MEMPHIS APPEAL

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1873

### SITE FOR THE MEMPHIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Some days ago the APPEAL urged the necessity for prompt action on the part of the commissioners authorized to select a site for the new customs and postoffice building. The sooner the work is begun the better for mechanics and for all classes of people, and differences of *opinion* about a question of mere mathematical calculation are wholly absurd, and in this instance ruinous to the best interests of Memphis. What was said on the subject has been considered in Washington, and it is now authoritatively announced that hereafter the treasury department will select sites for public buildings without the intervention of these local commissioners. Such is the absurd selfishness of individuals, each fastening himself down in his own locality and each deeming himself and his property the center of the universe, a question plainly fixed by census-tables and tax returns and assessments, that the secretary of the treasury pronounces his agent wiser and better qualified to select sites than the best citizens of towns and cities in which customhouses are ordered to be built. Private parties, rather than public, reasons shape the actions of these commissioners, and unanimity is almost impossible of attainment. Civil war is said in Washington to be imminent in Little Rock, involving a question of this sort, and another Memphis riot of 1866 is dreaded as the result of sectional selfishness in Memphis; and the little town of Dover, in Delaware, has a local commission helping the United States architect select a site for a public building ordered by congress for some unknown purpose, and Dover may be destroyed by midnight conflagrations. The architect says that there was more fuss and wrangling over it than there was in the selection of a site for the New York postoffice. The late selection of a postoffice in Cincinnati, and the dissatisfaction and grumbling which has ensued, has given the department much trouble, and quite a sharp correspondence on the subject has taken place between Secretary Richardson and one of the commissioners. The secretary has, accordingly, determined to dispense, hereafter, with the advice of local commissioners. Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the treasury, will, in a few days, leave for Parkersburg, Pittsburg and the west on business connected with the selection of sites and erection of public buildings.

### THE THIEVES' ROW IN LOUISIANA.

The United States military forces at Jackson and Aberdeen, Mississippi, and Humboldt, Tennessee, are ordered, it is said, to New Orleans. The dispatch from the President upon which we commented day before yesterday, as indicative of a sense of justice on his part, is pronounced, as already stated, a forgery, and Sherman has assured the amiable Kellogg of the hearty sympathy of Grant. Kellogg is scared out of his wits, if he ever had any, and each place-holder about Washington is crazed with multifarious demands for help emanating from the redoubtable governor of Louisiana. He has absolutely telegraphed it everywhere over the world that he was shot in the neck by one Bailey. All Kellogg's telegrams close with frantic appeals for help. In fact it is very probable that the whole body of thieves and knaves, of which he is now the cowardly central figure, would be swept away by properly aroused public indignation, were it not for the intervention of the President. Attorney-General Williams having assured Kellogg that he enjoys the hearty sympathy of the President, the country will be inclined to congratulate the knave and usurping adventurer on his personal security, and very certainly do we hope, if the people of Louisiana must owe their lives and freedom to Kellogg's immunity from harm, that this despicable, incapable wretch may live forever. Kellogg is a weak, shrinking, timid, cowardly fellow, and only courageous when surrounded by a swell mob of dirty thieves such as invested him with office. He will blow terribly, and fulminate vigorous windy proclamations when bayonets are gathered around him, and then he and his thieves, like the redoubtable Bullock, late of Georgia, and thousands like him, who have plundered the south, when decency and people really interested in the well-being of society are restored to power—then Kellogg will withdraw, gilded with stolen gold, to his original haunts in colder latitudes. It is this investiture of unmitigated knaves with authority in the south that begat the necessity, if it ever existed, for reconstruction acts and of military intervention in behalf of despicable, rotten State governments, and at this moment each good citizen of Louisiana is content if an absolute military despotism supplant the authority of savages and of thieves, of whom Kellogg is the representative and impersonation.

