MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : : FEBRUARY 26, 1884

"UNITED WE STAND."

There never was a time in the history of the State when Democratic unity was so necessary and essential as it is to-day, because at no time were the Republicans so sanguine of success—counting upon it chiefly as a result of the bickering between influential Democrats which for some time has been carried on in Nashville. This is a Presidential year and the full strength of the party must be polled. Happily there is no question now before the people upon which a division can be made, and those who in 1883 voted for the sixty-and-three can stand shoulder to shoulder with those who voted for fifty-and-three. As for perpetuating the strife of 1883, that is altogether out of the question. It would be little less than criminal to do so. Some of the staunchest and best men of the party spoke, wrote and voted for sixty-and-three, as two years before some of the same class voted for a measure that these regarded as little better than repudiation. We took the "low-taxers" to our hearts in 1883, and we must take the "high-taxers" in the same loving embrace this year, which is to be so auspicious for the Democratic party if we are only united, and act sensibly and with a purpose to win a telling victory. So far as the tariff question is concerned, Morrison's bill is broad enough for all Democrats to stand upon. It provides for all that can be done in the way of tariff reform just now in view of the necessities of the government, and it does not discriminate or encourage monopolies against the interests of the people. There is, therefore, no reason for division among Democrats, but a thousand good and sufficient why they should be united.

LONGFELLOW'S BUST.

THE DEMOCRACY A UNIT.

A Private View of the Memorial to the Greatest of American Poets.

LONDON, February 25.—A private view was given of Thomas Brock's memorial bust of Longfellow, which will be unveiled in Westminster Abbey on Saturday next. It is pure white marble, and slightly larger than life. It represents the poet at the best period, old age, with noble features, flowing hair and full beard. The subject is treated with boldness and effect and is regarded as a strong and beautiful work. The poet's daughters pronounce the likeness striking. The bust will be placed in a conspicuous angle in the poets' corner, between the busts of Chaucer and Dryden, and bear the inscription left by Dean Stanley. "This bust was placed among the memorials of the poets of England by the English admirers of the American poet." The Memorial Committee have invited Gladstone to unveil the monument.

MINISTER SARGENT.

The Real Causes of His Unpopularity in German Official Circles.

LONDON, February 25.—A Berlin correspondent, in a communication to the *Standard*, says the independent papers are bitterly complaining of the dishonorable semi-official attacks upon Minister Sargent, who has never been popular in official circles here. The inspired press pretends that he is unpopular because he is merely a politician, and not a scholar, like his predecessor. The supposition, however, is that Sargent does not regard his position as a sinecure, but energetically fulfills his political duties, which fact often occasions difficulties.

