MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : : : MARCH 11, 1884.

CRANKS, IDIOTS AND TRUTH.

The protectionists are fighting hard against the Morrison bill, and it is delightful to see how, in condemning the anomalies and inconsistencies, as they term them, they are condemning the revision of the tariff made by themselves for the revision bill is merely carrying out the principles laid out as the basis of that revision. Some protection papers, being at a loss for argument, condemn the supporters of that bill as "cranks" and "idiots," which, of course, proves that protection is the product of wisdom and common sense. The principal argument advanced just now is, that "the country wants rest and does not know yet what is the effect of the last revision." It knows that since the revision the country has been afflicted by dullness of trade, an overproduction of goods and a surplus means of production, by falling prices, closing of manufacturing establishments, working short time, reduction of workingmen's wages and increase of bankruptcy. All this is about as pleasant a result of knowledge as Adam and Eve got after their apple feast. The New York *Times* observes of this "rest" argument that "the country cannot get rest by postponing this measure." A Tennessee paper that thinks calling people cranks and idiots settles the whole question in favor of protection, protests that all the *Times* says amounts to nothing, for its articles on protection are written by an Englishman. So were Shakespeare's plays and Bacon's grand essays, and all the wealth of English literature, to which we owe so much of our mental possessions. If truth is written by Hebrew prophets, Indian Brahmins, German scholars or penitentiary convicts, it is still truth. To object to truth because it comes outside of our land, shows how much those who make the objection know what constitutes truth. Be written by whom it may, the *Times* in the sentence we quote proclaims the exact truth. If the Morrison bill were passed this session there would be an interval of rest, but protectionist and tariff reformer both know that a change of the present tariff rates is inevitable, and the longer the necessary change is postponed the longer the country will fail to be at rest. The knowledge that the tariff is to be reduced throws a permanent uncertainty over the prices of merchandise until the change is made, and those who defer the period of rest the country so much needs are the people who oppose the very moderate reductions proposed in the Morrison bill. But the monopolists want the big profits the tariff gives them, and whether there is rest or not is a thing they care nothing about. The *Times* utters the same truth the APPEAL asserted a few days ago when it says: "If the Republicans have not the courage to accept a moderate reduction now, they will have to accept a much larger one at a later day. The country will take no rest, and will give the two parties none until something practical is done toward tariff reduction."

SUSPENSION OF SILVER COINAGE.

Alarmed, as it well may be, by the prospect of a decline in the value of the currency of the United States, the New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions recommending a suspension, for at least two years, of the coining of silver dollars. The movement in that direction has become stronger than ever since the Treasury began to show signs of paying silver instead of gold, should the exportation of the latter metal make it scarce. That exportation is going on, but the silver protectionists are striving to break the force of that proceeding by pointing out that, on the 1st of the present month of March, the Treasury held $221,881,632 in gold and bullion, but as there were $67,843,430 outstanding in gold certificates and $86,247,221 in silver certificates, the reserve of gold is far below the above amount. True, silver certificates are not paid in gold, but the government must receive them for dues as though they were legal tender, although it cannot pay them out as such. In the words of the New York *Sun*-*tonber*: "Our revenues are at the rate of about $30,000,000 a month, which, in case of a gold panic, could be paid wholly in silver certificates. On the other hand, the government is paying, on account of debt about $15,000,000 a month, which by law is payable in gold, and as much more in the shape of ordinary expenses. Any general hoarding or large export movement would at once turn silver certificates into the Treasury and gold out of it." The same authority remarks that "the present silver policy of the country is drifting toward a silver basis, which will result only in disaster," for a few speculators could form a pool and corner gold before anyone would be aware of what they were about, and in working such a scheme the silver certificates would be of the greatest service. In view of the immense losses that would follow silver, and the paper currency with it, going down to a discount, it is probable that other trade institutions will follow the example of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and our Memphis trade exchanges might with advantage express their views upon this matter so vital to the interests of commerce and to the prosperity of the country.

LEVEES FOR THE OHIO.

