THE BULLETIN,

Bolivar, Tenn.

G. W. ARMISTEAD, Editor & Prop'r.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

Gov. Marks pardoned 271 convicts during his term of office.

THOMAS CARLYLE, the distinguished English essayist, as dead.

THE river and harbor appropriation bill in Congress calls for $11,000,000.

MANUFACTURING capital is flowing into Little Rock and she is destined to become an influential business centre.

THE disease known in Washington as "malaria," is caused chiefly by rum, tobacco and irregular habits.

THE legislature spent one month in electing senator and capital officers and then rested ten days from all labor.

MR. MANSON has introduced in the House a bill for the relief of the sureties of J. I. Simpson, formerly tax-collector of Hardeman county.

THE recent heavy rains broke the canal levees of New Orleans and over one hundred squares were submerged.

THE national charity bill to provide for the suppor of Grant hangs fire in Senate. From Logan's talk, we suppose Grant to be a pauper.

THE government should adopt the United Postal Telegraph Company and thus be independent of the Western Union telegraph consolidation monopoly.

A bill has been introduced in the House to render members of the county Courts ineligible to any office or place of trust, the election to which is vested in the county court.

THE Illinois legislators demand that Grant shall be provided for at public expense. The people object to being taxed to support this great American dead-beat.

TEXAS has a permanent State common school fund, in lands and interest bearing funds to-day worth not less than $55,000,000, so says Lieutenant-Governor Story of Texas in his inaugural speech to the Senate.

AN investigating committee has been appointed by the Legislature to take in hand the charges of bribery and corruption as alleged against members, Davis and Plummer in the late election contest.

THE amount of this year's crop received at the ports and points of overland crossings during the five months were 4,372,540 bales and increase compared with last year of 195,844 bales.

REV. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., has been elected general agent of the trustees of the Peabody fund. A considerable portion of the revenues will be devoted to educating teachers for Southern schools, and the larger portion to destitute schools.

IT should be remembered that the bogus "protection to American industry" has made Americans pay $1,200,000,000 during the last ten years to British and other foreign ship-owners for carrying our ocean freights for us. A rather high price to pay for a "protective" policy.

THAT huge pension arrears steal of $510,000,000, was the work of Southern "Rebels" and Northern "Radicals." There was so much demagoguery in Congress that they could not withstand the pleadings of the sharks and deadbeats that lobbied the bill through Congress.

THE foreign views are exciting interest. In the English House of Commons the Irish troubles are making matters very warm. Davitt has been arrested and Parnell and eighteen other Irish defenders have been expelled from the House. For English landlord tyranny has driven the noble Irish almost to open revolt.

Gov. Hawkins should hesitate to turn Commissioner Killebrew out of his office and put in that place his brother. Killebrew has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people and should not be made to give way to the Governor's brother. No nepotism here, if you please, Mr. Hawkins. Grant is the man and Washington the place for such work.

ELECTIONS were held last week in several State Legislatures for United States Senators. Thomas C. Platt was chosen in New York to succeed Francis Kernan; in Conneticut, Jos. R. Hawley to succeed W. W. Eaton; in Maine, Eugene Hale to succeed Hannibal Hamlin; in Ohio, Secretary Sherman to fill the vacancy made by Gen. Garfield's election to the Presidency; in Indiana, Benjamin Harrison to succeed J. F. McDonald; in Michigan, Henry P Baldwin for the unexpired term of Senator Chandler, deceased, and O. D. Conger for the full term beginning March 4. H. E. Jackson, of Tennessee. Messrs. Dawes of Massachusetts, and Bayard of Delaware, were re-elected.

HE IS RIGHT.

GOV. St John, of Kansas, in his annual message to the legislature, calls upon them to enact such laws as are necessary for the rigid enforcement of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in that state. He meets the argument in favor of license, that it affords a large revenue, by insisting that they have no right to consider the question of revenue at a cost of the sacrifice of principle, and by the unanswerable financial consideration that "every dollar of revenue derived from such license costs the people not less than ten dollars in loss of time and property, cost of courts, prisons and poor-houses, to say nothing of the destruction of the physical, mental and moral elements of mankind, which cannot be estimated." In urging them to advanced action in carrying out the needed reform, he says, "Let it not be said that any evil exists in our midst, the power of which is greater than the people." It is cheering to hear such words from such high position, and well would it be if the chief executives of our older Eastern states were all as earnest in promoting moral and social reform.

INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, has said that manufactories could never succeed in the South. The facts flatly contradict him. In 1870 the South had 11,000 looms and 417,000 spindles. 1880 she had 15,000 looms and 714,000 spindles. In 1870 she consumed 45,000,000 pounds of cotton, and in 1880 something over 102,000,000 pounds. During the ten years from 1870 the increase of the consumption of cotton in the South was 120 per cent, while in New England the increase during the same period was only 80 per cent. These figures show that in the last ten years the growth of the cotton manufacturing interests of the south has been thirty per cent, greater than the growth of the same interests in New England, where there is everything to favor the development of such interests. If this rate of increase is maintained in the future it will not be many years before the manufacturing interests of the South will equal those of New England. The need of capital, which has retarded enterprises of all kinds in the South, will not be felt much longer. The Southern people are now pretty well out of debt and will soon begin to accumulate money. Their accumulations will find their way into factories and other industries. It will not be surprising if, at the end of another ten years, the South manufactures almost as much of her cotton as New England does.

THE negroes of the United States are insisting upon a cabinet appointment. They are right too. They have 1,500,000 votes, 30,000 of which were polled in New York, thus insuring Garfield's election over Hancock, and they ought to receive some patronage from their own elected president. Let Gen. Garfield prove his love for the colored race by giving them a cabinet appointment.

WE think the people of the West, who have been told that the South is worth very little to the country, would come to a different conclusion if our section would go to raising hogs at home instead of buying meat from Western cities. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Were it not for the immense consumption of hog products in the South, hogs, instead of selling in this market at from $4 50 to $4 70, would hardly bring $3 00 per hundred pounds, and prices of the several products would be reduced in the same proportion."

THE New York Post, in opposing Stanley Matthews, says, "his whole past career has shown his utter looseness of conviction on the most essential points. He is a greenbacker, a silverite, an inflationist, who is willing to play fast and loose with the credit of the government and the profoundest interests of the nation; who has left no doubt as to his tendencies, because his vagaries are matters of record; whose every vote in congress was a wrong one." The truth is the Post in its opposition is doing the bidding of the bond holding gold bugs.

THE people know, and they are well convinced of the fact that, it is cheaper to educate the community than to be taxed to support them as criminals!

Property pays the cost, and the enormous burden of expense of all this criminal prosecution.

This question cannot be put off.

Shall we educate and save the young, or be taxed to punish and provide for the adult criminals?

The scholastic population of Tennessee for the past year is thus reported by Superintendent Trousdale: "White male, 208,740; white female, 194,613; total, 403,353; colored male, 71,208; female, 70,301; total, 141,509 total white and colored, 544,862; an increase of 30,000 over the year previous. Number of teachers employed, 5,934 Number of schools—white, 4,334; colored, 1,188; total 5,522; graded schools 232; consolidated schools 267. Number of teachers licensed—white male, 3,469; female, 1,233; colored male, 853; female, 369.

THE BRIBERY.

News in a Nutshell from Our Correspondent at the Capital.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 7, 1881.

MR. EDITOR: The members of the investigating committee are at work to ascertain the truth about the charges made against Davis and Plummer, two members of the Legislature.