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NEW YORK, February 25.—Morris Lasker, of Galveston, Tex., who accompanied the remains of his brother, Edward Lasker, to Berlin, has just returned. Lasker thinks regarding the return of the resolution to the House of Representatives that Bismarck, having discovered his grave mistake in excluding all official recognition at the funeral services of Dr. Lasker, seized upon this resolution, which, in contrast with his action, has met with a very warm sentiment on the part of the German people, to give it the importance of a political document, and by bantering it to weaken the influence of the friendly sympathy which existed between the two peoples. Behind all of the ideas which Dr. Lasker lived to advocate and support. The marked contrast between the feeling of the German masses excited by the official discourtesy on the one hand, and the friendly expression, supposed to be unprejudiced, on the other, threatened to become too important a factor in the sentiment of the masses against Bismarck personally. Small diplomat as he is, he thus seized on this very resolution to destroy the effect produced by it, by putting to ridicule its authorized representation of the body of the American people, and while it would not him to antagonize the two people, yet desiring at the same time to preserve friendly relations between the two governments, he offers as an excuse for the indignity thus cast upon the American people that the document was not presented in a proper diplomatic manner. It seems to be the general impression in America that Minister Sargent is a man held in no esteem in Germany, and that he is void of the tact to uphold the dignity of his position. I have met people of all shades of opinion in this city, and while some close adherents of Bismarck display a great deal of bitterness with regard to Sargent, yet all, without exception, are unanimous in the opinion that the most servile official press speak of him in terms of the highest respect, and the masses are fully in sympathy with his position on that question. So far from it being true that Sargent lacks tact and determination, with all due caution, he sustains his position as American Minister, I may say, from information derived from undoubted sources, that as a result of the controversy referred to, the Iron Chancellor realizes that the best known to the American State Department, the German officials are evidently instructed to approach with delicacy every question and transaction in which they are engaged with Minister Sargent. Mr. Sargent represents that type of the American intelligent gentleman who does not lack the tact and discretion to uphold his proper dignity in any position, and with due respect to those with whom he comes in contact. Had he (Sargent) presumed to put himself in direct communication with the Reichstag, he could have properly have been rejected with no other than a personal slight upon himself, and the presiding officer of the body being in sympathy with Bismarck, would naturally have left him to expect such treatment. He could only look for recognition from the constituted authorities in Germany for any communication he might have or desire to address by submitting it through the State Department, and that course he took. I dare predict that nothing would suit Bismarck better than to have Sargent made the scapegoat in this matter, and with the old controversy in his mind, thus impress upon future Minister accredited by the United States to the German government that it will not do to excite his animosity, as Bismarck's ingenuity would effect a like result for the Minister in every case, like accepted Bismarck in such a manner to secure the recall of a representative accredited to his government is no new thing."

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Another refugee from Tokar reports that he met a rebel acquaintance, who told him the intention was to put all the garrison at Tokar to death, except the gunners, after the surrender, notwithstanding promises had been made. A spy sent to a friendly tribe brings the information that the rebels had attacked the tribe and taken seventy two prisoners and fifty grain-laden camels. Reports are abroad that the rebels will attack Suakim to-night.

Will Declare for El Mahdi.

SUAKIM, February 25.—It is common talk in the bazar that Osman Digma will very soon make an attack on this place, in which event it is expected that the black inhabitants will declare for El Mahdi and massacre the Europeans.

The Mahdi and King John Working Together.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25.—It is positively asserted that Mahdi and King John, of Abyssinia, have signed a convention to the effect that King John shall remain neutral, and in return he shall receive a port on the Red sea and a large accession of territory.

Meeting of Black Troops at Suakim.

SUAKIM, February 25.—There was a meeting this morning of the black troops. They dispersed through the bazar and threatened to join the rebels. Admiral Hewitt will, therefore, retain a number of marines at Suakim, and the blacks will be sent to Cairo forthwith. Spies report great rejoicing in the camp of Osman Digma at the fall of Tokar. The patriot caught sight of the rebels and retired in the enemy pursuing.

MR. BENJAMIN'S DENIAL.

He Pronounces the Alleged Letter About the British Recognition of the Southern Confederacy a Forgery.

PARIS, February 20.—The arrival of an American paper containing the controversy in reference to Mr. Benjamin's alleged letter about the British recognition of the Confederacy caused on this side of the ocean no little amusement. Your correspondent called to-day upon Mr. Benjamin, who, in the course of the conversation, stated substantially as follows: "In the first place, nobody at all familiar with the true state of the facts could ever have entertained the idea that I asked the British consul to induce me to 400 yards this side of Lord Lyons, and myself had lived near each other for several years, and during that time had been in the habit of often dining at each other's tables. Consequently the assertion that I applied to the consul for such introduction is simply absurd."

Correspondent—Can you recall any coincidence upon which the story of the alleged letter could have been based or anything that ought to have given color to it?

Mr. Benjamin—In August, 1860, during the Presidential campaign of Mr. Lincoln, I remember being in San Francisco engaged with Mr. Reverdy Johnson upon the case of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. It was then currently said some such letter was fabricated as one of the numerous electioneering dodges of the campaign, and it may have been sent by some political buccaneer to Mr. Thurlow Weed, who would have not only perceived such a device too foolish ever to be made use of, but also would have recognized it as spurious and thrown it aside among his papers, where the forged document was perhaps found at his death.

