Fayetteville Observer.

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N. O. Wallace,
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Washington Letter.

Special Correspondence of the OBSERVER
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1879.

Congress never plunged more speedily into a muddled state of things than at the beginning of the present session. The immediate cause was the recommendation of Messrs. Hayes and Sherman to retire the Greenbacks; at once western Republicans took the floor to denounce the proposition. Two western Representatives, both Republicans, introduced resolutions expressive of their disapprobation. It is not fair perhaps to say that a radical row is imminent, but the appearances are that way. The trouble can be averted probably only by the total abandonment by eastern Republicans of their intention to interfere with the currency. Generally speaking, the quarrel is not one in which Democratic Congressmen need take much interest. Some may wish for change in our financial legislation, and some deprecate any changes whatever, but there is a certainty that no change can take place at this session, and it seems to be the wisest plan for the Democrats to let the radicals fight among themselves. The only Democrat of prominence who has taken part so far is Senator Bayard, who desires the Greenbacks to be continued but desires their legal tender quality to be taken away.

Besides the financial part of the message of Mr. Hayes there is nothing specially noticeable but his eulogy on civil service reform. This is not of much interest in itself, for the same ideas have been better stated a thousand times, but it possesses value as being probably the best existing evidence of man's blindness to his own imperfections. It will, or should, take its place in literature in which the weakness and frailty of human nature is made a study. Mr. Hayes, never elected to the office he holds, commenced his administration with promises of reform and reflections upon his wicked predecessors. Certainly since his inauguration, he and his Cabinet Officers—always excepting Secretary Schurz—have meddled, as no other public officers ever did, in partizan politics of the country. These facts are known to everybody. Yet the opening session finds him repeating the old story of reform. Pecksniff's preaching of morality was nothing to this. It seems to be settled that the tariff will not be meddled with any more than the currency will. The executive recommendation of a tax upon tea and coffee will receive no consideration whatever. Indeed, the best informed say that Secretary Sherman was not sincere in his suggestions of such a tax, as in his private conversation he frequently states that he believes the revenues of the next year will be greater than the government requires. A strong effort will be made, it is said, to make the Interior Department an uncomfortable place for Secretary Schurz.

McKAY.

"Leaves from the Diary of an old Lawyer; Intemperance the Great Source of Crime," which is described as a story that will compare with the famous "Diary of a Physician," and as a temperance plea with "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," is soon to be issued by the American Book Exchange, New York.

Foreign Markets.

WHEAT.

Nashville, quiet,	1.10 @1.35
St. Louis, easy,	1.22½@1.33
Louisville, firm,	1.25 @1.30
Chicago, unsettled,	1.27¾
Cincinnati, strong,	1.29 @1.33
New York, strong,	1.25 @1.53
CORN—sacked.	
St. Louis, lower,	36⅞@37
Chicago, irregular,	40⅛@47
Cincinnati, firm,	41 @44
Louisville, firm,	41 @44
Nashville, steady,	35 @50
BULK.	
Cincinnati, nominal,	4⅞@ 7½
Nashville, moderate,	5¼@ 7½
St. Louis, sluggish,	4⅞@ 7
Louisville, nominal,	4⅞@ 7⅛

Last Thursday 8,300 bales of cotton were sold in Memphis, exceeding the largest day's sales ever before made by 500 bales. One day's sales of our chief product amounting to over $400,000 is a very positive evidence that Memphis is a very live town. Two epidemics have not killed it. The stock of cotton new in Memphis amounts to 99,030 bales. Valuation, $5,000,000.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

Conducted by
THE GOOD TEMPLARS OF MULBERRY.

A TERRIBLE WARNING.

