State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1876. VOL 36. NO 129

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 11½; *Memphis,* 10⅛. *New York, gold closed at* 112¼; *Memphis,* 112¼.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, MEMPHIS, May 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain fall.	Weather
6:35 a.m.	29.[illegible]	71	[illegible]	0	Fair.
3:35 p.m.	29.[illegible]	87	N.W.	0	Fair.
10:00 p.m.	29.[illegible]	72	0	0	Clear.

Maximum thermometer ..... 89°
Minimum thermometer ..... 69°

H. M. LUDWIG, Sergeant.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1876.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary and falling barometer, winds mostly from the southeast to southwest, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather and local thunder storms.

NEW YORK AND THE CANVASS.

The New York *Times* says: "It is pretty generally conceded that the thirty-five electoral votes of the State of New York will decide who is to be the next President of the United States." This being so, it is political suicide not to nominate Tilden. He carried New York by over fifty thousand votes. It is useless to say he is unpopular in his own State; the Utica convention nominated him by a unanimous vote. If he had enemies they hid their diminished heads in the New York Democratic convention, and dared not open their lips to protest against what was manifestly the sentiment of a majority so great that it approximated unanimity. Since then, when public sentiment was rapidly gravitating toward the distinguished reformer, who had, by the correction of abuses, within a brief space, reduced the expenditures of the State government over which he presided one-half, a strike has taken place at home; the marplots have been at work; a guarantee of future rewards has been demanded as the price of their support, and the incorruptible governor has turned a deaf ear to their demands. He scorned their threats of vengeance, and has defied their power for mischief. The enemies to Governor Tilden in his own State are such thieves as Tweed and the canal ring. He has the opposition of Tammany, but their opposition strengthens him. We assert if Tilden, the choice of the ninety nine hundredths of his party in New York, is sacrificed to appease the wrath of the few malcontents whose support he refuses to purchase, his friends can hardly be expected to cordially unite upon any other candidate that might be selected to propitiate Mr. Tilden's opponents. We believe the sloughing off of the notoriously corrupt organization of Tammany, and the canal ring of plunderers, will add two votes for Mr. Tilden in his own State for every one he might thereby lose. That *he* would carry New York by an overwhelming majority we have not the least doubt, but we would fear the boss should another be the choice of the St. Louis convention. The figures show how changeable and uncertain is the vote of New York. In 1868, the Democrats carried the State. In 1869 the Democratic majority was again 20,241, and 1870, 29,730. In 1871 the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 17,671, and in 1872 again by the sweeping majority of 51,825; 1873 saw the tables again reversed, and the Democrats successful, electing their ticket by a majority of 9873. In 1874 Tilden was the candidate for governor, and triumphed by the immense majority of 50,317. A year later, with a much smaller vote polled, the Democrats reelected their secretary of state by a majority of 14,810. Governor Tilden is doubtless more popular to day, notwithstanding the disaffection of the disappointed place-hunters and exposed, corrupt and demolished rings than he was two years since, and we have full faith his majority this fall, as the nominee of the St. Louis convention, will exceed by thousands that given him in 1874.

THE COURT SQUARE FOUNTAIN.

We give a full report this morning of the inauguration, yesterday evening, of the fountain in Court square. The ceremonies were most interesting. This fountain is a valuable contribution to the list of institutions established in this city for the entertainment of the public. For several months the erection of a fountain in Court square has engaged the attention and efforts of our useful and enterprising citizen, James Elder, who, being aware of the popular favor with which such structures are received, has been active and earnest in endeavoring to secure for Court square a fountain. The ceremonies yesterday, as reported in our columns, show how successful he has been. Court square, always a popular resort, will now be more pleasurable than ever. Mr. Elder is deserving of all the praise that has been lavished upon him. The fountain in Court square is a monument that will make his name imperishable.

ROBBING SEVENTY THOUSAND POOR NEGROES.

Under an article with the above heading, the New York *Sun* exposes the rottenness connected with the Freedman's savings and trust company, generally known as the Freedman's savings bank. It shows how the ring which got control of the bank systematically plundered the freedmen. Honest men were crowded out to be replaced by special friends of Grant, like Henry D. Cooke and his confederates of the Shepherd ring. It shows that the unpaid depositors number no fewer than seventy thousand, scattered all over the country, but mostly from the southern States. The ignorant negroes of the south were told that they were lending their money to the government. The *Sun* shows that the sequel to this swindling history exhibits in a striking light the insensibility of Grant's kew nature, and that the robbery of the confiding freedmen was accomplished by Grant's immediate friends.

THE consistency of the *Avalanche* is beautifully illustrated in the fact that it favors reducing the interest on all government bonds to three per cent. per annum, yet it advises the Democrats to endorse the Texas Pacific railroad scheme, when the bonds, when issued, are to bear five per cent. interest and the government is to guarantee its payment.

