MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : JANUARY 26, 1878

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

A few weeks since there was strong ground for believing that congress would make an appropriation for leveeing the Mississippi river. But the friends of this great enterprise are now despondent. The Washington correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* telegraphs that the sub-committee on levees, composed of Messrs. Money, of Mississippi; Hatcher, of Missouri, and Robinson, of Massachusetts, has not yet agreed upon a plan of action, though the first two favor an appropriation. Leading friends of the measure speak despondently of the prospects of the bill. The committee was solid for the measure in the last congress. Now five out of eleven of the committee members are dead against it. Friends of the levees believe that Speaker Randall organized the committee with a view to defeat action. The chairman of the committee—Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana—on whom much depends, is still absent, though congress has been in session two weeks since the recess. The presence of the chairman is important if anything is to be done. Meantime there is no sort of agreement or concurrence among the leading friends of the levees, and, until they agree on a common plan, no progress can be made in inducing northern members to support the bill. Messrs. Conger, of Michigan; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Garfield, of Ohio, and Dunnell, of Minnesota, are said to be favorable to a plan for permanent improvement, which, it is estimated, can be made for fifteen million dollars. General Humphreys, of the engineer bureau, favors a permanent system of reclamation.

IMMIGRATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

That able and efficient member of the Mississippi legislature, Senator Vance, of Panola county, has introduced a bill for the encouragement of immigration into the State he so faithfully represents. We trust the bill will become a law. With the exception of Frank W. Royster, there is not a man in our midst making any effort to induce immigration into West Tennessee. If we are doing nothing in this respect, the next best thing is to encourage our Mississippi friends, for immigration to that State will generally locate on the rich, cheap lands in the northern part of the State, which contributes to the support of Memphis. In discussing Senator Vance's bill, the Jackson *Clarion* says:

The bill introduced by Senator Vance on Saturday last provides for the organization of a State board of immigration, and for the formation of auxiliary associations in every county in the State. It makes provision for the dissemination of facts pertaining to our climate, soil and general resources through discreet and well-informed agents, and for assisting such immigrants as may be induced to come to Mississippi, by donations of money and lands, by individuals and corporations. Another bill has been introduced on this subject, the provisions of which we have not seen, but embodying substantially the recommendations of the State grange, so that there is a good prospect of a well-digested and effective plan being agreed upon, looking to the flow of immigration to our State. Much has been accomplished by individual effort, and by several communities, toward inducing immigration from the west and from Europe; but, when the State, through her legislature, furnishes the machinery for systematic and persevering effort in this direction, Mississippi will secure her due proportion of the enterprising and industrious immigrants who are seeking for "a country where nature is bounteous and all things have room to grow."

Mississippi offers many inducements to immigrants. The northern part of the State is healthy and the lands are productive. They invite the enterprise and energy of young men who are out of employment, but strange to say, if an advertisement appears in the APPEAL for a book-keeper, there will be, on an average, one hundred applicants for the situation, and some of these from young men residing on the productive lands of north Mississippi. This indicates that the ambition of nine-tenths of the country boys is to get away from the toil of the farm and secure easy work in town, where they can dress well, whiten their hands, go to the theater, carry a cane, get into fashionable society, and have a gay time. When they once get into a city and fall into its ways, they become unfit for the active labor of the farm, and rather than go back and learn over, they become hangers-on about the street corners, picking up a little job here and there at a low price, borrowing from their acquaintance and their old country friends whom they despise to be seen with, and thus drag out a miserable and useless existence. Yet these very same men, by a few years of industry and economy, might have become respected and independent citizens of the solid, substantial class, who contribute most to the real wealth and strength of a commonwealth. Even those who secure good situations are not always to be envied. They are often subject to the caprices of overbearing employers, and are liable to lose their places or have their salaries cut down to almost a starvation point at any time on account of the fluctuations of business. To save money out of an ordinary salary is almost impossible, and the chances of a young man going into business on his own account seem to diminish every year. The novelty of city life soon wears out, but its chains are hard to break. Where one young man fresh from the country succeeds in a city, twenty fail and become consuming drones on society. Land is cheap in this country, and a good living can be made on a few acres properly cultivated. There is always a good cash market for everything that can be raised, from a dozen eggs up to a bale of cotton or a blooded bull. Farming can be made profitable, not by running in the same old red furrows, but by improving the soil and diversifying crops, raising bread and meat at home and a surplus of something—fruit, stock, cotton, or whatever will pay the best, according to location and circumstances—for the market. Let this be applied to more scientific farming and to beautifying homes until their attractions outrival all the facinations of town or city life. Young man, stay on the old place, be independent and intelligent, take the newspapers and buy good books, marry your sweetheart,' if she will have you without waiting to get rich, and depend upon it you will be a more useful and a happier man, will sleep sounder and eat heartier, have more to eat and to wear and longer than most of your class who rush to the city looking for situations. We have too many here now, and there is a big crop of the younger generation at their heels expecting to fill all the places that may be open for the next fifty years. When people learn to farm well, and that this is really the noblest and most independent occupation a man can follow, there will be less grumbling about hard times, and an era of prosperity, such as we have not known, will dawn.