J. J. Littleton, jr., who is the author of the complaints, appeared before the committee and said he first approached Davis in the rotunda of the Maxwell house and told him that he (the witness) had a friend here who was a candidate for secretary of state, and, though a republican, he could say to him that he would fill the office, if elected, with credit to the State and make an efficient officer. I approached him gently on the subject and found it was not offensive, and proposed that if he would vote for my friend I would donate $100 toward defraying his expenses in his canvass for Senator two years hence. Mr. Davis remarked that that was rather a small sum, and he would not accept it. I asked him what he could accept, and he remarked about in these words: "I can get more from another man if I were in mind to take it. The next day I met Mr. Davis at the capital, and asked him if he had come to any conclusion. He said he could not afford to do that; that was a small amount. I asked him what he could afford to do it for. He said if he were a mind to sell out he could get $500. I asked him if he would not vote for my friend for a few ballots for the amount named. He said perhaps he could, and would let me know later. I met him in the hall later, but did not think I would talk to him any more on that subject; was afraid he would accept my last proposition because my friend's chances of election had waned. I approached Mr. Plummer on the same subject and asked him how much he would be damaged by voting for a republican. He did not know. I told him to state the damages and I would make the pecuniary reparation if not too much. He wanted me to set the price. I asked him if $100 would be enough. He kinder laughed, and said it was a small amount to assume such grave responsibility; that he was elected as a democrat, and would like to have a greater reward; I asked him to state what would justify him in the act, and he replied that he could get $250 from another party; he would prefer to vote for my friend if the same amount was paid. He did not want it understood that he was selling out, but that it was more of an accommodation than anything else. Comptroller Gaines told me that he understood Plummer was on the market. It was intimated to him that Plummer could be bought by the republican candidates. He thought that Plummer had sold out from the remark he had made that he could get more from another man. The principal object I had for going to see him was to ascertain whether he could be bought. Neither Davis nor Plummer insulted me when I made the proposition to them. Davis put his arm upon me and pulled me closer to him, talking lower. When I first approached Davis nothing was said about money. When I found he would sell to the other side, I regarded it as legitimate to get him by the same means to vote for my friend. I thought other parties had purchased him and I would try and purchase him back. I approached Davis by proposing to donate $140 to defray his expenses in his proposed Senatorial contest. I did that to see whether he would bite, and he took it very readily. Davis has not avoided me; he has not been very familiar with me since this little publication.

The committee are waiting to hear McLaughlin, who has been arrested, as he is the party who is said to have paid the bribe money over to Davis and Plummer.

Large cotton factories are to be built next spring at Vicksburg, New Orleans, Louisville and Charleston.

A child over a year old, died in Cambridge, Mass., recently of starvation, as was proved by an autopsy. Its mother was trying to support herself and two children, by making shirts at fifty cts. a dozen.

THE State superintendent of education, in his recent report, states the number of school children, between the ages of 6 and 21, in the State to be 544,862, but the average daily attendance upon the schools to be only 191, 461, and the average number of days taught to be 68; while he says 83 out of 94 counties make provision for free schools, and the State expended for educational purposes, in the school year of 1879-80, only $300,214, or $1 46 per capita. Tennessee is able and ought to expend as much as $3 per scholar for the education of her children, and we confidently believe the people would sustain the Forty-second general assembly in so enlarging the school revenues that each child in every county of the State may have the privilege of free schools for five months in the year.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Weaver's Denial--Matthews, Cannon, Bruce, Christiancy--Wall Street--Sketches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1881.

MR. EDITOR: General Weaver, leader of the greenbackers, said to-day that there was no truth in the story that the democratic party was liable to combine with the greenbackers, taking the name of the latter and the principles of the former party, while the democracy took the offices. He said he believed the only ground for it was that the democratic party was dead because it has no living issue. The greenback party had the question of the dominance of corporations over the rights of the people, and whatever the government or the corporations should issue, the money would always be a living question. It was getting so now that the great monopolies were more powerful than the government. The railroads and not the States were electing the members of the Senate. He had a bill in Congress to provide for the election of Senators by the people, but he could not even hope for its passage.

Anti-administration republicans are working opposition to the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as justice of the Supreme Court. They say it is time to stop the spread of Ohio milk and water republicans.

A Tribune reporter learned from Mormon sources yesterday that Hiram C. Clawson, when he left for Washington, a few days ago, took with him $80,000 for use in the lobby in Cannon's interest.

A dispatch was received by the church from George Q. Cannon, the other day, in which he stated that he "could buy them for ten times the sum he had on hand." That would make the snug sum of $800,000.

A Washington organ says: If President Hayes is at all inclined to do something for Senator Bruce let him recall Minister Christiancy and appoint the Mississippi Senator to his place. Christiancy's cowardly persecution of his helpless young wife places him outside the pale of decent society everywhere, and, therefore, he is not a fit or proper representative of the government in any capacity, and especially at a foreign court, where it is presumed that none but gentlemen of the highest sense of honor are received and recognized, and President Hayes owes it to the country to get rid of him.

Wall street to-day is the only thriving part of New York. Young men are selling their seats there at $30,000 to derive a profit of $25,000 over what they paid for them two or three years ago. A firm that has three or four members, each one with a seat in the Board realizes about $75,000 by selling three of the seats and holding on to the fourth.