A SPECIAL to the APPEAL from Holly Springs last night has the following: "Lafayette county, so far as heard from, has gone overwhelmingly for Manning. He has nineteen out of twenty-three delegates from that county. Water Valley has gone solidly for him. This, it is supposed, secures his nomination."

BEFORE the *Avalanche* gives so much gratuitous advice to the Democratic party as to its platform and nominations, would it not be becoming in that independent journal to let the people know upon which side of the fence it will throw its great influence in the coming Presidential election?

WILL the *Avalanche* support either Bayard, Hendricks, Allen, Thurman, Tilden or Hancock if nominated at St. Louis, in preference to the Cincinnati Radical nominee? Give us a categorical answer.

THE senate, with closed doors, yesterday, was engaged in the consideration of the Belknap articles of impeachment. A vote will be taken to-morrow. The house proceedings were devoid of interest.

THE Republicans of Albany, New York, yesterday put forward measures looking to the advancement of Senator Conkling's interest for President before the Cincinnati convention.

TO DAY being the Queen's birthday anniversary, the event was celebrated throughout Great Britain yesterday with the customary salutes, parades and other displays.

PRINCE ARTHUR is soon to marry the daughter of the King of Hanover.

PRESIDENT GRANT spent yesterday in Baltimore.

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Memphis in Behalf of the Monument to the Confederate Dead in Elmwood—Statement of Financial Condition.

To the People of Memphis:

Some twelve months since, this committee was appointed by the Confederate Relief and Historical association to take charge of the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead at Elmwood cemetery. They found, in the hands of the secretary of a previous committee having charge of the same matter, some $1148 48 in cash and an obligation for some $1069 more, being the total principal of funds from all sources previously contributed for this purpose. They appreciated that it was due to the people who had contributed this money that the balance of this fund should be collected before calling for further contributions. We have recently collected this balance, and now have on hand the full amount originally contributed to this cause, and herewith submit a statement of amounts collected, interest paid on same, and balance on hand. We feel that the time has come when a supreme and final effort should be made to complete this monument. To this end we propose asking contributions from all, either in cash or on time not to exceed twelve months, and will at an early day arrange for the receipt of such subscriptions. Various other plans have been devised, and will be from time to time carried out.

On Tuesday night next a grand concert will be given at the Exposition building, and at an early day other amusements will be inaugurated, the proceeds of which will go to this enterprise. We call upon the people of Memphis for their hearty co-operation and assistance in these. We especially invoke the aid of our women, without whose assistance no good effort is a success, no charity entirely graceful. Let them also inaugurate such other efforts as will contribute to this cause. Too long already has this been delayed. Other cities, towns, and even villages, both north and south, have erected monuments to their heroic dead. Memphis alone is behind. It is not a duty to the dead. They sleep as calmly beneath the soft turf and the shadowing trees as beneath marble monuments; their deeds are history, their patriotism traditional. But it is a duty—a high and holy duty—we owe to ourselves and coming generations. It is by such tributes and monuments patriotism and self-sacrifice are perpetuated. It is a shame upon us—a living, crying shame—that we who but a few years since, with banner, trump and drum—with the smiles of our women and the plaudits of our men—sent them to death—we their comrades-in-arms, should so soon forget them—that the unfinished and scarcely-begun monument should remain so long incomplete, a reproach to our city and our people.

L. B. M'FARLAND,
W. A. GOODMAN,
G. W. GORDON,
W. F. TAYLOR, Committee.

STATEMENT.

1875.
April 1.—By balance on hand, contribution to date $1,148 40
May 25.—By proceeds concert 520 35
May 27.—By cash, Mrs. Nash, St. Louis 10 00
1876.
Feb. 1.—Interest on above to date 121 35
Feb. 14.—By cash collected on money loaned out 500 00
Feb. 18.—By same 275 00
Feb. 19.—By same 294 00
$2,679 10

Amount of interest on fund loaned out, uncollected, about $1000.

W. F. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The American Organization Repudiates that of British Origin, and Sets up for Itself—Officers of the New Grand Lodge—Resolutions, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—Right worthy grand lodge to-day sent a deputation, including Right Worthy Grand Templar Hickman, to wait upon the seceders and invite them back to their seats in a body. They declined to recognize the deputation as from the right worthy grand lodge, or acknowledge the body in any way as the right worthy grand lodge, and organized another body among themselves, which they style the "right worthy grand lodge I. O. G. T." with the following officers: R. W. G. T., Rev. James Yearns, England; R. W. G counsellor, J. J. Talbott, Indiana; R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. L. A. Berry, Iowa; R. W. G. S., Jos. Molins, England; R. W. C. Chap, R. Simpson Scott and R. W. G. M., Bro. Scott, of Newfoundland; R. W. G. D. M., Mrs. Sallie C. Jackson, of Indiana; R. W. G. O., G. Aldrich, of England; R. W. G. J. G., Wm. Dennis, of Nova Scotia; G. W. Templar, Mattie C. Brown, of Ohio; P. R. W, G. T., J. W. Pearce, of Philadelphia.

