MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : OCTOBER 30, 1877.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

After years of struggle, after mountains of opposition from the Bourbons, the English have adopted fully the principle of "education by the public, for the public." They are trying to improve, if they can, on our American public schools. In one direction they appear likely to do so—not, however, by a system of their own, but by a mode borrowed from the French, and known as "industrial education." In our system it appears, practically, as if pupils who have gone through the whole course of teaching in our own public schools have been mainly fitted for professional life, and those who have gained school honors look to the law, medicine, or the church, as the proper areas for their future efforts. If they were to turn their attention to trade, in what could they expect to be superior to others? They would be in a condition to comprehend what was difficult more readily; but they could not expect to be more skillful with their fingers. Could they turn out shoes, or chairs, or wrap up groceries as much better than those less liberally educated, as their education is above that of the others? Here is where the industrial system comes in. Boys intended for trade are educated for trade. On the Boulevard de la Vilette, Paris, is a school on this plan, adapted for workers in iron and wood. Each pupil is made an apprentice with three years service. Instruction is free, and deserving youths receive a small compensation every two weeks as encouragement for attention and effort. The hours of study and labor are long; for the first two years, six hours in the workshop and five in the class; for the last year, eight hours practice with tools and three in the class. Every opportunity is afforded for each boy to show what are his special tastes, likings, and talents, and, finally, he is given the branch for which he shows special aptitude. When these young men go into individual life, they know their business thoroughly. They know what effect it is desired to produce, and why the tools and procedures are adapted to the end in view. They know the reason of all they do, their fingers and brains having been cultivated together, and when they go into a shop they are decidedly the superiors of the average workmen who have not had their advantages of training and instruction.

A CASE FOR REFLECTION.

"What is all the world to a man when his wife is a widow?" is a question of much pith and moment, but "what is a pocket full of rocks or a big farm to a man that is always sick?" is another not without its importance. The force of it is especially obvious in a country exposed to malarial diseases. How many persons in the west and south are kept in misery a great part of the year by "chills and fever!" How many young lives are crushed with debility from which there is no relief—how often mourning is carried into families, and valuable members are lost to the community from malarial complaints! One of the saddest sights we know is to see a young father of a family, anxious to make progress, to provide comforts for his dear ones, yet detained day after day at his home by ague; suffering in body and suffering in mind; the plow lying idle in the furrow, while precious days are slipping by that cannot be recovered—who has not had their pity aroused by such cases? One would think that wherever a community had to submit, at frequently returning intervals, to the attacks of epidemics loaded with pain and languor, and filling hearts with anguish on account of the death of friends—the dear, little ones, the loved partners of life's pilgrimage taken away—that if, by any possibility, a chance to escape offered itself, that chance would be seized eagerly and with devout thankfulness. Yet—such is the perverseness of human nature—such is not the case. When a simple, easy and sure remedy was found for a disease of the most loathsome character, that carried off its victims by thousands, and disfigured them for life by hecatombs—the small-pox—the poor victims hooted at their deliverers; for man always hates his benefactors, and crucifies his Christs. It required incredible efforts to induce society to accept the remedy, and even to-day the battle has not been wholly won. The malarial complaints, from which there is so much suffering, which form a fearful curse, existing most where rich lands tempt to endurance and effort, are another instance of man's blind, foolish indifference, when a mode of deliverance from some master evil is offered him. In Algeria, parts of Italy, the Landes in France, and Nice, and in many other places where malaria exists, as it does in portions of the south and west, the eucalyptus tree has proved itself to be to "chills and fever" what the cow-pox is to the small-pox. This tree possesses the remarkable property of neutralizing malaria in districts where it is grown. Suppose that—in one of those districts in the low grounds of Arkansas, where the soil produces corn and cotton with an abundance of quantity and an excellence of quality that makes them a world's wonder, but where malaria saps the life-blood of the toiler and brings suffering, woe and death—a liberal number of the eucalyptus trees were planted, soon a great change would take place. The tree grows with a rapidity unknown in any other hard-wood tree; it circulates an immense flow of sap, and evaporates largely by its leaves, and the emanation from them is of a pungent, odorous nature. The quick growth and active evaporation of the trees causes them quickly to dry off the surface water, to whose presence malaria is so greatly due—the district ceases to be pestiferous swamp, and becomes fitted for human beings to reside in. The pungent emanation from the leaves is a wholesale neutralizer of malaria. The consequence is that whole districts, in different countries, where the eucalyptus tree is grown, have been redeemed from the scourge of malaria, and have become salubrious, while the inhabitants have exchanged their hollow cheeks, dull eyes, languid gait, and cadaverous complexion, for the bloom, robustness, and cheerfulness of health. This is no fancy sketch, but solid fact. The evidence rests on no mere experiments, carried on only to a limited extent within a narrow area, and for but a few years. Eucalyptus cultivation for the purpose of eradicating malaria has been carried on for years, over large districts, and in various climates. The effect has been all that could be wished, and we could have the same blessed relief from malaria in various districts of our own country, if we so pleased. Subscriptions have got up for everything, from a cat show to a horse race; State aid is given to transport the results of industry by water and railway, and for many other objects, but there has been no subscription, no State aid to drive away a fatal enemy to industry, to comfort, and to life. We have read of the glorious results obtained in foreign lands, but we have made no effort to secure similar blessings for our suffering fellow-citizens, and for the richest lands on the globe. The cost is trivial compared with the object. The tree is a beautiful one, and the timber is good. Is it not time we "waked up" to the importance of this subject? When release from evils so distressing, and the accomplishment of objects so desirable are within our reach, is not indifference criminal? Sufferers are groaning, bereaved friends are weeping, rich and productive lands are lying waste, and we have the remedy at our command to change all, yet we make no attempt to use it.

