MEMPHIS APPEAL

—BY—

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
M. C. GALLAWAY, | 282 Second street,
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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN 21, 1877.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENTS.

The "professional politicians" entertain a sovereign contempt for the professional Independents, knowing them to be the most malignant and servile of all partisans. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in the following extract, paints a life-like portrait of the Independents: "We do not like to assume that they have taken up their *role* merely from selfish considerations which approach very near to downright corruption; but, on the other hand, the history of independent parties forbids our ascribing to them any unusually exalted motive, or any superior strength in resisting the temptations of corruptions. The time has gone by when any man, or any set of politicians can obtain credit by merely professing to be reformers, or by advertising themselves as thankful that they are not politically as other men are. A great many commodities have diminished in prices and gone down even to the specie basis, yet there is no commodity so cheap as that Pharisaic profession of superior virtue which underlies the origin of nearly every third party, and which generally offers so striking a contrast to the subsequent practices of the party. We know too much about these Independents to believe that, merely because they call themselves Independents, when they have nothing to lose by doing so, they will act as Independents when the emergency comes to test their professions." The *Globe-Democrat*, in these comments, utters the general sentiments of the people in regard to political Independents. A disappointed Radical office-seeker always rushes into the ranks of the Independents, but invariably votes with the Democrats. If an old Democrat becomes a chronic hater of Democracy, he always votes with the Radicals, and would become one of them in name were it not for the fear of losing the patronage of the tax-paying people, who are generally down on Radical corruptions. A politician vaunting his independence is a vaunting humbug. His independence is nothing but abject servility to the little coterie which uses him. They care nothing for principles, and are always looking out for a good bargain. They have no organization of their own, and dictate to both the other parties.

THE AGREEMENT FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Every lover of his country, every patriot who desires the perpetuity of the republic, hails with joy any proposition likely to save the country from anarchy and to lead it out of the troubles that threaten its stability. We confess that we entertain objections to the report of the joint committee of the two houses of congress, but in a crisis like the present every patriot should be willing to sacrifice something for the good of the country. We believe that the report should be adopted by both houses of congress, and from public indications we believe the people are ready to accept the agreement, which the committee say emphatically is not a compromise, but an enabling act to assist congress in carrying out the provisions of the constitution in regard to the mode of counting the vote for President of the United States. In preparing their report, be it said to their credit, the Republicans have made vital and important concessions. By a reference to the bill, it will be seen that the Republicans abandon that most dangerous and fatal proposition to the Democratic party, that the president of the senate has the power to open and count only such returns as in his judgment are valid. This important point gained by the Democrats, we cannot see how Tilden can be defeated, as the congress of the United States and the judges of the supreme court will surely have the patriotism and honesty to prevent the election of a President by returning boards which it will be shown are pure and unadulterated frauds, willfully and wickedly devised by unscrupulous men. It is a sad commentary on our institutions and the party spirit which prevails in America, when the congress of the United States cannot rise above narrow partisan views in a great emergency, and on that account is forced to drag the supreme court into a political brawl. Much interest is manifested as to the patriotism and politics of the five judges to be selected. Four of the judges are named in the bill, namely: Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field. These four were named upon the ground that they represent the various sections of the country. Two of them are known to be Democrats, and two are Republicans. These four judges are to select the fifth member of the commission from the supreme court bench, and the name of Judge Davis has been suggested. He would be most satisfactory to the Democrats. These five judges, together with the members of congress selected equally by each house, is to constitute the commission, with powers to decide all questions relating to the votes of States which send more than one return. It is thought the judges will be a unit in all their decisions, as they could not afford the scandal which they would bring upon the bench by deciding according to their political prejudices. But there is a possibility of the plan agreed upon by the joint committee of congress being defeated by the offended dignity of the supreme court judges. We see it stated that the judges will refuse to serve on the commission, upon the ground that it is a settled principle of law, both in the courts of the United States and Europe, that judges are not to decide suppositious cases, which would be the only kind that would come before the suggested arbitration commission, inasmuch as there would be no real parties involved. That is drawing a very fine distinction, however, and it remains to be seen whether it is seriously maintained by any of the supreme court justices. Dignity on the part of the judges of the supreme court of the United States is commendable. But dignity is out of place when the country is in the midst of the heaving throes of a revolution. When the ship is about to be wrecked by the storm and tempest of the wild ocean, the officers of the vessel do not stand upon their dignity; and when the American republic is about to be submerged by the waves of anarchy, it is treason for any official to talk about dignity. The report of the joint committee breathes a spirit of a patriotism which we did not believe existed in congress. We are satisfied that the plan agreed upon will be accepted by the people, and that under its operations the candidates fairly elected by the people will be placed in office, and that the persons rejected at the ballot-box will be denied the power which they dishonestly claim. We feel assured that the judges to be selected will quickly and unhesitatingly proclaim that law and order shall prevail over fraud and violence, and that cheats and swindlers shall not stifle the voice of the people through the instrumentality of corrupt returning boards. The right of the people to choose their own rulers is the corner-stone of democratic America. If there is not enough honesty in the umpires selected by the joint committee to vindicate that right, then our free institutions are already at an end, and constitutional liberty on the American continent has received its fatal blow.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

