THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OFFICE: AT THE SAME OLD STAND

N. O. WALLACE,
Editor and Publisher.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENNESSEE,

Thursday Morning, April 10, 1879.

Our Washington Letter.

Special Correspondence of the OBSERVER
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3rd, 1879.

First in public attention here is the debate going on in the House. Garfield opened it shrewdly and forcibly on Saturday last, endeavoring to show it was revolutionary to attach to an army appropriation bill any general legislation, and to leave the army without supplies if the President vetoed the amended bill.

The General has voted a hundred times for such amendments, and for appropriation bills so amended, and nothing but extreme party necessity would induce him to take the stand he now does.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, on Tuesday last made a speech in the same general tone as Garfield's, and Belford, of Colorado, and Mr. Williams, of Michigan, added something to the radical side of the question. The Democratic speeches of note so far made are those of Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Hurd, of Ohio. The general debate will close to-morrow (Friday) at 3 p. m., but a vote may not be had for some time after.

The speech of Mr. Hurd is everywhere very highly spoken of and will undoubtedly be used as a campaign document. Mr. Hurd has long been known as a close thinker and an honest man, but will gain further consideration among the people by this speech.

The Legislative appropriation bill, introduced a few days since in the House, will lead to prolonged discussion, as there are provisions in it which even more strongly than the Army bill, assert the doctrine that the federal government should have as little as possible to do with elections in the States.

When these bills have passed the House they will go to the Senate and there receive attention. Then to Mr. Hayes, about whose action the stalwarts have been in trouble ever since the questions involved were first raised.

Except four or five of the old employes, the Senate Democrats yesterday formally agreed to remove all the Senate officers. Those retained will be men who have had very many years of service and who had the favor of respected Senators of both parties.

Mr. Hayes yesterday nominated D. T. Corben, lately aspiring to the U. S. Senate from South Carolina, to be Chief Justice of Utah. Mr. Hayes seems incapable of continuing in the right road after once entering it. He nominated President White, of Cornell University, as Minister to Germany and received the thanks of the country for so doing, and now follows that action up by a nomination that cannot have the support of even the better class of radicals.

There has been for many years a conviction in the minds of citizens, without regard to party, that Gen. Fitz John Porter, when dismissed from the service, was made the victim of other men's mistakes, inefficiency or malice. The eminent military men who for a year past have been examining into his case by authority of Congress, have reported, and the report is just published. There could be no more complete vindication of any man than these officers furnish in this case. It is, however, only Gen. Porter who is vindicated. Others, including men who held or had held more important commands than Porter, suffered in public esteem through Porter's trial and through the falsehoods that led to and accompanied the trial. It is not too much to ask that these too should be relieved from whatever injury they received, and that those who caused the wrong should be made to suffer for it.

AUSTIN.

A Stitch in Time.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 8.—The State Medical Society closed a three days' session. It recommended the adoption of stringent quarantine regulations, national or otherwise, during epidemics. At a meeting of the State Board of Health a resolution was adopted inviting a conference of representatives of all State Boards of Health in the Mississippi Valley, to be held in Memphis April 30th, for the purpose of counseling together and arranging a definite plan of co-operation should events make it necessary to establish a quarantine.

A Rhode Island paper states that from sixty to one hundred bushels of corn can be raised to the acre in that State.

The Marshal Infamy.

The Grant Sherman attachment for carrying elections for Radical purposes, is thus illustrated by the Baltimore *Gazette*:

"An interesting commentary on the practical working of the Federal Election law, is furnished by petition now pending in the United States Court in this city. The Attorney-General of the State and the State's Attorney for this city, on Saturday last filed a brief in support of a motion that certain United States Marshals, indicted under the State law for assaults upon voters at the polls, be remanded to the Criminal Courts of Baltimore city for trial. These Deputy marshals were rescued from the justice of the State law by the removal of their cases to the United States Circuit Court, where their trial is just as sure to result in an acquittal as that of a State Judge of Election is ceartain to end in a conviction As to the decision upon this petition it is quite safe to hazard a prediction. It will be denied. The object of the Federal Supervisor law and the unlimited employment of special Deputy Marshals is to control the elections in the interest of the Republican party. The appointment of special Deputy Marshals is to control the elections in the interest of special deputies and the arming of them with pistols and bludgeons is logical only upon this hypothesis. When these Deputy Marshals did on the last election day assault and club Democratic voters in this city, they did the work which was expected of them, and the work which they will do on a larger scale in the election of 1880, if spared. The present cases will merely serve to settle the law of the case. The great business will be to elect or count in the Republican candidate in 1880. Of course, if Judge Bond were to remand these Deputies to the State Court for trial, it would make officials of that class timid hereafter in the use of the club, and thus defeat the great object of the law, which authorizes the swearing in of hundreds or thousands of them, if need be, on the day of election. This shows sufficiently that there is only one remedy for these evils, and that is the repeal of the whole iniquitous legislation. The law authorizing the use of United States troops at the polls must be repealed. The Federal Supervisor law must be repealed. The law authorizing an army of special Deputy Marshals must be repealed. For this purpose the present extra session of Congress is really called. The last Congress refused to pass the bills appropriating moneys for the purpose of carrying out these vicious laws. The present Congress will stand firm as a wall of rock on the same policy."