THE papers have had the pope at death's door years ago, but he lingers still. There are signs, however, that at the present time "the beginning of the end" has commenced. This is evident, not so much from direct accounts given of the condition of the pope's health, as from measures taking by those about him respecting the choice of the next pope. As forsaking mice tell of the sinking ship, so do proceedings lately noticeable among the authorities of the Vatican tell of the approaching demise of the great head of the church. It is felt that the new pope can scarcely expect to begin his career with the degree of personal influence possessed by him who quits it, and who possesses eminent qualities hardly to be hoped for in his successor. With all the advantages of experience, the prestige of former dignity, the genius he holds for his position, and the high regard he wins by his personal virtues, Pope Pius IX finds his official situation a difficult one. Temporal power is gone, and the broken scepter that remains is not easily retained even by his powerful hand. How difficult, then, will be the duties and how hard the trials of his successor! To retain all that is included in the idea of a universal pontiff is a hard task at this day, when the whole current of civilization is turned in a direction the exact opposite of medieval ideas and medieval institutions.

SCIENCE does wonders, but more must not be expected from it than is possible. Its discoveries are sometimes rapid, but to carry them out into practical use commonly requires time and long effort, before difficulties of detail can be conquered. So it is with the electric light. Jablochkoff's improvements have done much, and give room to expect more, but we have not yet arrived at the blessed time that is to render mankind free from extortionate gas companies. On Thursday last, at Prof. Chandler's invitation, the Jablochkoff candle was exhibited in New York. The *Tribune* is faint in its praise of the result. It states that the invention is superior to previous electric lights—it sputters less, it does not often subside into darkness, but it has its own imperfections. It required snuffing about as often as a tallow dip. While it was working well, its light was bright and steady. It is on the road to perfection, but as yet not close to the goal. Those who refuse to lay gas on in expectation of getting their electric supply from the telegraph posts, will have to use a good deal of coal-oil.

Society in Washington.

