W. T. THOMPSON, Editor. FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881.

Grant, and he thinks he can induce that chieftain to come to Virginia and make a few speeches to the negroes. It is to be hoped the administration

Mahone has the warm support of Gen.

will include the Interior Department in the localities to be investigated. There is a fine field for a strong drag net there Gen. Wm. H. Payne is talked of as

the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. Payne was a Confederate brigadier. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has a large and influential support for the same General Grant arrived at St. Louis on

the 7th inst. from New Orleans. He did not know how his badges came to be in the hands of the two men arrested at Texarcana. He thought his Japanese servant left them in Chicago. He refused to talk politics. The richness of the Alaska gold mines

has been greatly exaggerated. The gold is hard to get at, and does not exist in the quantities reported, and the theories about big nuggets are pronounced by parties who have traversed the gold belt as decidedly mythical.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes carefully prepared article to prove that Conkling is insane. The fact that he is the first member of the Republican party who ever resigned a good office without having a fair tail-hold on a better one goes far to subject him to the suspicion of lunacy.

The New York Times says that the Republicans of Virginia ought not to antagonize Mahone, as they would by doing so "only retard the progress of the State towards that kind of civilization that prevails at the North." But pray is "that kind of civilization" desirable in the South?

East St. Louis has been lighted by the tower electric lamp system, the water tower on the river, a building over two hundred feet high, being utilized for this purpose. On this a light of 32,000 candle power was fixed. The experiment was a success, lighting up the town and the river for over a mile at a cost of \$5 a night.

Rev. or Professor Swing, of Chicago who runs some kind of a nondescript institution in that moral city, wants all the vulgar, nonsensical portions of the Old and New Testaments stricken out and Robert Ingersoll wants the whole thing blotted out. Prof. Swing and Robert Ingersoll agree pretty well with the Russian Nihilists.

The scheme for a great musical festi val in New York next year, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, has already taken practical shape, and an experienced agent will be dispatched at once to Europe to close engagements with artists of celebrity. Subscriptions to the guaranty fund have already reached the sum of \$55,000, sufficient to insure the success of the undertaking, and it is expected that the amount can easily be raised to \$75,000 or \$100,000.

The London Jockey Club is such a tion that the owner of Iroquois, the winner of the Derby, cannot become a member, because he is "engaged in trade." This is rough on Mr. Lorillard, who considers himself quite an aristocrat in this country. He has his consolation, however. Being in the wholesale snuff and tobacco trade, he can afford to turn up his nose at the small fry retail dealers, as he doubtless does, and at all the low consumers of the articles he supplies, as well. This ought to make him happy.

The seaside resorts, not satisfied with prohibiting the Hebrews, propose to banish the children as well. At the Cliff House, at Tarrytown, N. Y., the sign conspicuously declares, "Adults only will be entertained." Several other hotels in the vicinity have made similar an nouncements, and a general warfare against children seems to have been begun by the hotel men. The proprietor of the Cliff House is also an anti-Hebra-It is probable that, in the course of time, particular, and demand a moral health certificate from everybody calling for a breakfast or a lunch.

Said the New York Times a few days ago: "The Democratic party in Arkansas is in a fair way to be permanently divided on the same issue which has split the Virginia Democracy," that is, the State debt question. Such a division has been threatened, but is not imminent. Mr. Fishback, the leader of the "amend ment" or "Readjuster" wing of the party, has recently written a letter to the Little Rock Gazette, which represents the non-amendment wing, that he will support "the ticket, platform and all." of the next Democratic convention. whether opposed to the constitutional amendment or not, and the Gazette responds that it intends to make "no fight | chants in New York city. The report outside of the Democratic ranks."

The Cincinnati Times Star thinks that there is to be a revival of canals, and his last communication to the chamber that the traffic of the future will be he is charged with "evading the queslargely carried by water. There have never been more canal enterprises on hand than just at present. First in im- to sum it all up, "he had exceeded his portance is the Panama canal; then duty as an executive officer and assumed comes Corinth canal, to cut across the isthmus of Corinth and shorten the dis- terms of a law, and the Chamber of Comtance to Constantinople; the Cape Cod canal to shorten the distance around the position to an act so reprehensible." cape; the Baltimore canal, to cut across Delaware and save the voyage down the Chesapeake; the Hennepen canal, and the proposed canal through Florida, which would shorten the voyage from New Orleans to New York and Liverpool several bundred miles.

Sir Anthony Musgrove, Governor of Jamaica, is in New York on business. He says Jamaica is very greatly in need of Americans and American ideas, to stir the people up. The British Government has over 70,000 acres of good land for sale, which has reverted to it on ac- City of Washington." count of the failure of the owners to pay rent. Musgrove says these lands will be offered to Americans at low rates. grove says Jamaica wants an American who knows how to keep a first-class hotel The Courier-Journal suggests that perhaps Conkling, Platt, Gorham their fortunes on the island.

prophesied that Garfield's would be the tormiest administration this country had ever witnessed. The prophesy seems to be in course of fulfillment. Its open war with Conkling and his faction, and his ears filled with insidious tales of corruption and disloyalty on the part of consent of his surviving lineal descend-Blaine, it is industriously circulated that Conkling, Grant & Co. will shortly begin a cruel war upon Garfield, and bring "Boss Shepherd" to aid them in a full expose of Garfield's "De and Councils of Philadelphia, the Penn-Golyer Pavement" bribe-taking while sylvania Historical Society and the State he was a member of Congress. "When Legislature united in a request to the rogues fall out," etc. Great pains were | English descendants of Penn to permit taken to cover up or explain away the the people of Pennsylvania to pay this black charges of corruption against Garfield by the famous "Investigating Committee" of the Forty-sixth Congress, and George Leib Harrison, a wealthy citizen after he was nominated for President even the Democrats grew mild upon the | for Europe, to act for the State governubject, and ceased altogether upon his election. Guilty he certainly was, in necessary to secure the object in view. their opinion, but that only fitted Mr. Harrison is now on his way across him for high position in the Repub- the ocean, but it is not likely that he lican ranks, and now that he will succeed in his mission. Under date

Another Weak Legislature.

can destruction.