THE EPIDEMIC OF ROBBERIES.

In every part of the country burglary seems to have been reduced to a fine art. To enumerate the robberies and burglaries committed in Memphis during the past month would require more time and space than can be afforded. In alluding to this fact, we make no complaint of our police, which is regarded as watchful and vigilant, but the smallness of its numbers renders it inadequate to the task of protecting a city as large as Memphis. In other cities, where the police force is large and ample for the protection of property, the burglars are as successful as they are here in Memphis. This demonstrates that burglary is becoming a fine art. In discussing this subject, the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "With the advance of science and art, there is an advance in the appliances of crime. Many of the inventions of recent times, that have been blessings to humanity, are also used as the tools of the trade of crime. The old days of the highway robber and the footpad are over. Dick Turpin or Jack Sheppard or Claude Duval would not be able very long to carry on their operations in these days of telegraphs, and photographs, and sensational newspapers. The highwayman has given way to the express-train robber, a business that requires a far higher order of intelligence and skill. The vulgar cracksman of the Bill Sykes type has given place in the same manner to the modern scientific burglar, who knows how to handle tools with all the skill of an accomplished machinist; who knows how to use dynamite for opening a safe, jackscrews for opening a wall, and who is perfectly familiar with the methods of treating all 'burglar-proof' inventions. While holding the crime of burglary in the greatest detestation, one cannot but be interested in the boldness and ingenuity which are frequently displayed by professional burglars in their work. In the robbery of Mr. Rodberg's jewelry store, on Saturday night, there was evinced a dexterity and audacity worthy of a better cause. If it had been a stratagem of war it would have been regarded not only as very skillful, but, possibly, as heroic; but these are the kind of heroes that society demands to have caught and put into the States prison and employed at useful work. There is hardly any stronghold that men can make that other men cannot break. The same talent and labor and study that invent burglar-proof safes invent also the means of circumventing them. Professional burglars sometimes go to lock factories and safe factories and work as journeymen for months in order to study out the proper methods of opening them, and it is usually found that a successful burglary gives evidence of consummate skill in the handling of the mechanic powers. There is one lesson which is impressed again and again upon the public attention. It is that burglaries are usually committed on Saturday night. Between midnight of Saturday and the dawn of Sunday are the hours of securest work for burglars. Not unfrequently they work during the day of Sunday; but they do not venture on this until they are familiar with the customs of the occupants of the house. The modern burglar operates with skilled confederates. There are men who contrive, men who watch and spy, men who do the work, and men who dispose of the plunder. The organization is often very perfect, each man being well fitted for his work. There was a touch of delicious villainy in the remark of the 'commission merchants,' who rented the offices next to a bank on South street, and told their landlord that they were 'going to open a bank.' It was remembered afterward, when the bank next door had been 'opened.'"

Married After Being Divorced for More than Twenty Years.