Cleveland *Leader*: Speculation is rife as to the exact amount of hospitality that can be eked out of much diligent calling upon the secretaries and their wives, and whether or not the old etiquette which makes a visiting card the "open sesame" to every house in Washington will pertain to the new *regime*. Secretary Evarts has established his numerous family in a palatial residence upon K street, the property of Mr. Hutchison, of Alaska fur seal fame. At present society has only seen the outside of Mr. Evarts's mansion, though as the residence of Mr. Hutchison it has been the scene of much festivity. Mrs. Evarts and the Misses-es-es Evarts (there are a number of them, so many that the ordinary collective plural will not suffice), are said to be "upon hospitable thoughts intent," and some brilliant receptions are forthcoming from that quarter. Secretary Sherman occupies his old residence on K street. It is a very unassuming edifice, and so small that in by-gone days, when it was open to society, the effort to reconcile a multitude and limited space was something of a tax upon both host and guest. Secretary M'Crary, with his wife and five children, are also domiciled on K street. Mrs. M'Crary is a quiet little woman, whose social duties will probably not be allowed to encroach upon the care of her small children. Secretary Thompson, who has taken the Sickles-Colfax house on Lafayette square, contributes his share to the social element of Washington in the shape of a son and daughter, who are of an age to be eligible members of society. Postmaster-General Key, who has not yet taken a residence here, will also introduce two daughters to Washington society, and altogether there have not been so many young folks in the cabinet for many a day. Attorney-General Devens, who is described as "not yet fifty, a tall, good-looking and good-natured brunette," is an eligible bachelor, and is probably unconscious or careless of the fact that matrimony loves a "shining mark," and that a dangerous precedent, of which Ex-Secretary Robeson is a notable victim, was long ago established for bachelors in the cabinet. Secretary Schurz has two accomplished daughters, the eldest of whom will preside over her father's establishment, though, if rumor goes for anything, she is to be married before long. General Butler's lovely daughter, Mrs. Ames, is to preside over her father's house this winter, adjacent to a no less attractive hostess in the person of Mrs. Senator Jones, wife of the silver senator of Nevada, whose residence adjoins that of General Butler. Assistant-Secretary M'Cormick occupies a residence adjoining that of his father-in-law, Senator Thurman, who, since the Ohio election, is thought to hold the future of the Democracy in his senatorial hand. A provision for grand occasions, in the shape of a doorway, allows the two residences to be thrown into one, so perhaps that foreshadows festivity under the M'Cormick-Thurman roof. The assistant secretary of state and Mrs. Seward occupy the late residence of Admiral Wilkes, opposite Lafayette square, and rumor assigns them a share in the winter gayety now in prospect.

Preparation for Sport at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—A number of prominent gentlemen of this city have organized the St. Louis bench-show and sportsmen's association, and will hold a bench-show of all breeds of field and several breeds of non-sporting dogs in February or March next, which they intend to make the finest ever held in this country. Three thousand dollars will be given in prizes, and all the best known clubs in the country and several of the most prominent breeders of this country and Canada will be present. There will also be a grand display of sportsmen's outfits of all kinds, domestic and foreign.

The announcement is made that the St. Louis trotting association and jockey club, organized here last summer, will give their opening next spring, beginning June 11th and holding five days, entries to close February 1st next. The new track of this association is completed, and will be tested next Saturday with a trotting contest between local horses. A large amount of money has been expended on this track and its surroundings, and it is said it will be one of the finest in the country.

The Battle of the Kegs.

PITTSBURG, October 28.—A meeting of the principal barrel-makers was held at the office of B. D. Moore, on Duquesne way, on Saturday, at which twenty of the leading firms were represented, and resolutions adopted to reduce the price of barrels from a dollar and forty to a dollar and thirty cents, and the wages of journeymen coopers from twenty-three to eighteen cents a barrel. The journeymen will probably strike to-morrow. This morning the cooper shops of B. D. Moore, on Forty-eighth street, together with a factory, were totally destroyed. Loss, thirty thousand dollars; no insurance. A few minutes later a fire broke out on Cliff street, where a stable which had been fired was entirely destroyed. Loss about two thousand dollars. The fires were all incendiary, and it is believed that an organized effort was made to burn the city. A man named James Melvin was arrested while attempting to fire a house on Locust street, and is now in custody.

Senator Morton's Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 29.—Senator Morton's condition is not so hopeful as it has been for a week past. His stomach has retained nothing that has been taken into it for the past twenty-four hours, and, as a consequence, has grown weaker. He has been kept up, in fact, by the administration of opiates and nutricious aids, by the hyperdermic process. His attending physician (Dr. Thompson) does not think there is any probability of his immediate death, yet it is evident he can not last long unless there is a change in the condition of his stomach.

THE VERGENNES MURDER.

A Baptist Deacon Charged with Murder—His Mistress the Dead Wife's Nurse—Damaging Testimony.