We have received a pamphlet containing an abstract of the annual report of the United States commissioner of education, from which we derive much information. The total number of teachers reported in the public schools is 249,262. But, large as this number is, it is 100,000 short of the number required to teach the entire school population reported, allowing forty scholars on the average to the teacher. In the southern States more men are employed than women; in the northern and central States, more women than men; the excess of women teachers is much the greatest in New England, especially in Massachusetts, where some are already beginning to think that the interests of education have suffered by the too exclusive surrender of the work of primary instruction to one sex. In Massachusetts there are 1169 men and 8047 women teachers. In Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, Nevada and Texas the same salaries are paid for the same work to men and women teachers. The average monthly compensation of teachers in Illinois is, male, $48 21, and female, $33 32; in Michigan it is, male, $51 45, female, $45 50; in Iowa, male, $36 68, female, $28 33; in Wisconsin, male, $43 50, female, $27 13; in Indiana, male, $65, female, $40. Illinois returns an increase of 19,125 in school population, of 13,901 in school enrollment, of 489 in the number of teachers, and of 17 in the number of school-houses. But the receipts for schools were less by $33,037, and the expenditures by $476,473 than in 1874. Two kindergarten report 109 children. The State normal university and five other normal schools ha d1141 normal pupils, and graduated 105. In the 116 public high-schools there were about 3480 students, who, with 2632 in business colleges, 2785 in private academies, and 3183 under secondary training elsewhere, make 12,080 academic students. Six institutions for superior instruction of women report 348 collegiate students, with 200 unclassified; twenty-four colleges and universities, 1696 coll giates; two schools of science, 413. Thirteen seminaries report 486 students of theology; four law schools, 183 legal ones; six schools of medicine, 576; and ten special schools, 1619.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

During the last five years we have published perhaps fifty columns favoring John Cowdon's Barataria canal. We have not discussed this project of late, because we were waiting the result of Eads's jetty experiment for opening the mouth of the Mississippi. That enterprise promises success. If, however, it fails, then there will be a general demand for the canal proposed. The moment the mouth of the Mississippi river is open, produce will be transported from the west by New Orleans to Europe at what it now costs to ship it to New York. The flour of the west is mainly shipped to New York for sale, and is carried all the way by rail, a distance greater than to New Orleans, or it is boated to Chicago by the Illinois and Michigan canal, thence, by lake propellers or sailing vessels, to Buffalo, where it is again transferred to canal-boats, which carry it to New York. By the all-rail route it has to pass over at least three lines of road, generally five, whose charges have to be paid, and reduce the profit of the farmer and miller to a minimum. But when the jetties have secured a depth of channel sufficient for large ocean vessels, the only freight paid will be to and down the Mississippi, which will be far less expensive and will leave a large margin for both the miller and farmer. No railroad has succeeded in giving cheaper freights than those charged on boats, and generally the difference is more than half. If the jetties are a permanent success, the Mississippi valley will, within a few years, become the granary of the world, and the profits of the freights will remain in the valley as a surplus to be used in building up and adding to its wealth, and the valley States will be started on an era of improvement and growth which has never been surpassed in any community; for with prosperity comes enterprise, intelligence, culture and improvement in society. With a free channel to the sea, these results are nearer at hand than many will believe, and the shrewd Englishman is quicker to foresee the benefits than many who are far more dependant upon its success for their future welfare.

MISDIRECTED REFORM.

Retrenchment and reform are the watchwords of the taxpayers of Tennessee. They have injected into the members of the legislature much of their own spirit, and there seems to be a disposition to reduce expenses. This is commendable, and it is in accord with that reform which Tilden will inaugurate in the national government after the fourth of March next. But in the work of retrenchment it is to be hoped the legislature will do nothing to impair the school system of the State, which is already deficient in many respects. Money expended in education is a saving to the taxpayer. Money expended for education without efficient superintendents is money wasted. The proposition to reduce the salary of the State superintendent of public schools would deprive the State of the services of Leon Trousdale, who has made an able and efficient officer. He has been in office two years, and by his high scholarly attainments and industry, and deserved popularity, he has organized and placed the public schools in a most prosperous condition. His services would be a serious loss to the State, an event which will occur if his salary should be reduced, as it is hardly sufficient at present for the support of his family.

