MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : AUGUST 27, 1877.

THE WORKINGMEN

Of Memphis, unless they look sharp, are in danger of being drawn into a whirlpool from which they will find it difficult to extricate themselves. For proof of this they need not look farther than the meeting of Saturday night. Whenever at a gathering ostensibly of workingmen it becomes necessary to debate the question, what constitutes a workingman, those who are of the class who labor with their hands should begin to feel alarmed. At a meeting of railroad engineers, of carpenters, bricklayers or printers, questions of that sort are never in order. They never arise. Why? Because the purposes for which trade societies are formed exclude all but those who are known to be actively engaged at any one of those handicraft pursuits. When the National labor union meets, delegates are not questioned as to their definition of the word workingman. Those who are present are known to be workingmen. If the workingmen of Memphis want to effect any purpose through politics—which they can better do through the Democratic party than any other—why not send delegates from each of their societies to a convention whose specific object shall be declared. Such a body would be recognized by the public as speaking with an authority which the piebald gathering of Saturday night—at which was present all the odds and ends of political thought and belief—never can hope for. Farcical in the extreme, it was a libel upon the sober, steady, industrious men who, as workingmen, are an honor and credit to the community. But the worst of it was not seen. Behind, ready to take advantage of any strength it might develop, there was hid out, the little, contemptible crew of office-hunters who, as Independents, have in part sold themselves to Hayes for office and are anxious to destroy the Democratic party. These, although when the APPEAL was defending the workingmen in the moment of direst necessity, denounced strikers as communists and inveighed against strikes, are now anxious to get hold of any organization the workingmen may form, and direct it to the overthrow of the Democratic party. Encouraged by what the workingmen accomplished at Louisville and the Independents at Mobile, they feel emboldened to hope that the workingmen of Memphis are as blind and can as readily be used for a purpose as that blatherskite Blanton Duncan used those of Louisville. We hear of back-door conferences, of plans being laid and engineers being employed. Of these the workingmen of our city would do well to be warned in time. If they want to hold meetings let them be careful to exclude all but those of their own class. Let them put none but workingmen on duty—that is men who are engaged in such handicraft business as would be recognized by the National labor union, and no others. They must not permit self-assertingmen who may have sympathies with them, but have no present claims upon them, to monopolize their meetings and attempt to instruct them upon duties they are already competent to discharge. They must close the door against all but those who come accredited by daily labor, and whose title to "workingman" none can question. They cannot afford to permit a repetition of the disgraceful fiasco of Saturday night; they cannot afford to have their claims to consideration swamped under the confusion and absurdity, if not senility, of that meeting. They occupy a respectable place in the body social as well as the body politic, and cannot afford to sink either for the sake of office-seekers who have no use for them when their turn has been served. The APPEAL is the earnest friend of the workingman. It is honest in that friendship. It has no purpose to subserve in it save that of the good of those whom it recognizes as the toilers, to whom the existence of all wealth is due, and who bear the heaviest portion of the burden of government. We do not want to see them made the sport of tricksters who concoct their schemes in grogeries, and in public lash themselves into a fury over what they term the indecencies of politicians. We do not want the workingmen of Memphis to fall a prey to the shams and deceits of those who make politics a stepping stone to office, and who change as the wind blows, especially when it blows in their direction. We warn them against those persons, and ask them to seek through the Democratic party—a party to which they owe everything—redress of any grievances they may have, and to seek that redress, if they please, through office-holders of their own selection. Outside of Democracy they cannot get what they want, and any attempt by them in that direction can only inure to the profit of their enemies and those of the Democratic party.

DEATH AMONG THE NEGROES.

A communication from "Beta," headed "Fearful Mortality," should arrest the attention of humanitarians everywhere, but especially here in Memphis. The facts, figures and comparisons there adduced are incontrovertible, and prove that the report made through General Grant, in 1867, of the prevalence of the worst forms of syphilis and kindred diseases among the negroes of the south is as much a fact to-day as then. The mortuary report of the board of health for last week shows that fourteen whites died during that period, to thirty negroes. So great a disparity in numbers cannot exist without a cause. That cause should be sought out and a healing remedy applied. A vigorous effort, in a missionary way, by our religious leaders, would be a good beginning, and the police should be more vigilant in the suppression of negro prostitution, which is carried on in this city in the most shameless and open manner. Negro labor is necessary to us, and from the standpoint of economy, if not from ths higher motive of christian good-will, we should do all that is possible to us to arrest the decay of a race which, under the rigid police supervision of the slave laws, increased in proportion as it is now dying off.