Conkling, therefore, as the least of two

evils, they confirmed the appointments

of Garfield, and though Conkling may

ring to his aid General Grant and his

cohorts, and though Blaine may be

hrown off by disaffection and disloyalty,

the Democrats will adhere to their

policy, and guide the storm to Republi-

The legislative bodies of the country, according to the newspapers, are singuarly weak and inefficient. Of the Penn sylvania Legislature, which was to ad ourn vesterday, the Philadelphia Evening News remarks that even the well-iuentioned men were powerless to control the noisy factions, and allowed themselves to be driven here and there by bogus reformers, who assumed to represent popular alarms; which shows that even honest, clear headed men, if lackng in aggressive force, do not make useful legislators. In brief, says the News, the Legislature has utterly failed in its duty, and the session has been foolishly rittered away for lack of moral strength.

The same will doubtless be said of the New York Legislature when it adjourns after its long squabble over State Senators, and, as we have already given he press views of the recently adjourned llinois Legislature, it will be seen that the Legislatures of the three most popuous States in the Union (all Republican) are severely castigated and denounced in inmeasured terms by leading Republican journals, not only as inefficient and worthless, but as positively factious, immoral and mischlevous. Thus it appears, according to their own showing, that Republican administration, whether small or great, local or general, sectional or national, bear exactly the same complexion-and that Republican State Legislatures are but the reflex of the grand central oligarchy at Wash-

Practical Reconciliation.

Gath writes: "Conkling's dispatch to Mahone was one of his cunning signs of During the ceremonies at the New timidity. There is little que tion but York Academy of Music on the evening that in the interest of himself, and not of Decoration day, Major General of the Republican party, he opened ne-Doubleday met Bishop Stevens, of South gotiations with Mahone even before the Carolina. General Doubleday, in his Presidential elections, to get control of speech, stated that twenty years ago he the Senate and have a vast swoop of paaimed the first gun fired in the war at tronage throughout the country, whether the Confederate cause-referring to Fort the President should be a Democrat or a Sumter; and that twenty years ago Republican. The Camerons were in Bishop Stevens, then in command of thorough sympathy with this scheme, and Stevens' battery. Charleston harbor, Gorham was the principal agent to carr aimed the first gun of the war it out. It resulted in the precipitation against the United States, waving of an issue before the Senate at the the Star of the West. special session which the President did not intend nor the country desire which came with reinforcements The Republicans of the North who to Fort Sumter, and that he offered him have any sense are opposed to split his hand as a token of the reconciliation up the South by corrupting it. The policy of Conkling and Mahone was to between the North and the South, as exemplified in his appearance at the acadesplit the South, not by a chastened and altered sensibility and reflection, but by scattering the loaves and the fishes of the my to do honor to the Union dead. The audience, at the request of the presiding United States into the South, so as to make a scramble, and out of the scramofficer, Major General Sickles, rose en ble possibly break up the Democracy. masse and ratified the contract by enthu-This would only be another version siastic applause. This is an episode of the carpet-bag campaign, whose emissapractical reconciliation and illustrates ries were sent into the South to take possession of the Southern State governthat the country at heart is tired and ments, and by their corrupting influence divide the people. The scheme has failed ignominiously. Mahone is planted on the disgraceful platform of cheating the weary and disgusted with the sectionalism and bitterness that has been so long kept alive by political charlatans for selfish and ignoble purposes. State creditors, and he dare not say the simple word that he is a Republican

Agreed on One Point

Whatever may be the gripings and troubles of the Republican party-however many fragments into which it may be violently rent, and however fiercely ist, refusing to lease his rooms to Jews. its leaders may denounce and oppose each other-all are agreed on one point. the seaside resorts will grow still more and that is the encouragement of Mahone to dissolve the "solid South." On this question the triumphant Garfield and Blaine can cordially shake hands with the defeated Conkling and Platt. Republicans never lose sight of the "loaves and fishes," and however absorbing the deadly feud among themselves, they can always unite against any other party which endangers their game of plunder.

A SERIOUS CHARGE. - At a meeting of

find no man in his own corrupt party the New York Chamber of Commerce whom he is willing to trust with the last week, Colonel Frederick A. Conkbusiness. President Garfield has a ling created a sensation by declaring that lively recollection of Gibson's enterprise one of the members of the Ways and and sagacity as a prober of official cor-Means Committee of the House of Repruption. resentatives had been bribed (in the sum of \$100,000) to prevent legislation on the sugar question. The money is alleged ten by Gen. J. M. Schofield in Septemto have been paid by certain sugar merof the Society of the Army of the Cumof the committee on the main question berland, in which he claims for himself is very severe on ex-Secretary Sherman. most of the glory of the Nashville camwith which the chamber is at issue. In which has heretofore been awarded to tion," and in "saying what was not true." the late Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. In re-Mr. Phillips, one of the committee, said, gard to the battle of Franklin, one of the bloodiest of the war, General Schofield says he fought it on his own volition to legislative powers, violating the plain save all his baggage and supplies, and without even the knowledge of General merce should put itself on record in op-Thomas, who was in Nashville, fifty

FENCE OR NO FENCE. -The farmers of Randolph county, Ga., have been in council and debate on the subject of 'fencing stock" instead of the farms, and as but one speaker appeared in favor of the old law on the subject, it is pretty clear that the farmers of Ranlying along the river front. These houses dolph are nearly unanimous for saving the annual expense to the county of "\$70,000 for repairing old fences," to say nothing of the waste of valuable timber in constructing rail fencing enough to connect "Cuthbert with the to Memphis, which is reaching out for the cotton product of the Southwest.