The Oswego *Bulletin* gives the following pleasant little story, in which Oswego, Franklin and Jefferson counties have a share: "Memories differ on the point, but it was twenty or twenty-five years ago, that Mr. George Adams, a rising young lawyer of Malone, and a widower, was married to Miss Treadway, of this city. Miss Treadway was at that time a handsome woman of perhaps twenty-five, and Mr. Adams was an imposing-looking man, some ten years his wife's senior. Their tempers were incompatible, and after a couple of years of married life they were divorced, Mrs. Adams coming home to her father's house and Adams continuing his law business at Malone. A few years after this Mr. Adams went into the eastern States and married a lady named Jones, who, we understand, has relatives living near New Haven, in this county. This marriage was without issue, and about two years ago Mrs. Adams No. 2 died. About this time Mr. Adams had risen to the prominence of a judge, and was working gradually up. Three months ago Mrs. Adams received a letter from her former husband, the purport of which can be surmised only; but a correspondence was begun between them, and day before yesterday, Mrs. Adams, accompanied by a couple of lady friends from here, met Mr. Adams in Maunsville, at the residence of a sister of his first wife, where the long-separated couple were again joined in the bonds of wedlock, which it is hoped no man can again put asunder. The happy pair came here yesterday morning, and will remain until Monday, when they leave for Malone. Mr. Adams has two daughters by his first wife living, one of whom is married and resides at Sandy Creek. 'All's well that ends well.'"

TELEGRAMS.

Cleveland, O., January 24: A fire at Collinwood, a suburban village, last night, destroyed between six to ten thousand dollars worth of property.

New York, January 25: During a fire in Astoria, to-day, a chimney fell, killing Chas. Bennett, foreman, and injuring several others, some seriously.

Washington, January 24: The President has appointed Frank C. Johnson and Clem Studebaker honorary commissioners from Indiana to the Paris exposition.

Reading, Pa., January 24: The trial of the five railroad rioters of last July who plead guilty were sentenced to six months imprisonment each. The trial of two others is proceeding.

New Orleans, January 25: Judge Whittaker to-day rendered his decision in the case of the State *vs.* Madison Wells *et al.*, overruling the motion for a transfer to the Federal court.

Chicago, January 25: Last night the mob did not unite, and made no attempt to hang the murderers of M'Conville, the alleged reason being that the brother of the deceased failed to appear and lead them.

Port Jervis, January 25: Two brothers, William and George Drumm, twenty-one and eighteen years old, while attempting to cross the Delaware river this forenoon, broke through the ice, and the current carried them down stream under the ice.

Middletown, N. Y., January 24: John C. Baldwin, convicted of the murder of Wm. H. Springsteen, at Deer Park, Orange county, October 8th, has been sentenced to be hung on the fifteenth of March next. Baldwin, before sentence, declared himself innocent, saying the circumstances surrounding the murder made it impossible for him to escape.

New York, January 25: The *Commercial* says: "We hear informally that several prominent members of the clearinghouse executive committee are ready to place their business upon a gold and greenback basis in common, the two tenders being interconvertible, if they can have the general concurrence of the clearinghouse banks."

ANOTHER VICTIM.

How Confidence Sharpers Swindle Railroad Passengers, Especially Emigrants.