THE commission appointed by the last legislature of Massachusetts to consider the expediency of revising the judicial system of that State, recently made a report, from which we get some items that may embody valuable hints for the guidance of our legislature in the proposed reorganization of our State judiciary. The Massachusetts commissioners say:

The existing evils to be reformed are the excessive cost of the administration of the law and its lack of promptness and efficiency. The commissioners do not think that anything would be gained by diminishing the salaries of the judges, as in their opinion there can be no greater extravagance than a cheap judiciary. Neither do they think that any substantial change in the manner of trying causes, or in the forms of pleading, can be wisely undertaken. They do not think, either, that a uniform system of district courts should be established throughout the State, because, while such courts are needed in populous places, there are thinly-populated districts where the amount of business is insufficient to justify the expense of them. They recommend the abolition of all the municipal courts of Boston, except one, with five justices and ten clerks and assistants, which would be sufficient for the civil and criminal business now transacted by ten justices and fifteen clerks and assistant clerks. They advise also the abolition of many circuit courts. They think that the authority to try civil causes should not be given, as it now is, to so many magistrates appointed without reference to their qualifications for judicial business, but that certain justices should be designated for that purpose, and hereafter none should be commissioned except such as are deemed qualified for such duty, and that their number should be limited by law. Their jurisdiction should be extended so as to be as large as that of district courts is now, and such provision should be made in the matter of costs in the supreme court as would effectually discourage the bringing of suits in that court which are within the jurisdiction of the inferior tribunals. Exclusive original jurisdiction should be given to the superior court of many actions which are now brought in the supreme court, and the former court should also try persons accused of murder, three justices sitting for that purpose. The commissioners also recommend such changes in the law relating to attachment by trustee process as would probably prevent its use in attaching wages.

WE are daily asked, Has there been a discovery that cures consumption and throat disease? Yes, yes; this new principle, Dr. J. H. M'Lean's cough and lung healing globules. The gas generated by the saliva acting on the medicine in the globule, inhaled and coming in direct contact, cures coughs, colds, consumption and asthma. Trial boxes by mail twenty-five cents. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

THE DUEL.

THOMAS HOOD.

In Brentford town, of old renown,
There lived a Mister Bray,
Who fell in love with Lucy Bell,
And so did Mr. Clay.

To see her ride from Hammersmith,
By all it was allowed,
Such fair outsides are seldom seen,
Such angels on a cloud.

Said Mr. Bray to Mr. Clay:
You choose to rival me,
And court Miss Bell, but there your court
No thoroughfare shall be.

Unless you now give up your suit,
You may repent your love,
I who have shot a pigeon match,
Can shoot a turtle dove.

So pray before you woo her more,
Consider what you do:
If you pop aught to Lucy Bell,
I'll pop it into you.

Said Mr. Clay to Mr. Bray:
Your threats I quite explode;
One who has been a volunteer
Knows how to prime and load.

And so I say to you unless
Your passion quiet keeps,
I, who have shot and hit bull's-eyes
May chance to hit a sheep's.

Now gold is oft, for silver changed,
And that for copper, tin;
But these two went away to give
Each other change for lead.

But first they sought a friend a-piece,
This pleasant bought to glean—
When they were dead they thus should have
Two seconds still to live.

To measure out the ground not long
The seconds then forbore,
And having taken one rash step,
They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol pan
Against the deadly strife,
By putting in the prime of death
Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the foes,
But when they took their stands,
Fear made them tremble, so they found
They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr. C. to Mr. B.:
Here one of us may fall,
And like St. Paul's cathedral now,
Be doomed to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach
Misconduct to your fame,
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your rancor do the same?

Said Mr. B., I do agree,
But think of Honor's Courts!
If we go off without a shot
There will be strange reports.

But look! the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it begun;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had called out the sun?

So up into the harmless air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That upshot in the end!

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is very ill again, having had a hemorrhage of the lungs.

Miss Mary Adams, daughter of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, is soon to marry Dr. Henry P. Quincy.

Mrs. Lucina Flood, who died lately at North Adams, was the first woman who in this country served as an operative in a spinning mill.

On dit, that an engagement will soon be announced between Miss Paul, the prima donna, of Philadelphian, and one of the sons of the President.

Mr. Edwin Adams, one western dispatch asserts, has arrived in San Francisco, looking very well; while another says that he is dying.

General Jacob Brown, victor with Scott at Lundy's Lane, who died in 1828, left a widow, who is still living, at the age of ninety-two.

The earl of Rosebery has not retired from the turf. On the continent he has just bought Brigg Boy from Sir John Astley, who is breaking up his stud.