NEW YORK FREEMASONS. - The North have spoken favorably of the Re-Grand Lodge of New York met There is plenty of negro labor to hire at on the 7th. inst. The report of the from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, but Grand Secretary showed an increase in the negroes are very lazy, and it is diffi- the last year of 2,674 initiated, 2,694 to support the ticket. Among the cult to get them to do any work, although passed, and 2,577 raised, with 640 apto the cause represented by Senator Mathey have abundant opportunities. Mus- plications. Total increase, 3,884; expelled, 86; suspended, 10. Unaffiliated during the year for non payment of dues, 4,029; restored to membership, 859; total membership in good standing, and Chandler might be induced to try | 72,867; deaths, 866; receipts of the order during the year, \$83,556 55. the Buffalo Advertiser.

A Nobby Christening. The New York Home Journal gives the following account of a recent christ the transfer of the ashes of William Penn from their resting place in England to

ening party in Hartford: "About three or four hundred representatives of Hartford, New York and Boston society assembled at the house of Charles H. Brainard on Capitol avenue, the great city which he founded in America no account was taken of the trustees of the cemetery in which they Hartford, on the afternoon of the 16th of May, to witness the baptism of his granddaughter, the infant child of Edgar T. Welles and wife. The christening took place have rested for 163 years. After the ants had been obtained it was supposed that there was no other person in exist ence who could interpose any legal obin the large drawing room, which was decorated with choice flowers from Kin-ner of New York, and Spear of Hartford. stacle to the proposed removal. Mayor At one end of the room were two large pillars of lilies and roses, and between them stood a baptismal font, four feet high, composed entirely of Niphetos and Lamarque rosebuds. In this stood a silver gilt bowl, containing water brough from the river Jordan by the Hon. Wm posthumous honor to their illustrious Faxon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Miller, rector of St. John's Church, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton, brother-in-law of Mrs. Welles. At the ancestor. Gov. Hoyt requested Mr. of Philadelphia, who was about to sail ointed hour, 4 o'clock, four ushers ed the procession into the presence of the uests. The god-mothers came first in ment, and to do whatever might be single file, all dressed in white muslin gowns, trimmed with roses. They were Mrs. E. S. Clarke, of Boston, Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. W. R. Mowe, all aunts of the baby. Then followed the bonne with the infant, and the godfathers, John Welles, E. S. Clarke, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton. was President, and possessed of un- of June 4, Mr. R. Littleboy, one of the doubted ability, they would throw no trustees of the burial ground in Buckobstacle in his way of a fair administra- inghamshire, in which Penn is buried, The parents and grandparents came last. The baby wore a dress made by ion of the government. In his fight with | writes to the London Times that no aplast. The baby wore a dress made by Worth, of Paris. It was of sheer lawn, over white silk, most elaborately trimplication has been made to the board of trustees for the removal of the remains med with Mechlin lace and lilies-of-the and that if such a request were made it valley. On one shoulder of the dress would not be entertained. It is to be rose-bud made of monds with leaves of emeralds presumed that without the consent of on the other the legal custodians of the cemetery the golden buttercup, set with diamonds. A grave of Penn cannot be disturbed, and pretty feature of the service was the music, which was played in an under-tone during the service, all of the comit is said that Penn and his last wife were buried side by side in the family pany joining in singing the doxology be-fore the benediction. After the baptism lot, and that there is no record by which the two dining rooms were opened and Habenstein served a superb collation, at the one grave can be identified from the which 'caudle' made from a rare Eng Panama Protocol. lish receipt was supplied. The childreceived the name of 'Alice.' The gifts The gifts The Panama Star and Herald publishes were numerous, and among them were the following resume of the leading diamond bangle, several diamond and jeweled rings, coral and gold beads, laces and embroideries, a cradle of flowers points of the protocol, said to have been signed by the representatives of Colomand numerous baskets of exotics. The entire house was thrown open during bia and the United States at New York: "Ships of war and military convoys of the United States may, in peace or war, the afternoon and evening, and rar lowers were placed in every available pass free through the canal without pay-ment of tolls. By common consent both governments will select in territory in

> A Surprising Historian. The following extracts from an article in the Capitol on Badeau's alleged history, reflect, says General Boynton, the

"To readers of Charles O'Malley, who

opinion of many army men here:

nook. Each guest was presented as a

souvenir with a box of bon bons, on the cover of which was a photograph of the

happy child about whom all this festal array was centered."

he isthmus places appropriate for forts

arsenals, coaling depots and naval store-houses. In time of peace there shall be no military force on the isthmus beyond

that indispensable for the repair and pro-servation of such forts, arsenals, etc. I

case the neutrality of the canal should be threatened, the United States are author

ized to take military occupation of the isthmus, and Colombia will be obliged

o co-operate. Ships of war and militar

expeditions of all other nations excep the United States will have no right to

pass through the canal in time of peace Nevertheless, the two nations may, by

cent use of the highway to such ship and expeditions. Colombia undertake

not to enter into negotiations concernin the canal, or alter the rules and regula

tions governing it, without previous accord with the United States."

