THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, easterly winds, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, July 4, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.87	82	E.	Light	Clear.
Indianola...	29.88	82	S E	Gentle.	Clear.
Louisville...	29.96	81	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis....	29.96	79	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville....	29.95	80	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans.	29.91	79	Calm.	Calm.	Smoke.
Shreveport...	29.93	76	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Vicksburg....	29.96	77	E.	Light.	Fair.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

OUR candidates should insist upon the nominees on the hybrid ticket meeting them on the stump. The people would like to hear what both sides have to say.

Our white military companies—the Chickasaw Guards and the Bluff City boys—turned out in force yesterday, made, as usual, a good appearance, and to their credit be it remembered, made their duty subservient to the very practical purpose of drilling for the benefit of the orphans at Estival park.

MRS. JENKS, in the course of an interview with a Washington *Post* reporter recently, said: "I hate these independent papers; neither one thing nor the other." She is right. Liar though she be, she has discrimination enough to realize the difference between newspapers that have principles to up hold and those that slosh around, everything by turns and nothing long.

THE race between Tenbroeck and Mollie M'Carthy was not a success, and thousands doubtless left Louisville last night disgusted that they had made, some of them, a trip of thousands of miles to see a race that ended in a complete walk-over for the Kentucky horse. The time was more than a minute slower than his own best time, and altogether it was a "disgusting disappointment" to all but the Kentuckians.

WORTHY of especial note among the things of yesterday, was the thoughtful provision made by Tracy for the orphans. He had a stand specially erected for them, from which they could see the fireworks, had them brought to it in omnibuses—which the owners, by the way, very kindly furnished free—and after the vast crowd had disappeared, had them taken home again, full of delight and choking with gratitude for the tender solicitude which insured them so much unalloyed pleasure.

A TELEGRAM from Lowell, Massachusetts, received last night, announces the death, at a private asylum, of the well-known Dr. J. C Ayer, proprietor of patent medicines. Softening of the brain overtook him in his sixtieth year. The doctor had been a long time before the public, and by industry, tact and skill, and the aid of the advertising columns of the best papers in the country had accumulated a fortune variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty million dollars. So far as we have ever heard he was a good citizen, exemplary in his life and honest and earnest in what he undertook.

THE Fourth was celebrated in this city yesterday as it has never been before. All our military companies and most of the civic socities paraded, and the streets were crowded with strangers, who came to see the grand display of fireworks, most fitting *finale* to a day long to be remembered. Gladness set its seal on every face, and we are rejoiced to say the day closed without the least accident to mar the happy occasion. The races at the Association park and the orphans picnic at Estival park were among the means of pleasure provided for our visitors, and were much enjoyed. There was but little business transacted, so unanimous was the determination of the people to celebrate the natal day of the republic with something like old-fashioned enthusiasm.

TO MR. PETER TRACY the public is largely indebted for much of the pleasure of yesterday, especially for the grand pyrotechnic display which closed the festivities of the "day we celebrate." To his active brain we owe, in the first place, the suggestion of the fireworks, and to his persistent efforts through many months, to his steady appeals to public-spirited citizens, the means obtained and by which we were enabled to enjoy the series of gorgeous pictures which crowned the "glorious Fourth." It is on occasions such as this, which can never be forgotten by those who shared in it, that we learn to measure the worth of a man so fruitful of resources and so persistent in catering for the public enjoyment. The Fourth would have been tame indeed without the fireworks, and but for Mr. Tracy we would not have had them We but voice the general public sentiment when we say that Tracy has, as he deserves, the thanks of all classes of our people for the beautiful and brilliant display that was so fitting a culmination of the patriotic efforts called out by the day.

There are obstacles in the way of aspirants for dramatic fame in Paris, as is evidenced by a recent story of an ambitious youth who, some years ago, visited M. Regnier, of the Theatre-Francais, and was told at the end of an audience to study for a year, as his present delivery was unintelligible. Disconcerted, but not wholly dashed, the young man set to work, labored energetically for a year, and then again visited M. Regnier, to favor him with the result of his study. M. Regnier listened to him for some little time, and then informed him that he had evidently worked hard, but must set to work again. "But have I not improved?" inquired the young man. "Yes, yes," replied Regnier, "last year I could not understand you at all; now I understand that you speak badly."

All About a Patent.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., July 4.—Wm. M'Gill probably fatally shot this morning James and Thomas Armstrong, two brothers, and then killed himself. M'Gill claimed that the Messrs. Armstrong patented an invention of his and excluded him from any of the benefits.

Fatal Accident.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Michael Roach, yardmaster of the Vandalia railroad yards at East St. Louis, caught his foot in a frog this morning and was run over by a train and killed.

A Baptist Writer Dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 4.—Rev. John D. Dowling, a Baptist writer, died to-day in the lunatic asylum.