The Jackson *West Tennessee Whig*, of the twenty-fourth, gives the following item of news, which should be read by all persons who travel on railroads: "Three men, who gave their names as John Owens, James W. Bryant and James H. Sullivan, got aboard the midnight train on the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad, Saturday night, at the upper depot in this city, and by the time the train had reached the lower depot, a distance of half a mile, had defrauded a passenger named Charles Campbell, out of the sum of three hundred dollars, all the money he had. Campbell, with his wife and one child, was emigrating from Geneva, Iowa, to north Alabama. Owens took a seat near him, found out his destination, and told Campbell that he lived near Huntsville and was glad to meet with a fellow-traveler. Very soon Bryant entered the car, and remarked to Owens that he had some goods in the express office and must have money to get them out, proposing to turn over an eleven hundred dollar check as security for a much smaller sum of ready money. Owens pretended to be perfectly willing to advance the money, but he had run short of funds. He then prevailed on his new-made friend to advance all the money he had on the check. Campbell was told to follow Owens and Bryant, and get a receipt. They led the way to the platform of the car, and jumped off just as the train was pulling out from the lower depot. Seeing that he had been robbed, Mr. Campbell told Conductor Getty what had occurred, who stopped the train and sent a brakesman back to the city with Campbell. Reporting to Mr. T. C. Grady, watchman at the lower depot, he informed them that he saw the parties when they jumped the train, and the three came up town together to make a search. Meeting with Officers Sewell and Ramseur, at the Merchants hotel, Grady told them about the robbery, and while they were talking Bryant and Sullivan turned the corner of the hotel and were recognized and arrested. Owens was some ten steps behind, but was not suspected of being one of the gang until he had passed by some distance. The two men were highly indignant at being arrested, and denied, of course, any knowledge of the robbery. On reflection, however, they proposed to pay Campbell three hundred dollars if he would sign an agreement not to prosecute them. He agreed to do this. Bryant then said it would be necessary to go to the residence of Mr. John Luke, where his step-father, James Kingston, was boarding, in order to get the money to pay Campbell. Upon entering Kingston's room a light that had been burning was instantly put out. The latter returned to police headquarters with the prisoners and guard, and there paid to Campbell the three hundred dollars promised, from whom the one thousand one hundred dollar check was demanded. He handed it over, when it was instantly thrust by Sullivan into a gas-jet and burned. Superintendent John G. Mann hearing of the affair, in behalf of the railroad company, had the three men, Bryant, Sullivan and Kingston arrested. They were tried before Justices Rushing and Irvin, under a charge of obtaining money fraudulently as to Bryant and Sullivan, and the latter with being an accomplice. They were vigorously prosecuted by General Campbell, attorney for the railroad, and ably defended by M. M. Bright and R. J. Hays. The trial began on Saturday and was concluded Monday evening, the court committing them to the county jail in default of one thousand five hundred dollars bonds, each to appear at the next term of the common law court, which meets the second Monday in next month."

FIFTY DAYS OF DANGER.

Captain Crapo and Wife Return Safely to America—The Smallest Boat that Ever Crossed the Atlantic.

New York *Herald*, 21st: The steamship Canada, of the National line, arrived at her dock, pier No. 51, North river, yesterday, after a long voyage from London, having left that port January 3d. Among her passengers were Captain Crapo and his wife, who made the memorable voyage last summer across the broad Atlantic from New Bedford, Massachusetts, in a whaleboat, schooner-rigged, with leg-of-mutton sails. Captain Crapo appears to be a man of about thirty-five years of age, is of sturdy build, and wears a brown beard. His face is weather-beaten, but a firm mouth denotes the resolution which enabled him to carry into execution his daring plan. In his speech the quick-witted Yankee is plainly traced, and every word has some shrewd, practical meaning. His wife is, perhaps, his junior by a year or two, a healthy, cheerful helpmeet, and talks of her successful voyage with a pardonable pride. The twain were found in the freight-agent's office on the steamship dock, surrounded by a group of admirers, who were listening to each detail of the fifty days journey with breathless interest.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

The reporter was taken by Captain Crapo to the smoking-room on the deck of the Canada, and there the yarn was spun of the trip of the New Bedford.

"Why did I run such a risk? Well, I'll tell you. My first idea was a Yankee one—that is, to beat everything that had been done before. Useless, was it? As long as Englishmen and their cousins are on earth you'll hear of their trying their 'spunk' against each other. Had I experience? Listen to me, young man. I sailed seven years in the service of Messrs. Rumble & Ramsdail, of Harrington, Maine, and although I am not a captain in the American marine—I never got beyond first mate—I should like to see the man that knows more about ships than I do. Besides, I'm a captain now—captain of the New Bedford—and I'm prouder of that, and what I've done with her, than if I was commander on the quarter-deck of one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war." Here the captain paused, and took a few puffs of his cigar.