Worth, the dress-maker, has fallen into disgrace. He recently made a costume for the wife of an ice merchant, and has been cut in consequence by the leading militiaes of London.

That prolific writer, Mrs. Henry Wood, was sick last week and unable to grind out her usual novel. Unless she works over-time she won't give her readers but fifty-one books this year.

Mlle. Gargueil, the French actress, has made an immense success at St. Petersburg as "Miss Multon." The emperor went upon the stage at the fall of the curtain and congratulated her warmly.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* says that Miss Anna Dickinson, having a couple of new plays to write last Monday night for her appearance the following day, did not get to bed until nearly nine o'clock.

Mr. Turner, United States minister to Liberia, says that his residence there has confirmed him in the conviction that the American negro can live in no country half so well as in the United States.

A great-grandson of Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, is lecturing in some small Kentucky towns. Captain Hobbs is his name, but he is better known as "Comanche Jim." Report does not mention the subject of his lecture.

The Abbe Liszt's two worldly predilections are said to be *cafe noir* and small Roman cigars. He speaks many languages and copies his works himself, his MSS. having no erasures or corrections, and his writing being fine, free, running, and fantastic.

Dr. Dugas, of St. Henri, Canada, is the possessor of a walking-stick made from the timbers of La Petite Hermine, one of the ships under the command of Jacques Carter when he made his voyage up the St. Lawrence river more than three hundred years ago.

Mrs. Eliza Dechard, of Cincinnati, is in the lecture field with a startling subject, "Mrs. Smithkin's Coffee-Pot." The coffee-pot stands for all the kitchen utensils, and the lecture is pronounced by so good a judge as Halstead a really clever discourse on American cookery.

Mr. Spurgeon is giving a lecture upon "Strange Scenes," with particular reference to odd incidents in which preachers, noted or otherwise, have been concerned. Somewhere in it he says that the worst scene which could be witnessed was half a congregation asleep, and the preacher snoring eloquently.

The Pope, replying to an address recently presented to him by the Roman Patriciate, says, as to the question now often put, Why does he not go out of the Vatican? that the place where he found himself was a place of Galilee, the limits of which he ought not to pass. It was not given to him to put his foot beyond the boundaries of the Vatican *propter metum Judaeorum*.

George Eliot's earnings by literary works: *Scenes of Clerical Life*, £1000; *Silas Marner*, £1500; *Adam Bede*, £3500; *Mill on the Floss*, £4000; *Romola*, £3000; *Felix Holt*, £4500; *Spanish Gipsy*, £500; *Middlemarch*, £8000; *Jubal*, £400; *Daniel Deronda*, £6000; making £32,400 in all, or about $165,000 in our currency. This is an average of $9000 a year for the eighteen years in which she has been writing.

When the late James W. Nye was a Democrat he was very intimate with John Van Buren, an i when he changed his politics his relations with Governor Seward were of the same character. In a political address which he delivered at Oswego, somebody interrupted him by saying: "You are Seward's bottle-holder." "Well," said Nye, "they used to say I was John Van Buren's bottle-holder, but my duties are lighter now. I have to draw the cork so often."

Young Mr. and Mrs. White, of Oakland, California, were enthusiastic christians. They tried to convert young Mr. Carr. So Mrs. White went out driving with him. Subsequently the Whites were divorced on account of the husband's cruelty. The court said that husbands should not permit gentlemen to visit their wives and then ill-treat the wives. But it said, also, that married ladies ought to protect themselves against flirting. Mr. Carr is still unconverted.

Hewitt, it is said by a newspaper correspondent, has long been a sufferer from insomnia and dyspepsia. Abundantly blessed in worldly goods, extraordinarily happy in his domestic life, his ill health has been the gall and wormwood which destroy the flavor of almost every man's cup. He is short and crusty at times, but friends who know the physical infirmities under which he labors overlook exhibitions of temper which, under sufferings like his, are almost irrepressible.

Evening Telegram: "Sweet reminiscences of Commodore Vanderbilt are multiplying. The last relates to his inordinate fondness for sugar. The *Tribune* says that he always took twelve lumps in his cup of black tea in the morning and six lumps in his daily glass of grin while out driving. Almost all great men have been fond of sweets. The first Napoleon was a great consumer of bonbons. A little more sweetening in the management of the Fourth avenue horse railroad would be a good thing."

Hugo is insane on the subject of complete amnesty to the communists; nevertheless there is pleasure in his madness. On Christmas he gave one of his children's parties, and after the usual feastings and presents delivered an oration to the little ones, burlesquing the opponents of his pet measure; then introducing a cage filled with birds, took a vote of his audience on the question of annestying the feathered captives. The house was unanimous, the window was opened, so was the cage-door, and away fled the birds to the frenzied joy of the children.