DO NOT stupefy your baby with opium or morphia mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's baby syrup, which is always safe and reliable, and never disappoints. Twenty-five cents.

London, July 4: Lord Salisbury has informed Mr. Layard that the czar has instructed the Russian military authorities not to impede the return of the Rudolphe insurgents to their homes, and to abstain from all repressive measures.

Paris, July 4: Specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,700,000 francs within the past week. Rentes, 114f. 85c.

THE GREAT FAILURE

At Louisville Yesterday—An Immense Concourse Drawn Together to Witness the Well-Advertised

Race Between Tenbroeck and Mollie M'Carthy—Which was Won by the Former in the First Heat—Time, 8:19¾.

The Kentuckians Wild with Delight over the Result—The Californians Sad and Depressed—A Big Disgust all over the Country.

Special to the Appeal.]

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—Louisville is a great place to-day. You can't see the town for the houses, and you can't see the houses for the people, and you can't see the people for the decorations—a rather extravagant expression, but it is the nutshell of the business when you try to realize the vast crowd of people here in which the world is represented. Hotels and boardinghouses are crowded full. Jeffersonville is full, and all the country roundabout on both sides of the river is full—everything and everybody is full of the great horse event which will give Louisville more notoriety than she would ever be able to achieve in any other way, not even if she were to start another Library lottery. Your correspondent has been industrious since his arrival here trying to find where to place his stamps, but every other man you meet is a friend of the mare, while all the others are backing the horse. The latter say the mare will not get a heat unless she can wipe out the twenty-three score, while those of the other side are sanguine of her ability to get away with the horse in both speed and endurance. The people are crazy; everybody's mouth is in the shape of the letter "o," they have repeated the word "horse" so often, the facial muscles have become set to that condition. There are bluffers on both sides who have worn out their pockets thrusting their hands in after a two-dollar note to back up a hundred dollar bet that such a thing will or will not happen. All of the prominent turfmen of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to Mexico, are here, too numerous to mention. I notice that while these old racers seem to take much interest in the event, they do not partake of the enthusiasm and are not at all affected by the excitement which prevails among the masses. They have very little to say, which fact has led many to express the belief that the "thing is cut and dried between the managers of the Tenbroeck-M'Carthy affair." This, however, is not justified by the facts concerning the "get up" of the race, (but I may change my notion before the work is done.) The papers here print an interview with Colonel M. Lewis Clark, president of the Louisville jockey club, in which he says that the match was made to run the mare against the world for five thousand dollars a side. A gentleman, whose name for unknown reasons is not mentioned in the interview, accepted the challenge on condition that old man Harper would consent for Tenbroeck to run. Old Frank consented under the influence of a twenty-five-hundred-dollar persuader, and the Louisville course was selected. There is nothing more of this part of the story, except that an additional two thousand dollars was paid Mr. Harper if he would not allow Tenbroeck to attend the St. Louis meeting. Mr. Connolly, who has charge of the meeting, depends solely for his profits on the gate receipts, and is in no way interested in the success of one or the other of the horses. Both horses have been closely guarded night and day, and no one except the trainers is allowed to go near or even see the animals in their stables. I have taken space to send you the above outline as an assurance, as far as it will go, that everything is fair, and that the victory will be decided by the horses on their honest merits. Your correspondent followed the direction in which the mass of humanity was moving and after traversing (they say three, but it appeared to us about ten) three weary miles we arrived at the beautiful Louisville jockey club course, with which there are none in the country that can compare in excellence of locality and beauty of surroundings. "The early worm catches the bird" being our motto, we were among the first on the grounds, and therefore secured a good locality to see and not be seen. The crowd is growing denser as the hour for the running to commence draws near, and the excitement increases correspondingly. A glance over the sea of heads leads one to wonder how the city of Louisville, with her aids of Jeffersonville and the surrounding country, could possibly furnish "hash" and "sleeping-room" for so many people. The entrances to the grounds are not sufficient to admit the vast crowds that are clamoring for admittance, and the crush and jam at all points of entrance is beyond description. As the crowd thickens it is beginning to be of great concern how the horses will find room to make the run, the track is so thronged with the dense mass of humanity. It was probably the largest crowd ever seen on a race-course in Kentucky, and this is saying a good deal when one remembers the famous races that have been run in this State. Kentucky's famous beauty turned out as it did in days of yore, when each proud belle held almost a *levee*, which great men deigned to grace. In the vast assemblage one could catch many a gleam of striking beauty, such as only Kentucky is in the habit of producing. The club-house, a neat little structure, was the rendezvous of most of the fashionable ladies, as it is out of range of the dust and is well protected from the heat. The dark beauty of the south could be seen hob-nobbing with the blue-eyed Yankee girl. Although one could not help longing for the old legendary array of beauty and the touches of chivalry, still a close scrutiny into the masses of the crowd revealed fair faces that would otherwise have escaped notice, and he who would seek for pearls must dive below. In the grand-stand five thousand fans were continually waving in concert like leaves stirred by a gentle breeze. The day was all that could be expected from the Fourth of July. Early in the morning scarcely a cloud was seen in the sky, the sun shone with considerable fierceness, and at noon he was reeling tipsily through the heavens. As early as eight o'clock in the morning the cars running to the races were crowded with persons anxious to get good seats. As the time for running draws near every eye is eagerly watching for the appearance of the equine celebrities, and more than once the "Here they come!" has caused a general commotion of the mass, and all manner of expression and exclamation. The monotonous hum of human voices is becoming painful, but occasional relief is caused by some enthusiastic friend of one or the other of the horses, who gives vent to his pent up enthusiasm with such expressions as "Horay for Tenbroeck!" "Bully for the mare!" "Fetch out your stock!" "Yander they come!" etc. Great heavens! where do the people all come from? Our most exaggerated ideas of the crowd we would see here to-day are doubly realized, and the race will not begin for two hours yet.

