MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY : : : : : : MARCH 13, 1885

A TENNESSEE RAILWAY COMPLAINT.

The Hon. O. C. King has presented to the Legislature at Nashville a memorial that affects the welfare of the citizens of the State, and deserves their strict attention. It states that Tennessee has conferred from time to time valuable privileges upon railroad companies "curtailing the rights of the people and abridging their sovereignty." Four roads were organized in East Tennessee; the State lent the bonds that built two of the roads, and partially the two others. For some years the roads were operated by those who built them, the citizens owning much of the stock. About 1870 two of the roads consolidated, "and from that event dates the open contest between the people of East Tennessee and the management of the new company." The consolidators, says the memorial, then wanted to acquire the chartered rights of the two other companies, and the occurrence of general financial trouble aided their designs. The roads, partially completed, were not able to pay the State interest. The Legislature referred the matter to court, a decree was obtained and in the financial stress property worth $1,000,000 was sold for $180,000 to R. T. Wilson, C. M. McGee and Joseph Jacques, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road. The Knoxville and Ohio was sold at the same time, at a low figure, and some smaller portions of the line. The roads "have paid expenses every year, yet, strange to say, it is claimed that fabulous sums have been raised on the bonds of the company, and mortgages given, to the amount of $40,000,000. The principal stockholders and bondholders—being the same parties—now reside out of Tennessee. As stockholders, they compose the company that owns all the four roads; as bondholders, they pretend to have loaned to themselves as stockholders, those fabulous sums of money to secure which the mortgages are given." The memorial goes on to state that the matter was put into the hands of a receiver, who claims that it will take three years to accomplish his duties. The company is thus relieved of responsibility to the State, and the receiver is responsible only to the United States. The result is that when "a curious employe of the receiver runs his engine over and kills a man in Memphis, to obtain redress his widow is forced to come from Memphis to Knoxville and humbly bend before the judge of the United States Court and beg permission to bring suit for a redress of her wrongs, and if granted must spend her substance in passing to and fro between her home and a court unknown to the authority to which the real defendant, the railroad company, owes its existence. Or suppose a small shipper loses his goods on the road operated by a creature of the judge—the receiver refuses to account for the loss, and the shipper must spend twice the value of the goods in suit at Knoxville, perhaps several hundred miles from his home, or quietly pocket the loss." The memorialist therefore asks that the Legislature "appoint a joint committee of men learned in the law to examine and report a measure to insure the preservation of the sovereignty of Tennessee and secure to her citizens a fair and impartial investigation of their grievances and a speedy redress thereof in her own courts." The Legislature referred the memorial to the Judiciary Committee.

WHY DO WE EXPORT OUR COTTON?