One of the most rabid and unreasonable opponents of the improvements in the Mississippi river by the River Commissioners, is a newspaper published in the Ohio Valley, the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The adversaries of the improvement, among other things, loudly complain against the construction of any levees as a means of confining the channel where necessary to the permanent removal of shoals, or the shifting of the current so as to obstruct navigation. True, such levees would aid in protecting neighboring property, as river improvements in the East and elsewhere have done, but that would be simply an unavoidable incident, and while private real estate ought not to be increased in value under pretense of public improvement, public improvement cannot be refused on the mere ground of such incidental advantages. Curiously enough Cincinnati is coming to the conclusion that its own river wants improvement, and improvement by levees. That city is discussing the problem of so constructing a levee as to keep out the overflow in floods, as it is kept out of New Orleans by levees. So much has been lost by the two recent Ohio floods, $6,000,000 last year and $10,000,000 this, that it is becoming a question whether extensive levee work will not have to be done along the banks of the Ohio. The floods are becoming more extensive and more frequent along the Ohio of late years than formerly, and as the increase is attributed to the cutting away of the forests, the probability appears to be that as the lands are cleared more and more, floods will continue to increase in size and frequency as the years go on. To endure such evils is more than man's patience will bear, and remedy will be looked for. As the experience of the lower Mississippi has demonstrated, the construction of levees is the only resource. It will be singular to see that enemy of practical river improvement advocating river improvements, and levees as a part of them. As this becomes necessary the *Commercial* will find it also necessary to sing its lugubrious laments no longer, but to change its mournful flats to a new key involving a series of brilliant sharps, such as have never rang out from its music up to this time.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The contest that has been going on in the German Parliament over the refusal of Bismarck to receive resolutions adopted by our Congress respecting the death of the lamented Lasker, has drawn attention to the representatives of the great German people, and some account of them and their political divisions will be acceptable to many readers of the APPEAL. The popular branch in the imperial Parliament is called the Reichstag; its members are chosen directly by the people, upon the principle of universal suffrage, from districts generally proportioned to the population represented; the number of constituencies is 397, nearly two-thirds of which are agricultural. In 252 districts there is a majority of Protestants, while in the remaining 145 the Catholics are preponderant. It should, however, be noted that while in 199 circumscriptions the Protestants constitute more than three-fourths of the population, only in ninety-seven do the Catholics possess an equivalent ascendancy. The average population of a district is 114,000; the average number of electors requisite to elect a member of the Reichstag is 22,896. In 1871 there were 297 constituencies which sent but fifty per cent. or upward of their qualified electors to the ballot-box; ten years later 291 constituencies evinced an equally active interest in the election. There was some falling off at the last-mentioned date as compared with 1878, yet looking back over the short history of the Reichstag there was a great increase in the numbers who vote. In 1871 the Party of Progress were in a majority in twelve per cent. of the districts; seven years later in only six and five-tenths, but in 1881 they made a long stride in advance, exhibiting majorities in more than fifteen per cent. of the constituencies. Finally, the Party of the Center, organized and guided by the skillful leader of the Clericals, Herr Windthorst, had majorities in but sixteen per cent. of the electoral districts thirteen years ago, whereas in 1881 it showed a clear preponderance over all opponents in more than a fourth of the aggregate number. In 1871 and 1874 the Socialists had only half of one per cent. of the whole number; in 1881 they had increased to three per cent. The Reichstag does not present that independence of attitude toward the central government which has always distinguished the English Parliament, and the Emperor and Chancellor Bismarck "lord it" accordingly. They are able to do so principally because the Germans, notwithstanding their prevalent sound common sense, are divided up into a multiplicity of little factions, which the astute Bismarck has only to divide tor himself to conquer. In 1881 there were elected to the Reichstag 50 Conservatives, 28 Free Conservatives, 1 Independent Liberal, 34 National Liberals, 46 Secessionists or members of the Liberal Union, 60 Progressists, 100 Ultramontanes or members of the Center, 18 Poles, 15 Alsace-Lorrainers, 10 Guelfists and Particularists, 2 Danes, 12 Social Democrats, and 9 members of the so-called People's party. A majority of a full Reichstag would be 199, but the Liberals of all shades only muster 153, while a union of both sections of the Conservatives with the Center would still fall short by twenty of the number requisite to insure preponderance. To the lover of freedom these divisions in the presence of monarchical assertions of prerogative are not encouraging, but when the present Emperor and his Chancellor have finished their term the people may become more awake to their liberties, with one party in the Reichstag for them and one party for the aristocrats. When that comes the Reichstag will be the power it ought to be.

PERSONAL.

DALY, with his comedy company, is to open for a six weeks engagement in Toole's Theater, London. The organization is wholly American. This is another step in the direction of reciprocity.

FRED DOUGLASS's red-headed white wife not only parts her hair on one side half an inch above her left ear, but she sits by the stove hours at a time reading the *Atlantic Monthly*. The enemies of Douglass feel fully avenged.

A GERMAN paper advises the United States to recall Minister Sargent, if it wishes to keep clear of "further embarrassments." The truth seems to be that most of our foreign ministers are little better than "embarrassments."

DR. DORAN says that the forthcoming memoirs left by Heine, written in pencil in a clear but somewhat shaky handwriting on large white folio sheets, will exhibit "the beautiful nudity of the poet's soul." If it is all the same to Engle we would like to have our copy dressed up.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, of New York, told the Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Washington, that if Flower was nominated at Chicago, the women would smile on him, but that in her opinion Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, was the man to whom women owed most. Blaine, Edmunds and Conkling would not do anyhow.