The movement was regarded as an effort on the part of the delegates from Great Britain to seize possession of the order, and has since fully developed. It is not thought to be of much force. Delegates generally express the belief that the British movement will not find much encouragement in America, and information from England says it is not without strong opposition there. The right worthy grand lodge has passed the following resolution, offered by Representative Stearns, of New York:

The committee on the Centennial reports recommending the approval of the action of the Centennial commission in closing the exhibition on Sunday, and condemning its action in licensing the sale of liquor within the grounds.

On motion of Representative Ormiston, of Canada, the following resolution offered on Thursday by Representative Stearns, of New York, was adopted as a substitute for the report:

WHEREAS, Various concessions to sell intoxicating liquors upon the grounds of the Centennial exhibition have been made by the board of finance; therefore be it

Resolved, By the right worthy lodge, and in behalf of the seven hundred thousand Good Templars of the world, that we enter our solemn protest against such a desecration of the exhibition as contrary to the laws of God and man, and we earnestly urge the Centennial commission to revoke such license or concession.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 27: At two o'clock this morning Robert Mutch, night engineer of the Cleveland rolling mill company of this city, was found dead. His body was horribly mangled. It is supposed while oiling the machinery he was struck by the crank, knocked into the pit in which it revolves, drawn out again and thrown one side.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Its Completion and Dedication—Grand Ceremony of Presentation to and Acceptance by the City, and "Turning on the Water."

Eloquent Presentation Speech by Miss Em. Etheridge—The Mayor's Reply on Behalf of the City—A Vast Throng in the Square.

Names of Subscribers and Contributors—Description of the Beautiful Fountain and Surroundings—A Magnificent Gift.

The great event of the Centennial year in Memphis transpired yesterday afternoon. It was the inauguration of the beautiful, graceful and handsome fountain erected in Court square, which took place in presence of over five thousand persons, many of whom were ladies. The fountain is the gift of numerous generous citizens, whose efforts to bring the undertaking to a successful termination were ably seconded by those whose names appear below.

THE FOUNTAIN

is without exception the most beautiful and symmetrical in the country. It surpasses in beauty anything of the kind to be seen in New York, even in the far-famed Central park. It is not so large, so elaborate, nor yet so costly, as the Davidson fountain in Cincinnati; but it is, in its handsome proportions, far more fitted for the position it occupies in the center of our beautiful gem of a park. Every portion of it is in harmony; there is not a discordant part. It presents a rare example of perfect repose in each and every portion. The basin is ten-sided, and thirty-four feet in diameter, each side handsomely moulded and enriched. The rim is eighteen inches thick, surmounted by a stone coping five inches in thickness. At each angle of the rim stands a very beautiful vase for the reception of living plants. The depth of the basin is nearly nine feet, and is designed for the purpose of having sufficient capacity to rear fish, of which a sufficient stock to start with will shortly be placed in it. From the center of the basin rises a massive pedestal of brick masonry to the intended water-line of the basin, which pedestal is surmounted by stone one foot in thickness. None but the very best quality of brick has been used in the construction of the work. Lime and cement have been freely used, and, where necessary, pure cement only; especially in that portion of the rim above the ground line. Every precaution has been taken to render the work permanent. The whole of the interior is coated over with English porcelain cement, mixed with sand. From the top of the stone pedestal rises the fountain to a height of nearly twenty feet, the base of which is seven feet in diameter, and octagonal in form.

THE FOUR ALTERNATE SIDES

are paneled and enriched, and the other panels have heavy scrolled buttresses, at the foot of each is a large acanthus leaf curving on its face, with a handsome ornament, and terminating with a griffin's head. This base, taken altogether, is exceedingly handsome. From the top and in the center rises the shaft of the fountain. Around this shaft and beneath the first basin, and on the outer edge of the basin, are four boys, one with his hands together, ready to make a dive into the water; the other has already bathed, and is dressing, while another has returned from bathing, and is wiping the water from his feet; and the last, having already had his bath, is dressed. At the feet of these figures are turtles, snails, shells, and large water plants. Above the boys, and around the shaft, are swans, the whole forming

A VERY PRETTY GROUP.