If the wheat grown in the United States had to be sent to Europe, ground there, and returned as flour before the American people could make their bread from it, would not such a proceeding be a most eminent instance of human folly, and reflect upon the wisdom and want of enterprise of our people? What would appear so absurd in the case of wheat, is exactly what we habitually do in the case of cotton. We send away the raw material, it is made into fabrics in Europe, and a considerable portion of it is then returned to us, Europeans receiving the benefit of a manufacture we have failed to secure for ourselves. We have become so accustomed to do our cotton business by sending away the raw material for others to manufacture, that we allow it to go on with scarcely a thought, as if what would be very absurd if applied to the bread we eat, is not equally absurd in relation to fabrics we wear. How important is the trade we put into the hands of foreigners, is shown by what it has done for the town of Manchester, in England. A short time ago the Manchester *Examiner*, in an elaborate review of the trade of that place, stated that the manufacture of cotton there is comparatively recent, dating back little more than fifty years. In 1879 there were 515,000 cotton looms at work there, a little more than nine times the number at work fifty years before. In 1801 the amount of raw material Manchester imported was 54,200,000 pounds, in 1841 437,936,000 pounds, in 1881 1,471,358,000 pounds, eleven times more than in 1821, when power looms began to come into extensive use. In 1821 the exports of gray, white, printed and dyed calicoes amounted to 269,000,000 yards, in 1851 to 1,543,000,000; in 1881, 4,777,000,000. This increase shows what has been within our grasp, but allowed, under the operation of circumstances, to go into foreign hands. Had the labor of the cotton-field and the disposal of the product been in the hands of the intelligent sort of men that have made American inventions in agricultural machinery and farming implements a world's wonder, American cotton would have been mainly worked up where it was grown. The different results between employing ignorant labor and intelligent labor was never more strikingly exemplified. The result to Manchester of receiving our raw material has been to build up an immense city, and to make numerous gigantic fortunes. Manchester and Salford to-day, and their precincts, are four and a half times greater than in 1821. The statement before us says: "In the light of such results as these, the growth of this great industry is certainly astonishing. The remark is more especially applicable to the export trade, in view of the various disadvantages with which it has to contend. Remote from countries where the raw material is produced, the item of freights is a commanding economic factor, while the reshipment of the finished product to the consumer further enhances the cost of the article; yet, despite all that, Manchester leads in the markets of the world. To offset the disadvantages alluded to, it should be repeated, the trade has not been hampered by repressive legislation, at the same time that every natural advantage has been utilized to the utmost in a spirit of enterprise and intelligence." To import the raw cotton, then to export it in the shape of fabrics, and to a vast amount to the country the material came from, is certainly something Manchester may justly pride itself upon, but what does it say for us? The South has been especially remiss, for since the Eastern mills have started its raw cotton has been sent there and much of it taken back in the manufactured state. The New York *Bulletin* remarks upon this state of things: "Dependent largely upon home consumption, we have been handicapped in the foreign markets, though not second to Manchester or any other community or country in intelligence or enterprise, or any other qualities that are indispensable to commercial success. American repressive legislation, it may be said, has accomplished, in its way, quite as much for Manchester as improved scientific appliances or large investments of British capital." So it is, since the labor system of the South was changed a damaging public policy has neutralized, hitherto, much of the advantage that change has conferred. Even under this adverse influence the South has made striking progress; what then would it do if it were free to obtain all the facilities it requires and which legislation deprives it of? If legislation would allow ship-owners to buy ships where they could buy them cheapest, a lucrative trade that is now handed over to foreign nations would once more be ours, and the American flag would reappear in every seaport on earth. So if the Southern mill-owner could buy the best cotton manufacturing machinery where he could buy it cheapest, and be freed from other legislative restrictions, he would avail himself of the advantages he has over Manchester. He would have to pay little for the transportation of material from the cotton press to his factory, where Manchester has to pay land and sea carriage, and but little more to scatter his manufactures over the whole United States. He has already proved that, delivered from the shackles of legislation, he could readily rival Manchester in the world's markets. Taking all these matters into consideration, is it not as absurd to send the mass of our cotton abroad to be manufactured as it would be to send the wheat we consume abroad to be made into flour? What is now doing by the Southern cotton-mills shows what a reserved power they contain; should we not study earnestly to remove all legislative and other obstructions, so that this power might have full opportunity to produce those vast results that the history of the Manchester trade shows the cotton manufacture to contain?

EDUCATION AT THE EXPOSITION.

Many and important as are the matters pressing, in this nineteenth century, upon public attention, not one of them, we assert with confidence, surpasses that of education. Ignorance may preach ignorance, but those who are find them on their own farms striving, by education, to bring out all the powers of a horse, we know what to think of them when they preach about the uselessness and danger of educating a man so as to bring out all the useful qualities there are in him. In this country education is specially necessary. We must not allow our people to be behind any. The American must know as much as any know. Where the educated brains are there is the predominance; there is progress and its attendant—prosperity. It is, therefore, with intense satisfaction that we learn that the educational portion of the New Orleans Exposition is beyond those of any expositions held up to this date. The recent international congress gave it unstinted approbation, and appointed a committee specially to examine the objects displayed. France and England are both exhibitors in this department. France has a large collection of objects and excels in industrial and art training. Class and art work, natural science, mechanical training and the bureau of education all command great attention at the Exposition. Florida, Alabama, Indiana, Tennessee, Nebraska, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Virginia, kindergarten school, American Missionary and Freedman's Aid Society, reform schools and those for the blind, deaf and dumb, all received close inspection and appreciation, while the larger exhibits from Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio, with their normal schools and colleges, secured for them marked attention and recognition. The New Orleans *Times* reports the display of the Christian Brothers as being the gem of this part of the Exposition. Besides other places under their care, their college at Memphis, the *Times* states, "has the largest and most complete exhibit, consisting of examination papers and drawings in the ancient languages, English literature, mathematics, natural sciences and commercial course. The display of crayon drawings is remarkably fine and attractive. It likewise exhibits a set of anatomical models for instruction in physiology and a complete cotton and industrial museum."

THE FRENCH IN THE TOILS.