The crowd got sight of a couple of horses coming toward the grand stand, when immediately an unearthly yell went up. It was an expression of satisfaction and delight. "There's Mollie!" "There's Tenbroeck!" and then disputes arose as to which was the other and a general rush was made for the starting point. This movement was a severe test for the police regulations, but after a desperate effort order was restored, and the horses supposed to be the central figures in the great event proved to be two small fry animals coming out to participate in the first race of the day, the multitude seemingly having forgotten that anything else was to happen. In fact all interest was absorbed so that there was an almost universal desire that everybody and everything would get out of the way for Tenbroeck and Mollie.

The first event of the day was a mile and three-quarter dash between Dan K. and Harkaway, in which the first-named came off the victor, the time announced being 2:18¼. An effort to awaken some enthusiasm on the result of this race signally failed. The crowd wanted the "big thing" to take place.

The second race was with some difficulty put on the track and run through. It was a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, in which Goodnight, Kenton, and Charlemagne participated and came under the string in the order named; time—1:20.

As the hours narrowed down to minutes when the two great horses were to begin their contest, it began to look somewhat to your reporter as if a failure was in store. The huge story of immense piles staked on the result began shrinking down to thousands, and then to hundreds, and still lower, until the horses were actually on the course, when bets of two and three and even four to one in favor of the horse were freely offered, but no takers. The pools were sold at about five for Tenbroeck and two for Mollie M'Carthy. The private betting was strongly in favor of the Kentucky horse. When everything was ready for the event of the day, the two horses were brought before the grand stand by different routes. When Mollie M'Carthy came to sight, she in no wise disappointed the people. On her feet she was as nimble as a cat, and her wiry appearance would seem to indicate endurance and pluck. She ingratiated herself with the lovers of fine horses by her mettled mein and fiery eye. Tenbroeck was led up to the stand, followed by old man Harper placidly walking along with his umbrella. A number of darkies came after him. When Tenbroeck was stripped, he was every inch a king. Every set of lungs that had been nurtured by Kentucky air sent up a shout for the noble animal. Kentucky's pride was unmistakably stirred and roused up in behalf of her favorite, and Frank Harper was told that his horse must beat for the honor of "Old Kaintuck." At the first drum-tap the horses started off at lightning speed, the mare cantering along in an apparently easy and lasting manner and about a neck ahead of Tenbroeck. They rounded the quarter-mile, the half and three-quarters, and came dashing in before the judges with the mare still a neck ahead. The crowd was now thoroughly excited, and bets were freely offered in favor of the game little Queen of California; and still they clatter away at a lively rate, with Tenbroeck the same distance behind, until the second mile is completed. The anxiety was now intense in regard to the event of the race, but Tenbroeck seemed to be held in reserve. At 2¼ miles he began to show the stuff he was made of by pushing the mare. A neck-and-neck race ensued; they drove along as if impelled by utter despair, but such speed was bound to tell, and the orange was seen to fall back of the yellow, and a horse's length is between them. When they came to the judges' stand for the third time, Mollie was about three lengths behind. Such a shout went up from the crowd as is rarely heard. When the mare had run three and a quarter miles, she suddenly threw up her tail and her chance was over. She continued to run, however, but when Tenbroeck came in on the home-stretch the mare was fully a quarter of a mile behind. The time was nothing remarkable, and Tenbroeck was evidently kept from running his best when victory was assured. The mare was declared distanced, and that put an end to the race. The time made was 1:45¾, 3:45¼, 5:53 and 8:19¾. When the mare was so completely conquered, the crowd turned itself into a howling, hurrahing set of madmen. Men who had never seen each other before shook hands frantically, and yelled as loud as they could in each others faces. An enthusiastic party caught old man Harper up and carried him around through the crowd, while cheer after cheer rent the air. Both horses are represented as sick, the mare especially, so neither horse, it is asserted, could have run the second heat with much credit.