The newspapers are being filled every day with accounts of the immense profits of a low run of speculators in sight, the bulk of the people against that perfidious business which matches the dull weight of gold against the enthusiasm of the country, anticipates the increase of everything, sells it out in advance, and puts the profits away in a pawnbroker's office. But it will take a higher grade of men to lead the anti-capitalist party than have yet appeared on the scene. A great many discharged dead beats have been moving in the councils of the greenbackers for the past two years, earning a living by selling out to one or the other of the political parties.

Blount, of Georgia, is truly a loyal Southerner. He is clean shaven, faultless in his dress, and wears a suit of gray, indicative of his strong sectionalism. The minute he opens his mouth any "vet." who ever faced a rebel battery would shut his eyes and sing out, "That fellow's a Johnny."

Alexander Stephens has been dead from his waist down for some time. His head is clear and brain active. He is trundled into the House in a rolling chair whenever he is well enough. It is one of the mysteries of nature how he hangs on to life. The House is always disposed to accord him extra privileges, and Mr. Stephens, with that high sense of honor which characterizes a Southern gent'eman, never abuses them.

The beaux of the House are Ben Le Fevre, of Ohio, a tall, fine-looking man, with dark eyes and a sprinkle of gray in his hair; J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who cultivates a mustache a la militaire, one of that sort which gives a fellow a cavalier appearance; General Floyd King, of Louisiana, quite an aristocratic young Southerner; J. H. Acklen, of the same State, whose face is adorned with a pair of Dundreary side whiskers, and whose black curly locks are always well combed. The republican side is wonderfully lax in the beau question; consequently the fairest maidens are to be found in the democratic gallery.

CONSIDERABLE commotion exists among the brewers of St. Louis, over the introduction in the Legislature of a proposition to amend the State Constitution, so as to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic stimulants in Missouri. A committee has been formed to organize an opposition, and brewers throughout the State will be asked to lend their assistance. The whisky makers don,t seem to be disturbed, but the brewers are determined on vigorous action.

CONGRESS will have more cases of contested seats brought before it than ever have been brought in any previous Congress, if all who have given notice of contests carry out their plans. It is stated that five out of six Democratic members from Mississippi have been notified that their seats will be contested by Republicans. Several contested cases will come up from Alabama, three from Louisiana, three from South Carolina, one from Florida, one from Arkansas, two from Virginia, one or two from North Carolina, and a number from other States. The only member from Mississippi who escapes a contest is Mr. Money, and there was no Republican candidate in his district.

The parties from the South making these contests base their hopes on the fact that the majority of the next House will be Republican.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Seven Maine lumbermen walked twenty-one miles in a heavy rain storm to vote.

An order for 144 locomotives has been given to a Philadelphia locomotive manufacturing firm by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the equipment of its extension. The total cost will be over one million dollars.

It is reported in certain quarters that President Hayes has arranged to visit England in May, next, and intends to prolong his European tour into the autumn so as to be present at the Methodist Œcumenical Congress to be held in London in September.

It is difficult even for Americans to realize the extent of their country. Thus, the Territory of Dakota, alone, is three times as large as the whole of New England. Twenty-eight Connecticuts spread over it would leave unoccupied space. The Black Hills, opened four years ago, now have a population of 25,000 white people. Within the past four years 1,500 miles of railway have been projected and 900 finished, while nearly 100,000 people have come into the Territory.

It gives one a shock to read in the letter of a well-known correspondent that a widow in the Government employment, was once asked her experience as to men around her in Washington. She replied that it was enough to destroy a woman's faith in the common humanity of men. Being once out of a position, and solicitous to be reappointed, she said that almost without exception, from the highest to the lowest, every-person of whom she entreated help, either by covert insinuations or by bold soliciting, desired consideration in her virtue for his help.

THE Charleston, S. C. News speaks as follows of the practical value of cotton mills and what it says should stimulate the capitalists of Bolivar to go and do likewise

At a low estimate the value of cotton is doubled by the conversion into yarns. We will assume that the Charleston manufacturing company will consume 10,000 bales of cotton of 400 pounds each in a year. This will cost, at ten cents a pound, $400,000, will be earned and distributed in Charleston. Every dollar of it, save what may be paid for chemicals and material that cannot be procured here, will be disbursed in Charleston in wages and dividends. It is evident that the building of half-a-dozen cotton factories would revolutionize Charleston. Two or three million dollars additional poured annually into the pockets of the shopkeepers and trades-people would would make them think that the commercial millenium had come.

THE

BOLIVAR

BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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