GROWING out of the organization of a regiment of State troops, under orders of Governor Hubbard, for service, in case they are needed, on the Rio Grande border, the Mexicans have become alarmed, and fearing an invasion, are making preparations to meet "the enemy." The New York *Herald's* San Antonio correspondent seems to think that Escobedo is at the bottom of many of the Mexican raids which have induced this preparation by Texas, and also revives the Blaine scare, by stating that it is whispered "that "the object of Hubbard is to force the United "States into a war with Mexico to bring "about the annexation of the border States, "and thus bring reinforcements to the Dem-"ocratic power in congress, in accordance "with a programme arranged at Washing-"ton." Of course there is no truth in this. Governor Hubbard has no annexation schemes to encourage or foster, and is quite content that Democratic strength shall be recruited by Democratic measures and an honest exposition of Democratic policies, wherever the Democratic party has control of the government, or any branch of it. There is nothing more absurd than that any sane man at the south who has any influence dreams of annexation with any such view.

OUR FIRST OF SEPTEMBER ISSUE.

The APPEAL of the first of September will contain a full and complete report of the cotton business of the year, together with a comprehensive review of the manufactures and general business. The edition, we need hardly say, will be a more than usually desirable one for business men to avail themselves of as an advertising medium, because the paper will be larger than our ordinary daily issue, will contain twice the usual amount of matter, and will be circulated to an extent more than four times our ordinary circulation. For this advantage no extra charge will be made. Our columns will be open to advertisers at our regular rates. Orders for copies of this edition, put in wrappers ready for mailing, should be left at our counting-room. Orders for locals and for advertising space can be left with our business manager any time before the day of publication. We hope our friends, in order to give us an opportunity to make proper display and disposition of their advertisements, will hand in their favors early.

CRITICISMS ON KEY.

Vicksburg (Miss.) *Commercial:* "P. G. M. Key had better go home."

OUT UPON SUCH TOADYING SPEECHES.

New York *Mercury:* "It may be mildly suggested that as Key stood in Bennington as the self-constituted representative of his 'erring southern brethren,' he places himself in an awkward dilemma. * * * Out upon such toadying speeches. It is no way to conciliate the Green Mountain Yankees. Let the dead past go; fools only have eyes in the back of their heads. Look ahead, march forward, and give us better times and less puerile gab."

VIOLENCE TO SOUTHERN PRIDE.

Natchez (Miss.) *Daily Democrat:* "There is no need, at this late day for General Key to apologize for the south. She needs no apology, anywhere. More particularly she owes no apology to the northern Methodists who contributed largely to produce the war and have pursued the south with relentless hostility ever since its close. General Key does violence to southern pride and propriety when he so humbly intimates that the south (which he represents in the cabinet) is ready to get on its knees and ask forgiveness for its heroic struggle."

POSITIVELY DISGUSTING.

Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer:* "It is bad enough to be constantly assured by northern sentimentalists that we are forgiven, but it is positively disgusting to have a southern man appear in the attitude assumed by Judge Key, who, at Bennington, hastened to show his appreciation of 'fraternal feeling on the part of our northern friends to their *erring* southern brethren.'"

HE DOES NOT SPEAK FOR THE SOUTH.

Wilmington (N. C.) *Star:* "When Mr. Key puts on the black robe of contrition, and with head bowed and garments covered with ashes, with streaming eyes and palpitating heart, smiting his breast and pouring out his jeremiads, begs a few crumbs of forgiveness from 'our northern friends,' and that, too, for his '*erring* southern brethren,' we must say to him that he does not speak for the south; that he does not represent the attitude or the feelings of the southern people; that he does them great dispraise in thus playing the ungraceful and unmanly part of the licked spaniel."

A DIRT EATER.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution:* "We doubt if any man living has ever eaten as much dirt in as short a time, and eaten with such servile alacrity and such shameless unction, as has Mr. Key. The telegraph is laden daily with the whining apologies made by this gentleman to New England audiences. Were he the barber or bootblack of the junketing party to which he is attached, and was permitted by the sufferance of a good-natured master, to step upon the stage, hat in hand, and speak a piece to the folks, his manner could not be more cringing and his sentiment more abject. He begs forgiveness for 'his erring brethren,' promises to be good in the future, and even wishes he were a New Englander; a wish that the honest New England folks will hardly echo."