Above this group and at a hight of eight feet from the base, is the first basin, ten feet in diameter, the curves of which portion are exceedingly graceful. The whole surface, and wherever the eye rests, is highly ornamented, and so artistically arranged that too much profuseness does not appear, exactly enough and not too much; it is not overloaded. These enrichments are exceedingly bold. From the upper surface of this basin rise

FOUR NAIADES,

the presiding deities of the fountain, blowing water out of shells. From the center of this basin the shaft again rises, and is terminated by another basin, smaller than the last, being only five feet in diameter. This basin, together with the shaft that supports, is highly enriched, and in conjunction with the lower portion already described, is very beautiful. From the upper edge of this top basin are four lilies, sending out streams of water. The gem of the whole work is the top figure, which rises from the center of the upper basin, and stands poised on a rock—a copy, full size, of Canova's celebrated

STATUE OF HEBE,

the original of which is in the art gallery at St. Petersburg, Russia. This statue was one of Canova's *chef d'oeuvre*. Hebe is represented in Grecian mythology as the daughter of Hera, and goddess of youth. In Olympos she discharged the duties of cub-bearer to the gods. She is represented on the fountain as a lovely young maiden in the act of approaching with her pitcher, holding it aloft and pouring out nectar into a cup. According to history, her office of cup-bearer was transferred to Ganymedes after her marriage with Hercules. This figure crowns the whole; and, from the base to the top, the fountain presents a fine artistic repose, and as a work of art, cannot be surpassed. It is one of the finest gifts the citizens of Memphis have ever received; and we, in common with others, will ever cherish the names of the generous donors. The arrangement of

THE WATER JETS

has been well carried out; for, besides the nine jets of the upper basin, there are four large ones which rise out of the main basin and send streams up into the top basin. The combination of all the jets, when in full play, is exceedingly magnificent, for not only do these jets of water rise up, but they fall back into the basins—first, into the upper one, and then on till the overflow reaches the main basin. This overflow of the basins is continuous, and forms a sort of curtain of water around the fountain, which, together with the jets and sprays, produces an exceedingly happy effect. In the lower or main basin are lilies in full bloom, throwing out sprays of water, and also several beautiful white swans sailing about.

THE SUBSCRIBERS—THE RIM OF THE BASIN

has all around, chiseled in neat letters, the following legend, with the names of those gentlemen who contributed by their means, material and labor to the success of the undertaking: "This fountain, erected A. D., 1876, and donated to the city of Memphis, May 2, A. D., 1876, by James Elder, with the aid and assistance of S. C. Toof, John E. Randle, John Gaston, Elias Lowenstein, J. C. Neely, S. R. Clarke, Schoolfield, Hanauer & Co.; Randle, Heath & Livermore; Wm. A. Williamson, Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.; B. Lowenstein & Brothers; Jones, Brown & Co., Noland Fontaine, Bronson Bayliss, John T. Fargason, Madam Vincent, Meredith Yates, A. Vaccaro & Co.; Nathan Adams, J. F. Frank & Co.; Humes & Poston; George H. & Theo. Holst, Thomas H. Allen, Estes, Fizer & Co., John Overton, F. H. Cossitt, New York; G. W. Cheek, R. L. Cochran, Wm. H. Wood, A. D. Gwynne, O. H. P. Piper, S. H. Brooks, P. G. Bethel, R. C. Daniel, C. B. Church, Thad S. Ely, H. M. James, F. S. Davis, S. H. Dunscomb, G. Falls, Thomas Boyle, John M. Lea, Nashville, Tennessee; John B. Leech, Liverpool, England.

GENERAL CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributors of transportation, material and labor: Star Union line, M. & G. R. R. Co., Memphis City Transfer company, Thos. R. Farnsworth, R. A. Parker, W. L. Cameron, A. J. Murray, Browne, the plumber; A. F. Davis, painter; H. Lemon, mason; Memphis daily newspapers, John T. Flynn, Louisville and Nashville railroad company, Ingleton [Ala.] limestone quarry, J. L. Fossick, proprietors; S. Mansfield & Co., Odd-Fellows' hall and Library association, Christian Brothers band, Anderson, Venn & Co., marble and granite monuments, statuary, etc. On a neat little slab, half hidden from view, are the words "Cook, architect."

These inscriptions were all covered up yesterday by crystal vases filled with gold-fish, while on every one of the ten sides of the basin were large vases filled with rare exotics. Hebe on the summit of the fountain being crowned with a wreath of beautiful flowers.

THE EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

A large and commodious stand was erected a short distance from the basin. This was for the accommodation of those parties who were to participate in the ceremonies, and also for Prof. Arnold's superb brass band and the Christian Brothers' Capital college band, with Master W. H. Williams, a very talented young musician, as leader. Both organizations kindly volunteered to furnish the music for the occasion, and the spirited manner in which they rendered many popular airs throughout the exercises called forth repeated and deserved plaudits. The Christian Brothers' band opened the proceedings by playing in fair style the "Cuckoo Polka Mazurka."