Amid the excitement about the Soudan and apprehensiveness about Russia, little attention has been paid of late to the proceedings of France with the Tonquinese and the Chinese. European discipline and arms are producing their usual result upon those who have no adequate means of coping with them. The French, however, find their invasion no *veni, vidi, vici* affair. They meet with a good deal more than they bargained for. The spirit among the orientals they are so barbarously and inexensably assaulting. These persistent defenders of their native land are supported by a powerful ally that has made the people able to offer an amount of opposition the French had not anticipated. The climate proves to be the most destructive weapon upon the side of the invaded. Soldiers who have faced the cannon swerve from the terrors, anguish and death that arises from a burning sun, from fetid marshes, from the exhalations of far-stretching swamps, from the moist soil, from the damp of evening filled with malaria. From the very water they drink comes poison and destruction. Exposed to burning sunshine by day and to the chilly horrors of the low grounds by night, the poor fellows suffer intensely. Their pallid cheeks, glassy eyes and emaciated forms tell the sad effects of the pestiferous atmosphere. Fever, dysentery, cholera and the long catalogue of marsh diseases decimate the regiments and encourage the natives. These hover about the French harassing them on every side, elusive, watchful and cunning. Knowing sinuous ways and undiscoverable paths of which the invader is ignorant, they swoop upon him unexpectedly, catch what spoil and do what damage they can, then they are off in the wild brake and the inaccessible swamp to take brief repose and then hover about the tortured, fever-battered, diarrhea-decimated French again. Like flies that sting, like serpents that crawl, like tigers that seek for blood, they leave for the pale-faced European little rest and no comfort. Kelung the French find to be worse than even the deadly wastes of Tonquin. A regiment of 1800 strong that landed in October had, at last accounts, a sick list of 600, and the oozing soil had hosts of graves, where lay the dead more gone from sickness than sent there by weapons. As is usual, there are cases of mismanagement, shortness of supplies and insufficiency of tents. The poor fellows just mentioned found they had been left without a sufficiency of quinine. Other medicines also were wanting, accommodations were defective, typhoid set in, cholera raged, and in anguish, exposed, neglected, delirious, impotent from hunger and weakness, the poor French soldier sinks a victim to a bad cause in which no glory can be won. The poor fellows fight, but the gains are unsubstantial, for to win under such circumstances gains nothing; the enemy put to flight in the evening attacks again next morning, and the climate slays its hundreds every week.

THOSE TREATIES.

The very peculiar tactics of the late administration in endeavoring to involve the country in a mesh of foreign treaties before it left office has so far proved abortive. President Cleveland has withdrawn them all, and if anything is done with them it will only be after investigation develops something in them more solid and attractive than has yet appeared. The Nicaraguan excited attention from its fair promises, but there are so many thorns about the rose, expenses put at so high a rate for the United States and so moderate a figure when offered previously to private companies, that its glitter has been dimmed in the public estimation. Of the newer treaties the Spanish one excited most discussion, and little of that of a favorable character. It had been understood that Arthur's Cabinet had gained a wonderful point in winning such a string of concessions from the jealous and haughty Spanish court. These lofty pretensions had a tumble, however, when Spain, finding its treaty was not acceptable to the American people, spontaneously made its conditions more favorable. This fact made known that Spain, instead of being a haughty conceder to people whose wonderful sagacity got the better of its loftiness, was all the while a supplicant for the treaty. She wanted to make the best terms possible, and offered to throw a little more than weight into the scale if the States would "take the whole lot." This haggling has not mended Spain's position, and her treaty may be pronounced to be "in a very bad way." The Cubanese must have contrived to frighten Spain at last, to induce it to give way so much, and its fears are that Cuba in the end will escape from its grip. So greedy and unmerciful has been the grasp of Spain that the once rich island is almost depleted, ready to decay, an exhausted and bloodless corpse. Even Spain discovers that middle-age notions cannot endure the broad light of the nineteenth century.

THE ASSASSIN'S CURSE.

Some of the Striking Coincidences in Connection with the'

Predictions of Garfield's Murderer—Guiteau's Insane Malediction Verified.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mr. Chas. M. Reed, who assisted Mr. Schofield in the defence of Guiteau, has for the third time asked Congress for an appropriation of $2000 in payment for services about his success. If he should even succeed in getting any payment he will probably be as much surprised as anyone. Almost everybody who had anything to do with that trial, on either side, has seen more or less ill fortune since. Some of the fatalities and distresses that have visited many of those who were connected with the trial, or brought in connection in any way with the assassin, present remarkable coincidences, when his predictions, spleen and maniac-like ejaculations and curses are called to mind. It is not the least striking of these coincidences that the Republican party was defeated last fall in one of Guiteau's moments of real or assumed passion, not long before his execution, he held his Bible high in the air, and, with his eyes rolling and teeth gnashing, said that the party was doomed, and that the last Republican President was serving. At the same time he pronounced some ramblingmalefictions against President Arthur, in which he asserted that his party would repudiate him and nominate Blaine, and then he be swept out of existence.

At another time, when he was almost foaming with passion, he shouted: "My inspired act prevented an outbreak of war, and when you have murdered me you will find it out." It has been regarded here by some people here as a coincidence worth noticing, because so striking, that for President Arthur's peremptory change of Mr. Blaine's policy—which the Secretary of State insisted was Garfield's policy—there was more than an even chance that we should have had a war with Chili. Many thought so, at least, among them the President himself.