Associated Press Bulletins.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—At ten o'clock this morning the streets were well-nigh impassable, and presented an appearance very much similar to the Presidential visit, last October, in point of decorations.

12:30 p.m.—It is thought now that twenty thousand people are on the grounds, and they still pour in by hundreds.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 4.—In the first race to-day Dan K beat Harkaway easy. Time—2:18¼. The race was a mile and three-quarter dash. The second race, sweepsteakes for two year olds, resulted in Goodnight first, Kenton second and Carlemagne third. Time—1:20.

When the drum tapped for the great four-mile race to-day, Tenbroeck and Mollie M'-Carthy went by the string like twin bullets. Tenbroeck had the outside of the track, and the mare being on the inside ran to the front from the start. At the first quarter they were side by side and going gallantly on to victory. The half-mile did not change the position, and as they moved onward the thirty thousand spectators were held in perfect silence. Between the half and three-quarter post the mare got her nose ahead and a great cheer went up, and then as they came past the string and she again appeared in front another cheer was heard. The mare was running easy. Tenbroeck was being driven hard, and Walker urged him more and more. In the second mile Mollie seemed to be moving with such ease and Tenbroeck labored so hard that the Kentuckians wavered by the thousands, and the certainty of California winning produced a dead silence. At the half-mile post by the second mile Walker urged Tenbroeck quite hard, and Howser permitted him to come up side by side. A Kentucky yell, such as was heard for miles, rent the air. So they ran past the three-quarter post, and, coming into the stretch, Mollie M'Carthy brushed ahead again, passing the grand stand half a length in the lead. "She] will win, sure," was heard in all directions, and more confident grew the cry as her easy movement continued, the horse still driving. She passed the quarter in the third mile still leading, but the horse hung on to her close, and made the pace so murderous that many knew his bottom would have an effect. Ultimately, at the three-eighths pole of the third mile, M'Carthy let up in her running, Tenbroeck taking the track and passing her at the very moment his friends were giving him up. He increased rapidly the distance separating them. "The mare's broke down," was heard the field over, but she ran on, and Walker, pulling the horse slightly, was ahead on the third mile ten lengths, and he increased it all the time, and although her defeat was now certain, few realized how far and how easy Tenbroeck would win. *The little mare* then galloped the remaining mile, the queen of the Californias being at the three-quarter pole when the great Kentucky crack horse distanced her. The time was 8:19¾, as follows: First mile, 1:49¾; second mile, 3:45¼; third mile, 5:53; fourth mile, 8:19¾; more than a minute slower than his best record. Both horses were pretty well used up, the heat being intense. There was no heavy betting, the Californians and eastern people, who backed the mare, being content with small investments.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—There is a feeling of deep disgust in this city over the result of the Louisville race, and especially the slow time. Money changed hands here at odds of one hundred to seventy-five on the horse.

IN THE CITY.

In this city the interest has been more than ordinary. The fact that Memphis has never manifested sufficient horse enterprise to maintain a race-course accounts for the other fact that we have but few, if any, professional turfmen among us. This gives amateurs full sway, and when any turf event is on the tapis the amateurs do all the talking—enough to enthuse at least themselves up to fever heat. Such has been the case the past week. "Tenbroeck and the mare," is the way the friends of the Kentucky horse put it, while the sympathizers with the Pacific Slope express their preference in the sentence, "Mollie and the horse."

Pools were sold at Ball's European hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, on each occasion a goodly attendance. Mike Costello, the liveryman, played poolseller, and right well he performed the work until some one wickedly called for the pedigree of the horses. Mike's wits are always at his service when in a close place, and in this instance he effectually crushed his tormentor and hedged himself by calling out, "Pedigree, hell; where was that fellow raised? How much for the choice?" There was little change of the positions of the animals in these pool sales from what was manifest on the first night, when pools sold for about five to three in favor of the horse. It is impossible to get actual figures, but one who claims to know much of the back door bets, places the amount at stake in this city at about fifteen thousand dollars. Some of these bets were made even, while we heard of several where the horse's friends gave odds to secure a stake. Rumors were current yesterday that a large amount of money had been placed in one of our banks to be put up against the horse, and that the owner of a big roll had failed to discover that deposit. It is evident that Tenbroeck's friends outnumbered those of the mare, and it is, perhaps, safe to say that bets ruled here two to one in favor of the horse. At four o'clock some one started the rumor that the first heat had resulted in a victory for the mare in 7:20, and those who had placed their stamps the other way began to "feel pale," and it was through their industry in storming the telegraph office with questions and telegrams that the rumor was discovered to be a hoax. Still it served to arouse interest, and crowds soon gathered about the telegraph office, some actually laying their ears close to the tall pole in front of the door, in the hope of hearing something intelligible. When the news did come the greatest possible disgust took the place of the elated feelings which prevailed through the day.