REV. M. HEARD

then arose and offered up an impressive prayer, in which he besought the divine blessing on the work of their hands and now completed. He asked God to bless the fountain to the present as well as to future generations, and trusted that it would ever prove a pleasing remembrancer of that great fountain to which all are invited to come and partake of the water of life freely.

Arnold's band then gave the "Fifth United States Regiment Quickstep" in a thoroughly martial and stirring manner.

MR JAMES ELDER,

the grand mover and projector of the magnificent undertaking, rose, and, with all the gallantry and bearing of an old cavalier, led forth very gracefully, and introduced in neat terms to the vast assemblage,

MISS EMMA ETHERIDGE,

who had been selected to present the fountain on behalf of the subscribers to the mayor and corporation. Miss Etheridge was most cordially received. She is possessed of a voice most beautifully modulated in its tones. "Her voice is low and sweet," but capable of fine expression when required. Her gestures were chaste and graceful, the action being suited to the word, the word to the action. Turning her brilliant black eyes and bright sunshiny face toward Mayor Flippin, who sat on the right, and then on the audience, she spoke as follows:

MAYOR FLIPPIN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—This Centennial year has been, so far, prolific in incidents which attest the existence of large beneficence, general utility, and a marked appreciation of the beautiful. We therefore should not underrate the significance of an event which gives commendable prominence to private taste and generosity, while it adds immeasurably and permanently to the enjoyment of all. Neither are we insensible to the interest or importance of an occasion which allows one of us, in behalf of the public-spirited donors, to present so beautiful an addition to our city as this fountain which is soon to sparkle in your presence, and to be consecrated to your lasting enjoyment. I am sure that no words of mine can exalt that refined generosity which merits and receives your gratitude, or add charm or interest to a gift so chaste and beautiful in itself as to furnish the best inspiration to your praise. Then, too, I am confident that, surrounded as you are by objects suggestive of purest emotions and most elevated sentiment, you cannot suppress your gratitude and admiration for this marked addition to the happiness of all. I say *all*, because, thank God, the man of toil, the victim of misfortune, the child of poverty, may still breathe the pure air of heaven; still read in the glorious sunlight; still catch inspiration from "the music of the spheres;" and, while gazing on this fountain, whose waters are about to commence their perennial flow, may feel himself the peer of the proudest who here seek contemplation or repose. Even the votary of pleasure, or the broken-hearted child of sorrow, in such a scene, may, perhaps, discover symbols of instruction suggesting solace for the soul. Who can silently gaze on the flow of the fountain, reflecting on the great source of its exhaustless supply, without reverence for thirsty humanity, who has so loved and preserved us to this auspicious day? It was in the wilderness that the holy prophet smote the rock and "the waters gushed forth." Long ages intervened ere the apostle to the Gentiles recorded the sweet assurance, that rock was Christ; and hereafter, when summer's heat or twilight dews shall invite the weary traveler or pertubed spirit to the music of this grove, the lullaby of these gushing waters, let us hope that this sparkling fountain may invite, nay, lead its votaries to that purer stream, the light of whose waters alone can illumine the darkness of this shadowy vale. And while contemplating the blending of utility and art, which tempts the parched lips and weary limbs of all, may we not forget the divine invitation: "Let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." A word more, and the pleasant duty assigned me will have been performed. To you, Mr. Mayor, and to your associates and successors in the city government, is now and forever assigned the care and preservation of this memorial of generosity and gratitude. 'Tis the spontaneous offering of a few hearts who love no less their adopted home than the place of their birth. They would not have me repeat their names, but those names are engraven on the shrine which is here created, and in subsequent times, when their descendants shall wander here, and read them on the tablets of this fountain, they will be ennobled thereby, and rejoice in contemplating this hallowed spot, where future generations shall linger in contentment and repose. Amid these tranquil shades, where Nature holds her sweet, serious converse with the world, on a spot where wood-nymphs and water-sprites might hold their festive courts, and the spirit of the quiet grove breathes its divinest inspiration even into the paths of traffic and trade; in view of that great river whose broad bosom throbs in tireless murmur eternally onward, these gentlemen have chosen to erect this sun-bright fountain.

Miss Etheridge paused for an instant, and stretching forth her beautiful right hand, neatly gloved, she gazed on the fountain like one inspired, and raising her silvery voice exclaimed, as if addressing the genii of the fountain: "In their name I bid the imprisoned waters break their fetters and mingle in freedom with the fragrance of the summer air."