Another curious coincidence many find between Guiteau's prediction that his act would put a stop to factional fighting in the Republican party and the actual cessation of the hot conflict that was waged when he fired his pistol.

The list of fatalities to those who were associated with the prosecution or defense of him is strikingly large. The District attorney, whom Guiteau's vocabulary was exhausted to curse, has been grievously afflicted. The sudden death of his wife, his practical suspension during the Star-route trial, and the loss of the office, are the chief misfortunes, though by no means the only ones that have befallen him since the trial. Two of the officers who had Guiteau in charge have died, one having been murdered. Of the jury that convicted him, one has died, one has been in an insane asylum, two have failed in business, and some of the rest have seen nothing but trouble since the verdict was rendered. The judge who sentenced Guiteau was the owner of a hotel building that, without warning, collapsed one night last summer, killing several people and causing a heavy pecuniary loss. One of the physicians who testified that Guiteau was sane was afterward unanimously adjudged by an insane patient; another had serious legal trouble, while the noted alienist who insisted that the assassin was not responsible for his act died suddenly in the prime of life, and with an enviable and increasing reputation as a specialist. The domestic troubles of Mr. Scoville, the brother-in-law who defended Guiteau, developed at last into a public scandal, followed by a divorce. Dr. Woodward's death was hastened, it is believed, by the anxiety and hard work he had to attendance on the dying President, while Dr. Bliss suffered very greatly in health by reason of his assistance in the Garfield inquest. The President's death that his practice was scattered, and had to meet other embarrassments. Marshal Henry, who had Guiteau in charge, was removed from office not long after in some disgrace, while Garfield's steward, Crump, laid the foundation for organic disease by his faithful nursing of the President, and other misfortunes were entailed, so that he had at last to eke out a living by keeping a restaurant in a basement.

In view of such a list as this the superstitious find a good deal of food for comment. Among the more ignorant of the negroes here Guiteau has long been regarded as the evil one.

JACKSON, MISS.

All the Tallahatchie County Lands of the Evers Syndicate

Redeemed by the Receiver—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, March 12.—Receiver Stewart redeemed to-day all the Tallahatchie county bonds belonging to the Evers syndicate, being 60,000 acres, there being due thereon $6000. Judge Hill, of the Federal Court, has issued a restraining order, directed to the Auditor of Public Accounts, which was served to-day by the United States marshal, forbidding his selling any of the forfeited Evers bonds to anyone but the receiver until certain law points are adjudicated, which adjudication is indefinite, as it may be done in a short time at chambers or delayed until the May term of the court.

Gen. Joseph Bell, one of the oldest citizens of this county, died at his residence near Jackson to-day, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He served a term as Secretary of State in *ante bellum* times, was Presidential elector and filled the position of Register of the United States Land Office for many consecutive years, prior to and during the war. He was said to have been better posted in land matters, and the intricate laws concerning public lands, than any other person in the State.

Fish's Trial.

New York, March 12.—The trial of James D. Fish, president of the defunct Marine Bank, was continued to-day. Nathan Daball, assistant cashier, continued his testimony showing the manner in which loans were made, and how collaterals supposed to have been given, in reality had never in possession of the bank.

Found Dead in Bed.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Charles Metty came to this city from Toledo Wednesday night, and engaged a room at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. He was found dead in bed to-day. The gas in the room was full on and all the windows closed. Metty intended to go to Europe by the steamer to-day.

GRANT'S CONDITION.

Slow but Sure Progress of His Dread Disease, Notwithstanding He is Suffering No

Pain and is Apparently Doing Well—The Official Bulletin of the "Medical Record."

The Ulceration of the Throat Increasing, and the Affected Parts Becoming More Infiltrated.

Official Bulletin of the "Medical Record"