The Star and Herald adds: "The pro

ocol has been disapproved by the Co-

ombian Senate. Deichman, United

States Minister to Colombia, and author

of the protocol, is furious. The govern

unanimously denounced the protocol.'

Republicans to support him.'

The Philadelphia Evening News,

stalwart organ, says: "The star route

thieves should be rigidly prosecuted and

punished; but it is passing strange that

will be remembered, was so conspicuou

miles away.

A number of the largest cotton houses

of Memphis, Tenn., have formed a com-

pany for the purpose of building and

operating a compress, elevator and ware-

end have purchased sixty acres of land

represent three hundred thousand bales

of this year's crop, and financially are

equal to any amount necessary to carry

out their object. The enterprise is ex-

pected to be of considerable advantage

Many Republican newspapers in the

ouses for cotton storage, and to that

A Pretty Tea Party.

mutual understanding, permit the in

have lingered with delight over the glowing pages where the excitement of war s portrayed in the high field of ideal creation, the book by General Badeau will be particularly welcomed. Linked to history by the fondness of a few identical dates, entwined with the names of great men by the rapture of its adulation, endeared to two hundred and six admirers of General Grant by the explosive qualities of its gush, this volume of war romance cannot fail to take Badeau will not find a single author of record or reliable hearsay to justify his statements of the relative numbers of the two opposing armies, and the only smart thing in the book is the fallacious deductions from things that are made to appear ment, Senate, press and people have as facts from a lack of explanation. As an instance, the reader is led to suppose that Lee surrendered 30,000 men or more at Appomattox. The fact is that 8,000 muskets were in line, and the rest were teamsters and such employes, with thousands of men on the muster rolls who were not at Appomatox. The surrender was made by rolls, and the stragglers who escaped and went to Johnston's army were not assigned to duty there because of that fact. All the whisky and administration corruption that has smirched Grant's fame will not do him as much harm as this romanti rigmarole of falsehood and ignorance Where the history ends and romance be gins it is impossible to tell.

"General Badeau says that Stonewall doughty Dutch hero met Breckenridge, and was not in the vicinity of the alleged battle until long after Stonewall's death BORN TO GOOD LUCK.—An interesting incident occurred on board the steamer

Germanic during the passage from Liverpool to New York. One of the cabin passengers, among whom were William H. Vanderbilt, J. K. Vanderbilt and Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, uncle of the former, tells an interesting story of a poor, friendless woman in the steerage who gave birth to a child when the ship was three days out, and who was made happy and comfortable by the kindness and generosity of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and others. A purse of \$300 was presented her, and a letter was given by Mr. Vanderbilt, calling upon the New wants to say he is something else and get York Hospital managers to see that the poor woman received, at his expense; the best of care. The mother, Mrs and was on her way alone to join her husband in this country. She was over joyed at the sympathies enlisted in her behalf, and was particularly delighted when the Rev. Dr. Satterlee christened the only person capable of detecting her baby "Mary Germanic Vanderbill Phillips," after the steamer and her gen their guilt or urging their prosecution is a bitter Democrat, who has heretofore erous benefactor. Captain Vanderbil shown great readiness to use his powers ecame godfather to the child and Mrs.

to shield Democrats and punish Repub-George Evans godmother. licans." It is rather strange that a During last week the births and deaths Democrat like A. M. Gibson, who, it in the city of New York numbered 422 and the deaths 660. This discrepancy, in exposing the Credit Mobilier frauds, says the Tribune, is rather greater than should be employed by President Garthe average, but there is always a markfield to track the star-route thieves; but the fact only goes to show that he can ed difference between the two figures The metropolis, like all large cities, is an immense consumer of human life and would soon become depopulated if it did not constantly draw upon the rural districts for a supply of fresh blood. The deaths in a year exceed the births by about 10,000. Looked at income light the city is an insatiable devourer of vital forces and and A letter has just been published, writdemands from the country 10,000 human beings every year to appease its appetite. Its victims are sacrificed in a thousand ber, 1880, and addressed to the Secretary ways, by overwork in the strife for bread, by overworry in the mad struggle for gain, by poisoned air, unwholesome food, vile drinks and adulterated drugs paign, which resulted in the discomfiture and perhaps most of all by the great friction, tension and competition of city life, wearing out the human machine too of the Confederate General Hood, and rapidly and causing it to break down prematurely. Civilization has yet to solve the problem of making the city as healthy as the country.

BRITISH GOLD. - English capital is coming into this country seeking investment in ways that may not ultimate ly benefit itself or this country. To this cause is largely due the recent unprecedented rise in certain railroad securities and the consolidations. By-and-by there will come a reaction. England is money ndon banks are choked wit money waiting for investment. the commerce, the manufacture the agriculture and the mines of Eng land are all past their prime and on their decline. Money flows there because London is still the bank and clearing-house of the world. But the lack of profitable investment at home leads English capital to take risks in this country, and to pay prices that caution does not justify. It is English capitalists that are fighting the Southern extensions and connections of the Baltimore sys tem of roads, and zeal gets the better of their judgment,—Baltimore Gazette.