THE people of Charleston are agitating the adoption of the Waring or separating systems of sewers, which can be put down for about $230,000. They cannot do better. It is the best system known to sanitarians and is now being preferred by the great cities of Europe to the old tunnel sewers, which are just so many foul gas retorts.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN S. WISE declines to fight a duel with a poor newspaper man because he has "a sweet home filled with merry children, with enough to live comfortably, with a paying profession," and therefore desires to live. This is all very well, but what is to become of the newspaper man who is thirsting for gore, and has a graveyard to fill?

THE Birmingham *Age* is neutral in the contest between Gov. O'Neal and Col. McCleroy. It says: "We see plenty of good in both, and yet belive the convention can find a better man than either. We admire the eloquence of the partisans of these gentlemen, but the rashes of some of them in their manner of attack and defense is foolish and hurtful to the last degree."

THE Rev. Dr. J. E. Clough, who has been for twenty years a missionary in India, is now in this country, and has recently given some facts concerning the intelligence of the people in that country. "The masses," he says, "are extremely ignorant, but there are many native who are well educated. There is hardly a town in which there are not some men who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Madras University. They are well educated in every respect, and speak English, many of them, better than I do. They are mostly Brahmins, though there are some Mahometans among the number. The Madras University is conducted on a plan similar to that of the German universities, where examinations are held every year and degrees are conferred. The university is conducted by the governors, and the examiners are twenty-five men of the highest education. The standard is very high. In passing the Memorial Hall in Madras, the day before I left, I saw a large crowd assembled, and stopped to inquire what was going on. I was told that 600 candidates were being examined among the middle-class students. There are two other classes, and each candidate is required to pay the government, on presenting himself for examination, from six to ten rupees. A rupee is about fifty cents, but money in India is worth about ten times as much as it is here, so you see how much is being spent by these young men. There is a perfect mania for education among the young men of India, and especially for the English branches and the sciences."

Pawnshop Robbed.

BOSTON, March 10.—Isaac Meyer keeps a pawnshop here. At noon on Saturday he locked the door and went to dinner. He returned at 1 o'clock, and found that the store had been entered in the meantime by burglars, who got away, leaving no clew, with three trays of jewelry and watches from the window, and two trays from the showcase. The robbers had made their entrance into the store through a foot-and-a-half square hole, which they had cut in the wall separating the adjoining house. The property taken includes forty-eight gold and silver watches, 200 gold rings, and a number of gold chains and other jewelry.

A Jewish Order in Session.

CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—The General Convention of the Jewish Order of Kesher Shel Barzel met here to-day. It was called to order by the Hon. Simon Wolff, of Washington, chairman of the Executive Committee, the temporary chairman was Samuel Woolner, of Peoria, and the temporary secretary Alfred Jones, of Philadelphia. Permanent officers elected: President, Warley Platzek, New York; vice-presidents, Isadore Linderman, New York; Lewis Abraham, Washington, and Aaron Norden, Chicago; secretary, Alfred T. Jones; assistant secretary, L. Liesecohn, New York; sergeant-at-arms, Aaron Danby, Chicago.

In Memory of Garibaldi.

STAPLETON, N. Y. March 10.—A large deputation of Italians from New York City Sunday afternoon visited the cottage where Garibaldi lived, at Clifton, S. I., and placed over the door a white marble tablet inscribed in Italian, "Here Lived in Exile from 1851 to 1853 the Hero of Two Worlds, Guiseppe Garibaldi. Dedicated by Some Friends." Alessandro Oldrini, a compatriot of Garibaldi's, delivered a eulogy; speeches were also made by G. F. Secchi Decassali, editor of *L'Eco d'Italia*, and Luigi Brotolli, the sculptor. A bust of Garibaldi has been placed on the Island of Caprera. After a banquet the party returned to New York.

COUNTRY LETTERS.

What the Correspondents of the Appeal Say Who Write from Covington, Brownsville, Woodville and Lagrange, Tenn.,

Jackson, Miss., and Birmingham, Ala., and Cache, Indian Territory—The Honest Red Man's Example for the White.

The Mississippi Railroad Supervision Bill and Gov. Lowry—A Cotton-Mill Wanted—Death of Mr. Munford.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BROWNSVILLE, March 8.—I send you the inclosed with the hope that through the columns of the APPEAL it may attract attention and accomplish the results had in view by the writer of it.

An Opening for Capital.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., February 25, 1884.

There seems to be a growing disposition to send capital from the North to the cotton-fields of the South, where the raw material is produced, to be invested in the manufacture of cotton goods. Cotton for Northern mills having to pass through many hands and be sent over long lines of railroads, makes the raw material expensive before it reaches the spindles, which makes a great difference in the cost of manufacturing goods.