An American physician, who has given careful attention to the study of alcoholism, said in an address recently delivered before a learned society: "There are constantly crowding into our insane asylums persons from fifty to seventy years of age, who in early life were addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors, but who had reformed and for ten, twenty, or thirty years, had never touched a drop. The injury which the liquor did their bodies seemed to have disappeared, being triumphed over by the full vigor of their manhood; but when the natural force began to decrease, then the concealed mischief showed itself in insanity, clearly demonstrating that the injury done their bodies were of a permanent character." We are not constitutionally inclined to dwell upon the horrible, and would ask to be spared from presenting so terrible a fact as this, did we not feel that our duty to our neighbor and fellowman requires it. How many thousands of the bright and beautiful youths are to-day sowing in their own organisms the seeds of decay and misery by their daily visits to the wine room, and their social tippling! Oh, that Dr. Cherry's declaration were pressed home to the conviction of every one! How insidious and implacable the poison that lurks in the ruddy wine and amber beer! A man may reform after a career of lax morality and intemperance—he may shake off the chains of a habit which rendered him often an object of ridicule to the careless, and of grief and shame to his friends, and may once more claim the position of honor and usefulness which was his before his fall. He may even exhibit the energy, ambition and fire of his early years, and win fortune and fame in the business of life, but when old age creeps on, all at once his brain gives way, and the living death of insanity supervenes. Thus we realize the truth of that wonderful Book which prophesies "In the end it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." We are not surprised that the learned physician, in contemplating the wide-spread ruin attending the drinking habits of the public, is moved to say: "These things being so, we, as physicians and promoters of good health, are bound to set our faces against every species of dram drinking, by both example and active precept.—*Rescue.*

THE CRIME OF CRIMES.

The temperance question is fast assuming the important position which it is entitled to have in this Nation. The liquor traffic is the "gigantic crime of crimes of the nineteenth century." It is the greatest peril of the Nation. The country cannot exist half drunk and half sober. No greater politicial question arises before the people than this. No "shirt" so "bloody" as that made by the bloody hands of the liquor traffic. War, pestilence and famine combined cannot claim nearly as many victims as can the blood-stained hand of the liquor traffic. Bold and yet bolder and more defiant than ever before, it demands week day and Sabbath day victims, and all hours of the day and night to ply its deadly and bloody work. Political parties bow to its bidding, and yet stretch out their treacherous hands blood red with complicity with the dramshops, and ask for temperance votes for which they give no equivalent. Let the friends of temperance spend one day out of three hundred and sixty-five of the year in a way that will deal the heaviest blow to the greatest vice and monster crime of the age.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

A posse of women in Richmond, Ohio, not long since made an attack on a saloon in that place and destroyed its contents. What a wicked thing for those women to do! What punishment could be meted out to them sufficient to deter them from such outbreaks in the future! What matter if their husbands, sons and brothers are ruined, their homes made desolate, and the means of subsistence taken from them? It is all done in accordance with the laws of the country by which they are, or should be, governed. What right have they to grow desperate over their wrongs and, when the government fails to do anything for their relief, take the law in their own hands in such an outrageous manner? What though there should be a hundred of homes brought from affluence to poverty by this saloon keeper's law-protected business? What if a thousand of children are made orphans and brought up in misery, ignorance, and want, because he is licensed to make them so? What though crimes untold have their origin from this source, what right have these women to turn like a wild animal at bay, and endeavor to protect themselves by destroying, not the man, but the means by which all this is done? Let us get on our knees and pray God to forgive these women for what they have done, and teach them in future not only to patiently and uncomplainingly submit to these wrongs, but to lead their nearest and dearest up to this Moloch, set up by the laws of our country, that by the ruin of hundreds of homes one man may prosper and grow rich.

H.

Grant Notes.

Grant will be tendered a grand reception in Cincinnati to-day.

The city of Brooklyn, N. Y., refuses to spend a cent for the reception of General Grant.

The more Grant says he isn't a candidate for the Presidency the more he acts like he is.

He was received in Louisville Tuesday with one of the grandsst displays ever made in the city.

Gov. Hendricks recently told a reporter that he believed Grant would be the next Republican nominee for President.

Alexander Stephens denies having said the Democrats could not do worse than taking Grant for their next candidate for President, for he knows they could.

Bob Ingersoll is a Delegate to the next National Republican Convention.

According to Mr. James Redpath, in Virginia 70 per cent. of the white Republicans voted with the repudiators and 80 per cent. of the colored Republicans emulated their white teachers.

The meeting of the Republican National Committee called to assemble December 17, marks the opening of the great political race of 1880. The committee will fix the "time and place" and will also elect a chairman in place of Zach Chandler, who died, and a Secretary in place of Dick McCormick, who "has got a better thing" in the Treasury Department.

The frantic ravings of the Republican press over the threatened "frauds" of the Democrats of Maine, alarm no one. For our part, we could regard with some equanimity a little Republican medicine administered to their own patient. They have a full knowledge of the ugly precedents which they set a little over two years ago, and their horrible contortions are not surprising—but they will excite no sympathy.

Pulaski.

Correspondence Nashville Banner.