The Wilmington Star suggests the adjuster nominations in Virginia, and celebration of the three hundredth anhave advised the Virginia Republicans niversary of the settlement of Roanoke Island, N. C., the oldest English settlejournals that have committed themselves ment on the continent. This event hone, and his followers, may be menoccurs in June, 1884, the settlement of the island having been made in June, tioned the New York Times and Tribune, the Philadelphia Press, the Boston Tran- 1584. North Carolina is great on celescript, Traveller and Herald, the Hart- brations, and should its people determine ford Courant, the Providence Star and to go into the one suggested, there is no doubt it would prove a success,

A PLOT REVEALED. The movement of grain down the Mis

sippi river in barges has again given cominence to the canal as an actual and sible highway of transp Some years ago it was supposed that the great trunk lines of railway had entirely superseded the canals, and that the best of them had no future except to be fille up as useless ditches. This has alread been done in the case of the Erie an Pittsburg canal, which at one time unite the waters of Lake Erie and the Oh river, and formed a most important link in the line of communication between New York and the West and the Southwest. It was predicted that the great New York and Eric canal would eventually share the fate of this Pennsylvania tributary. The success of the barge system of transportation on the Mississippi river has wrought such revolution in public opinion on this subject that some of the Western cities, which are pre-eminently railroad cen tres, are becoming seriously alarmed about their trade. Chicago, with characteristic energy, was the first city to start a project for turning the barges from their southward course. The Illinois Legislature was induced to pass a bill giving the Illinois canal, which extends from Chicago to La Salle, to the United States Government on the condition that it would be completed to the Mississippi river. Just now, how ever, the general government has ne particular use for a canal, and it could scarcely have been expected that the gift would be accepted when the bill was passed. The discussion of the subject, however, paved the way for the calling of a convention of representa tives of the commercial interests of the Northwestern States at Davenport Iowa, for the purpose of putting the de-mand upon the bounty of the United States Government into a more effective shape. In point of fact Chicago doe not care to have the Illinois river im proved from La Salle to its mouth, b cause it flows into the Mississippi two undred miles below the parallel Chicago, and very close to the rival city of St. Louis. A short cut from Henne pin (near La Salle) across to the Missis sippi river, at Rock Island, is what Chicago wants, and the Davenport Convention accordingly memorialized Con nection with other internal improv ments, which were thrown in to satisfy the trans-Mississippi delegates. The distance from Hennepin to Rock Island on the Mississippi river, by an air-line, i about 70 miles. The distance from Her nepin to Chicago by the canal route is about 100 miles. The canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi rive would consequently be 170 miles ir length, 96 miles of which are already com pleted. The barge movement, the agitation of the canal question in the West, and especially the widening and deepening of the Welland canal in Canada, have created more or less apprehension in New York lest a portion of the traffic which now moves through the Erie canal should be turned from its accustomed channel. The Legislature has had va-rious bills under consideration looking to the improvement of the canal, and a bill abolishing all tolls came very near passing the Senate. A bill is now pend of the locks so as to make them 236 feet in length and 26 feet wide. The present dimen-

A Canal Boom

Cotton Transportation Deflection To wards Lower Lines of Latitude.

ns of the locks are 100 feet by 18 feet.

The bill also contemplates the deepen

of the canal by digging out one foot of

earth from the bottom and raising th

bank two feet higher, thus securing ar

additional depth of three feet. The en

timated cost of the proposed improvement is five and a half millions of do

lars It is quite evident that New York city still regards the Eric canal as a most important factor in her commercial pro-

New York Commercial Bulletin. The New Orleans Picayune is arguin to show that the tendency of the cotto movement towards the North Atlanti ports has about reached its culmination and that causes are now actively at work to produce such a reaction as will con ne transportation and the handling the staple to the cotton belt proper. statistics which the writer brings to bear on the subject certainly go far to justify his deductions. The opening up of the longitudinal railway system extending down from the West into Arkansas an Texas is shown to have greatly stimu-lated the overland movement out of the cotton belt; last year the figures reachin .134,000 bales, or nearly the total production. Of this, 600,000 bales crossed the Mississippi at Hannibal and passed through St. Louis, and 161, 000 were carried North from Cairo b the land lines of transportation. Out of that crop barely 40 per cent. was sent to the Gulf ports. This season, however, there has been a marked change. Ac

cording to the Picayune:

"The crop has been argmented over 11 per cent., yet the quantity of cotton carried overland has decreased nearly 100,000 bales from the figures of last year to corresponding date. The principal decrease in this direction has been at St. Louis, where there has been 99,000 bales less cotton handled than last year. The shipments through Louisville have also fallen off 59,000 bales. On the other hand, there has been an augmentation in the shipments via Hannibal, and the Cincinnati Southern has greatly increased the business of the Ohio metropolis. As a consequence of this relative decrease in the Northern-bound cotton business of the railways, the Gulf ports have enlarged their receipts in exact proportion to the augmentation of the crop, and on this basis ought to handle for the current season say 2,600,000 bales, against 2,335,000 during 1879-80."

On the Atlantic seaboard it is also cording to the Picayune: On the Atlantic seaboard it is als: shown that the tendency is towards lower lines of latitude; that is to say, the five ports north of the Potomac hav ing this season received direct from the points of production only 441,700 bales against 452,517 in 1879 80-a falling of of 40,051 bales. On the other hand, the Atlantic ports south of the Potomac have handled 2,434,643 bales—an enlargement of 25 per cent. over the figure of last season. Norfolk has gained 24 per cent., Charleston 37, Wilmington 50 and Savannah 16 per cent. In view these figures, our cotemporary conclud it is satisfied that "this deflection of the cotton trade toward lower lines of lati tude will not be temporary, but it is the beginning of a reaction which will turn the movement back into its normal channels. The necessities which impelled the railways to haul cotton against the trade draft at starvation rates n nger exist, and with the new busines to be opened up by the extension of the lines to the Pacific coast and across the Rio Grande, the natural laws of con merce will be allowed to direct the sta the best neighboring seaboard market.'