JUST INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nashville (Tenn.) *American:* "Judge Key's recent speeches during his northern tour have justly excited in the south a desire that he shall not assume to represent the south, or to ask pardon of all the world for her past course. The south has not commissioned any plenipotentiary to sue for pardon, or to confess for her past sins. On the contrary, she has repudiated every self-appointed apologist. * * * The indignation is perfectly natural and the duty to repudiate it promptly and emphatically is imperative, and yet Judge Key has injured only himself. His own attitude is not envisible. When the President calls him a sinner who has repented, he may reply that the lamp has held out until he came into the true fold, but his friends will blush for the attitude of suppliance. It cannot hurt the south. Her attitude and her calm dignity are too well known for her honor to be compromised by unauthorized confession."

A WEAK BROTHER.

Memphis *Ledger:* "The southern people were as sincere and true as the men of the north in the unfortunate struggle now happily over, and there is no occasion for apologies or cringings. Mr. Key represents nobody but himself and a few office-seekers or sore-heads, and never can. Tennessee has produced some great statesmen, some bad men, and a considerable variety of odds and ends, but has never before been represented in a high place, far from home, by such a weak brother as Key. He has made himself the laughing stock of the country."

SNUB HIM.

Vicksburg (Miss.) *Commercial:* "If the people of New England wish to exhibit a 'mark of feeling' for the people of the south, they can most effectually do it by snubbing the repentant, truckling Key in such a way as to force him to keep his mouth shut."

EMBRACES THE FRAUD.

Baltimore *Gazette:* "He is no longer a rebel, southerner or Democrat, but a stalwart, a Yankee and a Republican. He has been taken to the embrace of fraud, and lies pillowed on the bosom of Hayes. The last tie between the people and the cabinet is now severed forever."

WE PROTEST.

Savannah (Ga.) *News:* "Mr. Postmaster-General Key, of Tennessee, may, when he speaks for himself, get down on his knees before the Yankees, and eat humble pie as much as he will, but in the name of the south we protest against his being regarded as a true representative of southern sentiment."

Press dispatches this morning announce the death in London yesterday of Justin M'Carthy, a political writer and novelist of note. Mr. M'Carthy was an Irishman by birth, having been born in Cork on the twenty-second of November, 1830. From 1846 to 1853 he was connected with the press of his native city, afterward with that of Liverpool, and in 1860 he became a parliamentary reporter on the staff of the London *Morning Star*, of which journal he subsequently became chief editor. In 1868 he visited the United States, resided some time in New York, and returned to London in 1871. Mr. M'Carthy was a versatile and rapid writer, his works in the lighter field of fiction and in contributions to the magazines having been popular and successful.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

What the State Organ of the Democratic Party in Texas Says about it—A Blow in the Home of its Friends.

Judge Reagan, Ex-Confederate Postmaster-General, Wants a Real Southern Road—Mr. Scott's Proposed Alliance with Huntington.

Austin (Texas) *State Gazette:* The effort made to attach the Texas Pacific relief bill to the Democratic party is as false to its history as ligh principle of action. The bill now pending in congress cannot properly be sustained by southern congressmen, and especially those from Texas. It is not a southern but a northern road which is favored by that bill. The great object contemplated by a southern Pacific road, was to adopt a line which would be the nearest connection between London, New York and Canton. That route which a carrier-pigeon would pursue in passing from China to England. This route was illustrated at one time to us by the then Lieutenant Maury, in charge of the national observatory at Washington, and it passed over tidewater in the Mexican gulf at Aransas bay. But Galveston is in proximate distance and should be the point chosen. The road should run not to San Diego or San Francisco, but to Mazatlan or San Blas below the mouth of the Gulf of California. This route would save twelve hundred miles of navigation as well as railroad travel. But if President Hayes is too stupid to see the advantages of this truly transcontinental route and shape his Mexican policy to suit it, then the next best plan is to run a road from Galveston to El Paso, and thence connect with the Texas Pacific and Huntington road. Virginia was dismembered by the Baltimore and Ohio road, and to force the Texas Pacific on the Vinita and Dallas line would dismember Texas. The Texas Pacific would own enough empire and people to dictate segregation at any time it might suit their purposes. The politicians now eagerly seeking to corrupt the Democratic party by a following of huge corporations would not hesitate to advocate the formation of a new State in north Texas should the interests of that company require it. The truth is, the pure Democracy cannot upon principle sanction the action of congress proposed in this matter. They are averse to national as well as State subsidies to private corporations, or indorsements to corporation securities, which is equivalent to it, and do not approve of the principle of action embraced in it. They would bring the government back to its ancient moorings and not be governed by false precedent or principle. If the party drifts in the manner it has for a few years longer, its old landmarks will have become defaced and it will be a question of expediency rather than principle of the allegiance one may show to either party. We protest earnestly against the effort being made to attach a support of congressional legislation favoring the Texas Pacific road to Democratic tenets, as heterodoxical, unauthorized and revolutionary in its character, and shall hold such advocates as the enemies of Democratic faith and practice.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