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Medical Record*, of Saturday, will contain the following: "Since the last bulletin of the *Medical Record* was issued a consultation has been held in Gen. Grant's case, attended by Drs. Fordyce Barker, J. H. Douglas, Henry B. Sands and Geo. F. Shrady. At that time (March 8th) the general condition of the distinguished patient was quite feeble, although he was able to walk across his library and seat himself in a chair for the necessary examination of his throat. The latter was possible without giving him pain. It was found that the ulceration of the posterior pillar of the right fauces had extended, and that the perforation at the base of the anterior pillar had increased so that its internal edge was converted into a small bridle of tissue. The entire soft palate was uniformly reddened and swollen, and the right posterior border of the tongue was indurated from a point just in front of the anterior pillar of the fauces as far back as could be reached by the finger. The gland under the right angle of the jaw was still enlarged and hard, but quite movable. The pain in the ear had entirely disappeared, and there was no special difficulty in swallowing; neither was there any marked salivation. The most grateful application to the throat, next to the spray of a four per cent. solution of cocoaine, was that of a hot solution of salt and water, a preparation of five parts to a thousand, used occasionally as a gargle. The patient complained that his sleep was irregular and fitful, and he was thereby converting night into day. Codeine in grain doses was accordingly recommended as an anodyne. Otherwise no change in the general treatment was suggested. The medications employed by Dr. Douglas were fully indorsed. The previous diagnosis of the disease of the throat was unanimously confirmed. The administration of the new remedies subsequently attended with good results, securing five hours of uninterrupted slumber at a time. In the course of the following three days the effect soon manifested, and another sedative was prescribed. The angry redness of the palatal curtain has in a measure disappeared, and there is now occupying a considerable portion of its left side a triangular-shaped, sharply-defined granular exuberance which has an ominous appearance. The ulceration process in the anterior pillar has, since the consultation, extended to the adjoining side of the tongue, and bridle of tissue mentioned, with the perforation of the anterior pillar internally gave way Wednesday. During Thursday the patient was in a reasonably comfortable state. The pulse and temperature were normal and pulse regular, but he was suffering somewhat from the effects of insomnia. His digestion was good and similar food to that which he easily swallowed. He suffers no pain. In the face of all these general symptoms, the local difficulty has steadily increased, and the parts in the vicinity of the ulcerations are becoming more infiltrated."

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Something More of the History of One of the Best Educational Institutions in the

United States—How It was Founded and the Names of the Founders.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, March 11.—I am at last prepared to complete the three articles proposed on the subject of the above institution, for continued perseverance has been rewarded by finding its own charter, in the office of the Secretary of State. There is, too, an interesting connection between a charter of 1836, and that of the Columbia Female Academy, of 1831, already referred to.

By an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed February 29, 1836, Peter R. Booker, Patrick M'Guire, Adiar O. Harris, Jas. Walker, Lucius J. Polk, Leonidas Polk, Gideon J. Pillow, Thos. Yeatman, H. Langley and Sam. D. Frierson were made a body politic, by the name of "the Trustees of Columbia Female Institute," to have perpetual succession; to purchase, receive and hold to themselves and their successors any lands, tenements, goods or chattels, which shall be given, granted, devised to them, or purchased by them, for the use and benefit of said academy; and to appropriate, use and dispose of the same, as to them might seem right and proper for the use and benefit of said academy.

The trustees were to have power to hold such meetings at said academy and at such times as a majority of them might agree upon; to appoint a president, secretary and treasurer, and fill all vacancies that might occur by death, resignation or otherwise, but not less than three should constitute a quorum to transact any business relating to the management, interest or government. The said board, together with their secretary and treasurer, could make such by-laws and regulations relative to said academy and its government and to their own proceedings as a majority might deem right and proper, consistent with State and Federal constitutions. The trustees "should be called the "institute" occurs in the charter as above. But in the fourth and last section it becomes necessary to distinguish them, because it provides that the stock and property in the said academy, shall be subject to their control, and shall be held by the trustees of said academy in the other Bank, and had, in their covenant entered into with the rector, specified that all vacancies in their board should hereafter be filled by the convention of the diocese. The editor-rector reviews the Church principles set forth in his original prospectus, portions of which he keeps constantly in the columns of the *Guardian*.

We have now come directly up to the principal matter. It was in his convention of 1852 that Bishop Otey told them that but for Bishop Polk, A. O. Harris and himself the institute would never have had an existence, and that but for his own repeated exertions, it would have been hopelessly ruined beneath the load of debt which was pressing upon it. In 1853 and 1854 he brings the institute and its welfare to the attention of the conventions. But he does so more definitely at Columbia in May, 1855, when he reminds them that the trustees had some years before, by written stipulation, placed the institute, as far as was practicable according to law, under the control of the convention, on condition that the debt hanging over it be paid. He states what he had done for it outside of his diocese, by raising $10,000 to $12,000, and urges them to pay off the debt and secure the property to the diocese. This part of his address was referred to a committee, who (Messrs. Fise and Fogg) reported that energetic measures should be adopted to secure the end so desirable; that on the 3d of May, 1855, the trustees unanimously reaffirmed their stipulation of the 14th of September, 1844, and that the Rev. Mr. Quintard should be appointed an agent to obtain the requisite funds, and that the bishop appoint other agents also, if necessary. This report was unanimously adopted, and the debt at that time was only $2500. In 1856 the bishop makes favorable mention of the institute, but what he said at Lagrange, in 1858, is more to the present purpose. He speaks of the institute as in a gratifying condition and part of the debt as having been paid, besides some necessary repairs having been made. "But," says he, "the fact still stares us in the face that the institute does not yet belong to the Church, nor can it, until a paltry debt of some $600 be paid." A committee, J. A. Wheelock, W. B. Richmond and James Caruthers, reported earnestly recommending the institute to the confidence and patronage of the people of Tennessee and of the Church generally, and that an agent, or agents, be appointed to collect funds and pay off the debt. The Rev. Dr. Quintard moved that the principal of the institute be authorized to collect funds to pay off the debt and erect new buildings, and to employ such assistants as he might expedition, and his interests were identified with the reputation and the success of the school; and the trustees stipulated that it should continue to be conducted on the plans described in the original prospectus drawn up by the rector. The *Guardian*, for January, 1847, editorially announces that the trustees had made a satisfactory arrangement in regard to their debt in bank, and had, in their covenant entered into with the rector, specified that all vacancies in their board