This place is a good point for a cotton-mill; it is fifty-six miles from Memphis, on the line of one of the finest railroads in the South, the Louisville and Nashville Great Southern. We ship from this depot about 12,000 bales of cotton each season.

We need a first-class business man with some capital to take the lead in building a cotton-mill in this place. The property of the Brownsville Manufacturing Company has been sold, consisting of thirty-one acres of land, twenty tenement houses, one office, a fine large brick smoke-stack, water-power sufficient for a large mill, engine and boiler, seven looms, and a large amount of other valuable property that can be used in the building of a cotton-mill, all of which can be put in as stock in a new company, and with a good leader the citizens would subscribe liberally toward such an enterprise. Our people are slow to act, from the fact that different enterprises have been started here and have not been profitable investments. And the reason for this is plain; we have not had practical men at the head, with mechanical knowledge to make the enterprise a success.

We have a good business town, a population of about 3000, good schools, good church privileges, gineworks, one bank, one merchant four-mill, sash and door factory, wagon and carriage-maker's etc. This is a very healthy town, only about eight deaths having occurred during last year. ENTERPRISE.

WOODVILLE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

WOODVILLE, March 8.—The farmers say that this is bad weather for them.

Some uneasiness is felt among the agricultural population that the clover-seed sowed in February is killed. The weather has been very unfavorable for grasses, they say.

The prospect for late wheat is not very flattering. The stand is very broken, and from all appearances it will not yield near as well as that sowed early. The early wheat had taken good root and stood the severe winter better, perhaps.

Mrs. Ira Adkins, who lived two miles from this place, died last Sunday, and was buried at Society Hill church the following day. Her husband's death was reported to the APPEAL about three months ago.

News was received here to-day that Peter Phillips, an old colored man, who formerly lived in this section, died suddenly in a wagon while moving in Lauderdale county, six miles from here. It will be remembered his wandering in the woods for one week without anything to eat, was reported to the APPEAL last spring.

Hicks Barbee, a negro, lost all he had by fire, two miles from this place, last Tuesday. He and his wife were away from home, and left their two small children there. The house caught fire, and the children were barely saved. The double log house and its contents were worth, perhaps, $150. The house was owned by John Bradford.

Mr. Lynn Anderson and Miss Jennie Fortner were married at this place last Tuesday night. Mr. Anderson is an upright, thoroughgoing and industrious man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. The bride is a daughter of Mr. J. L. Henderson, one of the magistrates of the Tenth District, and is fully worthy of the man who led her to the hymeneal altar. May their future lives be one continued stream of happiness and joy and love.

LAGRANGE, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.

LAGRANGE, March 3.—The is the gayest town presumable for rain, snow and mud. Well, I'm like the parrot; when the scenes had ended and the theater had burned, as he flew away, lighting on the limb of a tree, wondered what she would do next. You should have been awake and watched February preparing for March, tolding its tent like the Arab "and as silently stole away," with a tearful departure, although its lachrymatory is brimming full and running over, flooding the country.

Mrs. James Woods arrived here yesterday morning.

Mr. Baker Jones and his son Thomas are here, from Arkansas, this week.

Mr. Robert McNamee, of Holly Springs, was in town last Sunday.

Mr. John Sides, who left for a visit to his home, near Early Grove, Miss., has returned.

Mr. Rook left for his home last Monday, near Hobsonville, Miss.

Mrs. Tom Beasley leaves to-day for Somerville. Mrs. Guy leaves to-day for Memphis.

Mrs. Dobbs, who has been quite sick for a short time, is improving.

The members of the choir at the Episcopal church have met again since the cold weather, namely: Misses Parham, Moody and Mahaffey, Miss Bettie Hatton, Miss Susie and Miss Booth Tucker; Miss Maggie Krider, organist. Sunday-school has opened at the above-named church again.

Sunday-school has been reorganized at the Baptist church under the superintendents, Mr. Logan Anderson and Mr. Dick Lipscomb, since the death of the beloved pastor and superintendent, the Rev. L. H. Milliken, whose memory will ever be cherished as sacred in the hearts and affections of his people. Justice and integrity were characteristic of him. His learning and great moral worth, united with his noble Christian virtues, rendered him truly great. His death is severe loss to this community.

We have rare musical times here now, though two of our very fine singers, Mr. and Mrs. John Coolidge, have left us. Since Miss Roscoe has been here with us, Nourmhal is trying the wonders of her lute, the sweetest powers of her voice. She captivates her listeners with her music. We regret so much when she shall leave us.

I hope it won't rain to-morrow. I will be so glad when summer comes, for I have scarcely been thawed this winter. The sun is about to set clear to-night.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

BIRMINGHAM, March 9.—Since the meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, in Montgomery, Thursday night, at which the resignation of the Hon. John M. McKleroy as chairman of the committee was accepted, it is regarded as pretty well settled that the fight for the Gubernatorial nomination is to be left to McKleroy and Gov. O'Neal. Most of the other strongest candidates suggested have declined to run, on one ground and another. Col. N. H. R. Dawson, of Selma, who belongs in this list, is the chairman of the committee.