The Fun at Other Points.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 4.—The attendance at Monmouth park to day was very large. Ten two-year olds started for the July stakes, five furlongs, and George Lorillard's stable—Harold, Monitor and Idler—took the first, second and third places, followed by Sioux, Morris's colt, Minnie Andrews, Dan Sparling, Lulu, Wishwackon and Crouse's colt. Time—1:03½.

The West End hotel stakes, for three-year-old fillies, mile and a half dash, had seven starters—George Lorillard's Balance All, Lloyd's King, Ernest's filly, Mary R., Invermore, Bertha, Pride of the Village. The race was won in a canter by Balance All, Lloyd's filly second, Bertha third. Time—2:44¼.

Parole, General Phillips, Virginius and Joe were starters in the Monmouth cup race, two and a quarter miles, and it was won by Parole; Virginius second, General Phillips third. Time, 4:09¼.

The mile heat purse was won in two straight heats by Soulancer; Rhodamanthus second, Adventure third. Time, 1:51, 1:47¾.

The steeple chase was won by Problem; Trouble second. Bay Rum, Derby and Deadhead did not finish the race. Deadhead fell, and rolling upon his jockey, William Midgely, killed him.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The weather was warm, the track a trifle heavy, and the attendance very large.

First Race.—2:24 class; purse, $1000; the following horses started: Prative, 3, 1, 1, 1; Loafer, 4, 4, 4, 4; Lemonski, 0, 3, 3, 2; Tom Keeler, 0, 2, 2, 3; Magenta, 5, 5, 5, distanced. Time—2:29½, 2:27, 2:28, 2:29¼.

The first heat was a dead heat between Lemonski and Tom Keeler.

Second Race.—This event was a trial of Rarus to beat 2:17. The track was heavy and estimated at three seconds slow. First heat, 2:21¾; second heat, 2:17. This is the fastest mile trotted on a half mile track.

Third Race.—Mile heats to road wagon between Joe Lawrence and Black Lou. Won by the former. Time—2:37¼, 2:49½, 2:56¼.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 4.—Of the first day's races, the two-twenty-six race was won by Woodford Mambrino in three straight heats. Time—2:31, 2:29, 2:28½. Lady Lowe came in second, Monarch Rule third, and Rose of Washington fourth.

The three-minute race was won by Lillie Pierce, Convoy taking second money and Betsy Ann third. Time—2:40, 2:36, 2:36½, 2:33, 2:35, 2:35. The attendance was large, the weather fine, but the track heavy.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—At the Friendship park running meeting, second day, the first race was half-mile heats, for all ages; three starters—Ella T., Pacific, and Lockjaw. Ella T. took two straight heats, winning the race. Time—0:59, 1:02¼.

Second Race.—Club purse for beaten horses; mile heats. Starters—Patriot, Moses, Primrose, Charley Graham, and Hippogriff. Patriot took the first and third heats, winning the race. Time—1:55, 1:58.

Third Race.—Pittsburg cup; dash of two and a quarter miles; postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain. The two races run to-day were run on a very muddy track.

Two Men Drowned while Saving the Life of a Little Boy.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 4.—David Trumbull, who rowed number seven oar in the recent Yale-Harvard race on the Thames, and Colonel Chas. M. Coit, treasurer Chelsea savings bank, of Norwich, were drowned in New London harbor this evening. The little son of Colonel Coit falling overboard from a yacht, his father and Trumbull sprang after him. The yacht was hove to as soon as possible, and the child taken on board by his uncle, who was on board. Before she could round to again both men sank.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Assassinate a Railroad President.

RICHMOND, VA., July 4.—An attempt was made at Sweetsburg, Quebec, last evening, to assassinate Edward H. Goff, president of the Boston, Montreal and Portland railroad. He was in his library talking to his brother, when two shots were fired through the window by some unknown person who escaped. Goff was not injured.

Another Mexican Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—The Galveston *News's* Concha special says: "Keuber, of El Paso county, reports to Judge Blacker that one thousand Mexicans are drilling at El Paso, Mexico, and have petitioned the Chihuahua government to cross over and rescue Descidio Apadaca and disperse the Texas State troops. The prisoner, Apadaca, implicated some prominent Americans in the December riot."

WYOMING VALLEY.

Second Day's Proceedings Commemorative of the Battle and Massacre—A Vast Crowd of People Present.

The Grand Procession Dismissed after Review by President Hayes and Mr. Hartranft—Speeches by Hayes and Hartranft.