### BOUTWELL AND OUR CITY'S FORTUNES.

Senator Boutwell, as a result of his recent southern trip, is said to be particularly impressed with the growth of such cities as Savannah, Atlanta and Chattanooga, and to predict that the latter will become "the Pittsburgh of the southwest, owing to the nearness of coal and limestone to the marvelous iron ores in its vicinity." There is no advantage which nature gives Chattanooga that may not be appropriated by Memphis. The Mississippi is part and parcel of the sea, and on either shore there are cotton-fields blessing Memphis with as rich resources as coal and iron-fields give to Chattanooga. Not far away, however, are the most productive iron mines, and there are accessible coal-fields on both sides of the Mississippi. Every resource of manufacturers, iron or coal or cotton or bread or cheap routes to the exterior world, is accessible at this spot. It is only needful that intelligence should develop our natural wealth, and co-operative energy and capital utilize it. What the APPEAL has said of rich and invaluable iron ores of counties along the Tennessee, has already excited a deal of interest among ironmongers, and the day is not distant when Colonel Donovan's road will be extended through Bolivar to the Tennessee river. It would thus add millions to the wealth of Tennessee, and give this city manufacturing resources as wonderful as those of trade begotten by the cotton crop. The danger is that the mayor, who destroys the city's good name, may also retard or prevent, by the use of his veto power, the consummation of plans involving the speedy extension of the Raleigh narrow-gauge road to the iron-fields along the Tennessee river.

### EDITORS OF A PECULIAR SORT.

There are little sharp fellows among newspaper conductors. They can mislead fools, and when dishonesty is added to keenness of perception and readiness to pervert is sustained by utter depravity and recklessness of assertion, this pest of newspaper life becomes intolerable. It is easy enough to extract a sentence from an editorial of to-day and another from a production of the same author on the same subject to-morrow, and show them to be inconsistent. One sentence written in irony, may be a palpable contradiction of another written seriously. The newspaper sneak sees the awkward effect of collocation, each extract, of itself, having a most serious aspect, and the one palpably a contradiction of the other. The sneak adopts this mode of misrepresentation, and beyond this he has no force and is incapable of reasoning. Such men should be excluded from press associations and from intercourse with decent, honest people. They are the moral pickpockets, counterfeiters of an age of villainy—a fact illustrated in the aspects of a controversy pending between two newspapers not far away, which gives a proper opportunity for these modest suggestions.

### A SAD PICTURE.

Congress condemned to moral death, and death itself executed the sentence physically, upon Oakes Ames and James Brooks. Who may question the omnipotence of congress? Let the shade of Thad. Stevens rejoice. Congressional decrees are sanctioned by concurrent nature's laws. The three men who did the federal brainwork of war were overtaxed and have died, the last and greatest of them only three days ago. Stanton, Seward, Chase, the organizer of armies, the Talleyrand among foreign cabinets, the incomparable financier—all are dead. Their physical forces sank beneath the pressure of governmental cares so exacting, that sleep came not. Never after, were they the men the country knew before the war. Their physical vigor was impaired by ceaseless toil; and even as Ames and Brooks were crushed out of life by the weight of shame shoved down upon them by newspapers, even so were the lives of Chase, Stanton and Seward cut short by anxieties and intellectual labors they bore. History, as penned by the north, will make lofty monuments, white and stainless, rise above the tombs of the late cabinet ministers, while Ames's and Brooks's gravestones, however garlanded with roses or bedewed with tears, will never catch a stranger's eye that he will not accord pity to human weakness, and shudder, as he turns away, in the presence of the moral blackness of the age in which we live, embodied in the foul memories of the credit mobilier.

### SPREAD YOURSELVES—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DRUMMERS.

Those who propose to leave Memphis for the summer, should have the APPEAL sent to their temporary abiding places, and absent friends will be quite as well pleased to have a copy of the APPEAL as a gossiping letter. It costs you less, and us infinitely more labor and money. Then, there is no such drummer for that extended trade, which merchants will be seeking next fall, as the Memphis newspaper. In long, weary, hot summer afternoons farmers lounge very lazily in the hallway of "saddle-bags" and other more tasteful homes, and devour every advertisement in the APPEAL. Send the Memphis newspapers abroad if you would extend the area of Memphis trade. A square little local notice, or an attractive advertisement, often repeated, familiarizes the people with the name and business of the Memphis tradesman, and when the active season opens there is a rush for houses that have made themselves and their specialties most thoroughly well known. Advertisers thus secure the choicest customers, and for the simple reason that they have the greatest number from whichto make their selections.

A NORTHERN paper says:

Mississippi is learning by bitter experience that honesty is the best policy. She repudiated her debts in 1832, and now nobody will trust her, and county, city and town governments share the difficulty of the State in gaining credit.

But there are two sides to the question, and the New Orleans *Times* presents it thus:

In the phenomenal condition in which Mississippi now finds herself, unlimited credit would be the greatest misfortune that could befall her. Louisiana stood in high credit when she fell into the hands of negro legislators and carpet-bag adventurers; and that credit proved her ruin. She was soon reconstructed into enormous debts and oppressive taxes, and now when Mississippi, through lack of credit, is out of debt, Louisiana groans beneath her burden.