"When I first got the idea of crossing the ocean in the smallest boat that ever succeeded in the attempt, I went right to work to design the craft—remember, I had made twenty-one trips over the Atlantic and spent a good many years whaling—and when I commenced to build the New Bedford, people wondered what on earth I wanted such a craft for. My seafaring friends never doubted her qualities. People said I was a fool, but I didn't care. No, sir. I knew the risk and the exposure, and all that, but I went right on until the boat was launched."

"ONE THING KEPT BOTHERING ME."

The captain here became thoughtful, and seemed to take a good deal of comfort in watching the clouds of smoke that were wreathing above his head.

"Well, captain, after the boat was launched?"

"Why," he replied, "one thing kept bothering me, for as the time of my departure drew near, my wife declared she never would consent to my going without her. Good stock, sir; she's a Scotch woman, a native of Glasgow. Her father is a Swede and her mother was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne. I married her at Marseilles, in November, 1872, on board of the Myronus, Captain Higgins.

"Well, finally I agreed to take her. When I got ready to start a meeting was held in New Bedford, my native town, to wish us Godspeed on our journey. Rev. Mr. Butler presided and friends assembled. Cable, compass, ensign, water kegs, etc., were given me for the voyage. The New Bedford is schooner-rigged, with two masts, carrying leg-of-mutton sails. She draws only one foot of water; her keel is thirteen feet; her total length barely twenty feet; her tonnage one sixty-two one-hundredths. She it thirty-four inches deep. We carried the American ensign and our own burgee.

THE VOYAGE.

"We sailed from New Bedford at half-past twelve, May 28th, amid the cheers of the crowd on Roach's wharf, and all the vessels at anchor fired salutes in our honor. We made our real start, however, from Chatham at two o'clock on the afternoon of June 2d. As my vessel was too small to have a marine document issued to her, I got a letter from Mr. J. A. P. Allen, collector of customs at New Bedford, in which, after describing my boat, he said: 'I therefore desire to make known to all whom it may concern that Captain Crapo is well known here, and his purpose is entirely legitimate, and he has the good wishes of this community that his voyage may be successfully accomplished.'

"Once fairly out of sight of land, we had enough to do and to think about. Our chief diet was canned meats, fish and fruit. Our bread was rather 'hard-fish,' you may believe. Our provisions were calculated to last out the voyage, even if more than ordinarily delayed; but the passage was so bad—more like a stormy, winter one—that if we had not got from passing vessels fresh meat, bread, vegetables and water, we should have perished. On several occasions we found ourselves in a shoal of whales, who spouted a good deal, and thereby frightened my wife. Sometimes, for two days at a stretch, we experienced such rough weather that we had to lay to, attached to what we call a drag or buoy. At such times I could get a little rest, as when the winds were favorable, I had to be at the helm the whole time. Once I kept at my post seventy hours without rest. My wife scarcely got a good night's rest during the whole voyage.

"On June 16th we spoke the English bark America in a heavy sea, latitude forty-three degrees forty-two minutes, longitude fifty degrees ten minutes. On the twenty-first we spoke the steamer Batavia, bound from Liverpool to Boston. There was a heavy gale blowing, and my log notes that I tended the drag eighteen hours at a stretch. On the twenty-third a Swansea brig offered to tow us into port, but I did not see it in that light, although the sea was running mountains high. At eleven on the morning of the twenty-fifth my wife and I boarded the Amphitrite, a bark bound from Bremen to New York, and here we were received with great kindness, and on leaving the captain gave us provisions and a couple of bottles of wine. The officers of a good many other vessels we met between this date and July 8th were also very kind. On the latter date we were alongside the English steamer Denmark, from London to New York, and were given provisions and two bottles of brandy. On the fifteenth, during a gale, the German bark Astronom spoke us, and the captain asked if we wanted assistance. Shortly after our rudder was twisted off, but I rigged a new one. On the twenty-first we sighted Scilly; the next day we sighted Wolf Rock light, off Land's End, and at half-past five in the afternoon of that day we passed the light, anchoring at eleven off Newland, Penzance. At midnight I turned in for sleep, having been on duty for seventy hours, and the next morning (Sunday) the 'missus' and I went ashore. And that, sir, is a true history of the trip of the New Bedford."