The Doylestown *Democrat*, correcting the recent statement that James Buchanan was, when quite young, one of a government troop of horse, which subjected the editor of the Reading *Adler* to personal chastisement for attacks upon the administration, says: "The *Adler* office was visited in 1798 or 1799, during the house tax rebellion, when great indignities were offered to the editor, and some damage done to the establishment; but as Mr. Buchanan was born in 1791 he was too young to make an efficient cavalry soldier."

General R. E. Colston, who has spent the last six months in Paris under medical care, has recently returned to Egypt greatly improved in health. At the end of the present year, when his contract with the khedive of Egypt expires, he expects to return to this country to pay his family and friends a visit. General Colston went to Egypt during the spring of 1873, and entered the army a year afterward. At the close of the late war, during which he served as a Confederate colonel, he was appointed professor of geology in the military university of North Carolina.

Sir Titus Salt, the British philanthropist and manufacturer, who died recently, was the discoverer and inventor of the stuff called alpaca. A Liverpool broker showed him samples of shining hair which nobody else would look at as a buyer. Salt took a sale home with him and tried an experiment, the result of which was that he returned to Liverpool and bought the whole stock, and all that Liverpool could supply. Alpaca hair yielded a dress between silk and wool, and as ladies found it had two great qualities, cheapness and durability, it was soon in demand, and the discoverer and inventor made his fortune, and the fortune of Bradford, too, for Titus Salt had added a new trade to his native town.

Dr. John S. Billings, of the surgeon-general's office, has been traveling in Europe for the purposes of visiting the newest and best hospitals which have not yet been visited by physicians and surgeons, and gathering from them such criticisms and suggestions as might be useful in the administration and methods of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, which is conducted thoroughly observations in Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bonn, Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Vienna, Milan and Paris. He was everywhere received with great consideration and courtesy, and has returned enriched with valuable observations and with important plans, reports, diagrams, and other publications relating to the object of his mission.

Laguet, the French actor, when playing at Brussels, extricated himself with amusing tact from an embarrassing position. In the course of the piece he, as a soldier, had to bring in a dispatch and present it to the king. His majesty had imagined that the dispatch would be fairly transcribed, and had not therefore committed it to memory. But this was a slip of blank paper, and the king was in despair, a happy thought struck him; handing it to the soldier, he said, "Read it, my good fellow." But Luguet did not feel equal to improvising a letter, and respectfully answered, "Pardon me, Sire; I am born of parents honest and poor; I never learned to read." And here the king lost his head and was hissed off the stage.

Baron von Werther, the German representative at Constantinople, is probably the most important of all, partly by reason of his personal character and stern deportment, which has a marked effect upon Orientals; partly, perhaps, because Germany, which represents the strongest individual will now acting upon the public affairs throughout the world, inasmuch as he is known to be entirely in the confidence of Prince Bismarck. He is sixty-five, or thereabouts, an upright, soldierly figure, who has a craze against newspaper correspondents. He is said to be peculiarly free from religious fanaticism. Indeed, his wife was a Countess Stolberg, a lady of noble ultramontane family, and thorugh Baron von Werther is himself presumably a Protestant, his children have been educated in the Roman Catholic faith.

Olive Logan Harper, who has been writing to newspapers from various parts of the world during the past few years, delivered a lecture on "The Cross and Crescent" in San Francisco recently. She said the Turkish women lay about all day in idleness, extravagant, outfitful and gossipy. They are ill-formed and not handsome; and make unfaithful wives. Of the men, she said: "There are no men more ignorant than the rank and file of the Turkish army. The Turks, as a rule, are courageous, and, at the same time, gentle and kind, except in war, when they rival the worst tribes of Indians by their acts of cruelty and brutality. The Arabs are intellectual, rich in metaphors, and are naturally polished and refined. They are a handsome race, rather short and thick in stature. They will never tell the truth when a lie will answer. They are temperate in their habits, as regards the use of liquors, but smoke and drink coffee incessantly."

Mr. Booth, the vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, has defied his bishop as well as Lord Penzance's court. On Christmas day an appeal for the support of his parishioners was heated on the church door, and they were threatened with the sin of schism if they ventured to acquiesce in the ministrations of any clergyman appointed without the vicar's consent. In the previous day the bishop of Rochester had sent Canon Gee to take charge of the church, as the vicar had been suspended, but Mr. Booth met the canon at the door, refused to allow him to officiate, and took him away. Bishop, vicar, court—there is considerable latitude here for schism. On the following Sunday there was a riotous outbreak in the aisles and outside the church. The church wardens inside that Mr. Tooth is not leading them by the nose, and that it is folly to ignore the ritualistic laity who are giving him moral and financial support. But does the vicar's assumption of spiritual authority over his flock fall short of infallibility? Those who give heed to the bishop and the courts the vicar threatens to excommunicate as schismatics.