WILKESBARRE, PA., July 4.—The second day's proceedings of the centennial commemoration of the battle and massacre of Wyoming were of a very interesting nature. The three railroads which intersect at this place ran long trains every half hour from local points and brought throngs of people to swell the influx of visitors from distant points who had attended the ceremonies at Wyoming the previous day. Many of these were unable to obtain lodgings and spent the whole of the night in the streets. The principal streets and squares were mantled in bunting and a wealth of evergreen in wreath, festoon and arch. The day was ushered in at sunrise by a salute of one hundred guns, ringing of bells and sounding of steam-whistles, and soon thereafter the residents and visitors were astir. The grand procession of the military, Grand army of the Republic, fire department, trade organizations and other societies was an imposing affair. It started promptly at eleven o'clock and was two hours in passing a given point, and was dismissed after passing in review before President Hayes, Governor Hartranft and a distinguished company. There were many tableaux in the procession, representing life a hundred years ago; also illustrating the past, present, and future growth of industries, and the development of valuable mineral deposits. In the evening a reception was held at the residence of Wm. Conyngham. On the verandah were the President's and governor's parties; on the lawn in front were assembled fully ten thousand people. Mr. H. M. Hayt, Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, introduced

PRESIDENT HAYES,

who said he had not come there to do much speech-making, and could only here, under more pleasant and favorable circumstances, reiterate the sentiments he had wished to convey at Wyoming yesterday, under a heated tent, to the surging crowd of dusty and boisterous people, which were that the settlers of the western frontier were undergoing the same trials to-day that beset the pioneers of Wyoming a century ago, and whose virtues we are now commemorating; and that his idea was to treat the savage with equity and justice, to deal with him in good faith, and if war with him for any cause was necessary, to give our army commanders facilities to conduct it successfully. The President then remarked that he did not wish to encroach upon the time of the other speakers who were to follow, and that if, unlike his predecessor in office, General Grant, he did not know enough to not say anything, he hoped he did know when to stop.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT

followed and briefly alluded to the object of the demonstration, the patriotic pioneer settlers, and the results of their patriotism. C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, spoke pleasantly of the Indian traditions. The Declaration of Independence was read by H. W. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre. Secretary Sherman and Attorney-General Devens followed with orations, when a benediction was pronounced and the crowd scattered.

The Scranton City battalion executed some maneuvers, and several of the crews that take part in the regatta to-morrow indulged in practice spurts for the amusement of the crowd. In the evening there was a fine display of fireworks from a raft in the center of the Susquehanna river. In the procession was the grate in which anthracite coal was first successfully burned sixty-three years ago.

FOREIGN NEWS.

England Getting Ready for an Emergency—Italy Wants Some Compensation for Austria's Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bismarck's Policy—Russia Very Angry with England on Account of her Attitude as to Batoum—Pope Leo Adopts the Policy of Pius.

LONDON, July 4.—It is said the troop-ships Himalayia and Seraphis, and other powerful transports have been dispatched to Malta, because the conclusion of the congress may probably render the rapid movement of Indian troops to Turkish territory necessary.

The Spanish government has the contract with the group of Paris financiers for the advance of twenty million francs for six months, with the option of renewal payment, guaranteed on a portion of Cuban customs.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

ROME, July 2.—The bishop of Alife, an Italian senator and a well-known patriot, is dead.

It appears that Pope Leo, after first making friendly overtures to the emperor of Germany, has, by advice of the ecclesiastics surrounding him, determined to adhere to the policy of Pius IX. The Cologne *Gazette* takes an opposite view, and quotes in support thereof the assertion of a Vienna semi-official correspondent that the papal nuncio to the court of Bavaria has been instructed to open negotiations with the Berlin government.

SOCIALISM WILL NOT BE SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 4.—Berlin telegrams call attention to the endles prosecutions for treasonable utterances and seditious crimes. Though hundreds have been punished for publicly regretting the failure of the attempts against the emperor's life, there is still no cessation of similar offenses.

THE ROUMANIAN CABINET STILL IN SECRET SESSION.

LONDON, July 4.—A Bukarest correspondent telegraphs that the Roumanian cabinet and prominent government officers are still holding secret meetings to determine upon action relative to the decisions of congress. The demand for the emancipation of the Jews excites more indignation than even the retrocession of Bessarabia. The Austrians have arranged to enter the Turkish provinces at two points simultaneously, advancing slowly, so as to give the Turks time to retire.

ITALY'S DISGRUNTLEMENT.

ROME, July 4.—The opposition journals complain that Count Corti has not seized the opportunity to demand the rectification of the Italian frontier so as to include Trentino as a compensation for Austria's occupation of Bosina and Herzegovina. A Berlin correspondent says that a large and influential party in Italy support this view. The same correspondent reports that some sagacious politicians believe that Prince Bismarck's advocation of the Austrian occupation is part of the vast political programme, according to which Austria is to become the great Sclavonic power and leave her German provinces to Germany.