New Orleans *Sunday Delta:* Judge Reagan, of Texas, ex-Confederate postmaster-general, and now a member of congress, is credited with the opinion that the Texas Pacific railroad bill, in its present shape, will likely be defeated. The opponents of the present bill claim that it guarantees nothing to the south; that it is a Southern Pacific road in name only, gotten up by Scott and Huntington, and will, if passed, be a second credit mobilier affair. It claims thirty-five thousand to forty thousand dollars per mile, when it is shown that twenty-seven thousand dollars per mile is ample to build and equip at present prices. This money is to be voted and given to Tom Scott without any security on his part that the contract will be complied with, and the money not diverted to other purposes. Mr. Reagan is reported as expressing the opinion that this bill will fail; but he believes that a bill which gives guarantees and is really a Southern Pacific railroad bill would command the votes of a majority in congress. A southern letter-writer from the White Sulphur Springs, where Mr. Reagan is now, or was lately, is responsible for this report. It may be well to state that there is in Texas a strong opposition to Tom Scott's railroad, based on what grounds it is not necessary now to discuss. Mr. Huntington, who is building a railroad from California into New Mexico, was in Texas last year, and gave it to be understood that he would, if he had the opportunity, continue this road into Texas, without asking any lands, subsidies, indorsement of bonds, or other State or Federal aid. The Texas members of congress have doubtless been approached by Huntington with these offers; and if there is any solid foundation for the proposition and its completion, naturally enough Scott's plan would not be so earnestly supported, by the Texans, at least. Huntington's representatives were actively at work in Washington last session, and it was rumored that Scott was ready to unite with him, so far as to stop his road in Arizona, where Huntington would join it. Scott, to avoid the hostility of Huntington's great resources in wealth and influence, might make such an alliance, in order to save his own enterprise in Texas. Its annual report shows that a large amount of work has been done, and that the Texas Pacific's course is steadily one of increasing usefulness and strength.

PREPARATIONS

To Bring the South Carolina Outlaws Back to the Scenes of the Crimes for Punishment—Chamberlain Wanted.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 24.—There has been a lull, not in the work of the committee, but in the arrest of the thieves. This state of affairs is occasioned by the fact that the committee have discovered that the laws in some of the States in which the plunderers of South Carolina are hiding require that a criminal shall stand indicted before a requisition in every instance will be honored. It is, therefore, essential that the indictments should be proclaimed in open court before men like Chamberlain and many others of the same ilk can be brought back to South Carolina to answer for their crimes. In view of this state of affairs the committee desire it, and the public weal demanded, that Kershna, the judge of this circuit, should hold a special term, to commence on the twenty-eighth. The grand jury, which is selected for a year in this State, will be on hand. Although no petit jury will be demanded, the grand jury can pass upon the evidence, documentary and verbal, find their bills, return them in open court, and the work can go on. Those already arrested and bailed, and many who fled before they could be arrested, will be brought back to South Carolina to answer the charge of theft. Although a majority of them have been guilty of every crime in the decalogue—in some instances including murder—the most important criminals fled the State as soon as the committee went to work, and very brief dispatches heretofore sent have only told of those who hereafter may be considered petty thieves compared with the wholesale scoundrels who have been the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

Seduction and Revenge.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., August 24.—Our town is in a fever of excitement this evening over an affair that may yet result in the most serious consequences. On the twenty-sixth of last December Miss Dora Trott, the leading belle of this place, and Mr. C. A. Patton, one of the best young men of this vicinity, were married. Everything went merry as a marriage bell, and all was lovely until about the last of April, when, to the great astonishment of every one except those deeply interested, Mrs. Patton gave birth to a child. This caused a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Patton. The alleged father of the child is Mr. L. M. Thompson, a young lawyer of this place. Mr. Thompson found it convenient to take a trip out west about that time. Last evening he returned home. During his absence John and Raguet Trott, brothers of Mrs. Patton, had sworn vengeance on Thompson if he ever returned. Last evening Thompson appeared on the street, when he was immediately set upon by the Trott young men. One of them broke a cane over Mr. Thompson's head, and nearly knocked him down. Then both attempted to shoot him, but were prevented by friends who happened to be near. The Trotts have given Thompson notice to leave by to-morrow morning, as they threaten to kill him if he stays about town. The worst results are apprehended if the parties meet again.