DEC. 7.—We had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the court house on the 4th, looking to the building of a road from Fayetteville to Clifton, running through Pulaski and Lawrenceburg. After the organization of the meeting Maj. W. J. Sykes spoke, telling the probable cost of building the road. Maj. Sykes stated that the Duck River road cost, from Columbia to Fayetteville, 47 miles, $560,000. The road could be built and equipped for $250,000. The cost of the immense difference in the two roads is this: The bonds of the D. R. V. R. R. were sold at a song—that is, contractors took the bonds at sixty cents and made money. He advised our people not to begin work until they had the money to complete the road, and if they had to issue bonds, to make them so secure that they would be as good in the market as any other bonds. He stated that Mr. Rodemeyer, a railroad contractor, told him he would take the contract to grade and cross-tie a road from Pulaski to Lawrenceburg for $40,000, being allowed to use the work already done on the M. & K. R. R.

Our people are enthusiastic for the enterprise, and as evidence thereof all the men who opposed the M. & K. R. are enthusiastic for the new enterprise, and some of the more prominent are directors of the new line. The meeting appointed directors, of whom the following live in Lincoln, Dr. J. L. Sherrel, Dr. W. L. Moore, D. W. Holman, W. N. Wright, and E. S. Wilson.

A charter will be applied for immediately and work begun on the road. Some of the directors waited on Dr. Standiford to-day at the Pulaski depot, and were highly pleased with the doctor's talk. He stated, in substance, that he liked the enterprise. The gentlemen told him that their purpose was to build a road from Fayetteville to Clifton, and that it would be a great feeder to the L. & N. R. R., but they did not want the L. & N. or the N.&C. road to manage it. Dr. Standiford was asked if the L. & N. would help in building the road, that is in ironing and equipping the road after it was graded and cross-tied. He gave no positive assurance, but thought his road would assist to the full extent of their ability.

Condensed News.

The State of Texas boasts that she owes less than the city of Memphis.

The Mormons are believed to be enticing the Ute Indians to war upon the whites.

124,615 immigrants arrived in New York for the year ending October 31st, against 80,148 for the equal period just preceding.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Brevet-Brigadier-General, U. S. A., died in Chicago, of pneumonia, last week.

Georgia is increasing its grain supply, and furnishes enough wheat to run its local mills without depending on the North.

The white paper on which newspapers are printed has risen in cost 33⅓ per cent. Now is the time to pay your subscription.

Charles Woods (colored) is sentenenced to be hung at Memphis Febuary 2d, for the murder of Mrs. W. C. Foster, committed last January.

Benton Jones, residing at Dyer Station, Tenn., was run over by a train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Union City, Tenn., and instantly killed.

The shipments of cotton to Nashville are so large that special trains have to be run for the accommodation of the planters and desires in that staple.

The largest cotton crop ever gathered in Texas in one year before the war was 200,000 bales. The crop this year will reach nearly 1,000,000.

Farmers Crockett and Nichols quarrelled about a hog, at Lindale, Mo., and agreed to settle the difficulty with knives. One had a dirk, and the other a less handy but a larger pocket knife. Nichols was killed on the spot, Crockett lived only two hours after the fight. Twenty-seven cuts were found on their bodies.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Edward Day, a boy about sixteen, quarreled with his uncle, C. T. Day, living near Knoxville, about Edward's dissipated habits. The quarrel resulted in a fight, when the boy drew a knife from a sleeve and plunged it into his uncle's heart killing him instantly. The boy has been arrested, and is now in the Knoxville jail.

The melancholy story brought back from Liberia by the negroes that are making tracks from that alleged African paradise should be a warning to all colored Americans not to be beguiled by the rose-colored tales of Liberian agents. The American negro who goes there has to contend with climate, poverty, cheap labor, a color line and deadly disease.

The town of Sparta, Tenn., was awakened from its lethargy last week, by a shooting affray which took place between two of its most prominent lawyers, Maj. W. J. Fariss and Mr. T. R. Swafford, in which the former was wounded in the face and hand. Which leadeth us to remark that "the old Spartan blood isn't frozen in their veins," by a large majority.

The contractor to construct the monument in Tivoli Circle, New Orleans, to the late Gen. Robert E. Lee has found in a quarry near Knoxville, Tenn., the quality of marble desired and required by the Lee Monumental Association for the column, die and statue. Mr. Roy, the contractor, who also designed the monument, had intended obtaining the marble in New York, but was so well pleased with the product of the East Tennessee quarries that he went no further.