BISMARCK'S INTERVIEW.

LONDON, July 4.—The following are additional points of Prince Bismarck's conversation with the correspondent of the *Times:* The Prince said he saw England would go to war on the question of Bulgaria, and therefore when, on June 21st, the negotiations between England and Russia broke down, he hastened to the rival plenipotentiaries and caused them to renew their negotiations. Bismarck supposed an agreement could be readily come to on the question of the frontiers of Roumelia, etc. He did not believe any serious difficulty could arise relative to Greece. The Greeks were doubtless an interesting people. If it were a question of choosing between the Greeks and Turks, he should prefer the Greeks as more civilized. But the Turks, although they would readily yield to Austria, who is great and formidable, would defend themselves with all their might against the Greeks. It was as if Germany, under the first French empire, had been required to yield to a small secondary State because she had been compelled to yield to the mighty power of Napoleon. Bismarck added that for his part he would entirely accept all concessions which were obtainable for Greece, but he anticipated no serious struggle.

IN RELATION TO BATOUM,

Bismarck said it must not be forgotten that the Russians had two bonds concerning it, one from Turkey and the other from England. The czar had also spoken out on the subject He. Bismarck, should certainly be delighted to hear of Russia's concessions, but hoped the question would be discussed outside of congress, and laid before it entirely solved. It had always been asserted, even before England entered into the agreement, that she would never go to war for Batoum, he now trusted she would not do so more readily now. He did not think Russia would be obliged to beseige Batoum; if the congress ceced it to her she would probably content herself with blockading it.

THE PEACE CONGRESS CONSUMES ANOTHER THREE HOURS.

BERLIN, July 4.—The congress sat three hours to-day, chiefly occupied, it is understood, with questions of the Danube and the indemnity. The chief points in regard to the former were arranged by providing for free navigation instead of a neutrality of the Danube, thus throwing it open to the commerce of all nations. It appears that neither Batoum nor the Greek question was touched. Fears are expressed that difficulties concerning the former may cause a prolongation of congress.

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 4.—The Russian papers comment angrily on the reports that England intend to oppose the cession of Batoum. The St. Petersburg *Galos* and others contend that in the event of such a course, Russia ought to retire from the congress. It is said that the congress has decided to elect a prince of Bulgaria itself. It is stated that steps will be taken to obtain direct from Constantinople guarantees that the Porte will not repudiate the action of its plenipotentiaries. The *North German Gazette* reports that new difficulties have arisen between Austria and Montenegro. Count Andrassy, it seems, is resolved that Montenegro shall not retain any possessions on the right bank of Bajara.

SETTLEMENTS BY THE PEACE CONGRESS.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin special says: "In Thursday's session of the congress the settlement of the Montenegrin question in accordance with the Austrian programme as previously announced was confirmed. Austria receives a part of Spiza."

A correspondent anticipates that the following settlements will be reached at Saturday's session: Servia will not receive either Viranja or Pirot; Sandjak of Sophia, in accordance with the promise proposed by Germany, France and Italy, will be divided between Roumelia and Bulgaria; Russia will receive Batoum on condition of never fortifying it on any pretext. The powers will strongly advise the Porte to come to a direct understanding with Greece for an equitable adjustment of the frontiers.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin special says the boundary of Servia has been settled in accordance with Austrian ideas.

LONDON, July 4.—A Berlin special says: In the congress to-day the Turks announced their assent to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austrians having given satisfactory explanations and disclaimed any intention to annex these provinces. A Rome special says: Cardinal Franchi, secretary of state, has instructed the papal nuncio at Munich to make no advances to the German government, in consequence of Germany's breach of faith in publishing her correspondence with the pope.

GREECE WANTS WAR.

PARIS, July 4.—A telegram from Athens says there is intense disappointment there. The press urges the king to lead his army across the frontier.

WOULDN'T HAVE IT.

VIENNA, July 4.—The Austrian cabinet tendered their resignations, but the emperor refused to accept them.

Ben Hill on Hayes.

Atlanta *Constitution* interview: During the progress of the above conversation, a gentleman stepped up to Mr. Hill and solicited his influence with President Hayes for a friend.

"Do you wish me to think kindly of you and treat you politely?" said Mr. Hill.

"Of course I do," replied the gentleman.

"Well, then," said Mr. Hill, "never ask me to have any communication of that sort with the President. My self-respect will not allow me to think of such a thing. I vote on his appointments as a senator, but I shall have nothing further to do with them."

"You see," Mr. Hill went on to say, "when the President was first inaugurated, moved by his fair promises, I offered to assist him, so far as I could, in improving the southern civil service, which, under Grant, was notoriously bad. He thanked me for my offer, promised to accept my suggestions, and to call on me for information. Under this state of things I felt that I might be of some service to my people, by improving the officials that were put over them."

