, judges and lawyers believed that the carrier had perjured himself.

"I simply say, on my honor as a man, and as I hope for peace beyond the grave, that the testimony of Emery and Magill was an absolute lie, manufactured out of whole cloth, web and woof, by the prosecution and defense in the aid of their respective causes. But what cared these people for me or my reputation, so they convicted or acquitted their men over my shoulders? I was laid down over the stream of misfortune like a pontoon bridge in war times, over which infantry, cavalry and artillery passed to victory or to defeat."

These statements have never before been directly made, though insinuations similar in effect have been thrown out, and a reporter called last evening on Mr. Storrs at the Leland Hotel, and called his attention to the passage. As he began to read he smiled a grim smile, which broadened as his eyes traveled, and when he finished he laid the index finger of his right hand upon the first paragraph and said: "The reference made to Judge Porter and myself is a deliberate and unqualified lie, and Joyce knows it. As for the rest of that passage, all I have got to say is, who will corroborate it? I can prove what I say. Can he? Good night," and Mr. Storrs tripped up the marble staircase as airily as he had tripped down it.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Six Men Killed and Five Probably Fatally Injured by a

Snow-Slide in Colorado—Other Disasters Looked For.

OURAY, COL., December 24.—By a special messenger to Monterey, Col., news has just been received in Ouray of a horrible accident at the Virginius mine, which occurred last Friday. Owing to the stormy weather, which has been more severe than known for years, the messenger could not reach Ouray sooner, though only seven miles. The Virginius mine is owned by the Carolina Mining Company, of Boston, and employs thirty-five men. It is situated above the timber line at the foot of Sniffles range. Friday afternoon a huge mass of snow started from the top of the range, which swelled into an avalanche as it descended. Striking the building used as a boardinghouse, where twelve men were resting, it swept it completely away, crushing and burying the men fifteen and twenty feet under the snow among the rocks and timbers. It fortunately missed the enginehouse. After the noise and confusion had subsided, the other miners were hoisted from the shafts and started to search for their comrades. Five were taken out alive, but badly crushed, and may die. The other six were found dead. Their names are Thos. Murvan, Jas. Fitzgerald, Robt. Frazer, W. H. Carmichael, Chas. Armstrong and W. H. Sheidler. Most of them leave families.

Reports received from mountain towns state that there was an unusual snow-fall, it being four to five feet deep on a level. The warm weather of the past few days is the cause of the snow-slides, which are a common occurrence late in the spring, but are not looked for at this season of the year, which will make it all the more disastrous. Other accounts of equal severity may be looked for as soon as messengers can make their way from the interior sections.

WAR AGAINST HUNGARIANS.

A Circular from the Workingmen of the Coke Country in Pennsylvania.

SCOTTSDALE, PA., December 24.—The war against the Hungarians has been inaugurated, and last night the following circular was posted throughout the coke country:

To the Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

One of the most degrading impositions upon the people of the commonwealth, is the wholesale importation of Slavonians, erroneously known as Hungarians, into the Connellville coke regions, a pernicious custom, which must eventually end, and the sooner it returns, for the following reasons: They are crowding out our miners and laborers, who are established and good citizens, from employment; they will not become naturalized citizens, but have limited the time of their return to Hungary with what cash they can save, thereby draining the district of many thousands of dollars annually; they are extremely filthy in their habits, living on what an American could not eat; their morals the lowest of any Caucasian people, being the lowest of any class of laborers who ever inhabited the country, living in a state of promiscuity, regardless of marital relations, and are unscrupulous in all their transactions; their intelligence is the lowest in the scale of any class of people in the country. Only about three per cent. can read and write, being far below the average Chinaman. Much time and labor has been lost by all classes in trying to elevate these people against their will, but all efforts fail. Their habits grow worse the longer they stay, until they can no longer be endured. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue. These people are degrading American labor, and are an injury to our commerce, a blot to the commonwealth. This is not to be endured. American labor, as well as American manufactures, must be protected. CITIZENS.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

Sticks to His Plan for the Suppression of Polygamy in Utah.