THE MISSISSIPPI

The Greatest Sufferer by the Failure of Congress to Pass the River and Harbor

Bill at the Last Session—The Amount of Money Still on Hand for Improvements.

At the White House—Proceedings in the Senate—The Hazen Court-Martial—Capital Points.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Notwithstanding the failure of Congress at the last session to make an appropriation for rivers and harbors, the engineers in charge of improvements will be able to continue the work for some time. Of the $14,000,000 appropriated at the close of the first session of the last Congress there was about $9,000,000 balance in the Treasury the latter part of February. This appropriation was not made until July, 1884, and it was not until August that it was available at first, and but a short period remained during which work could be accomplished. Especially was this the case in the North. A considerable portion of the $9,000,000 will be used in contracts which have been made, and under which the contractors will work during the coming season. In the bill which passed both houses of Congress last year there was a clause providing that engineers in charge of improvements on the Portland (Ky.), St. Mary's (Mich.) and Des Moines (Ia.) canals should draw upon the Treasury, through the Secretary of War, for operating expenses and repairs without reference to any appropriation. This will enable the officers in charge of these improvements to continue work without hindrance. The officers in the engineer department of the army say the Mississippi river will be the greatest sufferer because of the failure of Congress to make appropriation. There was available at the beginning of the present year but about $500,000 for continuing improvements on that river. The other improvements to suffer will be those whose rapid completion is necessary. That the object desired may be obtained, of the money appropriated now on hand a sufficient sum to preserve the improvements until another appropriation is made will be reserved wherever possible.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Change in the Days for Holding Cabinet Meetings—Yesterday's Session.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President has made a change in the days for holding Cabinet meetings, so hereafter they will be held Tuesday and Thursday of each week, instead of Tuesdays and Fridays. The Cabinet met to-day under this announcement. All the members were in attendance. It is understood that the action was devoted to considering the Oklahoma situation and the general policy to be observed by the administration in the matter of appointments.

THE SENATE.

The Usual Routine Business—Senator Walthall Sworn in.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—*Senate.*—Senator Manderson offered a resolution, which he asked might be printed and lie upon the table. It calls upon the Secretary of State for such information as the department may have regarding the rumored attempt of Rufiro Barrios, President of Guatemala, to seize upon the territory or destroy the integrity of the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and to report what steps are being taken by the government to preserve the rights of the United States under the existing or pending treaties; also, to give what information the department may have of any interference by or participation in the present difficulties in Central American republics by any European power.

Senator George presented the credentials of Walthall as Senator from Mississippi, vice Lamar, resigned, and Walthall took the oath.

Senator Van Wyck called up his resolution offered yesterday directing the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General to take steps to prevent the sale of lands granted the State of Florida to aid the construction of railroads in that State. A long debate ensued, participated in by Senators Van Wyck, Call and Plumb, but pending action, the Senate adjourned without an executive session and without performing any nominations from the President.

THE HAZEN COURT-MARTIAL.

Proceedings Stopped by the Stenographer Striking for Higher Wages.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the court-martial to-day the judge advocate read in court the admission of facts promised by the accused yesterday. The gist of the admission is that while he criticised the action of the Secretary of War with respect to the Greely expedition and said if a steam scaler had been sent from St. John after the loss of the Proteus, the whole Greely party would have been saved, yet he intended no disrespect to his superior officers.

Rudolph Kauffman, reporter for the *Evening Star*, testified to having had a conversation with Gen. Hazen, the substance of which was published, and which represented Gen. Hazen as admitting that he had written a letter to the Secretary of War throwing upon the latter the blame for the tragic termination of the Greely expedition. Kauffman said the interview as published was substantially correct.

At this point in the proceedings the stenographer, whose compensation has not ascertained, had been fixed at about one-third the price received for similar work in the Swamp case, struck for higher wages and the court adjourned.

ABOUT CLEVELAND

And His Friends Manning and Lamont Leading Office-Seekers and What is Said about Them.

The Hon. Corning Judd, of Illinois, is a candidate for the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, is the most popular of all the statesmen mentioned for Minister to England.