Another new company to mine coal near Birmingham has been chartered—the Boyle Coal and Coke Company. The stockholders live in Marion, Greensboro and Uniontown. The company's lands lie about six miles from town, between the Georgia Pacific and the Louisville and Nashville railroads.

Mr. W. H. Parker, of Newcastle Mine Mills, up the Louisville and Nashville road, is making arrangements to start a spoke and handle factory at that place—an enterprise which there is every reason to believe will prosper.

The city government is going to spend nearly all of the $20,000 received for this year's issue of bonds in extending the system of sewerage, on which it has been working for the past year or more. The new drains will doubtless make Birmingham—already one of the healthiest—the very healthiest city in the South.

JACKSON, MISS.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 8.—The ensuing week will beyond the probability of a doubt close the session of the Legislature. The House has adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday next, the 12th instant. The Senate has not yet acted on the resolution. From the amount and character of business yet to be considered they will be all probability not adjourn before next Saturday, the 15th instant. The appropriation bill is yet to be passed by the Senate. It has been partly considered and discussed and referred to the Finance Committee, and the chances are that it will not be reported back before Tuesday. It is said that the various appropriations contained in this bill in the sum total exceed the revenue of the State from all sources $200,000 for the period for which the same are made. If such be the case means will have to be devised to raise additional revenue to meet the deficit. Looking to that end, the Senate has adopted a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee to consider the same.

Much legislation has been done during this session and time will develop the good and the bad contained in the same. It is to be hoped that the former will predominate.

Of the four leading measures recommended and urged by the grange element of the State (and that element is very large and influential), two have been passed, to-wit: Railroad supervision and a State female college, and two have been defeated, being the repeal of the agricultural lien law and an elective judiciary. The wisdom of the first accomplished measure is questioned by many and advocated and maintained also by many. No one can doubt the wisdom and justice of the second measure alluded to. Whilst it is true that it had serious opposition in both houses and passed only by about two majority in each house, yet the chief objection urged by its opponents was the financial inability of the State to put into operation and maintain such an institution, As to the defeated measures, public opinion is about evenly divided on the policy of repealing the agricultural lien law. This division includes, too, the planters of the State, and it is a matter that affects their interest more than that of any other class. The failure of the elective judiciary system is a blessing beyond measure.

The Governor will approve the railroad supervision act. He believes that it does not contain any provision which will conflict with the constitution. Others believe that it does. It is said to contain many features of the Tennessee law recently passed upon by the Federal Court. In fact some assert that it is a virtual copy of the Tennessee act.

There is much speculation as to who will be appointed commissioners. There is but little doubt but that Ex-Gov. J. M. Stone will be one. I expect that Dr. J. J. Thornton, of Pass Christian, Harrison county, will be another. As to the third, I am unable to form an opinion. In the broad limits of the State were were searched, two better men, men more eminently qualified and in every suited for the place, could not be found than Gov. Stone and Dr. Jack Thornton. They are both practical business men, strong-minded, firm and of the strictest integrity, and devoted to the public interest and welfare and prosperity of the State.

A very important measure affecting the material interest of the whole State hangs on disagreement as to amendments. I allude to the bill which passed the House some time since providing for, or rather authorizing, the transfer of the lease by the present lessees of the penitentiary to the incorporators of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company. It authorizes said company to accept the transfer, and to work the able-bodied convicts in the construction of a railroad from the gulf to the Tennessee line; to receive said labor without cost except as to support and maintenance of the penitentiary, and to have the same until said road is completed, being limited there to 1890. The Senate passed the bill with sundry amendments, in which the House refused to concur, and a committee of conference is asked thereon. It is to be hoped that concessions will be made as to the disagreement between the two houses that will secure the passage of the bill, with no crippling features engrafted therein. Another bill in the interest of said road has passed the House, and is before the Senate for their action. It makes a grant to the road under proper restrictions of one-half interest in a large amount of land offered for by the State under former grants from the Federal government, which matter is in process of settlement between the State and the United States.

With these two bills passed, there is no question as to the ability of the company to procure the necessary means and credit to build the road, and it will, of course, be to their interest to commence operations at the earliest practicable moment. With this road completed from the southern to the northern boundary of our State, Mississippi will have taken several long strides on the road of progress and prosperity. The great good that will thus inure to our people and State is untold and cannot now be appreciated.

The Senate to-day passed a bill abolishing the Eleventh and Twelfth Circuit and Chancery Court Judicial Districts and rearranging the judicial districts of the State. Warren county constituted the Eleventh and Adams county the Twelfth district. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court it became necessary to abolish said districts or to create a new district to include them, and the former was deemed by the Senate to be the more feasible, practicable and economical plan.