New York *Herald*, 26th: About the middle of last August the wife of Deacon Ezra P. Smith, of the city of Vergennes, Vermont, died after an illness of eight days. During her sickness the doctors had treated the woman for cholera morbus, but immediately after her death suspected that she had been poisoned. Before any legal steps had been taken to investigate the matter, it was discovered that Mrs. Mary Champlin, a neighbor, who had been the nurse of Mrs. Smith, and the deacon had left town. Soon a number of circumstances came to light, which satisfied the public that, for the six months previous to the death of his wife, the deacon had been improperly intimate with the woman Champlin. This fact, together with a report that Smith had drawn from the firm of which he was a member large sums of money and his flight, induced the authorities to take action. In the meantime Smith suddenly returned. The body was exhumed and a detective employed by the State to work up the case. At midnight on Monday of last week, Smith and Mrs. Champlin, who had been traced to a house in Burlington, were arrested. On account of the high social position of Smith and the wealth of himself and connections, the case bids fair to be one of the most important criminal trials ever held in Vermont. After the return of Smith he stated that he had been to visit some relations in Canton, New York, and had not seen Mrs. Champlin during his absence. The detective soon discovered, by means of intercepted letters, that this was false, and that Smith had left in company with Mrs. Champlin; been with her most of the time, and hadonly left her on the morning of his return to Vergennes. Moreover, from these letters, and from other sources he discovered the criminal relations existing between the two. When confronted with this evidence Smith acknowledged the intimacy to the detective, but denied having anything to do with the poisoning. The detective secured a number of valuable presents given to Mrs. Champlin by Deacon Smith, and the parties acknowledged to have entered into an engagement, conditional on each of the parties obtaining their freedom. Smith is a man about forty-five years of age, and his unimpeachable character previous to this seems to make many of the residents of Vergennes think that he cannot be guilty. He has two children, one a boy, lately married, about twenty, and a daughter some few years older. No differences between himself and wife ever existed, and for all that is known, with the exception of this one lapse, he has always been a dutiful and affectionate husband. Mrs. Champlin is not strikingly pretty, although, perhaps, her ladylike ways might make many forget the defects of her personal appearance. When talking, her eyes do most of the talking much, if not more, than her language. She is tall, thirty-one years of age, and rather slim. She leaves four interesting children, the oldest thirteen, a boy, and the youngest, three years, a pretty little girl. Notwithstanding her sin against her husband, he says if she is not guilty of murder—and he thinks that this crime must be laid alone at Smith's door—he would gladly take her back. "Her love for her children," says Mr. Champlin, "can never be entirely eradicated. Some time the motherly instinct will assert itself." This is not her first scandal. In her first married life, she was a prominent lawyer of North Adams, Massachusetts, was discovered by the husband to have been too intimate with his wife, and a family explosion was the result. A bundle of letters told the oft repeated tale, and a collision was the result between the seducer and the husband of the seduced. Blood was not shed, owing to the coolness and presence of mind of the Baptist minister of that place, who compelled the husband to put up his drawn revolver. The remains of Mrs. Smith were sent to Prof. Peter Collier, of Burlington. The chemical analysis will not be completed for some weeks, but the professor reports that he is satisfied, from the partial examination already made, "that the stomach of the woman was subject to the action of an irritant poison."

THE TENNESSEE BAPTISTS.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention, at Chattanooga.

Nashville American.]

CHATTANOOGA, October 27.—The Baptist State convention met here yesterday morning, and was called to order by Rev. Dr. T. G. Jones, of Nashville, and was organized by the election of the following officers:

Rev. Dr. W. A. Nelson, of Edgefield, president.

W. P. Jones, M.D., of Nashville, first vice-president.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Graves, of Memphis, second vice-president.

Elder Joseph H. Borum, of Brownsville, secretary.

Rev. Dr. Jones, before the election, declined to serve as president, and urged the convention to elect another. The president-elect made a brief but enthusiastic response to his almost unanimous election.

About one hundred delegates presented credentials, and their names were enrolled.

A great deal of preliminary work was rapidly dispatched, and in the afternoon an interesting report of the condition of the Southwestern Baptist university, at Jackson, was read by Rev. Dr. Hendrickson. A report as to the condition of Mossy creek college was also read.

The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Mayes, of Knoxville, at seven o'clock in the evening.

This morning, after the opening exercises, the Rev. Dr. James P. Boyce, president of the Baptist theological seminary, at Louisville, Kentucky, addressed the convention in relation to that flourishing institution.

On the report of the committee on education, in the forenoon, Professor Jarman, Dr. Hendrickson, Dr. Mayes, Dr. Giulin, Hon. Mr Robertson, of Georgia; Professor Goforth, and others addressed the convention in relation to the course of instruction pursued at Mary Sharpe college, Winchester; the university at Jackson, Mossy creek college, at Morristown, and some minor schools.