AN AMUSING MISTAKE. - A Wash ington dispatch says: "A few days ago Senator Conger, of Michigan, called at the house of Mr. Blaine after business hours, expecting to find him at home. Mr. Blaine, however, had been detained at the State Department. Mr. Conger requested that the telephone be used to ascertain when the Secretary would get home. The servant, who misunderstood Mr. Conger when he gave his name, went to the telephone, signaled the State Department, and gravely informed Mr. Blaine that Mr. Conkling was at his house, very desirous to see him, and would like to know when he would be home. Mr. Blaine was thunderstruck. He knit his brows, ran his hands through the remnants of his hair, and requested that the name of the gentleman who wanted to see him should be repeated. "Conkling," came back again through the telephone. "Conkling," repeated the Secretary, sotto voce, "what can he mean?" and still doubting, the suggestion was made that there must be some mistake. Mr. Conger was then appealed to to know if he had not said his name was Conkling, and he then pronounced it intelligibly enough to be understood by the able domestic, who sent it this time all right through the telephone, and Mr. Blaine was relieved of any fears he had as to the presence of his arch enemy in his household.'

A New York young woman twice at-tempted to drown herself; next she tried to kill herself by biting a vein; then she took Paris green; at another time she swallowed laudanum; later she tried to throw herself from a car window; after this, setting fire to her hair, she tried to burn herself to death; then she made several other unsuccessful attempts, after which she was arrested while on the way to the river to throw herself in.

A California millionaire, who a dozen years ago was driving a street car in San
Francisco, has just rented a cottage at
Newport for the season, paying rental of
\$4,500.

Preparations for an Immense Ex ess Robbery in Chicago

tions the South was the richer. T is no good reason why she should

Massachusetts manufactured three hu

Startling discoveries were made ne police of Chicago Sunday morning consequence of the arrest of a well-known thief, named Sam Hanna. Among other things learned were particulars of an attempt to waylay and rob the United States Express Company's messenger on the Dubuque route, whose safe on every trip contains all the way from fifty thousand to half a mi lion dollars. It seems that the express company has been missing ckages of all kinds from the ivery wagons. These robberies have en going on for several weeks, and the losses now amount to several thousand dollars. Through Hanna's arrest Sunday morning it was learned that the driver was in the habit of posting Hanna as to the route, and when the latter was seen on the street corner the driver would throw him packages. He disclosed the secret to a chum, with whom and a half millions of dollars. The manufacture of cotton goods was only one of the industries of Massachusetts, he subsequently had a falling out. As a means of revenge the chum gave the po-lice pointers. The driver was arrested, and gave the plans of the contemplated messenger robbery, which was to have taken place in a dark neighborhood, near the Clinton street depot, from which these trains now leave. Sitting Bull's Story of the Custer Massacre.

facturers for merchandise of kind and another consumed by people of Mississippi. Sitting Bull, the desperate Indian lead tion of affairs which existed in 1860 exer, has recently told the story of the Custer massacre to Major Crozier. He began ists, to a very considerable extent, to-day, and will continue to exist until the his account of the engagement by saying that 'on the morning of the batle, at South manufactures the raw material which she produces. Why should not sunrise, two young men who had been the South manufacture not only the cotout a short way on the prairie, came to me and told me that from the top of a but, also, agricultural implements and high butte they had seen the troops advancing in two divisions. I then had uses on her plantations? She has coal, all the horses driven into the camp and corraled between the lodges. About noon the troops came up, and at once wants. If cotton can be transported to corraled between the lodges. About noon the troops came up, and at once rushed upon the camp. They charged in two separate divisions, one at the up-Connecticut and Massachusetts, manufactured there and brought back here at per end, whilst the other division charged about the middle of the a profit, there is no reason why it cannot be manufactured here camp. The latter division struck the where it is produced profitably. in the centre of the 250 lodges long as the North is allowed to make the of the Uncapapa Sioux, and close to profit out of the raw materials of the the door of my own lodge. At the South, which the South ought to make time that the troops charged I was makherself, the North will be the richer secing medicine for the Great Spirit to help us and fight upon our side, and as I tion. There is one industry of which the South was shrewd enough to obtain control. It is the manufacture of oil cake and oil from cotton seed. A little heard the noise and knew what it was ame out. When I had got to the out side of my lodge I noticed that this di more than a dozen years ago cotton seed was regarded as worthless except for planting. It was discovered that two very valuable articles of commerce could be made out of it. Tovision had stopped suddenly close to the outer side of the Uncapapa camp, and then they sounded a bugle and the troop fired into the camp. (Here Sitting Bul made a peculiar noise with his mouth and clapped his hands together to imi-tate the firing of soldiers.) I at once set day the manufactured products of cotday the manufactured products of cotton seed enrich the South millions of dollars annually. Of the productions of Texas, cotton seed oil and oil cake rank third in value. Cotton ranks first and my wife upon my best horse, put my war-bonnet on her head, and told he to run away with the rest of the women. She did so, but in her hurry forgot to take the baby (a girl); after she had gone a little way she thought of the child and came back for cattle second. The number of cotton seed oil factories is increasing rap dly. That which was thought to be of n value a few years ago will, in all proba

I gave the child to her and she went

off again. I now put a flag upon a lodge

preter alive. I told my men to let them

live. Then the interpreter, the man that the Indians called 'The White,'

shouted out in Sioux, and said: "Cus-

ter is not in this division. He is in the other.' I then ordered all my

division. They did so, and followed me.