Our people and the Legislature are looking forward with much interest to an expected visit to-morrow from the Hon. Jefferson Davis, the greatest man that today lives on the American continent. Some time since the House of Representatives by resolution invited him to deliver an address before them on the life and character of S. S. Prentiss. His health has been such as to preclude his acceptance at an earlier day of the session. A letter was received from him by the committee on Tuesday yesterday announcing his purpose, if physically able, to reach here Sunday night. The occasion will be one of interest, both on account of the subject of the eulogy and of the eulogist. Mississippi is proud of her Prentiss and prouder still of her grand, noble and peerless Davis.

CACHE, IND. TER.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

CACHE, CHOCTAW NATION, February 29. Cache designates an important postoffice and business point in the Choctaw Nation. There are few thickly settled villages in the nation, but throughout the country are points having one or more stores, and to these points the Indians come to do their trading. Cache is thirty miles from Fort Smith, and has but one store and a dwelling. Isaac Isaacson, who owns and conducts the store, is general manager for that section. Besides his store, he has a cotton-gin, sheep farm and herding pastures. He finds it essential to trade usages to operate these industries in connection with his mercantile business. He also operates a boarding and lodging-house for the convenience of persons in his employment. Yesterday evening, after a heavy drive through the overflowed strips, we found the hospitable Isaacson at home and willing to receive for the night the tired traveler. After partaking of a supper, where venison, spare ribs, turkey and other toothsome delicacies were served, our host was willing to give notes bearing upon the Choctaw people, their habits and character. He says:

"I have lived at this place for nearly three years, and during this time my business and social relations with these people, who are sometimes marked down as peculiar, have been most satisfactory and pleasant. For convenience I sleep at my store, and there has never been made any attempt to break into the store, and though I have no night watch for my cattle, ponies and sheep, not one has ever been stolen. In fact, the star trait in the Indian character is their strict, natural honesty. They have the most sacred regard for the rights of property, and the cases of larceny arising in this country are more or less influenced by a low grade of white men, who have intruded and educated from time to time the young Indians in notions that are far from the breeding of the Indian ancestry. As a rule, they have very little cash in hand, are not progressive in trade, and know very little about profitable investment of money. They are gradually, from association and necessity, coming to agricultural habits, and the acreage of corn and cotton increases annually fifty per cent. Their lands are good, labor is cheap, and they are beginning to see what a great country they have. But the greater part of them take no interest in anything beyond bringing a scanty living and wearing."

"Do you find it profitable to do business up here?"

"I do. When I came here I had a small amount of capital, but I saw what kind of people I had to deal with. I have tried to treat them fairly in all transactions, and believe I have succeeded. My patronage was slow at first, because they do not like to trade with a white man until they know him and find out all about him. My patrons are numerous, and many of them live over sixty miles from here. They bring their cotton to me to have it ginned and baled. After it is ready for shipment I make no offer to buy it. You cannot push or easily persuade the Indian. I know he has already made up his mind what he will do about that cotton. He either has determined to take it back to his home or to some creditor in his neighborhood, or to Fort Smith, or wants to store in the gin until he calls for it, or sell it to me. They know about what should be the market price, and if my offer to them is not what it is really worth, they see it. If he finds out afterward that my price was low he has no more use for me, and will use his time, money and tongue in letting the country know what kind of a pale-face intruder is among them. So you see as a general trader I am bound to deal with them under the rule that 'honesty is the best policy.' There are but a very few honest and dishonest ones in this whole section."

"Do you do any credit business?"