The attendance from every part of the State is as large as expected, while there are distinguished visitors from Georgia and Kentucky. There are a number of laymen in the body, several of them of more or less note in the sections where they live. Among the delegates from your city I find the names of Colonel John W. Thomas, Captain M. B. Pilcher, H. W. Buttorff, Anson Nelson, J. B. Patton, Rev. Dr. Jones, Dr. W. P. Jones, N. G. Rives, Daniel S. Wright and E. D. Wright.

The reports this afternoon and on Monday morning will bring up the real work of the convention, and it is thought that the body will get through its labors on Monday, probably late in the afternoon.

The citizens of this city are extending their hospitalities to the members of the convention to an extent that is calling forth praises from all the delegates. Geo. C. Comer was the chairman of our local committee, and has performed his duties well.

A warm discussion took place yesterday afternoon in relation to the next place of meeting. The decision was postponed until this morning, when the the town of Shelbyville was chosen by a large majority. General J. T. Wilder invited the members to visit the rooms of the Iron and Steel association of this city, which invitation was accepted, with thanks. T. C.

Probable Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—A German named Nicholas Hoppelmeet threw himself from the middle arch of the bridge, about nine o'clock to-night, and, so far as is now known, was drowned. It appears that Hoppelmeet and three companions were coming from East St. Louis, from one of whom he had stolen a coat, and to another he owed a liquor bill of some twenty-five dollars. Angry words had passed between the three, and when the middle of the bridge was reached, Hoppelmeet suddenly swung himself over the railing with an oath, and before he could be prevented, dropped to the water below, a distance of nearly one hundred feet.

The English Mission.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* says: "We have most reliable authority for saying that the President and his premier have been considering the disposal of the English mission very thoroughly, and are now strongly disposed to award the prize to Pennsylvania as an act of justice to that great State, which the President fully realizes is an important factor in shaping public opinion. The President, at the same time, disclaims any sympathy with either of the factions in the State; nor is he in the least disposed to disparage the high esteem in which Ex-Senator Cameron is held by his friends, much less to refuse the consideration due to the position held by Don Cameron as senator. But, while he concedes this, the President claims the right to select his own advisers. We would not be surprised if the nomination is made within the next seven or four hours. Mr. Wayne M'Veigh can have the position, if he desires it, and the same can be said of Governor Hartranft. But for Mr. M'Michael's age, his chances would be very fair, as the President entertains the highest opinion of his abilities. Ex-Governor Curtin is also favorably mentioned. Mr. Evarts has great hopes that the selection will give general satisfaction."

A New Departure in Religious Activity.

New York *Times*: Two steps have been taken by the general convention of the Episcopal church, now in session in Boston, which indicate a new life in this denomination, and are likely to largely influence its future. One is the sanctioning of lay preaching; the other the permission to depart from the stereotyped order of the prayer-book when there is occasion for it. It has been too much the practice of this church heretofore to tie up its clergy by restrictions, which laid a burden upon earnest and conscientious men; but this convention has given many indications of a departure from its old conservatism and of a hearty though, perhaps, tardy recognition of the spirit of the age. A great change has been going on in its rank and file during the last twenty years, and now there is evidently the extreme of reaction from what once appeared to be an over-anxious caution. The lay preaching and the flexible prayer-book are the distinct witness of this new departure. They show an advance in the right direction, an advance to reach the masses of neglected-humanity in town and country by measures which have always been effective.

A STRANGE STORY.

Bucked and Gagged from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and Home again Insane.