New York Evening Post.]

TO A TEAR-CUP FOUND IN AN ANCIENT TOMB.

AUGUSTA CARNED.

The hands that laid thee by their sacred dead
Have changed and changed in aeons of old time,
Have lived in myriad shapes, and died in myriad
O'er buried ruins of an eastern clime.

Where the kids gambol round a shattered wall,
And aimless columns climb the wondrous blue,
Is heard the shepherd's reed and drowsy call
The long still hours of summer daylight through.

And lost is now the story of that race
Whose heroes' bones nourish blades of grass,
Whose monarchs sleep beneath the pallid moon
Of flocks that o'er their thrones and scepters pass.

For with unbridled malice Time did spurn
And trample down proud cities of the plain,
Not sparing even one wronged and outcast urn
Whereon we read a legend or a name.

But thou, O little cup of slender mould,
Hast strayed from out a tomb to seek the day;
The very years, merciless, that time did hold;
Turned to strange rainbow hues that o'er thee play.

For Nature, thrifty e'n of grief and woe,
Hath husbanded the drops from ancient eyes,
And wrought her miracle out of sorrow's flow
Out of the proofs of long-forgotten sighs.

And cunningly she doth the symbol save,
And ply her chemic force in realms of death,
And curiously within the mouldering grave
Transforms old griefs to vital joy and breath.

And thou, O little vase of mystic dyes,
Hast wandered far to seek us alien hand;
Far from thine eastern calm and classic skies,
Into a new and strangely garish land.

And musing on this sigh of buried woes,
Thy owner, who was he or she that wept,
I place within thee now a half-blown rose,
Fresh as the lips that kissed the dead slept.

For nature's wrecks and man's make-pause fair
For gentle herds that roam the verdant plain;
And not one sign of joy, or beauty rare,
But blossoms out of death and ancient pain.

The Emperor of Brazil in a Trying Position.

The emperor of Brazil, who is at present traveling in Egypt, met with a disagreeable adventure the other day in Cairo, according to the *Europe Diplomatique*. His majesty, it appears, is very fond of donkey riding, and one morning, having decended into the street in a jacket and small cap, with a light switch under his arm, mounted one of these intellectual little animals and trotted off on an expedition through a labyrinth of back streets better known to the donkey than to its rider. On returning from his ride, not wishing to alight from the donkey in front of the hotel, he pulled it up a few hundred yards from the building, and having any "small change" in his pocket, gave the donkey driver a guinea instead of a plaster. The donkey-driver, however, had never before seen a coin of this nature, and, looking first at the guinea and then at the emperor, came to the conclusion that the guinea was merely a worthless counter, and that an attempt was being made to "chisel" him. The row he made was terrific. Rushing after the emperor, who had walked off at a rapid pace toward the hotel where his suite were anxiously awaiting him, the donkey-driver assailed his imperial majesty with all the most horrible oaths in the Arab vocabulary. The emperor, who does not understand a single word of Arabic, but saw that the man was laboring under a misapprehension, endeavored in vain to explain to him that the coin was gold and not copper. In the meantime other donkey-drivers hurried to the spot, and, taking the part of their mate, followed the emperor with a storm of imprecations. Thus surrounded by a mob of donkeys and their drivers, the hapless Dom Pedro at last reached his hotel, where the whole affair was explained, and the donkey-drivers, disappointing the true state of the case, miraculously disappeared in the twinkling of an eye.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

London, January 19: A dispatch from Hong Kong reports that the German minister at Pekin is mediating in relation to the unsettled claim between Spain and China. In the meanwhile the Spanish minister has returned to Pekin.

Denver, Col., January 19: Dr. M. Mayer Marix, a well-known physician of this city, died suddenly this afternoon. The *Evening Times* states that it is the probable result of suicide, the deceased having been indicted for abortion.

New York World.]

THE OLD PROBLEM.

I work in a shirt factory,
And earn three dollars a week;
My employer's a christian,
Rubicund, round and sleek.

He wears respectable glasses
On his benevolent nose,
And trots in his meek drab gaiters,
Into Grinder and Co.'s.

He lugs the unwilling gospel
Into his daily affairs,
Says grace both before and after,
And the longest kind of prayers.

He subscribes to a score of missions,
And enjoys the chairman's sleep
At the annual meeting of the
Society for Lost Sheep.