"Most of my business goes on the book. A Choctaw Indian will come to my store and say: 'I have a pony at home worth $30. I want some goods, and will bring him down to you in two or three months.' On that bare statement I will let him have $20 of such goods as he wants. I will hardly see him for four months. Unexpectedly he will come in some day and tell me my pony is out at the door. Since he bought the goods he has fattened the pony and put it in the very best condition. He names his own price, and if I want it I buy it at his own figures, and instead of being a $30 pony, it is usually worth $50, and at this figure I buy. After he made the purchase of goods on credit and pledged himself to bring me the pony he could have sold it from him; he considers it as belonging to me. Sometimes they bring a cow, sheep, wool—all of it I buy. Of course these worthless whites who have come in here do not get the same confidence from me. Many of them are squatters, do not get the permit required by law, and wander from place to place. Among the Choctaws some very intelligent people who have abandoned the traditions of their ancestors. Many of these customs still exist here. They have their feasts and seasons of merry-making. What is known as the 'cry' is yet celebrated. A good party of them will buy up a large quantity of meat, sugar, coffee and flour. Out of these they have a peculiar dinner—and during the day each one who has lost a relative will separate from the crowd and go through a half-hour of secret crying and mourning. To me this seems foolish. But among them it is regarded as a very sacred feast. There people have a regard for the laws enacted by their Council. A difference is sprung among them and they cheerfully submit the controversy to the court or arbitrators and stand by the judgment. Their laws come down on thefts—the penalty for the third offense is death. If a punishment be given one for the violation of the law he is branded by relatives and all with the mark of a coward, unless he comes up and like a man acknowledges the punishment. Why, sir, if it is decided by the courts that, under the law, the defendant shall be shot he is not jailed, or bond given for his appearance on execution day. The condemned man goes to his home and on the day set for his execution, he will be there ready to die. I knew one to travel a long distance sick and in the rain to be at the place of execution and attend the convention for his execution. In this great reverence for the criminal law, you know, they are far superior to the people in the States. Strike the man who makes a violent assault upon the Indian people. Indeed, they have some bad traits, but take them as a people, they are entitled to higher standing than the world accords to them. In traveling through the country you will be struck with things heretofore unknown to you. They are called lazy. Indifference is their nature. They are full of hospitality. Most of them will be glad to have you stop and stay with them in their Indian huts, and while there you will get the best they have. But when you drive up and ask to stay all night you are accorded a welcome in their way, but are expected to water your horses, feed and stable them. There are many more things I could tell you, but you are tired. Frank, can't you give us some accordeon music?"

COVINGTON, TENN.

From the Regular Correspondent of the Appeal.]

COVINGTON, March 10.—Col. R.H. Munford died at twenty minutes past midnight last night. Col. Munford was born in Munfordville, Ky., in 1807, and went to Nashville, Tenn., early in life and learned the mercantile business. He possessed a good English education. He removed from Nashville to Randolph, Tenn., in 1835 to engage in the mercantile business with a gentleman by the name of Stewart, Randolph then being a flourishing little village doing a considerable business with the interior counties of West Tennessee. But the growth of Memphis soon diverted trade from Randolph, and Mr. Munford, seeing its destiny, closed his business at that place and removed to Covington in 1840. Since that date he filled the office of county court clerk, chancery court clerk and county register. He enjoyed uninterrupted public life for nearly forty years. Mr. Munford was a practical surveyor, and knew more, probably, than any other living man about the geography of Tipton county. He was the father of Y. Munford, editor and proprietor of the Kansas City *Times*. Mr. Munford was an earnest and energetic man, and also a man of great public spirit, looking always to the general prosperity and welfare of the whole people. ERASMUS.

TWO PICTURES.

Look on This and Then on That—What Dana, of the "Sun,"

Thought on the 29th of February and Said on the 7th of March.

The following is copied from the New York *World*, of Saturday, where it appears under the head

Sunshine on the Jewel, Consistency.

[*From the Sun, Feb. 29.*] [*From the Sun, March 7.*]

This was the language in which Gov. Tilden renounced nomination for the Presidency four years ago:

"I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

"The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates no in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. This can only be secured by accepting nomination: 'Knowing, as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working at high pressure and with systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties and of my own shortcomings. I am summoned by the outstanding of my countrymen to attempt this work. I will do my endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.'

"Such a work of reunion, administrative reform and of mitigation, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would be summoned, would be relieved all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my power.

What an infinite pity that the shameless conspiracy of Hayes and his partisans should have defrauded us of a four years administration of the government which, if we may use Mr. Evarts's phrase, would have "transformed the public life of America."

What a pity that Gov. Tilden, who is seventy years of age this month, should be still more enfeebled to-day than when he withdrew from political life four years ago. But so it is. To use his own language, "the Democratic party might as well call upon Washington, as Jefferson in his grave as to call upon me to lead it now."

Never must be calling in upon Arkansas, for the Corning *Advocate* says: "The merry sound of the woodman's ax rings in our ear, while the swish of the cross-cut saw impels one to dream lazily, while the song of birds causes each heart to throb anew with bright anticipations of days spent in fishing and hunting."

CHATTANOOGA *Democrat*: "Thers were shipped last year from this city about 800,000 pounds of fruits, and the following estimates are made for this season: Strawberries, 1,225,000; peaches, pears and plums, 100,000; grapes, 200,000; blackberries and raspberries, 125,000; beans and peas, 125,000; tomatoes, 225,000. Total, 2,000,000 pounds."

Some of the colored brethren and sistern of a Methodist church in Knoxville have had no end of lawsuits and brotherly love, all about possession of the church building. The Rev. S. Sherman, pastor, on Friday received an epistle in which were these words: "We give you and the bishop three days to leave here." Piety wrong side up is evidently a bad thing.

NASHVILLE *Banner*: "A large excursion party of Northwestern farmers and prospectors will arrive at Jackson, West Tennessee, the first week in May, over the Illinois Central railroad. A majority of them will attend the convention of farmers and dairymen, which meets here May 14th, 15th and 16th. They will then proceed to East Tennessee in search of homes."