Ex-Congressman Sparks, of Illinois, Ex-Gov. Glick, of Kansas, and Ex-Senator Slater, of Oregon, are among the ex's who are here tendering their services for reformation of the General Land Office.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; Ex-Senator Slater, of Oregon; Ex-Representative Shaw, of Illinois; Ex-Representative Henley, of California; Maj. Bannister, of Indiana, all swarm in the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Judge John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, is a candidate for a foreign mission, and is very strongly recommended. Col. E. C. McElver, of Chester, S. C., is a candidate for Third Assistant Postmaster-General, with strong indorsements.

Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, has applied for the Mexican mission, and Ex-Congressman Tom Jones, of Covington, Ky., formerly mayor of Cincinnati and a native of North Carolina and a graduate of the South Carolina College, is vigorously pressed for Minister to Spain.

The greatest pressure for appointment to office appears to be directed against the Postmaster-General. There are more than 50,000 postoffices in the United States, and it is estimated by a clerk in the Postoffice Department that there are at least two applicants for each office. More than 1000 written applications were received Monday and placed on file.

The most prominent of the twenty-three applicants for United States district attorney for the Ninth Georgia circuit are B. H. Hill, Judge Tompkins, Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta; Judge Lester, of Cumming; Wm. E. Simmons, of Lawrenceville, and J. W. Milner, of Cartersville. Senator Colquitt is supporting Hill. Senator Brown is non-committal. Congressman Hammond has indorsed Judge Lester.

Mr. John R. McLean, the proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, denies positively that he is desirous of appointment to any foreign mission. Mr. McLean says he wishes to be, and means to be, the next Senator from Ohio in the place of John Sherman. Gov. McLane, of Maryland, seems to be the most prominent man now spoken of for the mission to France. He has the great advantage of being an accomplished French scholar.

The rumors that the Federal offices in East Tennessee are: Col. John McGrath and Alexander Allison, of Knoxville; Joe Irvins, of Athens; Jerry Jarnigan, of Claiborne county, and Gen. George B. McClellan, of Sullivan county, are applicants for the position of United States marshal for East Tennessee. Capt. H. H. Taylor, Capt. Ledgerwood and Col. J. A. Turley want to be pension agent. Col. J. C. J. Williams and Gen. W. L. Welcker aspire to the district-attorneyship. Judge King, Col. C. W. Charlton, Col. Gaut and Ed Shepard are after the Knoxville postmastership.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, speaking of Mr. Manning, says: "Mr. Manning is the incarnation of good sense, good intentions and good will. He has shown himself faithful over a few things, which is an excellent, as it is a rare, record. We look to see him equal to many things. The story that he is managing politician is a lie out of whole cloth. He is a straight, up-and-down, clear-headed, cool-headed man of affairs, and we shall be wofully deceived if he does not make a success of the Treasury, recalling the days of Walker and Guthrie.

A leading Democratic Senator said to-day that he sincerely trusted the President would not follow the custom so prevalent with his predecessors of providing places for ex-Congressmen who had been repudiated by their constituents. He said the proportion of those who had failed to secure renomination or re-election now looking for President Cleveland to help them in public life was unusually large, but he thought the fact that their constituents had turned them down was sufficient proof that they were not the kind of men the President was looking for.

There is a chance for the office-seekers in South Carolina. The Charleston *News and Courier* says: "It is safe to say that ninety-nine out of every 100 Federal office-holders in this State are ignorant, vicious or unscrupulously partisan. They are disreputable, contemptible and injurious not because they vote the Republican ticket, but because they cheat, steal or lie in their official capacity. Such officers as these need to be removed at the earliest possible moment not for the sake of the Democratic party alone, but for the sake of good government in general and for the good name of the United States."

"F. H. R.," in the Atlanta *Constitution*, says: "One of the proofs of Cleveland's sense is the selection of his friends and advisers. Mr. Lamont has been a most valuable assistant. He is finely educated, and possesses sufficient dignity to lift the office he now fills above the low estimate into which the insignificance of his predecessors has caused it to fall. The private secretary of the President should not be merely a meek young man to sign papers and occupy a rear seat in the Presidential box at the opera. He is in more intimate relations with the President than any member of the Cabinet, and he be only to be a man whose opinion and advice are worth something. Such is Mr. Lamont."

The Buffalo *Express*, a strong Republican paper, is frank and fair to what it says of Mr. Cleveland. Here is a few lines from its lengthy and commendatory article: "The coming administration will be his administration. It will not be that of Mr. Manning, or Mr. Lamont, or Mr. Tilden, or Mr. Randall, or Mr. Bayard. To attack any of these gentlemen for the President's acts will be a double injustice—to the President thus relieved of his just responsibility and to the gentlemen unjustly held responsible for the acts of another. There is no more self-reliant man than President Cleveland. He values his own judgment more than he does that of anybody else. He never shirks a responsibility. He does not lean upon others. He has a backbone like a crow-bar.