The soldiers of this division fired upon

did us little harm. When we had got

quite close, and we were just going to

charge them, a great storm broke right

over us; the lightning was fearful, and struck a lot of the soldiers and horses,

killing them instantly. I then called out

to my men to charge the troops, and

shouted out: 'The Great Spirit is on our

side! Look how he is striking the soldiers down!' My men saw this,

and they all rushed upon the

troops, who were mixed up a good deal.

and frightening their horses, and these men were soon trampled to death. I

was just at this time we charged them.

and we easily knocked them off their

horses and then killed them with our

coup sticks.' In this way we killed all

this division, with the exception of a few

who tried to get away but were killed by the Sioux before they could get far. All

through the battle the soldiers fired very

wild, and only killed twenty-five Sioux.

I did not recognize General Custer in the fight, but only thought I did, but I

any truth in the report that he shot him-

self. I saw two soldiers shoot them-selves. The Sioux were following them,

and in a few moments would have caught

them, but they shot themselves with their pistols in the head. The body which

hair cut short. There were seven hun

dred and nine Americans killed. We

counted them, putting a stick upon each

body, and then taking the sticks up

again and counting them. We counted seven hundred and seven carbines. Two

When Bull had completed the forego

ing account of the battle, he turned t

perfectly natural system of colonization.

In that way, in point of fact, Kansas and Nebraska were made free States.

can lay its hands on the necessary agents

The work requires no high order of tal

ust simply outvote the Mormons.

might have fallen into the creek.

us as soon as we got within range,

pole, and lifting it as high as I could, I shouted out as loud as I was able to my own men: 'I am Sitting Bull; follow me.' I then rushed at the head of them enterprising New Englanders did not get control of the cotton seed oil industry. The question arises why cannot we up to the place where I thought Custer manufacture our cotton into cotton cloth was, and just as we got close up to the troops they fired again. (Here Bull again imitated for some length of time as well as we can manufac seed into oil and oil cake? We can and ought. The cotton States, instead of the firing of the troops.) When I saw furnishing the raw material to the cotton factories of Europe and New England, ought to supply the markets of the world with cotton goods. Cotton ought to be manufactured where it is produced, that the soldiers fired from their saddle and did but little damage to us, I ordered all my men to rush through their ranks and break them, which they did, but failed to break the ranks, although we and the millions of dollars which are suffered as little damage as before. annually made by the manufacture then shouted to them to try again, and, putting myself at the head of my men, we went at them again. This time, alcotton goods ought to be distributed in the cotton States. When that time comes and we are confident it will come, though the soldiers were keeping up a rapid firing (from their horses), we the cotton States will surpass the New England States in wealth. knocked away a whole corner and killed a great many, though I had only one man killed. After this we charged the While in Hong Kong, writes a corres same way several times, and kept driving them back for about half a mile ndent, I accepted the invitation of onsul Mosby to visit the steamship killing them very fast. After forcing them back, there only remained five oldiers of this division and the inter-

bility, by the time the next census is taken, add more than anything else to

the wealth of the cotton States except

Gaelic and see how Chinamen were shipped to the United States. There were 458 men and one woman. The Chinamen were all on deck with a rope stretched around them. At a desk near by were three officers, the doctor, the har-bor-master, and the United States Consul. These Chinamen had bought their doctor's inspection, the harbor-m would not stamp their ticket, and if the harbor-master would not stamp then ticket, the United States Consul would not stamp their ticket, and if the Consul did not stamp their ticket, the Mail Company would not take it. These Chinamet had their clothes unbuttoned and laid off down to their waists. The doctor examined every one honestly and faithfully, and did not object to a single one. Every one was in a good state of health On the doctor's certificate the harbor master stamps the ticket, and on his certificate the American Consul also stamps the ticket, and on his stamp the Captain About forty of the soldiers had been dismounted by the lightning killing takes it. Before a woman can be sh she has to go down to the To Wah Hos pital and have stamped on her arm a certificate that she was a proper person to come to America. All the precautions that laws have fixed, as far as the examinations of Chinamen, are honestly carried out under the present administration, or were on that trip. I was anxious to see some evidence of a careless manner of doing it. I must say they carefully did it. While these Chinamen were all in the string I came in and looked at them. One would not be certain about it. I believe of them said: 'Hallo, Mister, I sabbe Custer was killed in the first attack, as your bludder. He marry up in Slacla-Custer was killed in the first attack, as we found his body, or what all the mento." I said, "John what do you Indians thought was Custer's body, about the place that it was made. I do not think there is know?" He said, "I live in Slaclamento eight year; I make \$3,000; I come home: I catchee two wives; I lose all; now I go back again." I said, "Kearney will catch you and hang you." "Oh, no; me go and do Kearney's washing." Most of them were Chinese who were returning to the United States,

all the Indians said was Custer's had its The Administration Laboring for the Disgrace of Its Own Household. The administration cackles every time

t finds a new rascal who has had some

of the star ring money, as if it were re joiced that there was a star ring for it to ferret out. Really we can see no occa sion in these exposures for anything bu tears of mortification from the adminis Major Crozier and said: "There, I have fought the battle all over again to you, and this I have never done since the time tration, such as a father would shed or finding his child guilty of evil practice An honest man would certainly go to the bottom, even for his child's sake I fought it out in earnest with General The Mormon question is reviving again in certain quarters. We are glad, eays an exchange, that the Mormon "mission aries" find no rest for the soles of their feet in Germany, although it is good riddence to have them outside of the United feet in Germany, although it is good rid-dance to have them outside of the United we do not see and cannot approve un seemly exultation. Poor Dorsey was close political akin to the President. In fact, they were thick as thieves until the States. News has been received from Berlin that every Mormon propagandist who has been trying to make proselytes will be expelled from the German Empire. As this method of procedure could not be followed in this country, the Methodist suggests the method of administration saw an opportunity to make reputation out of a friend in distress. It would have pleased us to have seen Mr. Garfield bear the political colonization. It says:
"We could, if we had the courage and knife and stab like Brutus, but also we should have been pleased to see some the purpose, check Mormonism at its central seat by the use of the simple and natural tears shed over the friend by the man who slew the guilty part of him. We would have liked to have seen the President in tears at the bedside of poor Dorsey. Was he not wounded in your service, James ? It is all inexpressibly The Christian Church has the means, and sad, and not very creditable to ministration, that it thus seems even to rejoice that its own family thus furnish it means for the demonstration of its zeal in pursuit of thieves.