A Chance for Reform.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Miss Laura Finley, of Baltimore, up to a recent period was a copyist in the interior department. A week or so ago she was discharged, she says, at the instance of R. W. C. Mitchell, private secretary to Schurz, because she refused to submit to improper proposals made to her by Mitchell. Not long ago some of the friends of the lady stated the facts in the case to Assistant Secretary Bell, and submitted in addition a letter written by Mitchell to Laura, in which he said, "We cannot afford to be other than friends." Bell was shocked at the charges, and said it couldn't be so, because Mitchell was not that kind of a man, and for nonce the matter dropped. The unsavory scandal is again to be revived, inasmuch as the lady will make personal application to Schurz for reinstatement on the ground that she was discharged at Mitchell's request, because she would not yield to his licentious proposals. Mitchell seems to be peculiarly unfortunate. He has a divorce suit pending against his wife, and in her cross-bill Mrs. Mitchell paints him a good deal lower than the angels. It is to the credit of Mr. Schurz to state that if he is satisfied Miss Finley has been wronged that he will restore her to her former place and dispense with both Bell and Mitchell.

HOW HAYES

Squeezed the Office-Holders, Under Instructions of Old Zach Chandler—No Civil-Service Reform in that—Not Much There Aint.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, August 24.—It will be remembered that recently when the indorsements on two campaign checks, signed R. B. Hayes and drawn to his order by Zach Chandler, were made public, the President's friends charged that it was a put up job of Chandler to purposely make it appear that Hayes knew that the office-holders were being mulcted at a lively rate for campaign expenses, and that he approved of that method of raising the sinews of war. His friends were quite strenuous in their efforts to create the impression that Hayes, in fact, did not approve of the system and never gave it his aid or encouragement. The following bit of gossip anent the campaign, which comes from a most creditable source, goes a long ways, however, to upset the theory of the President's particular virtue in this respect: Just immediately preceding the election Zach Chandler found it necessary to employ large sums of money. Accordingly an additional assessment was made on the office-holders, more especially among the class holding the most profitable positions. It was with difficulty that the assessments were collected, inasmuch as those called upon had already bled quite liberally, and were apathetic when a second installment was demanded. More especially was this the case with officers in Illinois, and but few responded to Chandler's shrieking appeal. Chandler thereupon wrote to Hayes, advised him of the situation, and requested that he write a letter to the recalcitrant office-holders in that State. Hayes did write the letter requested, and sent it by special messenger, to be presented to such as had refused to unite. It was presented to a certain United States marshal, still holding a position, "Well," said he, "I suppose this means five hundred dollars more," and he at once contributed. From him it was taken around, and after it had served the purpose for which it was written the messenger returned with it, and restored it to the custody of the writer, who destroyed it. There are more than a dozen office-holders in Illinois at the present time who will recall its purport, and vouch for the truthfulness of the foregoing statement. So says my informant, and he adds, "I don't get my information second-handed."

JEWS IN TURKEY.

Report from the United States Minister on the Condition of Israelites in the Ottoman Empire—Well Treated on the Whole.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—A dispatch has been received at the department of state from the United States minister to Turkey giving interesting details concerning the number, status and prosecution of the Israelites in the Ottoman empire. The total number of Israelites in the empire is given at five hundred thousand. Of this total, Roumania contains two hundred and fifty thousand, Asiatic Turkey eighty thousand, European Turkey seventy-five thousand, Servia two thousand, etc. The United States minister says that justice to the Turk compels him to admit that the Israelites have been better treated by the Ottoman than by many of the western powers, and that the impression prevails that they are better treated in the empire than the christians. They are recognized as an independent religious community, with the privileges of their own ecclesiastical rule, their chief rabbi, Chacham Bashi, possessing, in consequence of his functions, great influence. The Turkish minister of foreign affairs protested to Mr. Maynard that where Turkish rule obtained the Israelites always enjoyed every privilege and immunity accorded by the laws to Ottoman subjects.