Senator Edmunds writes to the *Independent*: The error into which a great many of the good people of this country have fallen on the subject is, I think, in their expecting the extirpation of polygamous marriage, as if by a miracle, as the consequence of any legislation or other thing which lawmakers can devise. It seems to me to be one of those evils that are to be overcome by processes apparently slow and by means that will gather into the opposite scale of the balance the Mormon people—and it is considerable—who do not believe in the plural marriage business. I have good reason to believe that since the passage of the last act, polygamous marriages have almost entirely ceased there, and that, with firm and capable administration of the law, they will be no more difficult to deal with in the proposition to put the government of the Territory into the hands of a commission is:

First—That I believe it to be entirely unconstitutional, if the commission is to be given any law-making power; and I fear

Second—Quite impracticable unless local law-making power shall be lodged somewhere.

Third—It is cruel and unjust, and deprives the innocent as well as the guilty of all voice in public affairs. Nothing but the direst need could justify such a step.

Fourth—It is quite clear to my mind that the suppression of polygamy will be just as far off with the government of the Territory in the hands of a commission as it is now, if not further; for it will solidify and intensify a class feeling of the Mormons, and tend to draw to the support of the hierarchy and polygamists the whole body of the Mormon people.

The bill that I have introduced is supplementary to the one already passed, and it was stated when we reported the other act that we expected to supplement it by further provisions. These provisions are directed to compelling publicity to every species of marriage ceremony, legal and illegal, to the facilitation of the administration of justice by the summary production of books, papers, records, witnesses, etc., and to aiding the people of the Territory to get its political power out of the hands of the hierarchy by suspending woman suffrage there. Woman suffrage is one of the strongest props that the polygamous Mormons have for controlling elections. It was a measure designed for that purpose, although it was approved by the general governing, on the whole, I have the best reason for believing that, if we go calmly and steadily forward, preserving our self-possession, we shall eradicate the evil of polygamy in that Territory.

A TEXAS BORGIA.

A Woman Who Has Poisoned Eight Men.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., December 24.—Mrs. Christian, who was some time ago charged by several newspapers in this State with having poisoned Coolbaugh, a prominent attache of the press and Rio Grande railway, it being said at the time that Coolbaugh was the seventh victim, has been arrested here on the charge of causing the death, a few days ago, of Louis Brunner. She was Brunner's mistress. On the morning before he died, in his pair had a quarrel, which resulted in her leaving the house. It was given out that Brunner died from painters' colic. An analysis of the stomach is now progressing by direction of the county judge. Notwithstanding the woman's alleged record, this is the first time she has been arrested.

Rosadalis

Is the great Southern remedy for the cure of consumption, scrofula, general swelling, gout, coffee, consumption, bronchitis, nervous debility, malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers, and heads of families throughout the South indorsing Rosadalis in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

The Pittsburg Glass-Workers.

PITTSBURG, PA., December 24.—It is not believed that the conference between Campbell & Co., glass manufacturers, and their workmen will take place. Campbell, in a card last night, admits that he did say he would favor and vote for a resumption of work at wages from $3 to $7 a day, guaranteed a single blower, but to entitle men to be guaranteed the latter they must guarantee to make from fifty to fifty-five boxes a week. If they fail, they will be paid the regular wages on the list, less the proposed reduction. It is not thought the men will agree to this.

WHERE there is a weakness of the throat or lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchila or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often implants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take special care of your health therefore, from the very earliest symptom of a cough or cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Coughs and Hoarseness.

The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Standing and Select Committees of the House Announced by Speaker Carlisle.

Randall at the Head of the Appropriations, Morrison the Ways and Means and King on the

Improvement of the Mississippi River—Both Branches Adjourn Over to January 7, 1884.

WASHINGTON, December 24—*House.*—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State and the papers relating to the trial, conviction and execution of the late Patrick O'Donnell. Laid on the table for future action.