THE Nashville *Banner's* Mexican correspondent writes intelligence respecting the murder in that country of Judge Cooper. The authorities were on the alert, and the writer says: "I learned to-day that the prefect of police had received orders from headquarters to run every man in the district away who has no visible means of support, and if they refuse to go to hang them. Nice country.

THE Little Rock *Democrat* says that at Hot Springs the newspaper of the Flynns, accused of murder, the *Horse-Shoe*, is attached on execution and will be sold, and adds: "The county records here will show the total assessment of property belonging to the Flynns' bondsmen here to be barely $5000. The people are indignant at Sheriff Nicholl's acceptance of such a bond."

LITTLE ROCK *Democrat*, 8th: "Articles of association of the Fort Smith and Saline Pass Air-Line railway were filed with the Secretary of State this morning. The road will begin at Fort Smith and run by the way of Greenwood, in Sebastian county, through Scott, Polk, Sevier, Little River and Miller counties to Texarkana. The capital stock is $4,000,000. They expect to begin construction in July."

THERE are some naughty people in Chattanooga. On Saturday a warrant was sworn out by the Rev. Henry Goss against Fred Peebles for assault and battery, and one for assault and battery and threats against Sarah Davis to marry him. Amos had scared Sarah into acceptance of his offers of marriage and he had gone so far as to secure the license, when under the circumstances the justice refuses to tie the knot until the difficulty is settled.

NASHVILLE *Banner*: "The unpropitious weather which has prevailed continuously since Christmas has prevented the farmers from doing any character of work. They have been unable to do any plowing, and rain, snow and sleet have kept them from repairing fences, or getting behind with all work, and from present indications they will not be able to do anything for some days to come. Besides the rain and snow, storms and floods have added to their discomfiture by bearing down and carrying away their fences and washing great holes in their lands."

CHATTANOOGA *Democrat*: "On Friday night the store of Vance & Kirby was entered. They took some of the glass from the windows and removed the iron bars They then carried about twenty-five kegs of nails out from that end of the store to the front and placed them against the door to prevent anyone from entering from that direction. They then broke open boxes of tobacco and wedges, a few of which they left behind. They were judges of money, as they threw out a counterfeit $10 bill which was with the other money. They also refused to take some city bonds and a pension check, but took the money and some checks, which happened to be in the safe at the time. It is not yet known how much money was taken."

INVESTIGATION A DUTY.

The Democratic House Has Learned From MacVeagh and James About Garfield's Murder and

Arthur's Corruption, Now Let It Examine the Facts as to the Sale of Judgeships.

New York *World*: Congress has been three months in session. Long before its organization it was known, on the testimony of Republicans who had been participants in some of the acts, that Indiana had been purchased in 1880 by an enormous corruption fund raised to save the Republican party after the defeat in Maine; that United States judgeships had been sold in advance for $100,000 in cash by the Republican candidate for President; that a fund four years ago, in period to protect a New York banker as his reward for raising the Indiana corruption fund, and that the election in New York was had purchased in the same year by a golden shower from Chester A. Arthur's purse. It was known that the present President of the United States, while Vice-President-elect, had boasted at a banquet given in honor of his nomination that Indiana had been carried by "soap."

These are the worst crimes that could be committed against a republican government. They strike at its very existence. They strip the United States Supreme Court, the final arbiter of the constitution, of its purity and independence, and leave the people of the right of sovereignty.

Yet the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives has remained for three months inactive and apparently indifferent, and has made no attempt to investigate these infamous crimes and to hold up their perpetrators to public indignation.

In the course of the regular business of Congress the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice have found it necessary to investigate the expenses and methods of the star-route prosecutions. Incidentally they have stumbled on some startling facts!

Star-route prosecutions and Republican Attorney-General has told them that he left the Cabinet, after Garfield's murder, because President Arthur and his advisers were in sympathy with the public robbers, and no one desirous of an honest prosecution could receive any moral support from the administration.

Postmaster-General Gresham's Postmaster-General has said that Garfield was probably murdered because of his prosecution of the Star-route thieves, and that in his belief the Attorney-General and Postmaster-General were also marked for assassination.

Do not these incidental revelations prove the necessity and the duty of searching Congressional investigations?

A RADICAL CHANGE.

Women in Philadelphia Appearing on the Streets in Men's Costumes.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—A well-dressed woman went into a Chestnut street clothinghouse yesterday and asked to be measured for a pair of trousers. After she had been served an attendant said to a reporter: "We make men's suits for women right straight along. I don't know what this particular woman wanted with men's clothing, for we never ask, unless they choose to tell us. We make a good many full suits, and the trousers is for a pretty little woman, who looks so *pet