I ply the weary treadle
From dawn to twilight gray,
Cramped, and stiffed, and hungry,
For fifty cents a day.

The days to come are no brighter
Than the days that were,
And my two square inches of mirror
Say to me I am fair.

And I must go dressed like a woman
Out of my scanty pay,
Mr. Grinder, you know how I manage
On my fifty cents a day.

Thus I am going hellward,
Fast as a woman can go,
And straight from the highly moral
Employment of Grinder & Co.

Possibly God looks out
Over the dark, sad city;
Does He look on me with eyes
Of anger or infinite pity?

Inexorable before me
Lies the life of the merciless street;
Liquor, kicks and curses,
Darkness, and cold, and sleet.

So perhaps my first instalment
Of the eternal hell
Will be had in that cosy refuge
Erected for Lost Sheep.

But, O charitable Grinder,
How much less it would cost,
Instead of hunting for Lost Sheep,
To save sheep from being lost.

Review of Geographical Progress.

At the annual meeting of the New York geographical society, held in Chickering hall, New York, on Tuesday last, Judge Daly, the president, read a carefully compiled and very accurate review of geographical progress and research for 1876:

Judge Daly began his address by referring to the increased interest manifested during the past year in the enlargement of geographical knowledge, which had been shown not only by the investigations and explorations which had taken place, and the discoveries which had been made, but by the establishment of geographical societies in Denmark, Spain and Portugal, by a large increase of members in the leading societies of France and Italy, and in the inauguration by the King of Belgium of an international organization, composed of prominent geographers, African explorers, and the heads of the leading geographical societies of the world, to carry on the work of exploring and civilizing the interior of Africa upon a systematic plan—a movement of great interest, and which, in all probability, will lead to very important results. Sir William Thompson, at last September's meeting of the British association at Glasgow, considered the subject of a high internal temperature of the earth, and declared that the greatest depth that has been reached in observations or underground temperature was scarcely one kilometer (which is less than a mile); that whatever might be the age of the earth, we might be sure that it was solid in the interior, and that any geological hypothesis that be rejected which assumes that the solid earth is a shell resting on a liquid mass. In considering the questions of the accuracy of the earth as a timekeeper, and the permanency of its axis of rotation, he had also declared that since the first known observation of an eclipse of the moon at Babylon, March 19, 721 B. C., the earth had lost a portion of its velocity, and was now, as a timekeeper, going slower, and that if a perfect clock were set to agree with the movement of the earth at the beginning of a century, it would, if this retardation is uniform, be twenty-two seconds behind at the end of the century. Judge Daly next briefly referred to the results of the observations made during the voyage of the Challenger, which had been sent to investigate the physical and biological condition of the great ocean basin. Sir Wyville Thomson, who had given the general results of the expedition, had stated that the whole bottom of the sea was gradually receiving accumulations, consisting of formations which must be regarded as the rocks of the future; the *debris* of the land was found to be carried out into the sea some hundreds of miles, and clays were being formed, mixed up with the *debris* of animal life. Within a certain distance of the land the deposits, to a great extent, were formed of this material. Over a great part of the North Atlantic there was being deposited the *globigerina ooze*, composed, principally, of a small chambered shell, extremely minute, and these shells were found in enormous quantities. This deposit was almost entirely of carbonate of lime, and when only rock it could form would be limestone. Therefore, over a large part of the North Atlantic, and over many other parts of the world, this limestone was being laid down. All over the bottom of the sea there was a large quantity of pumice, showing that there are volcanoes either below the water or otherwise that are constantly throwing out material from the crust of the earth and this pumice, which is the froth of lava, is frequently so light as to float on the water, and wherever the explorers were they saw pumice moved about by the current over the surface of the sea. The temperature of the sea at thirteen thousand feet is very low. It is usually but a little above the freezing point at the bottom of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and portions of the Southern sea. In considering the progress of the surveys, explorations, and other governmental work in the United States of a geographical character, the speaker stated that they were limited this year, owing to the smallness of the amounts allowed by congress to certain departments. The survey of the lakes by the United States engineer corps had, he said, been carried on by General C. B. Comstock. The excellent triangulation along Lakes Ontario, Erie and Michigan had been continued, the topography of the Niagara river has been completed, and many points determined for the State survey of Michigan. One of the most interesting results of the survey is a new determination of the elevation of the great lakes. They find Lake Ontario to be 247.25 feet, and Lake Erie 573.58 feet above mean tide at New York, which corresponds almost exactly with the results reached by Mr. Jas. T. Gardner, three years ago, by a different method. The geographical explorations and surveys, under Lieutenant Wheler, west of the one hundredth meridian, have also been continued, and about twenty-five thousand square miles traversed by the different parties in Nevada, New Mexico and California. The corps of the United States signal service, continued the speaker, have also been making rapid advances during the year toward