New Orleans *Democrat*: Willis M. Hatch, of New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, according to his statement, is the victim of a most daring and diabolical outrage at the hands of a beautiful woman and three ruffians; but, although his story reads well, as regards actual fact, so far as pertains to his adventures in this city it will not hold water. Hatch, a young man of exemplary habits, and the prohibition candidate for Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, with seventeen hundred dollars in his possession, on the fourteenth of September left the Young Men's home in Pittsburg, with the expressed purpose of buying a farm. From that time until the fourth of October Hatch's movements were unknown, despite the search of the detectives throughout the State, who worked with that zeal and energy only inspired by the offer of a liberal reward. On October 4th a letter reached Hatch's relatives, informing them that Hatch was at a point eighteen miles west of Galesburg, Illinois, where he was sought and found, but in a terrible condition. His mouth was lacerated by the gag used to stifle his cries; his body bore the marks of most violent treatment, but, worse than all, his mind was unhinged, and instead of the intelligent young man he was wont to be, a helpless, semi-demented creature was all that remained. His account of himself is to the effect that as he was on the Duquesne Way (in Pittsburg); a lady met him, and stating that she was lost, asked his guidance to the Union depot. As she was young and beautiful, in pity for her trouble so beseechingly engrossed, he assured her he would see her safely to her destination, and together they started. Near the corner of Liberty street he was suddenly assailed and robbed by three men, who bound him with thongs, sinking deep into his flesh, and gagged him almost to suffocation. In that condition he was hurried to the Union depot and placed in the cars. After that he could not collect his faculties. He has a vague recollection of traveling on the cars, then a broad expanse of water, then a dreary blank, until awakened by the broad glare of a southern sun, to find himself on the levee in charge of a policeman, who took him to the hospital. Shortly after his arrival at that institution a boy brought him his watch and some papers. While he lay there a man named Reed called, and saying he was a friend of the family, made arrangements to forward Hatch to St. Louis. This was done as soon as Hatch was convalescent, and upon his arrival at St. Louis Reed met him and took him to within eighteen miles of Galesburg, where he left him in charge of some friends. The other side of the story, the result of an investigation by Detective Pecora, goes to show, firstly, that no such name as Reed is borne on the hospital book; secondly, no man answering his description was a patient there; thirdly, no watch and papers were delivered to the hospital clerk for any of the inmates; fourthly, no Dr. Sisson was ever attached to that institution, or is there a doctor of that name in the city. Lastly, the only unknown man picked up by the police on the levee during the month of September and up to date in October was a laborer ill with fever, who was found at the head of Montegut street, on the second instant, by Officer Hurley, and who is now in the hospital. Until Hatch tells a more connected and plausible story, his whereabouts during his absence will remain a mystery.

OREGON'S FOSSIL-BEDS.

A Large Basin Filled with Remains of Prehistoric Animals—Where the Elephant, Camel and Reindeer Dwelt when the World was Young.

A correspondent of the Eugene City (Oregon) *Guard* gives the following account of a visit made by himself and another person to the so-called fossil-beds of lake county, in that State: "Silver lake and Summer lake both lie on the confines of the great desert, by the crossing of which so much suffering was experienced by some of the early Oregon pioneers, the desert lying north and east of these lakes. Silver lake is encompassed by 'rim-rock,' except on the northwest. On the east there is a gap which leads into a basin nearly circular, and which is probably thirty miles in diameter. This basin is surrounded by rim-rock on the south, southwest and west, rising to the hight of several hundred feet, with occasional breaks or canons, sloping into the basin. On the north and northeast of the basin the ascent is more gradual, but at a distance presenting an unintersected barrier. The surface of this basin is comparatively level, being subjected, however, to slight inequalities in the form of hillocks or low ridges rising but a few feet, the whole heavily set with sage or artemisia, grease-wood, and other small but kindred growths. The soil—if we may call it soil—seems to be composed of light sand and volcanic ashes, with a percentage of vegetable mold, into which a horse will frequently sink to his fetlocks. Near the center of this basin, and about eighteen miles from Silver lake, in a northeast direction, is Christmas lake; eight miles from Christmas lake, in the same direction and apparently on the same level, are the Fossil lakes. About five miles further on, in the same direction, are two springs of tolerably good water. These springs are about half a mile apart. I heard the most northerly called Duncan's spring, and we called the other Mound spring. The rocks about Silver lake and Summer lake, where stratified, appear to dip to the north. From twenty to forty miles in a northwest direction from the Fossil lakes, set in the lava mountains, or rather mountains of lava. It would seem that these fossil remains might have remained buried from two to ten feet in the earth, and therefore unknown to the prying eyes of the world. There seems to be a constant current of wind from the southwest. All that space where bones are found appears to be scooped out to the depth of several feet, and carried, some of it, to a distance of five or ten miles, where it is piled up in every conceivable form, evidently by the action of the wind; conclusive evidence of this is found in the numerous little mounds still remaining and able to resist the action of the wind by the aid of the roots of some more vigorous bunch of sage or greasewood. These mounds present a beautiful example of stratified formation, often five or six strata, ranging from three to eight inches in thickness, very clearly marked. On the lower levels of this excavation are where the fossils are found. We found fossil bones of the elephant, camel, horse and elk or reindeer, the horse being much more abundant than either of the others, but all being so clearly marked as to leave no doubt as to their identity. There were other bones, apparently of large animals, but your correspondent was unable to name the animal they once belonged to. Among the fossils found the smaller quadrupeds had a representation; bones answering in size to the fox and wolf were found; also others answering to the sheep or goat in size and appearance. Remains of birds were very plentiful, some very large, others quite small. Waders, swimmers, scratchers, and probably climbers were recognized. The vertebra or backbone of fish of some other animal with a backbone like the fish are found in great plenty; also bones like nothing I ever saw before, therefore I will not undertake to describe them. The fossil remains lie scattered over the earth for a distance of four or five miles in the direction of northeast and southwest, the strip being probably a mile wide. Near the southwest end of the deposit are two small lakes or ponds, highly impregnated with alkali, the water having a milky appearance, with a disagreeable taste and smell. I have presented to Prof. Thomas Condon, of the State university, to whom I was largely indebted for valuable suggestions as to the manner of selecting and packing specimens, the most of my find, retaining but a few duplicates myself. To any who may contemplate a visit to this fossil deposit, I would say it is anything else but play or pleasant amusement; besides, surface specimens are rather scarce, pretty much all that were in sight having been carried away, and it is not known whether digging would yield profitable results, and if it did, any number of holes might be sunk before striking 'pay dirt.' Not being a scientist, I have no theories to offer as to the time when these animals lived, or the circumstances attending their death, or what were the necessary surroundings in order to preserve their bones to the present time."