Ex-Senator Jonas, of Louisiana, may have about the same experience in his efforts to get the collectorship of the port of New Orleans he had with regard to the Cabinet. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Eustis, the present Senators from Louisiana, belong to warring portions of the Democratic party of that State, but they are united in opposition to Mr. Jonas. The Legislature of Louisiana is elected for four years, and consequently the Legislature to be elected next fall will have two United States Senators to choose. Mr. Gibson and Mr. Eustis each wishes to be re-elected, and will join hands in opposing the appointment of Mr. Jonas, who will also be a candidate for Senator, to a position where he would have the distribution of much patronage. The object of each of the two Senators will be to choose a man appointed who will work the customhouse for his benefit, but they will probably have to compromise on some one who will be neutral.

The Philadelphia *Times* intimates that William L. Scott, of Erie, has formed an alliance with Mr. Randall to control the Federal patronage in that State, to the exclusion of Ex-Senator Wallace and Attorney-General Cassidy. Scott's intimacy with Randall is a recent novelty in Washington in connection with the anti-silver movement, his defeat by Wallace as a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the last National Democratic Convention, his own liberal contributions to the campaign fund, Wallace's alleged parsimony in that regard and Cassidy's failure to prove useful to his party in his present post in the State administration are among the reasons given for crediting this idea. On the other hand, the fact that Wallace was a most active and powerful supporter of Cleveland at Chicago, and the possible discontent among Pennsylvania Democrats that may result from giving Mr. Scott undue prominence, are thought to militate against the success of the plan.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Butterworth's Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President has designated Marcellus Gardner to represent the Interior Department at the Executive Board of the New Orleans Exposition, *vice* Benj. Butterworth, resigned.

Silver Purchases.

The Treasury Department purchased 495,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints.

Church and State Fire.

The interior of St. Dominick's Catholic church, the largest and finest in the city, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $2000; insurance, $50,000. The walls are intact.

The Treaties Withdrawn.

A written message from the President was sent to the Senate this afternoon for the purpose of withdrawing from the Senate the Nicaraguan treaty and Spanish treaty. The Senate had adjourned, however, before the message reached its destination.

Senatorial Committee Changes.

It is understood that the Democratic Senators to take the places on the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, vacated by Messrs. Garland, Bayard and Lamar, will be Messrs. Vest, Coke and Harris. Senator Vance will take Mr. Bayard's place on the Committee on Finance, Senator Ransom will become chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims in place of Mr. Bayard, and Senator Gorman will be chairman of the select committee on the river front of Washington, in place of Gen. Ransom. Senator Gorman will also be given a place on the Committee on Appropriations.

Values of Exports.

The values of exports of breadstuffs for eight months ended February 28, 1885, are $191,700,000, against $210,958,000 for the same period in 1884; values of exports of domestic cattle and hogs and beef, pork and dairy products for February, 1885, $9,421,588; same time for 1884, $6,941,801; for two months ended February 28, 1885, $19,357,136, same period in 1884, $16,046,677; beef and pork products for four months ended February 28, 1885, $35,187,853, against $33,199,422 for the same time in 1884; dairy products for ten months ended February 28, 1885, $13,643,420, compared with $14,814,716 for the like period in 1884.

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Gallagher and Mackin Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, March 12.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, after hearing an elaborate argument for a new trial in the case of Joseph C. Mackin and Wm. Gallagher, who were found guilty in the celebrated Eighteenth Ward election case, Judge Blodgett at 4:45 p. m. denied the motion for a new trial. He then ordered the prisoners to stand before the bar, and formally sentenced each to two years imprisonment in Joliet Penitentiary, and also imposed a fine of $5000 on each. He then ordered them into the custody of the United States marshal, and deferred the date of their removal to Joliet for ten days. Neither man flinched when sentence was pronounced. Gleason's case was not disposed of, as Leonard Swett wishes to present some arguments to the court.

A CHARGE THAT GOV. BATE

Must Meet and of Course Will Meet to the Satisfaction of the People.

Chattanooga *Times*: Gov. Bate's inspectors found out that sub-wardens in branch prisons violated the law and their oaths in taking convicts to feed and clothe convicts. They never mentioned this crime of the officers to the Governor in their report. The Governor, however, knew it, and the inspectors knew it. Perhaps the Governor helped the inspectors make out their report.

It has been shown that Gov. Bate and his superintendent of prisons both knew of the criminal connection of sub-wardens with contracts for clothing and feeding convicts. The superintendent not only did not try to have the sub-wards removed, but he notified them in advance of the coming of inspectors, so they could get things in shape fit to be looked at. Bate has not removed the superintendent for his bad conduct, nor shown any excuse for his neglect.

Woolen-Mills Sold.

New York, March 12.—The Bennington Woolen-M