CABLEGRAMS.

PANAMA, February 25.—Congress declared Don Rafael Nunez elected President of the republic.

LONDON, February 25.—Sir Henry Brand has been elevated to the peerage, with the title of Lord Hampton.

LONDON, February 25.—The steamer Great Eastern has been purchased by the government for a coal hulk at Gibraltar.

LONDON, February 25.—The boiler of the steamer Kotasi, from Liverpool to Macao, exploded, killing eight Europeans and nine natives.

LONDON, February 25.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, and Tory evening papers, deprecate the appointment of Gen. Graham upon Teb as hazardous and useless.

LONDON, February 25.—Maidstone, in the Commons to-day, made a motion, which was carried, eulogizing Sir Henry Bradbury's services as Speaker.

MONTREAL, February 25.—Investigation is in progress before Mr. Falconbridge with a view to having Sister Youville, foundress of the Gray Nuns, canonized.

LONDON, February 25.—Foote, editor of the *Freethinker*, completed a year's imprisonment for blasphemy. Bradlaugh, with 300 sympathizers, met him at the gates of the prison.

EQUADOR, February 25.—Coamano and Guernero have been elected respectively President and Vice-President, their election being the result of a trade with the Church. The Liberals threaten revolt.

BERLIN, February 25.—The Emperor and Gen. Von Moltke attended the ball at the French embassy Saturday evening. Bismarck proposes to reduce the armament on the German frontier if Germany will do the same.

LONDON, February 25.—The report of the sale of the Blenheim palace pictures to the Berlin Museum is premature. Under the heirlooms act it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the High Court of Chancery before the sale can be effected.

BERLIN, February 25.—The *Deutsche Tagblatt*, commenting on the Lasker incident, says the Americans themselves attribute no importance to the resolution of condolence, and only about a dozen members of the House of Representatives were acquainted with the tenor of the resolution.

DUBLIN, February 25.—A pastoral letter from Bishop Carr was read in the Catholic churches of the diocese of Galway to-day, advising the people to remain quiet. Your correspondent is a letter from the Archbishop of Toronto, stating that there were in Toronto emigrants from Connaught actually starving.

TORONTO, February 25.—An explosion occurred in the Bank of Commerce this morning, caused by a messenger named Shaw entering a vault in which gas was escaping with a lamp. Windows were shattered and the building otherwise damaged. Shaw and the clerks at the desk were injured but it is not thought seriously.

AN EXPERT JOB.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Worth of Diamonds and Jewelry Stolen.

TROY, N. Y., February 25.—Early yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance to E. Marks & Son's jewelry store, first stealing some valuable jewelry, and while some close adherents of Bismarck display a great deal of bitterness with regard to Sargent, yet all, without the controversy in connection with American pork importations, yet all but the most servile official press speak of him in terms of the highest respect, and the masses are fully in sympathy with his position on that question. So far from it being true that Sargent lacks tact and determination, with all due caution, he sustains his position as American Minister, I may say, from information derived from undoubted sources, that as a result of the controversy referred to, the Iron Chancellor realizes that the best known to the American State Department, the German officials are evidently instructed to approach with delicacy every question and transaction in which they are engaged with Minister Sargent. Mr. Sargent represents that type of the American intelligent gentleman who does not lack the tact and discretion to uphold his proper dignity in any position, and with due respect to those with whom he comes in contact. Had he (Sargent) presumed to put himself in direct communication with the Reichstag, he could have properly have been rejected with no other than a personal slight upon himself, and the presiding officer of the body being in sympathy with Bismarck, would naturally have left him to expect such treatment. He could only look for recognition from the constituted authorities in Germany for any communication he might have or desire to address by submitting it through the State Department, and that course he took. I dare predict that nothing would suit Bismarck better than to have Sargent made the scapegoat in this matter, and with the old controversy in his mind, thus impress upon future Minister accredited by the United States to the German government that it will not do to excite his animosity, as Bismarck's ingenuity would effect a like result for the Minister in every case, like accepted Bismarck in such a manner to secure the recall of a representative accredited to his government is no new thing."