HARD TIMES IN GERMANY.

A Picture of the Gloom Overcasting the Land.

Correspondence London Times.]

BERLIN, December 26.—According to German customs this is the second Christmas holiday, the day of feasting and merrymaking for tradesmen and artisans. But the good things of this world are not so plentiful in Germany now as they used to be. The prolonged commercial crisis has come home to every one in the land, and, what is worse, the symptoms of coming improvement are few and far between. Read the following from the *Neue Stettiner Zeitung*, and you have a faithful picture of the gloom that overcasts the land: "To all appearances, everything is exactly as it was years ago; the principal thoroughfares of our good old town crowded with people, the shop windows brilliantly lighted up, and wares tastefully and artistically displayed, tempting purchasers to enter. To all appearance, I say, as in days gone by; but, on closer inspection, there is a material difference as for the poor shopkeepers, the number of *bona fide* buyers and mere gazers contrast lamentably. How many are the shops where the young men have to stand idly behind the counter; how numerous the houses of business, the splendid illuminations of which only serve to enlighten the dearth of customers, and involuntarily suggest the query, how is it possible, with business at such a low ebb, to pay even rent and gas? A bitter disappointment, truly, that just those days of the year when religion and long-established custom indicate that for a few hours, at least, we should rise above the petty cares and troubles of everyday life, should be the days of all others when we are made to feel the most sensibly the pressure of the times. Five long years of unexampled depression are the bitter penalty we have had to pay for one intoxicating year of joy. Last year the ledgers of our merchants plainly told their tale of hard times, but still the little ones of the family knew nothing about it, for the good paterfamilias did all he could that Christmas should be kept in the wonted manner. But this year, alas! insolvency does not stand without knock, but intrudes within the very sanctuary of the home, dimming the eyes of the children with tears of bitter mortification, in place of the usual bright sparkling of joyous anticipation. Smarting tears, such as these, do not flow from children's eyes alone; the empty till of the usually busy tradesman causes many a sigh and unbidden tear. Should he deal in articles of luxury only, he will be in a worse case; for rich gifts, the so-called cadeaux, will have this year to yield to the useful, though this is not by any means to affirm that useful Christmas presents will find purchasers as plentiful as blackberries. No, indeed; for this year those old customers who were wont to purchase only useful presents will now buy nothing at all. Any one aware of the importance of his Christmas trade to the middle-class shopkeeper will comprehend how grim the future appears when this season does not fulfill his expectations. All his trade at such a time is necessarily a ready-money trade, so that he has been accustomed to depend upon his proceeds to discharge his own business obligations. Thus it comes to pass that Christmas, of all other periods of the year, gives the true criterion whereby to judge of the buying capacity of the great public. There is not a doubt that every good man of business had foreseen full six months beforehand how trade would be this Christmas, and has not been taken unawares. Nor do I suppose that this town has been a greater sufferer by the general panic than any other German towns, nor that we have fewer Christmas purchasers than elsewhere, nor that we shall have longer to bear with the stagnation of trade than have others. This, then, is the outward aspect of the 'joyous, blessed Christmastide.' How the 'bad times' affect the inner sanctuary of the home circle at the festive season, and how the evil is met and fought against, is a still more important and interesting view of the subject. If only the difficulty could be got over by none but useful presents being given and returned, allowing of nothing merely useless and ornamental to intrude, then, indeed, there would be little more to say or write on the matter. But we know full well that there are many, many families this year who must entirely forego the luxury of laying out money in Christmas presents. Such a sad lookout to the "hausfrau" and tender, loving mother, who wishes to save her little ones the grievous disappointment of a Christmas without presents, is by her turned into a moment of triumph. We are almost tempted to say, then, from a purely moral standpoint, that it is a good thing if, in one year, the season of Christmas is less richly endowed than at other times. If the 'bad times' are felt within the precincts of home, still kind thought and good feeling are the more likely to reign supreme than when abundance prevails, for do not the sacrifices and renunciation of self which have preceded the little offerings serve to knit the family in closer bonds, amid the storms and vicissitudes of the present time? We therefore invite one and all to share the pleasures this joyous season has to offer—even those, too, who with a less heavily laden Christmas than usual are inclined to be dissatisfied. The moral drawn from adversity is excellent, and, but for an unfortunate prepossession of the public mind, might be taken to heart. There is a pretty general idea the commercial collapse of Germany is owing to foreign politics—in other words, is chargeable upon her neighbors. Though the nation made the war and paid for the war, three-fourths of the French indemnity went to the army to prepare for the next bout. Add to this the anxiety caused by the formidable increase of the French, Russian and Austrian forces, and the corresponding augmentation of the German army, and trade would find it difficult to revive even were there no Oriental campaign. There is a feeling that if an era of war were to supervene, as Field-Marshal Moltke seemed to apprehend some time ago, the country would be more severely taxed by the infliction than Germany, the central and most accessible portion of Europe. It is this uncertainty about the future, rather than actual want of capital and diminished wealth, which prevents trade from reviving."