THE EFFECT

was most electrical and truly dramatic. As the words fell from the young lady's lips, an unseen hand turned on the water, and from every jet and Hebe's pitcher flowed upward streams of living water, which, mingling high in air, formed a beautiful cascade. The crowd cheered and cheered again, and their enthusiasm was increased when a "rainbow's lovely form" was seen in the air, caused by the reflection of the rays of setting sun on the descending waters. When silence was at length restored, Miss Etheridge closed her elegant remarks by saying: "And now, while our great river moves on to the sea, while Centennials come and go, may the currents of your fountain unfettered still flow, and your hearts, like its waters, be mingled in peace." [Great applause, which Miss Etheridge gracefully acknowledged and retired.]

Music—"Dixie," Arnold's band.

HIS HONOR MAYOR FLIPPIN.

was then introduced by Mr. Elder, and, on coming to the front, was most warmly greeted. He acknowledged the reception of the fountain, on behalf of the city, in the following pertinent terms:

MISS ETHERIDGE—The occasion really merits, in response to the handsome remarks just uttered, a worthier reply than I am at this time prepared or able to deliver. So, then, dispensing with studied ceremonial, I most heartily accept, on behalf of the city, the beautiful fountain so generously given, so chastefully presented. To those public spirited citizens who have so kindly contributed the beautiful gift to bless and gladden the eyes and hearts of so many, the city has incurred another obligation which, in this instance, unlike in hundreds of others, she will be able to discharge by keeping in fresh remembrance through coming years the names of these donors indissolubly linked with their splendid donation. Republics may be ungrateful, but good corporations never. [Laughter.] At this time no gift could be more fitting or acceptable. Horace, the Latin poet, said, centuries ago, that water was the cheapest of all things. Such are God's most inestimable gifts—always the freest. The circumambient air, the bounding waters, the glorious sunlight, and His multifarious acts of unspeakable beneficence, clear, bright, sparkling water, brewed in the grand laboratory of nature, far up in her eternal mountains or everlasting fastnesses, outrival all the fabled wealth of mines. Allusion has been made to the biblical incident where the prophet smote the rock of Horeb and living waters leaped forth. This historical incident gave occasion to the finest compliment ever paid Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, of whom it was said: "He struck the rock of our national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth." I sometimes have wished, in our city's impoverished condition, that I were another Alexander Hamilton, that I might strike the rock of our municipal resources, and with their returning yield of wealth obliterate every city obligation, and as men and women be free. There is no vassalage so degrading as the despotism of debt. But you will excuse this pardonable digression. I desire to express the profound acknowledgments of the city to Mr. James B. Cook, the accomplished architect, of the fountain, and to the skilled artisans under his supervision, whose cunning handicraft finds a fitting expression in this most excellent workmanship. Special thanks are due to Mr. James Elder, whose brain gave birth to this fine conception, and whose energy and heart's labor have a crowning triumph in the occasion we now celebrate. [Applause.] In conclusion, permit me, fair one, for the very graceful manner in which you have tendered this fountain, to tender you in return, which I have been commissioned to do, the choice collection of flowers. Fountains, loveliness and flowers appropriate associate together; their worth and fragrance will sweetly mingle in our thoughts and memories. May these waters, when unimprisoned, flow on and on through outgoing and incoming municipal administrations for cententials to come, mingling with their music the outspoken names and praise of these public benefactors. Here let these wood nymphs and water sprites, those guardian genii of the woods and water, hold their courts and revels, but let a grateful city, with watchful eye and jealous heart, protect from vandalism, and as far as she may be able, from "decay's effacing fingers," this superb specimen of art. Again, individually and representatively, I thank you, and those whom you so well represent, for this well-timed, free-will offering. [Applause.]

Music—"Medley," Christian Brothers' band.

MR. JAMES ELDER,

in response to loud calls, came forward and said he must certainly decline to say anything after the eloquent and elegant remarks of Miss Etheridge, or the well-timed and appropriate speech of Mayor Flippin. He congratulated the citizens on the completion of the fountain, and although his name had been intimately associated with its inception, still there were fifty or sixty other enterprising citizens who had assisted with their time and their means, seconded as they were by the genius, muscle and skill of the laborers, mechanics and skilled workmen of the city. He then thanked the architect, Mr. J. B Cook, the railroads, transportation companies, the newspaper press, the bands, and all who had contributed to the success of the object he had long had at heart. Now that the fountain was completed he hoped his good friends of the press would drop the prefix of "colonel" from his name and print it plain "Mr. James Elder." [Cheers and roars of laughter.]

Music—"Arnold's Peace Jubilee," Arnold's band.

The Christian Brothers' band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the exercises closed, the fountain being fully inaugurated.

THE DRINKING FOUNTAIN

is located on the street pavement at the western gate of the square. It has a water-trough for horses, two basins for dogs, and a fine one for thirsty humanity. This fountain is exceedingly beautiful, consisting of a square shaft, enriched and surmounted with a handsome figure.

CINCINNATI.