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MAHDI'S MESSAGE.

The Emissaries of the False Prophet Circulating Throughout Egypt, Bearing the Simple Greeting,

"I am Coming; be Ready"—Mutiny of Black Troops at Suakim—Gordon's Influence Waning.

Mr. Benjamin's Denial Regarding His Alleged Letter—Russia and England—Minister Sargent.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Former Willing to Stop at Merv—Joint Improvements Suggested.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 25.—A deficiency of 100,000,000 roubles in the last fourteen years has been discovered in the administration of Turkestan. It is stated that Russia has voluntarily offered England a pledge to stop at Merv and use her influence with the khans of Bokhara and Khiva to facilitate English commerce; it is also stated that the Russian government invited England to join in constructing a canal from the sea of Aral to the Indian frontier.

JEWISH PERSECUTION.

Expelled from Russia Unless They are Land-Owners.

VIENNA, February 25.—Advices from the Province of Poltava, South Russia, state that Jews there unable to show that they are possessed of landed property are expelled from the province. Many of them have been compelled to cross the Austrian frontier. A petition presented to Count Tolstoi, Russian Minister of the Interior, begging for time to enable Jews to purchase lands, remains unanswered.

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COUNTRY LETTERS.

What the Regular Correspondents of the Appeal Have to Say About the Progress and People of

Birmingham, Ala., Jackson and Oxford, Miss., and Brownsville, Lagrange and Woodville, Tenn.

Effect of the Recent Rain and Wind-Storms—Movements of Well-Known People—Social Entertainments.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, February 23.—Weather clear and cold to-day, and the bright sunshine gives promise of a break in the floods.

Third week of our Chancery Court, Judge Livingston presiding. Next week Judge Cantel will hold our Circuit Court.

Union revival meeting at the Methodist church still draws large crowds. The singing of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hughes, of Memphis, is an attractive feature.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the postoffice on Friday night last.

Capt. and Mrs. James McMurray have gone on a visit to Hutchinson, Ks.

Mrs. Jackson, of Texas, is here on a visit to her parents.

Mrs. Bradley, a sister of Mrs. L. C. Gillispie, is visiting Brownsville after an absence of twenty-five years.

The Rev. A. W. Lamar, of Memphis, will arrive here next Monday to assist in the union revival services.

Mr. Austin Mann, of Forrest City, Ark., who has been very ill here for some days, is fast recovering.

Mrs. Sallie P. M. Taylor has returned from a visit of several months to Texas.

Miss Fannie Ware, of Stanton, is the guest of Mis. H. J. Livingston.

Mr. Ed Felsenthal left for Jackson, Tenn., on Tuesday last, where he will engage in business.

Dr. W. W. Taylor, a young physician of brilliant promise, leaves for Memphis in two weeks to practice medicine in your city. In this larger field of action he is destined to achieve great success. Here, where there are so many able doctors, he has established a fine reputation, and his skill in delicate surgical operations is much commented on. We hate to lose him.