The only maltreatment of Israelites which has been brought to the notice of the United States legation at Constantinople during the official term of Mr. Maynard was that of Rabbi Smeersohn, an American citizen. On the twenty-eighth of November, 1876, the rabbi was set upon by his own co-religionists, certain Jews at Tiberias, robbed of a considerable amount and most shamefully maltreated by being imprisoned, stoned, stripped naked, and ridden in that condition through the streets of Tiberias, barely escaping with his life. The United States consul at Beyrout went to Tiberias and had the perpetrators arrested. Some claimed British protection and escaped by flight. The friends of the others assembled, overpowered the authorities and rescued them. The legation at Constantinople then took up the subject, and it was being satisfactorily pushed as fast as possible under the circumstances, when the rabbi, doubtless tired out and impoverished, left for France, and in his absence nothing further could be done.

The position which the Isralites hold in the empire, the complex systems and situations, and the heterogenity of the races by which they are surrounded, the state of civilization and religious animosities which prevail, the little authority exercised by the Ottoman government, even in ordinary times (protesting that it should not be held responsible for abuses in the provinces), render the whole subject not only difficult of solution, but even difficult of explanation. Some of the Israelites claim to be under British protection; others have been under Russian protection. Many hold themselves as an independent people, owing no allegiance to any government, and it is only when persecuted or outraged they seek the protection of any or all human powers. When all governments, notably the United States government foremost of all, are most anxious to extend the necessary sympathy and protection, international questions and equities interferfere with and prevent that full protection which they would receive were they fixed citizens of any government.

The United States minister at Constantinople has requested the consular officers of his government throughout the Ottoman empire to observe carefully the condition of the Israelites within their several jurisdictions, and to report to the legation at Constantinople without delay any instances of persecutions of that people which may occur.

The American Anthropological Association.

MANSFIELD, O., August 25.—The American Anthropological association holds its first annual meeting in Cincinnati, September 5, 1877. This is a society which has for its object the investigation of the prehistoric races of America. It was organized on the Centennial grounds, but has members scattered from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas, all engaged in the same work. It embraces a large number of the best scholars of this country, and has invited a society of European savans called the Congress *de Americaiste*, to meet with it at Indianapolis in 1879. Its officers at present are Hon. C. C. Jones, of Augusta, Georgia, president; Prof. S. F. Baird, Colonel C. Whittlesey, Dr. Thomas E. Peckitt, and others, vice-presidents; Rev. S. D. Peet, Ashtabula, Ohio, secretary; Wm. S. Vaux, Esq., Philadelphia, treasurer.

The Strolling President.

Knoxville *Tribune:* The truth is, that in his strolling propensities and performances, Hayes has already eclipsed Grant, considering the brief time he has had in which to develop himself. First he paraded himself around the Halleck monument—then went to the banquet of the New York chamber of commerce—next to the opening of the Philadelphia international exhibition—then to the Harvard commencement—next to the Bennington centennial—and is now swinging around through New England, in the *role* of Presidential showman, exhibiting to all the Methodist camp-meetings and love-feasts a live specimen of a "prodigal son" in the shape of a postmaster-general. It is said he will next go to Ohio, to see how the blind communist is getting along. He is then promised for Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and back through Virginia. He is next booked for Albany, is expected in Minnesota, and has promised New Orleans a winter visit.

Brutal Outrage.

NORFOLK, August 22.—The community of Carrsville, Virginia, thirty-one miles from here, was thrown into the wildest excitement yesterday by the intelligence that an outrage and attempted murder had been committed on the person of a Miss Stevenson, the interesting daughter of a much respected farmer of Nansemond county, by a negro named Lewis Hill. The girl was going from a neighbor's to her mother's, when she met this negro on the public highway. He caught her by the throat, and, drawing a large knife, threatened her life if she resisted, and she is terribly mutilated, her left side kicked in, face and neck cut, and abdomen frightfully injured. The cries of the girl brought assistance, and prevented Hill from killing her outright. He fled to the woods. Deputy-Sheriff Freeman and a *posse* soon followed and he was captured, and with great difficulty was shielded from the fury of the people. He was taken to Jerusalem and locked up, and will speedily be hanged.

That Insidious Foe to Health.

An atmosphere impregnated with the seeds of malaria, is rendered harmless by the timely use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters; and if a resort to this benign protective agent has unwisely been deferred until the fever fits have developed, it will have the effect of checking them and preventing their return. This statement is corroborated by thousands who have tried this medicine for fever and ague and bilious remittent fever, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, peculiarly rife in malarious localities. Throughout the west, indeed in every part of the American continent where malaria prevails, it is the accepted specific. Nor is the area of its usefulness circumscribed by the limits of the United States, since it is widely used in South America, Mexico, Australia and elsewhere.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MEDICAL.

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED.

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: *"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."*

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: *"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."*

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