An Officer Killed by Burglars.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—A gang of four burglars were disturbed while at work on a house on Dayton street, at five o'clock this morning, by a resident who was going to market. He called for the police, who was joined by a private watchman, and the latter by Officer Kunkel, of the reglar patrol. The burglars, armed with navy revolvers, opened fire as they retreated up Dayton street, and shot Officer Kunkel, killing him almost instantly, The murderers escaped.

An Engagement with Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, January 25.—Deputy Revenue Collector Davis has just returned from a successful raid on illicit distilleries in Smith, Putnam and Sumner counties, destroying three distilleries and arresting twelve men engaged in the traffic. They were shot into at one point, and returned the fire, shooting R. S. Moody through the wrist and through the side, producing, perhaps, a fatal wound. Another man had two fingers cut off.

B. DEMLY, Decorah, Iowa, writes: Dr. J. H. M'Lean's catarrh snuff, for the cure of catarrh, soreness in the nose or throat, pimples on the skin, etc. It has cured my face of pimples. Trial boxes 50 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, St. Louis.

MINING IN PERU.

Amount of Production in the Republic—Peculiar Condition of the Finances—Flattering Prospects for the Future.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—There is on file in the department of state the following interesting dispatch from Mr. Gibbs, the United States minister in Peru, in relation to the production and circulation of silver in that country, written in reply to the interrogatories of the monetary commission:

Peru had up to last year no regular code of mining laws, the only ones in existence there being the modified colonial laws of Charles III and Fernando VII, under which any person could establish his claim to a plot two hundred varas square by publicly posting a description of the claim, and if the mine was a new discovery, to three additional plots of the same size adjoining the first. Each province has its special mining tribunal, subject to the chief court mines at Lima. The Peruvian congress has, however, passed a new mining law, aiming to counteract the evils of the old system, under which mines could be held indefinitely, although under merely nominal working. There are over fifteen thousand mines in Peru, of which not more than six hundred are actually worked.

GOLD DEMONETIZED.

The legal ratio between gold and silver was formerly one to fifteen and one-half, but gold has been demonetized and silver is no longer in circulation, owing to the suspension of specie payments. In 1876 gold ranged at ninety per cent. premium, and silver at about fifty-six per cent. While silver was a legal tender debts could be paid in either silver or gold, and, by a decision of the courts, debts contracted previous to the suspension of specie payments by the banks, when not specially contracted to be paid in gold and silver, could be discharged in bank notes. There is but little silver coin in Peru at present, although much plate, comprising even common bed-room utensils, is still owned by families in the interior and in the large towns. The subsidiary copper coinage amounts to three hundred thousand dollars, and is legal tender to the amount of five cents. The circulation of the four associated banks is thirteen million dollars, against which one million eight hundred thousand dollars is held, mostly in silver. Their bank notes are a legal tender for all debts, taxes and imposts. During the past ten years thirty-six million dollars worth of silver has passed through the Lima mint for coinage or assay, the amount coined being over seventeen million dollars.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold was demonetized by a law of December 30, 1872. National gold coin pays three per cent. export duty. The exportation of national silver coin is prohibited, but silver bars pay three per cent. export duty, and coin is accordingly melted into bars to evade the prohibition. There is a slight production of gold, but silver is largely produced and exported as metal or ores. Gold is imported for mercantile purposes, and having to be paid for in silver, the loss of time, freight, insurance, etc., enhances the relative premium on gold. Prices in Peru have nearly doubled with the premium on gold. Coinage is unlimited, gratis, the mint receiving bullion and returning its value in coin, even supplying the copper alloy at its own expense. Silver is found in all parts of the western range of the Andes, from latitude three to twenty-two degrees south.

SILVER PRODUCTION.

The most important district, Cerro del Pasco, produced between the years 1630 and 1849, four hundred and seventy-five million dollars. Mr. Henry Meigs offered to complete the railroad to the Cerro del Pasco mines. The existing road runs as far as Anahi, eighty-five miles, reaching a hight of twelve thousand two hundred feet above the sea, and is graded forty miles further, passing the altitude of fifteen thousand six hundred and forty-five feet, some hundreds of feet higher than Mont Blanc. A tunnel, on the plan of the famous Sutro tunnel, is projected at Cerro del Pasco, one hundred and fifty feet below the present workings, and is calculated to open up one hundred thousand square yards of surface and five hundred million dollars worth of fresh ore. This is but one of the many districts; others of equal or greater value exist in the province of Puno, with better railroad facilities. The difficulties in the way of smelting silver under the old system were incredible, the ores being transported great distances on mules over rugged mountain paths, where the animals and their loads were often lost through a misstep, yet in thirty years, from 1790 to 1820, 101,784,476 ounces of silver were smelted at the seven government works. Railroad facilities and modern process of extracting the precious metal will soon give greater production from a larger area than any other in the world.

EXPORT TRADE IN ORE AND BULLION.

There is an immense and fluctuating export trade in ore and bullion from Peru to England, the ore exported in 1872 amounting to £598,404; in 1873, to £45,027; in 1874, to £175,927, besides $1,600,000 in coin. In 1875 coin to the value of $2,735,000 was exported, and in August, September and October, 1876, $2,024,920.

Overtasking the Energies.

It is not advisable for any of us to overtask our energies, corporeal or mental, but in the eager pursuit of wealth or fame or knowledge, how many transgress this salutary rule. It must be a matter of great importance to all who do so to know how they can regain the vigor so recklessly expended. The remedy is neither costly nor difficult to obtain. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is procurable in every city, town and settlement in America, and it compensates for a drain of bodily or mental energy more effectually than any invigorant ever prescribed or advertised. Laboring men, athletes, students, journalists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, all bear testimony to its wondrously renovating powers. It increases the capabilities for undergoing fatigue, and counteracts the injurious effects upon the system of exposure, sedentary habits, unhealthy or wearying avocations, or an insalubrious climate, and is a prime alterative, diuretic and blood depurent.

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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.*

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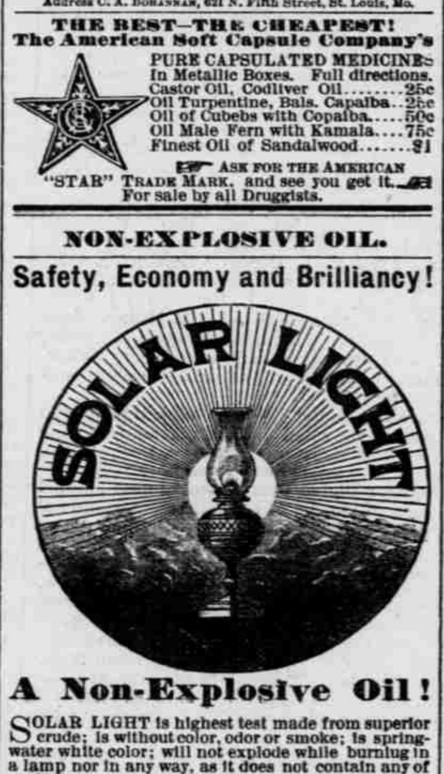

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