M. Day, jr., agent for an Eastern manufacturer of cane-mills, has been here several days, trying to interest our people in sorgho-sugar making. Mills have been established at Nashville, Franklin and other places, and certain parties in Jackson are now negotiating with Eastern capitalists, preparatory to starting a large sugar-making mill at that point. This industry is destined to assume large proportions in this State. The long-sought method of crystallizing the syrup of sorghum has been discovered, and the process simplified. The mills at Champaign, Ill., last year, at the end of the season, divided up a net profit of thirty per cent. This, too, after deducting various experimental expenses, which were afterward abandoned. A sugar equal to standard A is now made at Rio Grande, N. J., at a cost of two and one-half cents a pound. Prof. Collier, late professor of agricultural chemistry at Washington, predicts that sugar will be made in this country in ten years at a cost of one cent per pound. Stock cannot be purchased in any of the sugar-making mill at that point. This industry is destined to assume large proportions in this State. The long-sought method of crystallizing the syrup of sorghum has been discovered, and the process simplified. The mills at Champaign, Ill., last year, at the end of the season, divided up a net profit of thirty per cent. This, too, after deducting various experimental expenses, which were afterward abandoned. A sugar equal to standard A is now made at Rio Grande, N. J., at a cost of two and one-half cents a pound. Prof. Collier, late professor of agricultural chemistry at Washington, predicts that sugar will be made in this country in ten years at a cost of one cent per pound. Stock cannot be purchased in any of the sugar-making mill at that point. This industry is destined to assume large proportions in this State. Mr. Day says Eastern capital can be secured to take a portion of the stock in any properly conducted mill in this State. A meeting was called at the courthouse yesterday to discuss the matter, but only a few of our more enterprising citizens attended. The average Brownsvillian prefers more brilliant enterprises—such as cotton-future dealing—to manufacturing establishments. —he wants his returns—whether of profit or loss—equal.

Last fall "Alfonso" suggested to the business men of Memphis, through the APPEAL, to make their homes in our town, out of the hubbub and heat of the city; and suggested the advantages of so doing, and the ease with which they could go into the city in the morning and return to their families at night. I am glad to say that Mr. H. Furstenheim, of Furstenheim & Wellford, has decided to do so, and that it is likely that others may follow him. Mr. Furstenheim is now negotiating for a home here. Such a man will be a great acquisition to our community. ALFONSO.

WOODVILLE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

WOODVILLE, February 23.—Cattle-buyers are numerous in this section and are driving out large droves of cattle and shipping them North.

Constable William Wilson lost his infant child yesterday, and it was buried to-day. He has the sympathy of the community in his bereavement.

The poor people are looking out for the tax-gatherer, who will soon be around. It is said that if nothing can be made out of a man, a commission has to be appointed and go and make a personal examination and make oath to that effect and let the officer report to headquarters. This is a new law, and does it exist anyway?

There seems to be a good deal of cotton in the country still, small numbers of bales can be found all through the country, and at some gins as many as fifty bales may be seen. Those who held cotton made money this year.

Mr. John Bradford, the old gentleman who slipped up and broke his thigh two months ago, and has been at the point of death, is now out of danger. I have announcement will be read with interest by his numerous friends and acquaintances in Haywood county.

Joe and Jim Byrne and Sam Lacey, colored, had a great misfortune to happen to them last night, in which they lost all their hard earnings by fire. They had invested in a little grocery store, about four miles from this place, and the house, all the goods and $25 in money were burned. They say it was certainly the work of an incendiary, as coal oil could be plainly smelled about the door, where the fire originated, and was seen on the ground near by. Joe Byrne, who was sleeping in the store, was awakened just in time to jump with his life. The fire scorched his hand and awoke him, and he got out, but his clothes were burned with the house. The losses will foot up about $100.

LAGRANGE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

LAGRANGE, February 23.—A great many improvements have been made here of late on a small scale, in the way of buying up lots and repairing them. Our Female College, with its large boardinghouse near, was fitted up in good style last fall, and is now very well attended with young ladies from abroad, as well as at home.

The general health of the place is improving. Mrs. T. J. Shelton and Mrs. B. M. Stephenson, who have been sick, are convalescing. Mrs. Dick Myrick, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is slowly improving. Mr. R. A. Jones, who has had a serious and prostrated illness, is able to be about. Mr. Nebhut, who had his hand badly crushed some time ago, is attending to business again.

The disease among the hogs has abated, but cows seem to be sick now, and I fear a great many will die. Many of them have been unprovided for in the way of a shelter, and this winter has been so terrible on both man and beast, I don't wonder. You no think last year's cotton-seed are richer than heretofore, hence the cause of the cattle dying.

Mr. B. M. Stephenson lost two or three valuable dogs a short time ago.

There was preaching by Dr. Heard here last Sabbath. He fills the pulpit morning and night, once in two weeks.

On Tuesday last we had a heavy rainstorm accompanied with lightning and thunder; afterward severe gusts of wind leaping and jumping, upsetting things, blowing down fences, and those that didn't fall shook as if they had an ague. Thinks looked rather lively. You could scarcely walk, some persons actually sat down on the walks. Rolus himself couldn't have whistled a more tuneful melody. Have patience, I'm not through yet, for just such a day I don't remember. The young people were speaking of having a leap-year party, but the wind got ahead of them. To clap the climax the snow fell fast for a short time. After dark the stars shone out beautifully. The weather has been very changeable for some time, first hot and cold, then warm and rain, and then cold. There was a little sociable at Mrs. W. P. Lipscomb's last Wednesday evening.

It makes one feel in a good humor with everybody to see the sun shining out so splendidly to-day. We hope he will continue to make his appearance for a few days longer at least.

UXFORD, MISS.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

OXFORD, February 24.—Yesterday was a memorable day for the students of the University of Mississippi. It was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Hermean Literary Society. The long procession of students and professors began their march from the campus to the courthouse, a distance of one mile, at 10:30 o'clock, and filed into the courthouse, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, a few minutes before 11 o'clock. By this time quite an audience had collected. Our streets were thronged with ladies anxious to get seats near the rostrum, and when the Hermean representative, Mr. Crofford Jackson, arose to address the audience the house was filled with the *elite* of Oxford society. His subject was "Light Out of Darkness." His speech was this time deep, logical and analytical, garlanded with beautiful flowers of rhetoric. He did full justice to the occasion and rather surpassed the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Mr. Jackson graduates this session. He has made many warm friends during his stay here.

According to their custom the Hermeans gave their annual ball, which "went off" last night at the City Hall. It was one of the grandest and most enjoyable affairs that we have witnessed in many days. The managers deserve a great deal of credit in their efforts to make it a success. There were thirty-five couple on the floor at one time. Holly Springs sent us a number of as graceful dancers and elegantly dressed young ladies as ever adorned any ball-room. Below we give the names of a few of our visitors without attempting to describe their costumes. It is beyond our power to give an idea of the many gorgeous colored silks and satins or a description of the jewels worn by the dancers. Of the Holly Springs girls there were Misses Fannie Brackett, Nellie Gray, Minnie Strickland, Emma Jones, Rebecca Mickle, Lizzie Veal, Mary Manning, Daisy Lucas and Mrs. Williamson. There isn't a town in the State that could afford such an array of beauty. Holly Springs! we always considered ourselves a little better than you. We have a greater men, a stronger bank, a prettier town; have wealthier merchants and do a better business. But when it comes to pretty, stylish, refined and accomplished girls we don't believe the State has your equal. DEE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BIRMINGHAM, February 24.—For several days, since Tuesday's cyclone, the Georgia Pacific railroad has been selling round-trip tickets to Brompton, the meeting point of its passenger trains, at a reduced rate, as an inducement to visit the scene of the storm, and a great many have gone out. Brompton is twenty-two miles east of Birmingham, and about a mile this side of where the cyclone left the railroad it struck the road about a quarter of a mile beyond the depot at Leeds, and followed it up for about six miles. Leeds is a new place, or rather hardly a "place" at all. There is nothing there except the depot, and another 400 yards this side a church, one log farmhouse, a little store, a blacksmith shop and another shanty or two. It is a beautiful site for a town, however, one of the prettiest places in the picturesque Cahaba, and before the cyclone parties who bought land there when the depot was located hoped to sell it out in town lots at a good profit and pretty rapidly.