The Speaker then announced the standing and select committees, and the House adjourned to January 7th.

The Standing Committees.

Elections.—Messrs. Turner [Ga.], Davis [Mo.], Converse, Cooke, Bennett, Lowry, Elliott, Robertson [Ky.], Adams [N. Y.], Ranney, Pettibone, Miller [Pa.], Valentine, Hepburn [Ia.], and Hart.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Hewitt [N. Y.], Herbert, Hurd, Jones [Ark.], Kelley, Kasson [Ia.], McKinley [O.], Hiscock [N. Y.] and Russell.

Appropriations.—Messrs. Randall, Forney, Ellis, Holman, Hancock, Townshend, Hutchins, Follett, Barnes, Keifer, Cannon, Ryan, Calkins, Hoar and Washburn.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Tucker, Hammond, Culberson [Tex.], Moulton, Broadhead, Dorsheimer, Collins, Seney, Reed [Me.], E. B. Taylor [O.], McCord, Brown [Ind.], and Poland.

Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Buckner, Ermentrout, Potter, Hunt, Miller [Tex.], Candler, Wilkins, Yaple, Dingley, Brumm, Adams [Ill.], Henderson [Ia.] and Hooper.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.—Messrs. Bland, Dowd, Hardy, Nicholls, Pusey, Lanham, Tulley, Belford, Lacey, Chace, Everhart and Lula.

Commerce.—Messrs. Reagan, Clardy, Turner [Ky.], Dunn, Seymour, Glasscock, Woodward, Boyle, Barksdale, O'Neill [Pa.], Davis [Ill.], Wadsworth, Long, Stewart [Vt.], and Peters.

Rivers and Harbors.—Messrs. Blanchard, Jones [Ala.], Gibson, Rankin, Breckenridge, Murphy, Houseman, Henderson [Ill.], Bayne, Robinson, [O.], Chace and Burleigh.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Hatch [Mo.], Aiken, Dibrell, Williams, Beach, Green, Winans, Miller, Hatton, Cullen, Wilson [Ia.], White [Minn.], Ochiltree, Howry, Stephenson and Raymond [Dak.].

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Curtin, Belmont, Dinter, Clements, Cox [N. C.], G. D. Wise [Va.], Stewart [Tex.], Lamb [Ind.], Rice, Worth, Reagan, Thomas and Page.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Rosecrans, Slocum, Dibrell, Morgan, Wolford, Nicholls, Murray, Duncan, Steele, Bayne, Lyman, Cutcheon and Maginnis [Mont.].

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Cox [N. Y.], Morse, Talbot, Buchanan, Eaton, Ballintyne, McAdams, Parmer, Thomas Gloff, jr., and Boutille.

Postoffices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Money, Reese, Ward, Cosgrove, Riggs, Rogers [Ark.], Taylor [Tenn.], Jones [Tex.], Paige, Bingham, Peele, Skinner [N. Y.], White [Ky.], Wakefield and McCormick.

Railways and Canals.—Messrs. Davidson, Hobbitzell, Murphy, Paige, Caldwell, Turner [Ky.], Wimple, James, Atkinson and Hitch [Mich.].

Public Lands.—Messrs. Cobb, Scales, Oates, Shaw, Lewis, Henly, Van Eaton, Belford, Speight, Anderson, Payson and Brentz [W. T.].

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Wellborn, Groves, Stevens, Peel, Pearce, Finnerty, Skinner [N. C.], Smith [Pa.], George, Perkins, Nelson and Oury [Ariz.].

Territories.—Messrs. Evans [S. C.], Pryor, Arnot, Hardeman, Lanlian, Alexander, Carleton, Foram, J. D. Taylor [O.], Wemogg, Johnson, Lawrence, Strubble, and Post [Wy. T.].

Manufactures.—Messrs. Bagley, J. D. Wise [Va.], Mitchell, Caldwell, Crisp, Lewis, Brewer [N. J.], Mackey, Ellwood and Campbell.

Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Warner [Tenn.], Cassidy, Alexander, Skinner [N. C.], Miller [Tex.], Wood, Stevens, Breliung, Cullerson [Ky.], O'Hara and Singeser.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.—Messrs. King, Nunn, O'Neill [Ill.], Post, Campbell, Jones [Wis.], Henly, Thomas, J. S. [W. Va.], Howey and Whiting.

Militia.—Messrs. Muller [N. Y.], Covington, McAdoo, Peele, Boyd, Ballentyne, Strait, Morris, Valentine and Cutcheon.

Claims.—Messrs. McMillan, Dowd, Tillman, Warner [O.], Van Alstyne, Dockery, Wood, Love, Snyder [N. M.], Ray [N. H.], Price, Ochiltree, Elwood, Brown [Pa.], and Ray [N. Y.]

War Claims.—Messrs. Geddes, Jones [Wis.], Stone, Tulley, Rogers [N. Y.], Weller, Terrell, Kellogg, Everhart, Rowell and Bowen.

Revision of the Laws.—Messrs. Buchanan, McMillan, Hill, Clay, Ward, Hemphill, Brown [Pa.], Bayne, Spooner and McComas.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Stocklager, Young, Dibble, Reise, Hopkins, Posey, Westgate, Worthington, Brainerd, Hatton, Kean, jr., Breitung and Milliken.

Pacific Railroads.—Messrs. Cassidy, Throckmorton, Cabell, Thompson, jr., Jordan, Crisp, Post, Wilson [Ia.], Millard, Denham and Hanback.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Thompson, jr., Ferrell, Taylor [Tenn.], Elliott, Mayo, Johnson and Hanback.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Morse, Hewitt [N. Y.], Shaw, Davidson, Hauck, Lewis [Mass.], and Lawrence.

Expenditures of the Department of Justice.—Messrs. Springer, Hemphill, Van Alstyne, Fyor, Stewart [Vt.], Bowen and Stephenson.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department.—Messrs. Morgan, Talbott, Robinson [N. Y.], Neece, Peele, Stone and Nutting.

Expenditures of the Interior Department.—Messrs. Young, Clark, Cooke, Storm, Brumm, Lonsham and Payne.

Patents.—Messrs. Vance, Singleton, Mitchell, Greenleaf, Hobsel, Nargon, Winans [Va.], and Spriggs.

Education.—Messrs. Aiken, Converse, Willis, Budd, Arnot, Winans [Wis.], Taylor [O.], Milliken, Hatch [Mich.] and Morrill.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Matson, Lefever, Fyon, Winans [Mich.], Budd, Sumner [Wis.], Patton, Lowes, Bagley, Ray [N. Y.], Cullen, Hauk, J. S. Wise [Va.], Holmes and Morrell.

Pensions.—Messrs. Hewitt [Ala.], Tillman, Robinsoq [N. Y.], Lefever, Stockslager, Jones [Tex.], Wolford, Steele, Laird, Struble and York.

Expenditures of the State Department.—Messrs. Hardeman, Dargan, Worthington, Campbell, Barr, Henderson [Ia.], and Price.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Davis [Mo.], Hewitt [Ala.], Potter, Connally, Laird, Libbey and Haynes.

Labor.—Messrs. Hopkins, O'Neill [Mo.], Foram, Loving, Mackey, James and Haynes.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Barbour, Muldrow, Shelley, Eldridge, Wilson [W. Va.], Pacheco, Springs, Barr, Gunther, McComas and Jeffords.

Private Lands.—Messrs. Muldrow, Mutchler, Willham [Ala.], Satsel, Cosgrove, Eldridge, Livesey, Payson, Parker, Mayo and Weaver.

Public Health.—Messrs. Beach, Graves, Riggs, Candler, Fudler, Davis [Mass.], Evans [Pa.], Libbey and Pettibone.

Ventilation and Air.—Messrs. Hardy, Cabell, Green, Shelley, Jeffords, Evans [Pa.] and Brewer [N. Y.].

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