After the liberality displayed by so many generous citizens in the contributing, in various ways, to the erection of the fountain, we give below the many gifts tendered to Cincinnati by enterprising citizens, and say to our good and benevolent citizens, "Go and do likewise:"

M'Micken university fund; Woodward high-school fund; Hughes high-school fund; R. R. Springer's music-hall fund; The People's music-hall fund; Kidd's school fund (lost by carelessness); A. W. Frank's German Protestant orphan asylum fund; John Groesbeck's English Protestant orphan asylum fund; Wm. S. Groesbeck's Burnet Woods music fund; Wesley Mead's widow's home fund; Obed J. Wilson's old man's home fund; Charles W. West and other's old man's home fund; Chas W. West's gift to Sister Anthony's hospital; Miles Greenwood's Ohio mechanics' institute gift; Marston Allen's Ohio mechanics' institute gift; Nicholas Longworth's heirs's observatory gift fund for art hall; Joseph Longworth's observatory gift fund for art hall; John Kilgour's gift of new observatory and grounds; Tyler Davidson and Henry Probasco, "the fountain;" James Ferguson, the Eighth street parks; Mrs. Simon's gift to the Hebrew school; Joseph C. Butler and Lewis Worthington's gift to Sister Anthony's hospital; David Sinton, one hundred thousand dollars to the Bethel; David Sinton, thirty-three thousand dollars to the Young Men's christian association; David Sinton, grand restrom. *Next!*

Extensive Flouring Mill Burned.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—About seven o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the upper story of the Anchor flouring mill, corner of Franklin avenue and Twenty-third street, belonging to the Yseger flouring company, and despite the fact that the whole fire department was called out, and worked desperately, almost the entire property was destroyed. This mill occupied one quarter of a square, six stories high, and was one of the largest and most complete in the country. Its capacity was two hundred and forty thousand barrels per annum. Loss on mill, warehouse and machinery, including about two thousand barrels of flour, one hundred and ten thousand dollars; insured for sixty-eight thousand dollars, as follows: Home, of New York; Hartford, of Hartford; Insurance company of North America, Philadelphia; Royal, of Liverpool; American Central, of St. Louis; Ætna, of Hartford; Underwriters' Agency, of New York; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Citizens', of St. Louis; Niagara, of New York, five thousand dollars each; North British, of London; Springfield and Marine, of Springfield, Massachusetts; National, of Hartford; St. Louis insurance company; Orient, of Hartford, and one other company, name not known, twenty-five hundred each, and Manhattan, of New York, three thousand dollars. A large bin house belonging to the mill, in which were stored twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat, was damaged about ten thousand dollars, insured as follows: Traders, of Chicago, thirty-five hundred dollars; New Orleans insurance company; Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Home, of New York; New Orleans association, five thousand each; North British, London, ten thousand.

St. Louis May 27: In the United States district court to-day Judge Treat overruled the technical objection made yesterday, and ordered judgment to be entered for the full amount of one hundred and seven thousand dollars. Judgment was also entered against G. B. Bingham and his sureties for thirty thousand dollars.

BLAINE.

The New York Sun Unearths a $25,000 Transaction in Northern Pacific Franchises in which he is Concerned.

Blaine Explains How He and "A Near Neighbor of Mine" Desired to Make Small Investments in North Pacific.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *Sun* publishes a letter dated Augusta, Maine, November 20, 1870, from James G. Blaine to Warren Fisher, jr., of Boston, offering for twenty-five thousand dollars to procure for Fisher one one hundred and ninety-second part of the entire franchise of the Northern Pacific railroad, including the land company's stock. After describing the immense prospective profits of the transaction, Blaine says he himself cannot avail himself of the opportunity, but obeying the first and best impulse offers it to Fisher. In his concluding paragraph, Blaine says: "Keep my name quiet, mentioning it to no one unless to Mr Caldwell." Blaine's receipt to Fisher for twenty-five thousand dollars and his agreement to deliver as described are also published. Blaine was unable to deliver, and after waiting over a year, Aquilla Adams, one of the pool for which Fisher acted, reclaimed five thousand dollars, his interest, from Blaine. The correspondence, it seems, was furnished the *Sun* by Adams, a letter from whom is also published.