a complete knowledge of the conditions and causes of the American climate. They have nearly completed the most extensive collection of altitudes of places in North America which has ever been gathered, including several thousand profiles, representing almost every railroad and canal. From this and other data they are making a relief model of North America on a large scale. A telegraph line has been built by them from Central Texas across the Llano Estacado, that dreaded waterless desert, and one across the high and arid plateaus and ranges of Southern New Mexico and Arizona to San Diego, on the Pacific. This gives an unbroken line from Savannah along the southern border of the United States, stretching from ocean to ocean. Thirty meteorological stations are placed along the line, the highest being sixty-eight hundred feet above the sea. Another line of stations follows the Rio Grande river from its mouth to the elevated plateau of Colorado. The Mexican telegraph lines now extend from the mouth of the Rio Grande river to San Luis, thence to Tampico, and thence through Vera Cruz along the coast nearly to the extremity of Yucatan. The signal service are preparing to place stations down even to Yucatan. The gulf of Mexico has been nearly encircled with a telegraph line, along which meteorological stations will be placed at such short intervals that no hurricane or storm can move from the gulf without notice of its escape and the direction of its flight being given at once to the whole country. Arrangements have been made for a chain of stations to the extreme eastern end of the West Indies, all connected by telegraph with the Washington office, and if congress is wise enough to give sufficient appropriation to carry out these excellent plans, it will be impossible for any hurricane to enter the United States from the south unheralded, for hourly bulletins of its progress can be posted in every seaport. Who can estimate the lives and treasure that such an arrangement may save? The speaker next reviewed the work of the international commission appointed for the survey of the exact boundary line between the United States and British America, and then explained how the Woods to the Rocky mountains, of which Captain J. Anderson had, during the year, given an interesting account to the Royal geographical society, and then passed to a consideration of the results of the arctic expedition of the Alert and the Discovery. He declared the expedition to have been a success from a geographical and scientific point of view. To reach the pole, he said, was not the main object in an arctic expedition, that being a mere geographical feat, to which, necessarily, great *eclat* would be attached; but the real object of such an expedition was to explore the arctic region in every direction, as far as possible, to obtain scientific information in a quarter of the globe where it was of the highest interest, not only as respects the global physical history of the earth, but to enable us to unravel phenomena and obtain a knowledge of physical laws affecting its present condition, which are of high scientific value—or, to express it in a popular form, of the greatest practical importance. This object has been, to a considerable degree, advanced by this English expedition. The Alert not only attained the highest latitude—eighty-two degrees and twenty-four minutes—ever reached by any land or the sledge expedition, under Commander Markham, the furthest northern point attained by man—eighty-three degrees, twenty minutes and twenty-six seconds, north latitude; but the expedition, in an unknown region, discovered and traced a line of coast extending over nearly fifty degrees of longitude, ascertained to a considerable extent the nature of the Polar sea bordering this newly-discovered coast, and collected a large amount of scientific information in the examination of both land and sea. But the speaker said, while he entertained the highest opinion of the capacity, skillful seamanship, and judgment displayed by Sir George Nares, in command of the expedition, he could not overlook certain matters in his report and address to the royal geographical society, charging Drs. Kane and Hayes with publishing misleading delineations of the coast, and with altering the names of the headlands discovered by Admiral Inglefield. He then refuted both these reflections and severely criticised the course pursued by Captain Nares in returning to England in one year, when his orders had been to remain two years and to endeavor to gain the highest northern latitudes. Judge Daly next spoke at some length in relation to the geographical work accomplished during the year in Central and South America, Europe, Asia, India, and Africa. In Central America, he said, the several surveys instituted by our government across the American isthmus, to ascertain the most feasible route for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal, have been completed, and, although all the results have not yet been published, it is understood that the result of the survey shows that the Nicaragua route is the most practicable. It will take nineteen years, at least, to construct it, and the cost is estimated at about ten million dollars. The department of State, it is said, is now in correspondence with various friendly powers for the negotiation of treaties guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal, which, in an undertaking of such magnitude, must be done by the governments that will participate in its construction. The Russians, he said, had been active during the year, and had sent numerous expeditions into Asia, chiefly in Siberia and northeastern Asia. Mr. Chekanotsky had explored the lower course of the Lena and Olenck rivers, the object of his journey being to make geographical, geological and mineral surveys; the German Arctic society had determined upon a plan for polar research by the establishment of scientific observatories, with expeditionary trips and yearly communication, in Siberia; Messrs. Sidenner and Lopatin had explored the rivers Ket and Chulym, in Siberia, to ascertain if it is possible