Decatur (Ala.) *News*: Five colored men on Mr. William Mosley's place picked one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven pounds of cotton on Monday—being an average of three hundred and eleven and two-fifths pounds. One of them walked six miles before beginning work and picked three hundred and twenty-nine pounds, another one who has no fingers on his right hand, picked two hundred pounds. They commenced and quit work in daylight.

MEMPHIS.

Compliment to the Thrift and Enterprise of Our Citizens—Increase of Faith in Her Future Prosperity and Greatness.

Grenada (Miss.) *Sentinel*, 27th: The oftener we visit Memphis, and the more we see of the thrift and enterprise of her citizens, the stronger grows our faith in her future prosperity and greatness. The central city of a large area of the most fertile land on the globe, with a location unsurpassed in point of beauty and commercial advantages—with railroads to pour into her lap the products of the whole Mississippi valley—with the grand old river bearing on its bosom steamers from every port—with her factories, workshops and various industries, and with her excellent newspapers and school system, Memphis of to-day, with her sixty thousand inhabitants, can look to the future with more hope than any other city of Tennessee or of the south. Without her natural advantages and her enterprise, Nashville has made for herself a brilliant record as an educational center. Take away her colleges and she would soon lose her thrift and importance among American cities. What Nashville has done in the way of educating the people, Memphis can and will do at no distant day. Already she has a school system which is regarded as one of the finest in America, and which has induced thousands to make Memphis their home. But she needs something more. She must have a college of higher grade, or a university with a law, literary, theological and medical department, or have them separate. Nothing would throw more money into circulation, or advertise the city so thoroughly as a college of high order. When it was proposed to locate the first medical college in Louisville, the city not only gave a valuable tract of land, but contributed fifty thousand dollars for building purposes. The result was that the medical students carried to Louisville annually half a million dollars, which was distributed among all classes of the community. Knowing that it is proposed to establish a first-class medical college in Memphis, these facts are mentioned to show her people what may be expected from the enterprise, and to encourage them to push forward the movement. It will contribute so much to the material prosperity of their city. Let her build up her literary institutions, and in ten years Memphis will more than double her population.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

William Hames, of Habersham, has raised a stalk of sorghum which measures six inches in circumference.

Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*: The revenue officers of this district have just completed a successful raid on the illicit distillers of Pope county, in which they destroyed three distilleries, together with forty-two fermenting tubs and a large quantity of mash beer and distilled spirits.

Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent*: It has been stated that Mr. Hayes had finally and fully determined to appoint Colonel John Baxter, of Knoxville, to the vacant United States circuit judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Emmons. Senators Harris and Bailey are opposing the confirmation. Baxter has more personal enemies than any man in the State of Tennessee. He is a man of most violent prejudices.

Hernando (Miss.) *Press and Times*: The people do not seem to know that they will be called upon, at the November election, to vote on two amendments to the constitution. The one proposes to abolish the office of lieutenant-governor, and the other to require only biennial sessions of the legislature. The office of lieutenant-governor is a sinecure, except in case of the death or removal of the governor. It costs a small sum to keep him on hand, and the people would not like to have a chief executive officer whom they had not directly elected for that purpose.