IT is somewhat strange, in view of harsh criticisms by the New York *Times* and one or two other ferociously partisan newspapers, that Millard Fillmore should write of Alexander Stephens's new school history of the United States, that "it is exceedingly well written, admirably adapted to the purposes of schools, and though greatly condensed, seems to contain the pith and marrow of our history, somewhat tinged, as was natural, with southern views, but as impartial as any we can expect at this time, either from the north or the south. I regard Mr. Stephens as one of our ablest statesmen, and certainly very competent to write a history of the United States." We print this as suggestive somewhat to our school board.

RICHARD PENISTAN, a Philadelphia bar-keeper, has drawn the capital prize of the Havana lottery, four hundred thousand dollars. It would be about as cheap for the Cuban people, in the present deplorable condition of their island, to "annex themselves entirely" as pay this round sum to the lucky bar-keeper.

ON THE ninth instant Grant was on a visit at Washington.

### CROPS.

The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: "The prospects for a good wheat crop are discouraging all over the State."

Northern Mississippi papers say the crop prospects were never more discouraging in the history of the country.

The Tipton *Record* says: "We are glad to learn from a planter that the corn is looking well and the cotton is coming up finely. The prospects for good crops are excellent."

The Grenada *Sentinel* says: "Recent rains have brought to daylight an excellent stand of cotton. Owing to the cold spring the sweet-potato beds are not as full of plants as usual at this season of the year, but in a week or two it is thought an abundant supply of plants will be on hand for a very respectable planting of this esculent. Late oats are growing remarkably fast on well prepared land, and promise an average crop."

The Oxford, Mississippi, paper says: "Even this early in the season there are a large number of citizens who have already become more indebted upon the faith of their crop than the proceeds of the crop will cover if sold for a fair price; yet, these people still ask for more credit, and the merchants give it to them. Why it is that, with our depressing crop prospects, there is not more caution used by planters and merchants in extending their credit, is a question that will not be answered by the actions of these parties."

The Panola *Star* says: "The caterpillars are as numerous in our county as the leaves of the forests. They are everywhere—in the woods, in the fields, in our gardens, in our houses, in our beds—and they even have the hardihood now and then to crawl up a fellow's shirt—collar. This is sure to cause a sensation. We hear very general complaint of the destruction of vegetable gardens by the cut-worm. Most gardens in town are nearly ruined, and we learn that those in the country are not much better. Many orchards are entirely destroyed by the caterpillars."

## MEN AND WOMEN.

**A Glance at Some of the Causes of the Greater Intellectual Force of the Former.**

**Why the Average Male Mind is More Active than the Average Female Mind.**

**An Article to Provoke Comment and Controversy, Full of Home Truths as It Is.**

A very large majority of men, if not *all* men, honestly believe, by right of sex, man must be a more intellectual and reasoning creature than woman. This belief is not confined to masculine beings—many of our own sex hold the same opinion.

The arguments adduced to prove this male superiority are specious, but fallacious.

It is a sort of instinct of justice which makes those believing in the inherited superiority of the male intellectual organs, also believe in the inherited superiority of the female moral organs!

Men have for so long been the dominant sex, they have come to view any question of the right to this dominancy as a species of treason. They resent a desire for equality as a usurpation of their natural rights.

When man's rule on earth began, physical, not mental strength, was not the motive power.

The strongest man was chief. The strongest chief was king.

In physical strength the aggregate male may ever exceed the aggregate female power. The offices incident to maternity may preclude a competition in the matter of bodily vigor.

I see no necessity for maternity precluding an intellectual competition.

It is usually the mentally small men of earth who take such comfort in the thought that they are, by right of sex, bound to be superior to any and all women.

It is the little men who wave their hands over the earth, pointing to the products thereof as the result of man's brain.

The forests he has cleared, the cities he has builded; the churches, the cathedrals, the towers, the pyramids he has piled up. The philosophies he has propounded; the theologies he has founded; the sciences he has discovered; the arts, etc.

This man, proud of his sex, asks what has woman done to compare with all this greatness? He asks us for our female Shakespeare, Byron, Bacon, Newton, Leverrier. Where the female Cicero, Socrates, Plato? Just here some poor, bewildered sister hastens to hand in modest Hemans, her Herschel, her Dido—who are received with a Mephistopheles smile.

Dear sister—*don't*.

We have no female Shakespeare, or Plato, or Newton. And we need not pretend we have.

But because we have not, there is no necessity for giving up the case—for admitting the charge of a *born* inferiority of sex.

I shall show there is no proof whatever of this born inferiority. All the great and learned lawyers may be on the other side, but defendants in law can plead their own case. I am one of the defendants.

I shall prove to the candid world that there exist and ever have existed, ample causes to produce the difference we see in the mental power of the two sexes—causes not found in the quality or quantity of the brain, but found in the *circumstances* that affect the brain from the hour of birth.

It is almost the universal belief of civilized people, that the quality and quantity of the brain are hereditary—are handed down from parent to child.

Can it be there is a mysterious law of nature, or a decree of God, which so orders this law of inheritance that the boys of every household shall receive the greater share of the reasoning faculties, and the girls the greater share of the moral?

Is there any evidence whatever of such law?

Is there any law analogous to it in the animal world?

Is there any evidence of a higher intelligence in the male horse than the female? In the male deer or dog?

In the kingdom of birds do we find any proof of this superiority of sex?

Is the monarch of the air, keener, more astute than his mate, the mother of the young eaglets?

If God has issued such decree, if nature has ordained such law, would it not be immutable?

Would accident have power to very, or restrict it? Would we see, as often happens in a family of girls and boys, the girls greatly the superior?

The more shallow such boys, the more pronounced and plain to be seen is the conceit-of-sex swelling their young breasts, and the more often and proudly is that idea of sex-superiority flaunted before mothers and sisters.

Weak-minded men and boys, who know they can never rise to the hight of the great of their own sex, really seem to find much consolation in the belief that, by right of their masculine gender, they are found to be superior to one-half of humanity.

Men, fully conscious of their own innate strength and ability, are not frightened at the idea of woman's legal equality. But the weak man, who can never hope to rule by force of his own individual superiority, clings with tenacity to the laws which seem to consider one-half of the world as born inferior to him.

If boys are born with superior intellects, this superiority should show itself before outside influence—which *is* education—is brought to bear on either boy or girl.

In this outside influence is to be found the forces that produce the difference in the power of action of the mature male and female mind.

A totally diverse set of incentives and circumstances surround the two sexes from the cradle to the grave.

Do people observe so superficially, think so carelessly, as to be ignorant of the pliability and plasticity of the human brain, as to be ignorant of the trammeling, the suppressing, the moulding, the DEVELOPING power of circumstances, which is EDUCATION?

We use this last word in its broadest sense. Education is not merely the stuff taught in schools.

The formulas of slates and blackboards, or found between the bindings of books, perform but a part of the process of education.

The needle and the doll, always put in the hands of the girl, the kite and the ball, always put in the hands of the boy, play an important part in the process of moulding the pliant child-brain.

Who shall measure the suppressing power of corsets and crimped hair? Of crinoline and trailed skirts? Of frills and furbelows, and all the frippery which custom has ever thrown around our much enduring sex?

The all-powerful, the omnipresent, the ever-pressing, compressing and all-pervading force of that invisible power, called public opinion, always does its part in the suppressing or development of human intellect.

Our sex, too, well know the strength of this power. It rules us with an iron tyranny. Its influence is as subtle and unseen as the invisible air around us. You cannot put your hand on it, yet you know it wraps you in and touches you at every point.

Sometimes this invisible power seems so gentle we forget it; so good-natured, we play pranks with it; so polite, it seems to praise us; so tolerant, we venture to brave it. And when we brave it, it puts out its cruel power to crush us.

In the history of humanity has there ever been a period when the tendency of this mighty agent was to develop, to strengthen the female intellect? On the contrary, has it not, from earliest ages, been of a nature to weaken, to suppress, to humiliate?

Where are the laws, of living or dead States, that recognize woman as man's equal?

Where the schools of learning endowed for her training?

Where the colleges, the universities, open to her ambition?

What scholarship, or presidency, or place of honor is held out as reward for her excelling?

What goal looms in the distance to lure on *her* flagging feet?

What splendid niche in fame's splendid temple is pointed out for *her* to fill?

Yet all *these* incentives are offered to spur on *man's* intellectual efforts. Only a short time ago, in our own city of Memphis, in this day of progression, of the arts and sciences, of a liberal literature, a graduating class of young ladies, who had spent years in patient study, was addressed by Colonel Leath, at that time superintendent of the public schools.

The address was made in the Opera-house for the better accomodation of the large audience expected.

The house was crowded; mothers, fathers, friends, spectators, old and young, the best citizens our State affords, were there. Colonel Leath's address was loudly applauded. The newspapers praised the address and called its advice "*good and sound*."

We shall here reproduce that address as it was reported in the Memphis *Avalanche*, word for word.

We reproduce that you may see what is "*good and sound*" advice to a class of graduating young ladies.

That you may compare it with the "good and sound" advice, that would most likely be given to a class of graduating young gentlemen.

That you may see the different *incentives* offered to the intellects of the two sexes.

That you may judge whether it is to the *born* inferiority of the female faculties, or to the inferior incentives offered to her faculties, from the cradle to the grave, that cause that general inferiority of action woman has ever shown.

From the Memphis Avalanche.]

Colonel Leath then made an elaborate address, in which he gave the young ladies some good, sound advice. He recommended them to become practical women, become skilled in the domestic arts—in the art of cooking. [Applause.] Train the hands to handle the needle, an instrument more honorable than the sword. I would have you, every day, go through a regular drill with the broom [laughter and applause], always remembering to use the legitimate end [laughter] and in a legitimate way [loud and prolonged laughter]—and not over a person's head. [Tremendous applause.] In conclusion, the colonel advised the young ladies to beware of those three evils, "tattling, scandal and gadding about."

Examine, if you please, this address—the *good sound* advice. Ponder it well. Measure its depth, its breadth, its hight.

Weigh its beginning, its middle, its end.

And answer, truly, how many of a class of young men subjected to the influence of this address, under the influence of the vast circumambient pressure of public opinion, whence originated this address, and answer, honestly, how many Bacons or Miltons millions of such classes would be likely to turn out?

That "good, sound advice" may be summed up in three words—

Cooking-stoves, needles, brooms!

Strange inconsistency of this age! We spend years of time and toil; we lavish money freely in giving our daughters some insight into the arts and sciences, and just as they are old enough to *begin* to be interested in such studies, we snatch them from all association with schools of learning. We make them ashamed of any ambition to progress. We take pains to smother any literary aspirations their studies may have awakened.

We let slip no chance of impressing on their young hearts and minds a due sense of their inferiority and subjection, by the accident of sex, to the other half of humanity.

In short, when we take our daughters from their books and schools, we make haste to present them with cooking-stoves, needles and brooms.

Had a graduating class of young gentleman been addressed in that manner, the inappropriateness would have been plain to every father and mother who listened.

Are studious boys pointed to the plow, the plane, the hoe, or the anvil, as objects of emulation?

Yet, we all know those useful instruments are a million times better than the sword!

A graduating class of young men, who had spent years in acquiring the basis of a liberal education, would have been astonished, if not indignant, had an address of that nature been made to them. They would have thought that "good, sound advice" impertinent, if not foolishly irrelevant.

With an inconsistency that would be wonderful, were it not so often witnessed, we make of our daughters cooks, sweeps, and seamstresses, and are astonished at their proclivity for tattling, scandal, and gadding about."

We take our female brain and seethe it in dinner pots; its bubbles of thought we prick with needles; its high aspirations we cudgel with broomsticks.

And when women have thoroughly accepted the situation—when they are reduced to "tattling, scandal, and gadding"—we taunt them with being the *natural* inferiors of men.

This is our justice—this our wisdom!

In the name of consistency, if the highest destiny of woman be to cook, sew, and sweep, why trouble her childhood with books?

E. A. MERIWETHER.

## NOBBS TO DOBBS.

**The Holly Springs Railroad—Narrow or Wide-Gauge.**

EDITORS APPEAL—I heartily thank your correspondent "Dobbs" for his sensible article on the point of getting a railroad to Holly Springs first, and afterward to Selma and beyond on the east, and to Kansas City and beyond on the west. If we *can* build a railroad that will pay stockholders, and *cannot* build another sort of railroad that cannot for many years pay the stockholders, why, I ask, in the name of common sense, should we not build the sort that is both practicable and profitable. Much has been said in favor of broad-gauge roads because of connections with other broad-gauge roads. That is taking a very limited view of the subject. If this country is to be checkered with railroads like other countries which are advanced in civilization and enlightenment, then it seems plain that we are in the infancy of railroading, and it is reasonable to suppose that a Selma road will, in twenty-five years, have a dozen or a score or even more of branches ramifying the country, spread out in that direction. I do not mean to say that twelve or twenty or fifty railroads will seek Memphis from that quarter merely to reach Memphis, but to seek a crossing of the great river and to connect with the great fan-shaped region beyond, where meat, bread and a thousand other necessaries want to find a market in a climate where other necessaries are produced to better advantage. Allow me to repeat that it is eminently proper that we should proceed to build a profitable and practicable road, rather than puzzle after an unprofitable and impracticable one. With kind regards to sensible "Dobbs," I subscribe myself, NOBBS.

Captain Geo. C. Stouffer, long a well-known master in the merchant service, and famous for his rescue of the passengers of the wrecked steamer San Francisco in 1853, died Tuesday evening at the age of fifty-one. He was born in Baltimore, and all his life was held in regard as a good seaman and brave officer.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1873.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

The Fourth National Bank of Memphis,

in the city of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, in the city of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of March, 1873.

(Signed) JNO. JAY KNOX,
apl Comptroller of Currency.

ANTHONY HOUSE,

LINDLEY & WHIPPS,

PROPRIETORS.

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Candies and Soaps, at Cincinnati prices.
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WILL BE OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION of Visitors June 1, 1873.

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EIGHTEEN miles from Huntsville by carriage road; twenty-five miles from Decatur by boat or carriage. Here are White Sulphur and Iodine, Black Sulphurs and Iodine and Chalybeate waters in inexhaustible supplies—more strongly impregnated, says a distinguished chemist, than any similar waters in the United States. Hotel accommodations ample. Table wholesome and excellent. Add all the guests of last year. Prices to suit the times, so that living is cheaper here than at home, restored health and vigor are added as clear gains. Send for Circulars to J. R. PAYNTER & SONS, Proprietors. P. O. Valhermoso Springs, Morgan county, Alabama, via Decatur. my7 d&w

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THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WHO HAVE visited these celebrated Springs in years past, will be glad to learn that ample provision has been made for their accommodation during the present season. I have built a

Large and Elegantly Arranged House,

within one hundred yards of the Springs, and will be pleased to receive and entertain my friends and the seekers after health and pleasure generally. The house and furniture all new and complete.

THIS NOTED WATERING PLACE is so well and so favorably known that I deem it unnecessary to say anything in either.

my8 A. R. WIGGS.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.

THIS delightful watering place will be open for the reception of visitors on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

Extensive additions of new furniture have been added, and the proprietors are making every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of visitors.

This is the most beautiful and extensively improved of all the numerous watering places in the mountains of Virginia. All the usual appliances for the comfort and amusement of the guests are provided, and EXPRESS, TICKET, POST and TELEGRAPH OFFICES are found here.

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on the Va. and Tenn. division of the A. M. and O. R. R. is the station at which you take the car for the Springs—distant 1½ miles.

Round trip tickets can be procured at all the principal towns and cities.

C. A. CALHOUN, for twelve years the Resident Partner at the Alleghany springs, will assume the management.

We employ none but the most experienced servants, and our supplies of every description will be selected from the best the country and cities afford.

TERMS—$2 50 per day; $16 per week; $50 per month; for the month of June, $40. Children under 10 and over 12 years old and servants, half price.

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Opened for Visitors June 1, 1873,

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VERY extensive improvements have been made since last season, including a large new Hotel, with all modern conveniences. More than six hundred guests can be comfortably accommodated. This is the most elevated, the coolest and best shaded summer resort in Virginia.

The mineral water has, for seventy-five years, been justly celebrated for its active tonic and alterative powers.

Hot and Cold Baths of mineral water at the command of visitors.

Telegraph, Express and Postoffices are here.

Bowling Alleys and Billiard Saloons, for ladies and gentlemen.

Round Tickets can be procured at all the principal cities.

Visitors get off at the Christianburg Depot, on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and will be conveyed in comfortable coaches 2½ miles to the Springs.

TERMS OF BOARD:

Per month.....$50 00 | Per day.....$2 50
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Children under ten, and servants, half price.

Ministers of the Gospel will be charged two-thirds of above rates.

This has always been the favorite resort of families, and every arrangement will be made for their comfort.

Send for pamphlet containing analysis of the water. J. J. & J. WADE, Proprietors Yellow Sulphur Springs, my4 Montgomery county, Virginia.

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