It is thought that Mr. H. F. De Bardleben has closed a trade with the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company to sell them land he bought recently at Elyton, a mile and a half down the road from Birmingham, as a site for their shops, or rather the general shops on the Erlanger system, of which the Alabama Great Southern is a part.

Col. A. S. Colyar and Col. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, have been here several times lately, and there is reason for believing that they are organizing a scheme to work coal lands in the adjoining county of Walker, that they bought from the late Maj. Thomas Peters. Col. Colyar, by the way, has promised to address the mass-meeting, that is to be held here soon, to organize the Alabama Industrial League.

In a few weeks more Birmingham will have its first good hotel. The opening of the Florence House, a three-story brick structure, is advertised for April 1st.

JACKSON, MISS.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, February 23.—The matter of greatest interest that has occupied the time and consideration of the Legislature during the past week was the bill "To incorporate the Board of Levee Commissioners for the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, and for other purposes." It is indeed a matter of great importance, for much depends upon its successful execution. It passed both houses after an earnest and spirited discussion. It is the fruits of a long and labored study and careful consideration of an able joint committee of the two houses, aided by the advice, experience and wisdom of many gentlemen of commanding ability who are identified with the levee district. Its friends think that its provisions are wise and practicable and will prove efficient and subserve the object of its passage. As the APPEAL circulates largely in the district affected by the bill, it may not be amiss to give a few of its leading features.

The levee district created is composed of the counties of Desoto, Coahoma, Quitman and Sunflower, that portion of Desoto, Tallahatchie, Leflore and Yazoo lying west of the high-water mark of the Mississippi river of the flood of 1882, at or near the foot of the hills, making said high-water mark the eastern boundary of said levee district; and wherever said levee line of high-water mark intersects the bottom of creek and branch land, said line of high water shall extend across said creek or branch bottom in a straight line to the foot of the hills on the opposite side. (It is estimated that the area contains about 4,000,000 acres of land.) It creates a Board of Levee Commissioners, to be appointed biennially by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, composed of two resident freehold citizens from each of the counties of Desoto, Quitman, Tunica and Coahoma, and one from each of the counties of Tallahatchie, Sunflower, Leflore and Yazoo, and the Governor may appoint a stockholder in the Memphis and Vicksburg railroad as an additional commissioner, made a body politic and corporate, with all powers incident to such bodies, gives details of the organization, duties and powers; gives power to purchase, receive and condemn lands necessary for location, construction and maintaining levees, with details of procedure necessary for condemnation of land and timbers; made their duty to build, rebuild, strengthen, improve and maintain levees upon and along the Mississippi river front through the counties of Desoto, Tunica and Coahoma to the levee now owned by and maintained by the Mississippi Levee District; may adopt present line of levees in said counties when practicable, and when practicable may adopt and conform to plans, specifications and views of the Mississippi River Commission and cooperate with the same; empowered to treat, contract and negotiate with the Mississippi River Commission for the purpose of securing construction and repairs of the levees, or for the aid, assistance and co-operation of same, and to this end may turn over to said commission the usage and control of the whole or a part of its line, and may place its officers and agents at the disposal of and under the direction of same; the county seat of Tunica to be the domicile of the levee commissioners; shall have power to issue bonds not exceeding $500,000, in denominations not less than $100 each, payable to person to whom sold or bearer, in not less than twenty years from March 1, 1884, bearing interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, for which interest coupons may be attached, payable at time and place as board may contract; shall not contract for any work unless at the time there is sufficient sum in lawful money of the United States to pay in full the obligation assumed; that for the purpose of paying the bonds and coupons issued, or any other indebtedness legally contracted by said board, an *ad valorem* tax of thirteen mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of all property, real and personal, in the front counties of Tunica and Coahoma and that part of Desoto included in the levee district, and a similar tax of nine mills on the dollar upon the assessed value of all property, real and personal, situate in the remaining or back counties and parts of counties included in the district, railroads to bear same tax as the particular district through which they pass. In the event of secur