ent, no great statesmanship. The thing to do is to put Christian (or Gentile) vo ters into Utah and the threatened adja-cent Territories in such numbers as to A FATED FAMILY.-A special from do not need to go abroad for the bulk of these voters; they can be found at home. Ten millions of dollars, wisely expend-ed, would probably settle the Mormon Little Rock, Arkansas, to the New Orleans Times says; John Reed, a man killer of Washington county, was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Bahn Sorrell while resisting ar-rest. Deceased had killed three men. FRATRICIDE IN MASSACHUSETTS.— Chas. D. Kidder, thirty-five years old, a well known resident of Springfield, Yesterday at Favetteville, county seat of Washington, Geo. F. Reed, brother of the deceased, rode into town armed to the teeth, and claimed he could whip Mass., and traveling salesman for a Bosthe best man in the State, and proposed to run the town to suit himself. The City Mar-hal, Will F. Stieman, armed himself and attempted to arrest him. A desperate fight ensued, during which Stieman killed Reed. Great excitement prevails and fears are felt that more ton dry goods house, was murdered at 10 o'clock Tuesday night by his half-brother, Dwight, aged seventeen. Dwight became very angry two or three days ago because Charles said it was prevails, and fears are felt that mo blood will be shed.

days ago because Charles said it was gross carelessness of him to let their sick father go out on the street, and the brothers had since had words about it. Tuesday night Dwight called at Charles' house, and asked him if he was ready to take back his words. Charles told him to go home, and tried to push him from the door when the boy drew a pistol A good looking old German with long hair sat down, or rather up, in the barber's chair, and was asked whether he would have his hair shingled. He replied: "Mein Kott, no! I vant some hair koot off. Vy woot you put zum shingles on it pecause?"

The Way to Increase the Wealth of The Brand of Falsehoed Burned In.

Gen. Sherman, in his "Memoirs" (Vol. II., page 349), referring to a conversation between himself and Gen. Johnston at their first meeting, writes: The wealth of the South is increa ing. It is not increasing, however, as rapidly as the wealth of the North. There was a time when of the two sec-'I told him I could not believe that he or Gen. Lee, or the officers of the Confederate army, could possibly be privy to acts of assassination, but I would not say as much for Jeff. Davis, George contain the most wealth now. Her advantages for the accumulation of wealth are greater. Her climate is better and her soil is equally fertile. Why is then that the North has been so mu Why is i

Saunders and men of his stripe."
On this I have but two remarks to make: First, that I think there were few nore successful in the accumula-tion of wealth? The chief rea-tion is that the North has not officers in the Confederate army v would have permitted such a slander imputation to be made by a public enemagainst the Chief Executive of their gov only enjoyed the profit of her own productions, but has, also, made a great ernment. Second, that I could not val Por example, it is stated that in 1860 gard to the burning of Columbia, made Mississippi produced one million bales of cotton which brought her thirty-five a false charge against General Wade Hampton, and, having left it to circunillions of dollars. This was the entire ate freely for ten years, then in his lished memoirs makes this disgrace dred thousand bales of cotton into cot-ton cloth which she sold for thirty-six "In my official report of this confla-

gration I distinctly charged it to Gen. Wade Hampton, and confess I did so pointedly, to shake the faith of his peo-

but it brought her more money than the entire product of the single industry of Mississippi. It is probable that a very large part of the profit of the cotton crop of Mississippi wen into the pockets of Northern manu A letter in the Boston Globe tells about a Colorado doctor whose idea was that insane persons should be treated just as f they were sane. To demonstrate th orrectness of his theory he and his wif started a private asylum at a rural resort not far from Denver. They had three patients to experiment with, one a young girl inclined to melancholia, and anoth a big negro inclined to all sorts of ecce tricities. The patients were allowed wander around the institution at wil and within a few days rather upset th doctor's theory. The girl followed t bent of her inclinations by drowni herself, and the negro followed his beating the doctor and his wife half death. The surviving patient was removed, and while the doctor was await ing another chance to test his theory. vent crazy himself. He evidently had not far to go.

> An investigation of the business methods of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Board o Education has been progressing for some time, growing out of allegations that a deficiency exists in their cash. The apparent deficit was explained by ard as only an apparent one, and du to heavy purchases of books and scho-supplies, the credits for which are n yet available. Tuesday it was found that the safe of the board, which had not been opened by the employes fo two days, had been rifled of large quar tities of vouchers, account books an other papers, apparently of no value to any one but the board.

A package was received in the New York postoffice Saturday from London England, which contained four leases andsomely engrossed on large sheets of ountry for the signature of the party to whom they were addressed, and wer ntended to be returned to England. Th parchment documents, however, were completely destroyed by the ravages of cotton itself. It is remarkable that the rats on shipboard. The cost of engro ing the documents was \$70, and a clair for that amount has been made upon th English Government.

Arnit. Etc.

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