Des Arc (Ark.) *Citizen*: A correspondent from Surrounded Hill, this county, informs us of the doings of one A. W. M'Carter, a pretended United States claim agent. His operations are confined mostly to the colored people. He had printed handbills at Surrounded Hill, marked in pencil for "one day only." We are informed that he collected quite a "pile" in dollar fees from his colored dupes, besides, in some instances, getting possession of genuine claim papers. One of his victims at Surrounded Hill requests that due notice be given of his fraudulent practices. Our colored people should be careful how they pay money to traveling "attorneys for the collection of soldier's claims." We have in our possession a certificate made by this M'Carter, in which there is scarcely a word spelled correctly.

There is Danger Ahead

When those usually active little organs, the kidneys, are neglectful of their duties and grow sluggish. Fatty degeneration, Bright's disease, diabetes, and other dangerous maladies, are the result of neglect to remedy this inactivity by medicinal means. When the all-important functions of the kidneys are imperfectly discharged, those organs need stimulating, and the best possible agent for that purpose—since it performs its office without exciting them—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in combination with its tonic and cathartic properties, possesses valuable qualities as a diuretic. Both kidneys and bladder are strengthened by it, and the vigor which it imparts to them, and the gentle but effectual impulse which it gives to their operations, is the best possible guarantee against their becoming diseased. The Bitters are invaluable in other respects as well as the above, since they remedy general debility, uterine troubles, chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism and other ailments.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.*

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Phelan & Murphy was dissolved by mutual consent September 10th, Mr. Ben. Phelan retiring.

NEW FIRM.

J. J. MURPHY. B. F. MURPHY

MAJ. J. J. MURPHY and B. F. MURPHY, under the firm name of Murphy & Murphy, will continue the **Fire, Marine and Hail Insurance Business**, at No. 5 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. They will represent only first-class companies, and are prepared to take risks on GIN-HOUSES and all other classes desirable property.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SHELBYVILLE (KY.) FEMALE COLLEGE, chartered in 1849, and located at Shelbyville, in the beautiful blue-grass region of central Kentucky, 30 miles east of Louisville, by rail, offers superior advantages in English, Latin, Elocution, Music and Painting. Board and tuition for ten months, $200. For announcement, address

W. R. STUART, Principal, Shelbyville, Ky

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Fourteenth year begins October 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in Primary and Preparatory Classes. eod

BUILDING.

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DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING!

MISS M. CHANDLER,

Formerly at Mrs. Sallie Sullivan's, can be found at

No. 159 Beale St., Memphis.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of Mary Godsey, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, within the time required by law; and those owing said estate will please call and settle with me, at No. 36 Poplar street.

J. P. SYKES, Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to estate of Dr. J. M. Rogers, deceased, are notified to call at once and settle with R. F. Patillo, 285 Main street, G. D. Crockett's office.

J. A. ANDERSON, Adm'r.
By R. F. Patillo.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Jones, deceased. All parties having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law, and those owing said estate, or the firm of Geo. W. Jones & Co., will please call and settle. The business of Geo. W. Jones & Co. will be continued as heretofore.

ED. S. MOLLOY,
HECTOR COFFIN,
Administrators.

Jarnagin & Frayser, Att'ys.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

"NEW SERIES."

MEMPHIS Building and Savings Association issues a new series of stock every quarter. Stated meetings are held on the first Monday evening of each month, at 7½ o'clock, at 41 Madison street, to receive dues and loan out money. Parties desiring to borrow on real estate, or save their earnings, will do well by joining this, the Pioneer Association of Memphis, now five years old. The first series having paid in $58 in 58 months, is now redeemed, to parties desiring to withdraw, and $83 in CASH paid for each share. Money to loan. Stock for sale. No back dues. Officers and Board of Directors composed of the best business men in the city.

G. H. JUDAH, President.
S. STURM, Secretary.

German-American Building and Loan Association.

NEW SERIES.—Subscription books are now open for the Third Series of Stock in the above building association, in successful operation for eighteen months. Three thousand shares in active operation, and large amounts of money loaned out monthly. Meets on the second Thursday of each month at the secretary's office, No. 7 Madison street.

L. IGLAUER, President.
H. BENSDORF, Secretary.

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WILL practice in the Courts of Law and Chancery in West Tennessee and North Mississippi, and give special attention to collections, etc.

MEDICAL.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1877.

I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended, and the demand so great, as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby robbing me of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues.

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC.