MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
282 Second street,
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J. C. GALLAWAY, } J. R. KEATING. }

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : : MAY 23, 1878.

CAPTAIN EADS IN CONGRESS.

In another place this morning we publish an article from the New York *Tribune* on the subject of Captain Eads's application to congress, which every reader should peruse, for the reason that the welfare of Captain Eads's work at the jetties is one that concerns every dweller within the broad bounds of the Mississippi valley. Captain Eads was recently in the presence of a Memphis audience, and we all know the impression made by the frank earnestness and thorough intelligence of that eminent gentleman. He has mainly accomplished one of the most important accessories to the welfare of the Mississippi valley its people were ever favored with. Free enfrance to the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi river is secured without the continual expense of dredges, or the uncertainties and disappointments connected with them. He and those associated with him have hitherto worked on their own resources. A mere pittance, compared with the vastness of the work, has hitherto been paid them by the nation they have benefited. To the extent of that payment the work is the nation's; beyond that it belongs to Captain Eads and his associates. This latter portion, which has cost them so much, is now used by the nation, and for that use the nation is paying nothing. Is this right? Is it not adding one more instance to the ingratitude man so commonly shows to his benefactors? We have before us a copy of Captain Eads's application for what cannot be withheld by congress without injustice. It is exceedingly modest in its tone, and asks for nothing without showing just reasons for it. The document says that the personal means of the associates are exhausted, and money is wanted to continue operations. The total cost will not go beyond the estimates, but the proportion wanted up to this time is larger than was provided for. For the whole work the payment is to be five and a quarter millions; eight parts out of ten of the work are completed and in active use by the public, yet so far only one million has been paid. The law requires a depth of twenty-four feet by September, 1879, and twenty-six feet by September, 1880. By allowing a present payment, those depths can be secured considerably before the time required, which would be a public advantage of course. If means are not supplied, that advantage cannot be secured for want of power to meet expenses, and the delay would be a public loss, depriving commerce of inestimable advantages. Another thing is, that the deferred payments bear an interest of five per cent. which is saved to the extent of the arrangement now asked for. Captain Eads also shows that when thirty feet depth is gained, it will not be for the advantage of the work that that width should be extended completely across the bottom, but should leave a slope at the sides. On the plan now proposed, the first payment—three quarters of a million—will not be made until the channel is wide enough for all practical purposes. In conclusion, Captain Eads urges that the work was undertaken at nearly seven hundred thousand dollars less than the official estimate; the whole risk of failure was assumed, and of damage from storms and danger from an insecure foundation—the pass selected by Captain Eads was not given, but a more difficult one was assigned—all the official predictions of failure have been contradicted by fact—no increase in the price of the work is asked, or release from any obligations. The most important public work the government ever undertook has been carried out on individual hazard; no responsibilities have been evaded, no favors, up to this time, asked. With the New York *Tribune* every just man—every man grateful to Captain Eads for what he has done, every one that desires genius, merit, public spirit, and indefatigable energy should have their reward, will say whatever Captain Eads asks in his application let him have, and with it he has the admiration of his country, and his name and fame will ever be connected with the great river of the west—the mighty Mississippi.

RETRIBUTION AT LAST.

The fact that the successors of the men, and even many of the men themselves, who impeached Andrew Johnson, the late President of the United States, for pretended and trumped-up high crimes and misdemeanors, should now protest against the Potter resolutions asking for an investigation of the Florida and Louisiana election frauds, is a piece of impudence almost unparalleled in the political history of this country. Take, for instance, Mr. Pig-Iron Kelley, the father of the house, and ask him whether, when he voted for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, he did not in his heart believe that those charges against this so vilely-maligned President were not false, and could not be maintained before an unbiased and impartial tribunal? Then ask Mr. Pig-Iron Kelley whether it is not true that Florida and Louisiana, as charged by Mr. Potter's resolutions, were counted fraudulently for Hayes and Wheeler? Then ask Mr. Kelley which he thinks the most revolutionary proceeding—the conspiracy by all the Republican members of the house to bring about the conviction of an innocent man, in order to overturn his administration, or the honest endeavor of the Democratic members to expose the frauds of M'Lin, Sherman, Eliza Pinkston, etc., in the late Presidential count, even if by that means Rutherford B. Hayes should be forced to vacate the office into which he was unlawfully inducted? Ask Mr. Garfield and Mr. Hale the same questions, and ask them in what an unenviable position their own acts have placed them? Mr. "General" Benjamin F. Butler is another of this virtuous class of men who thought it not at all revolutionary to pull down and degrade the highest official of the land, and was more than eager to become one of the managers of the impeachment trial, and who, after first voting for the suspension of the rules to permit the introduction of Mr. Potter's resolutions, showed afterward his want of manhood by dodging on every subsequent vote. The Democrats may be wrong, or they may be impolitic in pressing the Potter resolutions; but this is a matter for themselves to decide, and not for the Radical maligners and persecutors of Andrew Johnson. Their record nullifies their protest, for their protest is diametrically opposite to their action in the impeachment trial. They were then not so tearful of the effects of the overthrow of the administration as they pretend to be to-day. True, then only an obnoxious Democratic steer was in danger, while now actually the great Republican ox is being gored by the the reckless Clarkson N. Potter and his wicked associates. It is not for Mr. Hayes individually that the Republicans are so greatly concerned, but for the fate of the party itself. The Republican party is on trial, and not one-half of its leaders can say that their hands are clean; that they had no part in or knowledge of these great frauds, while many of them, like Sherman, Kasson, Noyes, Stoughton, etc., have pecuniarily profited by the perpetration of this outrage upon the purity of the ballot-box. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Republican congressmen and the Radical press urge that these resolutions have been sprung upon the country by the Democrats in order to furnish political capital for their party in the ensuing autumn campaign. Granted, for the sake of argument, that such is really the fact, we will ask whether this is not a far more legitimate basis than the Radical lie about the southern war claims, which the New York *Tribune* first fulminated? They themselves see that by the side of the Presidential-fraud business the southern claims story is nowhere. It does not show. It is no longer an attractive sensation. It has sunk into insignificance. Besides all this, these resolutions will entail not a little discomfort to many men in good positions. Before Mr. Potter's committee will close its work, many a Radical statesman will make up his mind to either visit Europe and see the Paris exposition, or to bathe in the limpid waters of the Canadian lakes, or fish along the banks of Newfoundland, or to go to almost any place where the unwelcome knock at the door by the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives with a little subpena need disturb the serenity and quietude of a "visiting" statesman's breakfast table. Even those eminent Republican martyrs—Anderson, Wells, Kenner and Cassanave—may now think of going instead of "returning" to Louisiana. They must be tired by this time of all this investigating business. Mr. Edward T. Noyes, on the contrary, wants to be sent for in order that he may testify. Poor Edward T. is too kind, if not too eager. His mileage from Paris to Washington and return would amount to something like sixteen hundred dollars, quite a comfortable little sum for making two trips across the Atlantic, and his pay as minister to France going on at the same time. Thus the disinterested Radical patriot shows to great advantage. Mr. John Sherman wants also to be heard by counsel. Cunning John. How little did he think when he sent that touching letter to Returning-Board Anderson, calling him a noble martyr for attesting to the truth of the Vernon parish fraudulent returns, how soon his turn would come to be judged by a contemptable little committee. The effect of all this scandalous exposure upon the Republican party is easily to be told. It will go like a disheartened and disorganized army into the next campaign, and it will emerge from it a broken and scattered rabble. The hour for its death will have come.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

A movement has been made in various parts of the country to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State banks. A few weeks ago Hon. R. B. Vance delivered a speech in congress, advocating the passage of his bill introduced in the house reducing or repealing the tax on State banks. This speech has attracted much attention. Mr. Vance has received letters from all parts of the country commending and indorsing his speech. Among these we find one from S. R. Cockrill, of Arkansas, a gentleman well and favorably known in Tennessee:

PINE BLUFF, ARK., May 13, 1878.

Hon. R. B. Vance:

DEAR SIR—I am a cotton-grower of Arkansas, and send this to return thanks for your speech on the first instant, in congress, to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the issues of State banks. This is the great relief measure for the south and west, but more especially for cotton-growers. So far as relief is concerned it is worth all the bills before congress. I thank you for the first speech made in congress on the subject. It seems to me that the motion of General Butler, in the senate, to put it on the resumption bill, is a good move, and may hasten action. As the third section in your bill is new, I fear you will not have time to discuss that this session. There are several bills pending on the repeal of the ten per cent. tax. General Butler's amendment may be the best opportunity to get it acted on. I feel great concern about the repeal, as I have studied its advantages to "cotton-growers," and have decided it is what we must have before we can do much. The dissenting opinion of Judges Nelson and Davis may be used to some advantage, I hope. It is subject to repeal, of course, but if it is in violation of State rights, and an encroachment which can only be justified as a war measure, it is worth something to establish that which you have done. The south ought to be solid in its support, and the west nearly so. I would like Senator Davis to restate his views as expressed in his dissent on the bench. It would have its effect. I have written to Senator Garland, of Arkansas, and may write to Senator Harris, as I am a native of Tennessee and an old acquaintance. I have been a "cotton-grower" for forty years in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, have studied the subject, and have decided positively that we must have banks of issue in the cotton districts. I am positively opposed to the partnership of the banks, as now organized, and the government. The government is a guarantor of their paper. The government has no authority to bank, and no authority to go into partnership with banks. The banking privilege was taken from States by bayonets and sold to the banks reared on the ruins of State banks. This was done to create a home market for their bonds. "This State right" was taxed out of existence, not for revenue, of course, but that the government might use it. It was transferred to the national banks in violation of State charters. We must have it repealed. I see no other method of relief. We can't rely on the supreme court, though it was a war measure. Very truly yours, S. R. COCKRILL,

In behalf of two hundred thousand cotton-growers.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The machinery of politics has been the vexed question of the world's attempts at self-government. On the one hand to prevent the subtle combinations of professional experts; on the other, to narrow the question to some issue upon which a real majority may agree. For there is as much danger to republicanism from the diffusion of popular effort as from the schemes of selfish ambition; the result in both cases being a deep-seated dissatisfaction of the majority. The plan of primary elections adopted by our executive committee seems, of all others, to attain the greatest practicable good. There are objections to all plans; but this, by withdrawing the selection of delegates from the manipulations possible in hasty and tumultuous ward meetings, seems to be especially adapted to the reform and conciliative spirit of the executive committee's address. This address rises with something more than mere partisan zeal to the great spirit of the times. It has always been the greatest strength of Democracy that it attracted the ardent minds and aspirations of the young men of our country, and in the address from a committee composed of the very flower of our citizens we can discern the success which must follow the union of such solid wisdom and energy under the able direction of its brilliant young chairman, W. L. Clapp. The APPEAL cordially indorses this address, and again will be found in the front rank amid the dust and toil battling for what it conceives to be the rights, the safety and the hope of the commonwealth.

THE INTEREST OF THREE STATES.

The plucky Vicksburg *Herald* again discussed the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad, on Sunday, with its usual vigor. Naturally Memphis and Vicksburg view the matter from different points, but the discussion that has taken place shows that they do so without acrimony, each, while asserting its own claims, acknowledging the claims of the other. In this condition of things, whatever decision may be arrived at, it cannot be said that ill-feeling between the two cities has in any way been an obstruction to legislation on the main point, which is the construction of the road itself, for no such ill feeling exists. We have no doubt that the interests of both cities can be reconciled amicably and advantageously by making each of them a terminus, and we are glad to see the *Herald* admitting that "if terminal branches could be secured for New Orleans, Vicksburg and Memphis, so much the better." Let Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee "fight it out on this line," and do so earnestly and vigorously, then their united efforts will not fail to be successful at Washington. To do this, House's bill, as it now stands at least, must be opposed, as it excludes one of the three cities, Memphis, from the privilege of possibly becoming a terminus, by restricting the road to the thirty-second parallel. The Johnson compromise reconciles all interests, and under its provisions the three States immediately concerned can vigorously and persistently pursue their object, the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to San Diego, on the Pacific.

THE Presbyterian general assembly, in session at Pittsburg, Monday evening, had the following appeal to the secular press of the country before it for consideration:

WHEREAS, The press of our country, in its secular newspapers, is able to wield an incalculable power for or against vice or evil; and whereas, the tendency of some of the papers of the day is such as to take from crime and scandal their odiousness, by trickedout and varnished reports of, as well as doubtful comments upon the same,

Resolved, That the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in session at Pittsburg, May 20, 1878, respectfully appeal to the journalists and editors of the land to join with us in the battle against the present abounding immorality, by frowning upon all methods of newspiring likely not only to make the popular mind familiar with the wickedness, but also to blunt the common conscience to its native and destructive results.

GENERAL MARTIN HOYT was recently nominated for governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican State convention. In giving a sketch of General Hoyt's life we see it stated that in 1853 he resided in Memphis, where he taught in the graded schools until called home by his father's death.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY arrived at New York yesterday on his return from Europe, where he was called by the death of Pope Pius IX.

THE proposed centennary of American Methodism will be held in Baltimore in 1884, instead of in Boston.

Finish the Jetties.

New York *Tribune:* Captain Eads is seeking some modifications of his jetty contract. What he asks seems moderate and reasonable, and at any rate he has earned, by a large public service and unexpected success, the right to the most patient and generous consideration for any request he may make. The captain was firmly convinced that he could open the mouth of the Mississippi on a plan far cheaper and more effective than that had been proposed. The engineering authorities were against him, and the very simplicity of his plan created in many minds a presumption against it. In order to get a hearing at all, he was compelled to offer to the government a bagain as one-sided as a jug-handle. He took all the risk, got nothing in case of failure, and in case of success got much less than the government engineers had themselves estimated that the work ought to cost. It now seems that like most sanguine and enthusiastic men of science, the captain was ready to strain his own resources beyond the limits of business prudence. He has succeeded in his work, and the whole country has been for a year enjoying the benefits of it. When he began there was but eight feet depth of water on the bar. He now has twenty-three and a half feet, and has thus already fairly opened New Orleans to the commerce of the world. For this far-reaching achievement he has received from the treasury barely one million dollars, or less than one-fifth of the total sum agreed upon, and, having exhausted his resources, he can go no further. In other words, he has done over four-fifths of all the work needed (and if he should not do a particle more, has already made a great success), and has received but one-fifth of the pay. He now asks—not any more money, but only that the payments may be made more rapidly on the depths between twenty-four and twenty-eight feet at the expense of the subsequent payments to be made on the depths between twenty-eight and thirty feet; and Mr. Windom, who has been an able and sagacious friend of the enterprise from the outset, has wisely introduced a measure to this end. It ought to be promptly passed. Captain Eads took all the risks, and has demonstrated the great success of his plan. The country will gain far more than he from its prompt completion, and ought, therefore, now that New Orleans and the whole Mississippi valley are already enjoying the fruits of his triumph, to help him to finish it as rapidly as possible. This help may be the more appropriately given, since here is an example of "southern improvements" about which there can be no doubt and no dispute. The work is needed, it is of vast importance, and it benefits primarily, indeed, the Mississippi valley, but practically and permanently the whole country.

State Political Conventions.

Calls have been issued for State political conventions as follows:

May 23d.—Vermont Republican in Burlington.

May 29th.—Iowa Democratic in Cedar Rapids; Alabama Democratic in Montgomery; Tennessee Democratic (judicial) in Nashville.

June 5th.—Indiana Republican in Indianapolis; Maine National in Lewiston; Michigan National in Grand Rapids; Conference New York Greenbackers and Labor Reformers in Auburn.

June 6th.—Illinois Prohibition in Decatur; Missouri Prohibition in St. Louis.

June 12th.—Ohio Republican in Cincinnati.

June 13th.—Michigan Republican in Detroit; North Carolina Democratic in Raleigh.

June 18th.—Maine Democratic in Portland.

June 19th.—Iowa Republican in Des Moines; Missouri Republican in Sedalia.

June 20th.—Vermont Democratic in Montpelier.

June 25th.—Michigan Democratic in Lansing.

June 26th.—Illinois Republican in Springfield.

July 4th.—Arkansas Democratic in Little Rock; Vermont Native American in Montpelier.

August 5th.—Louisiana Democratic in Baton Rouge.

An earthquake in Venezuela, mention of which has been made before, occurred April 14th. The town of Cua, eight leagues from Caracos, was entirely destroyed, as were all the surrounding farms. The Tuy river became heated to such a degree that the fish sought refuge outside of the water. Shocks were felt in Caracos, and were the heaviest since 1812. Property was destroyed in Caracos to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

A special train of twenty-five cars of flour, which left Minneapolis on the evening of the sixteenth instant, *via* Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, over the Michigan Central, Great Western and Erie railways, arrived in New York Monday evening, and was delivered to the steamer for London yesterday morning, making the fastest time ever made.

A Pittsfield dispatch says that Teneyck has been found guilty of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman, and sentenced to be hanged August 16th.

A BOTTOMLESS ABYSS.

Bald Mountain Literally Split in Twain—A Remarkable Freak of Nature.

Special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 20.—Two years ago the people in the section of the famous Bald mountain, in this State, were thrown into great consternation by certain rumblings and inexplicable noises heard in the bowels of the immense mountain. The mountain attracted the attention of scientists in all parts of the country. The rumbling lasted for about two weeks, and then ceased. The phenomena had the effect of rendering real estate in the neighborhood, that had been valuable, almost worthless, and people hastened to move from the vicinity of the mysterious mountain. Friday night the noises commenced again; the mountain shook as if in the throes of an earthquake, immense trees and rocks being stricken from their craggy base, and hurled down the mountain side, and wild, horrible sounds, like intermittent thunder, were heard during the night. This morning those who ventured near found the mountain literally split in twain, leaving a chasm of three hundred feet in length, and from eight to ten feet in width. So far as has been ascertained the chasm is a bottomless abyss. As yet no smoke or lava has been thrown from the crater, but early in the morning there was a strong stench of sulphur about the place.

MRS. TILTON AND PLYMOUTH.

A Letter Demanding that the Committee Take Immediate Action—Why it is Said there is Reason for Some Months Further Delay.

New York *Sun*, 17th: Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton's confession did not cause so much talk among the members of Plymouth church as the latest phases of the scandal have done. It was known on Wednesday to a few members of the church that the question of retaining Mrs. Tilton and Morse on the church rolls must be decided one way or the other at once. By the rules of Plymouth church nothing could be done until formal charges or a request should be laid before the examining committee by one or more members of the church. Such formality was complied with last Tuesday evening. A letter, signed by one of the oldest members of the church, was placed in the hands of the examining committee, and action must be taken upon it. The letter begins by saying that the writer is a member of Plymouth church, on whose roll are Mrs. Tilton's and Mrs. Morse's names. It then quotes Mrs. Morse as saying that she would never darken Plymouth church's doors again, and refers to Mrs. Tilton's shocking charge against their pastor. In conclusion, the writer asked that the examining committee investigate the matter, and report to the church whether or not the names of the two shall be longer kept on the roll. Yesterday the news had spread among the members that the church rule had been complied with, and the general impression is that the names would be stricken off with as little publicity as possible. Mrs. Tilton is known to have partaken of the communion with the members of the church twice within the last twelve months. She was present at the May communion of 1877, although sitting in a remote corner among strangers, where few who saw her recognized her. She attended again last fall, but has not been in the church since her first interview with Theodore Tilton in last October. The letter is now in the hands of Mr. S. V. White, who says that he shall not act hastily in this matter. There is no hurry at all about it, and the summer vacation is coming on. Other members of the committee are reported to be in favor of delay, and the feeling is also so widely shared among the members that it was apparent yesterday that there was some special cause for it. Dr. H. B. White said that the committee would not hurry over the matter. There was no occasion to do so. The church rules have been complied with, however, and action must be taken at some time. Lawyer Thomas G. Shearman is the only conspicuous member of the church who appeared not to have heard of the letter. "Why, you are telling me news now," he said. "But no one could have sent the letter to the committee with more appropriateness than the person you say has done so. If it is true, then the committee will have to act." The reason why the brethren desire delay is believed to be an astounding piece of information that they have lately received, and a delay of four or five months may result in giving the committee, Plymouth church, and the outside world certain proofs of Mrs. Tilton's condition when she wrote the confession. This is what the examining committee will wait for now. They believe that within the next three months Mrs. Tilton's resumption of marital relations with Theodore Tilton will be made manifest, and that the infant will be the pledge of restored love between the two. Plymouth church people were amazed when they first heard of this from what they consider good sources. Some of them pretend not to believe it, but these are few. Lawyer Shearman leaned on the mantelpiece in his elegant library, and looked out over New York harbor for several minutes before answering a question put to him on the subject. Finally he said that he did not know anything about it.

"Do you have heard of it?"

"Well, yes, I have heard that such was Mrs. Tilton's condition." More than that Mr. Shearman refused to say.

Dr. White admitted that he had heard of it, but said that he was hardly prepared to believe it. Time would tell. A matron of Plymouth church, who has seen Mrs. Tilton recently, said yesterday that the report was true, she was confident. It transpired yesterday that Mr. Shearman and the examining committee knew when Tilton first visited his wife at the Madison street house, and the number of visits that he has since made, and the length of time that he stopped in the house. About a year ago Mrs. Tilton saw Theodore in the street. He did not see her. She was so agitated that she could not finish her music lessons of that day, and she said that she felt that all his old power over her had been restored. Lawyer Shearman heard of this, and from that minute was fearful of Mrs. Tilton. She did not see her husband again until October last. One evening in that month he was seen by a neighbor, who knew him, to go to the house. He stayed there for two hours. A few days later Mrs. Tilton called upon the neighbor, and said that Theodore had been at the house.

"How was it that he came?" the neighbor asked.

"Mother sent for him," was the reply. "He saw mother first, and then went up stairs to look at Carroll's room, which is a curiosity. Then he came down stairs and saw me in the parlor. He only wanted to see me on business, and that was all he talked about."

Mr. Shearman heard of this visit, and felt greatly troubled about it. He said that Theodore was resuming his power over Elizabeth, and that he had some purpose in doing so. He determined to learn more. Some time after Mr. Shearman learned by the means employed that Mr. Tilton had again visited the house and spent some hours there. These visits were repeated at intervals during the winter, and on several occasions Mr. Shearman learned that Tilton had remained at the house all night. The dates of many of the visits he keeps among other important documents bearing on the case. He knew that Tilton's influence over his wife had been regained, and fully believed that marital relations had been resumed. In view of this report, therefore, the examining committee will probably wait untill fall before they take up the subject of dropping Mrs. Tilton's name from the church rolls.

TELEGRAMS.

London, May 22: Count Schouvaloff arrived from St. Petersburg at six o'clock this evening.

New York, May 22: The syndicate advanced the price of new 4½s bonds to 102¾ and accrued interest.

London, May 22: Leather & Co., proprietors of the chemical works at St. Helens, have failed. Liabilities, seven hundred thousand dollars.

New York, May 22: Charles Merrill & Sons, manufacturers and dealers in hardware, have suspended. Liabilities, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

London, May 22: The China famine relief committee have received a telegram from Shanghai announcing that there had been a rainfall in several provinces, and that sowing is general and the prospects for a harvest encouraging.

San Francisco, May 22: News from Samoa says the British gunboat Sapphire has seized a small vessel representing the Samoan navy in satisfaction of indemnity claimed for losses sustained by British subjects at the time of the Steinberger troubles.

Cincinnati, May 22: Chris Raysers's distillery, running about three hundred and fifty bushels of grain per day, situated on Gast street, and the wholesale liquor house of John Izor, Sedansville, in the suburbs of this city, were seized by revenue officers last evening.

New York, May 22: The treasury commission investigating irregularities in the customhouse passed considerable time yesterday in the appraiser's departments. The irregularities in the importation and exportation of sugar will be inquired into to-morrow.

Cincinnati, May 22: The passenger train on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad struck a cow near Urbana, last evening, and ran off the track, seriously injuring Engineer Brooks and Fireman Edinston. A. S. Willis, of Cleveland, was cut in the back, H. Eichner, of Pittsburg, hurt on the head, and a brakesman had an arm broken.

Buffalo, May 22: The fourth annual convention of the Catholic young men's national union begun to-day with solemn high mass in the cathedral. The delegates then marched to the hall, where an address of welcome was delivered by the president of the local association, and business followed. A concert will be given this evening, and a grand banquet to-morrow.

Out of Tune.

When the tones of a musical instrument become harsh and discordant, we say it is "out of tune." The same may be said of that far more wonderful and complicated piece of mechanism, the human structure, when it becomes disordered. Not only actual disease, but those far more common causes, overwork, mental anxiety, and fast living, may impair its vigor and activity. The best remedy for a partial collapse of the vital energies, from these as from other causes, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is at the same time an agreeable and mind-cheering cordial, and the best possible invigorant in all cases of debility. It is an incomparable stomachic and anti bilious medicine, eradicates fever and ague, and prevents subsequent attacks. It remedies with certainty and thoroughness bowel and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatic troubles, and many other bodily ailments. It also counteracts influences which predispose to disease.

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.*

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It is self-evident that a phy sician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
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Positive Notice

HUNTING, Thieving and Depredating on FRAIM ISLAND is POSITIVELY FORBIDDEN, and parties violating this notice and stealing berries, etc., will be VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.
May 11, 1878. M. D. L. STEWART.

Special Notice to Tourists.

THE Lake Superior Transit Company is running Ten Splendid Passenger Steamers between Buffalo and Duluth and Intermediate ports. Five sailings weekly. For information apply to E. T. EVANS, Gen'l Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN. May 14, 1878.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock in. Friday, May 24th, for building two wooden bridges; one over the bayou on Second street; the other over the east fork of the bayou on Calhoun street. Separate proposals must be made for each bridge. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Engineer. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
JOHN R. FLIPPIN, Mayor.

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Consignments of Cotton solicited, and liberal advances made on same. All Cotton insured while in store, as well as that consigned to us for sale, unless otherwise instructed.

MR. MARCUS A. COCHRAN has been admitted as a member of our firm, to take effect from March 1 1878. The business will be continued as heretofore, under firm name of R. L. COCHRAN & CO.

R. L. COCHRAN. M. A. COCHRAN. SAM'L A. HATCHER.

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