☞ The experiments of physicians upon the body of Knox Martin, who was hanged at Nashville, were, in a scientific sense, wonderfully successful. Although the criminal was suspended by the neck seventeen minutes and was pronounced dead ten minutes before he was taken down, the application of electricity and artificial respiration at once elicited the most marvelous results. There was a convulsive movement of the limbs, and a vigorous contortion of all the muscles of expression in the face. The eyes opened and stared vacantly around, and the whole countenance assumed an expression of utter anguish. Soon the pulse returned (about twenty beats to the minute,) and the heart fluttered violently for a few seconds, after which it beat regularly for several minutes after breathing ceased. Respiration was spontaneously induced in five minutes after the beginning of the operation, but ceased before the heart had stopped beating. The sounds emitted by the subject were nothing more than deep groans, and the breathing was conclusive and gasping. Profuse perspiration rapidly broke out upon the body and ran down in great drops upon the ground. This apparent restoration to life for a brief period naturally excited a feeling of sympathy in the minds of spectators who awaited the result and who only looked upon the proceeding as a cruel prolongation of the criminal's suffering.

An Act to Settle the Bonded Debt of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the following described bonds of the State of Tennessee, with the accumulated interest thereon, be settled and funded in the coupon bonds of the State at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar upon their face value, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum until paid, said bonds to be in denominations as follows: One-third at from five dollars to one hundred dollars, one-third at from one hundred dollars to five hundred dollars, one-third at one thousand dollars, falling due at the end of thirty years, but redeemable and renewable at the pleasure of the State; the interest on said bonds being due and payable on the first day of January of each and every year, at the Capitol of the State at Nashville, in the Treasurer's office. The bonds herein referred to being known and designated as follows:

Capitol bonds	$ 493,000
Hermitage bonds	35,000
Agricultural bonds	18,000
Union Bank bonds	125,000
Bank of Tennessee bonds	214,000
Bonds issued to the various Turnpike companies	741,000
Hiwassee Railroad	289,000
East Tennessee & Georgia R. R. Co.	141,000
Memphis & LaGrange R. R. Co.	68,000
Ante-war railroad bonds	8,383,000
Post-war railroad bonds	2,683,000
Funded under act 1866	2,246,000
Funded under act 1868	562,000
Funded under act 1873	4,867,000

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the proposition to settle the State's indebtedness, contained in this or any other bill that shall pass, shall not be submitted to the voters of the State, nor the Legislature convened, until the Governor shall communicate with the bondholders or their chairman, notifying them of the action of the Legislature, and when he shall have obtained the acceptance of said proposition from an equal number in amount as now proposed to take sixty cents in the dollar and six per cent. interest.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that the voters at said election being qualified voters of the State, shall vote directly upon the provisions of the first section of this act, those voting for the acceptance of the same having written or printed on their ticket the word "Accepted," and those opposed to the provisions of said section, having written or printed on their ticket the word "Rejected." And it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the various counties of this State to compare the votes cast in said election, and make return thereof to the Governor and Secretary of State, and who shall compare said vote, and the Governor shall decide the result when ascertained. The Governor shall make proclamation as to the result of said election when so ascertained.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that if there shall be a majority of votes cast as to said election in favor of the acceptance of the provision of said section the Governor shall issue his proclamation convening a special session of the General Assembly for the purpose of enacting into a law and providing for the enactment of the provisions of the first section of this act, limiting the time within which said funding shall be completed and making such provisions with reference to the bonds not funded within that time as such General Assembly shall enact.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that inasmuch as the railroad companies of this State propose to surrender and give up their charter exemption from taxation and pay an annual tax of $100,000, by their written communication to the Governor, therefore the railroad companies of this State shall together, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and in order to carry out the same, annually pay into the State Treasury, beginning with the year 1879, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the same to be due and payable as other taxes are, the sum to be pro rated between said companies according to their present or any future assessed valuation, but if at any time the assessed valuation of their property exceeds an amount which at any time, under the then regular State tax levy, will yield a larger amount of revenue than $100,000, then said railroad companies shall be taxed as all other property may be, said sum of $100,000 and such sum in excess thereof paid by said railroad companies to be appropriated to the public debt.

Passed March 28, 1879.

J. R. NEAL,
Speaker of the Senate.

H. P. FOWLKES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 31, 1879.

ALBERT S. MARKS,
Governor.

I, Charles N. Gibbs, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, certify that the above is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the original of which is on file in my office.

CHARLES N. GIBBS,
Secretary of State.

Yellow Fever Fund.

We have received the report of the "Special Relief Committee, I. O. O. F.," of Memphis, Tenn., as to the Yellow Fever Funds. We make the following extracts from the report—

Your committee have employed 475 nurses, at an average cost of over $15 each. The number of brothers that have died is 95, and of their families 134, making the number of deaths 229. The convalescents amount to 214. Making the number of cases of fever 443. The number of widows is 54, and the orphans 150. The different Lodges of the city will now have to care for 109 widows and 196 orphans. We find there are many worthy widows and orphans in distressed circumstances, whose husbands and fathers died owing their Lodge small amounts on the first of the term. The laws of the Order being strict and imperative, no relief can be granted them, unless we make some provision for them, which we have done by including in our donation account the sum of $2,323.36.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from 1873	$ 7,544 77
do received from sale U.S. bonds	507 78
Other receipts	18,061 57
Total receipts	$26,113 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Nurses	$ 7,143 31
For Burial Expenses	6,749 10
For Physicians	2,195 50
For Supplies	2,511 20
For Expenses	2,677 80
Donations to Sick and Destitute Odd Fellows and their families	4,836 81
Total Disbursements	$24,113 72
Cash Disbursed in excess of the Receipts of 1878	$ 8,52 15

The donation account includes money donated to Grenada, Miss., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Brownsville, Tenn. Supplies were also sent to our suffering brothers of Tuscumbia, Ala. Your committee wrote to the afflicted cities and towns of Mississippi and Tennessee, offering aid to our suffering brothers if needed.

The expense account is composed of the amounts paid for horses and vehicles for the Superintendent of Nurses in visiting the sick and in burying the dead, printing, postage, hire of clerks, and Secretary and Superintendent of Nurses, and incidental expenses.

The committee, except those mentioned above, received no compensation for their services.