BLAINE'S REPLY

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Ex-Speaker Blaine, in reply to inquiries concerning an article in the New York *Sun* to day, said: Some six or seven years ago, some friends of mine in Boston desired to make a small investment in the Northern Pacific enterprise, and, as the vice-president of the road, Hon. R. D. Rice, was a near neighbor of mine, it was thought I might find out where and how the purchase could be made. In one or two instances I heard of interests being for sale, but nothing was done; finally, in the autumn of 1870, a definite interest was for sale, and it was brought to my attention with very glowing and extravagant accounts of its prospective profits, as it was a road chartered by congress, deriving its franchises and grants directly from congress, and liable at any time to apply to congress for future favors; I did not myself entertain for a moment the idea of becoming interested in it, but as these friends had been wishing for such an investment, and as they had the same right that any other private citizen had to own enterprise, I communicated the facts to them precisely as they had been given to me. A few days after I was notified that they would be glad to purchase, and a certificate of deposit or cashier's check for twenty-five thousand dollars was placed in my hands, in trust, as the receipt shows, to hand over to the person proposing to sell, who in due time will doubtless speak for himself, the certificate to be taken in the name of Elisha Atkins, one of the most prominent and honorable merchants in Boston. It was soon found out, however, that Northern Pacific interest was in some way pledged, or hypothecated, or embarrassed in some way as to the title, and the matter ran along for over a year, and finally came to nothing, the money in full, with interest, was returned to Warren Fisher, with whom the negotiation was had, and the holder of North Pacific retained it or possibly found another purchaser, of which I know nothing. This is simply the whole of the transaction out of which a sensation is attempted by the *Sun*. My connection with it was purely of a friendly character; I had not the remotest interest in it in any shape or form, and no intention or understanding that I should become interested in it. The transaction was of course regarded by me as in every way proper, otherwise I should most certainly never have received and receipted for money to hold in trust until the transaction should be consummated between the parties. I am very glad that my letter, which the *Sun* published, proves on its face that I would not myself touch the investment. I could easily have purchased it had I been willing, but I did not deem such an investment advisable for me to make. From first to last, in all legislation touching Pacific railroads, I never had the interest of a penny in one of them, nor in any of their branches, directly or indirectly. In a private letter, if anywhere, a man will speak unguardedly, and this letter, written with no expectation of its ever being published, proves conclusively that when a Pacific railroad interest was offered me, with brilliant promises of great profits, I declared that "I could not touch it." I think the *Sun*, in publishing this private letter, has supplied a valuable proof of my official integrity in the matter. All these attacks, resumed Mr. Blaine after a slight pause, are intended to impress the people with the belief that I have large wealth, and that it has been acquired since I entered congress. The moderate property which I own was almost wholly derived from a fortunate investment in coal lands in my native Monongahela valley, in western Pennsylvania, made some years before I first ran for congress. I notice many papers whose editors never saw me, and know nothing of my affairs, glibly put my property down at a round million. The utmost my property would bring to-day would not amount to a fifth part of that sum, and I can say with the strictest truth, that all things considered, I am not to-day as well off, pecuniarily, as I was the day I entered congress, in December, 1863, and had I not remained in congress, I would to-day, in my judgment, have had a large fortune, as the business enterprises which were at my command, had I attended to them, would have resulted most favorably. But every friend who knows me, knows that neither my income, nor my expenditures, nor my habits of life, imply or suggest the possession of a fortune of anything indeed beyond a moderate competency.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Southern Presbyterians.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—The general assembly closed its session to-day. The following delegates, nominated by a special committee, were unanimously elected to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh next year: Alabama—Rev. G. W. Webb, D D, and Hon. W. P. Webb. Arkansas—Rev. T. R. Welch, D. D, and J. R. Hampton. Georgia—Rev. D. Frazier and General Hansel. Kentucky—Rev. Stuart Robinson and James A. Mitchell. Memphis—Rev. J. H. Rice, D. D., and Colonel J. W. Clapp. Mississippi—Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D, and W. R. Lyman. Missouri—Rev. E. G. Brank, D. D., and John Phillips. Nashville—Rev. John H. Bryson and Dr. C. G. Gordon. North Carolina—Rev. James R Wilson, D. D., and Judge David Schenck. South Carolina—Rev. J. B. Adger, D. D., and J. A. Smithe. Texas—Rev. John W. Nell and James Sawley. Virginia—Rev. Moses Hodge, D. D., and Colonel D. T. Preston. At large—Judge Robert Ould, Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Allen Wright and Judge B. M. Estes.

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions from the northern assembly in regard to fraternal relations, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to Brooklyn: "We already most cordially enter on fraternal relations with your body on any terms honorable to both, and then as an explanation of what our feeling is, we send the action taken in answer to the overture from the St. Louis Presbytery, which is:

Resolved, That the action of the Baltimore conference, approved by the assembly at St. Louis, explains with sufficient clearness the position of our church; but inasmuch as it is represented by the overture that a misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of our action, in order to show our disposition to remove, on our part, any real or seeming hindrance to friendly feeling, the assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern general assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern general assemblies are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the christian character of the Northern general assembly or of the historical bodies of which it is the successor.

The assembly selected New Orleans as the place of the next meeting, and the third Thursday of May, 1877, as the time.