HOW THE PRESIDENT FAILED TO TAKE.

"I made several suggestions to the President that were based purely on the fitness or unfitness of the applicant, as I judged from my own knowledge. I put myself out of the way to do this. And with what effect? Why, the President has never acted upon a single suggestion that I have made; he has never shown any disposition to do so. While he professes great respect for me as a public man, he is governed almost entirely by men for whom he can have no respect. When I saw that he took the suggestion of such men as Kellogg before he would take mine, I felt that my own respect, and the respect I had for my people, and the position I hold, would not allow me to go any further. I have, therefore, determined to make no more suggestions, and to hold no further communication with him upon the subject of appointments. All this rumor about my having such an influence with the President is false. I do not feel that I have any; and I shall certainly not try to have any. Every man, it appears, connected with the frauds has been rewarded some way. But the President does not seem to want to know the opinions of the real representatives of the south. So you needn't talk to me about going to see him or writing him a letter. I don't care what sort of an appointment it is. If it was simply to halloo 'hurrah' when Gabriel blew his horn, I wouldn't ask him to make the appointment."

The Great Chinese Famine.

London *Spectator*, June 15th: Sir Rutherford Alcock writes to Monday's *Times* that though rain has fallen in some of the famine-struck districts of China, and that by the month of October it may produce good results, till then none of the poor creatures dependent on the relief fund—which is all but exhausted—will have a chance of any means of support. A hundred thousand families are thus dependent, and the relief committee in China urgently telegraph for five thousand pounds sterling at once, of which the collectors here can now only forward about eight hundred pounds. Let us offer Sir Rutherford Alcock a practical suggestion. We have received from China a grotesque, but pathetic little picture book, painting the horrors undergone in the famine district, the stripping of the trees of bark, as well as leaves, the eating of the thatch off the houses, the feeding on the dead, the selling of boys and girls into slavery, each rough print accompanied by an explanation of its drift in Chinese, which, we need hardly say, would have been quite lost upon the present writer had not the friend who sent it kindly given a short translation of the meaning of each. A great multiplication of this little book, with the Chinese explanation and English interpretations, and the appeal of the committee for help on the cover, would, we are persuaded, touch more minds and more hearts than any mere circular. It brings home what famine means at once vividly and with that pathos which is all the deeper for its quaint and grotesque character.

Quarreled with his Sweetheart and got Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 4.—Last night Sam Minto, a negro, had a quarrel with his sweetheart at the residence of Judge Voss, and was ejected from the premises by Voss, soon after which Minton was shot. He died to-day. A son of Voss was arrested on suspicion, and released on bail before the death of Minton.

THE INDIANS.

The Snakes on the War-Path, Killing all they Meet With, Peaceable Indians or Whites.

The Bannocks Prepared to Fight their way to Columbia River—Umatillas Defeated.

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 4.

The following was received here from a Pendleton firm Monday night:

N. A. Conger, Indian Agent:

Some of the Umatillas have just arrived in haste. The Snakes are within fifty miles of this place, killing all they meet; it is thought that some Indian families have been killed. Two Indian runners arrived this evening. They report a fight at Camas prairie, and say a number of Indians and whites were killed. The Umatilla Indians are fighting against the Snakes. These Indian runners came to get the Columbia river Indians to look out for hostiles. Hostiles are expected to try to cross the Columbia, and they are going to try to stop them. Settlers are coming in here.

SCOTT'S, July 3.—A man arrived from Rock Creek, stating that the friendly Indians had notified the settlers to leave immediately if they wish to save their lives. One man has been killed by the Indians.

WALLA-WALLA, July 3, 11:30 p.m.—The sheriff of Umatilla county reached here this morning, having left the scene of present hostilities last night about ten o'clock. From Umatillas Major Conyers learned that upon the first appearance of the Bannocks they offered to barter their plunder, consisting of two thousand horses and merchandise, for their assistance, promising, also, not to disturb or molest any of the property belonging to Umatillas. In addition, the Bannocks stated that whether they received assistance or not, they proposed to fight their way to Columbia. river; that they were determined to cross that stream, and that when once across, they would not require any assistance. The Umatillas declined to accept the offers, when the Bannocks opened fire. The Umatillas numbered about sixty, and of these only thirty were armed. Conger reported two of his men killed. The location of this fight is about forty miles from Pendleton.

Later.—The stage that left Pendleton at six o'clock this evening has just reached here, and brings the intelligence of the courier at that point, who reports that the Umatillas had been defeated, and were falling back toward the reservation.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

The First Day of the State Democratic Convention—One Ballot Had, Leaving Miller Ahead—Adjourned to To-Day.

LITTLE ROCK, July 4.—The Democratic State convention met to-day and organized by electing Hon. T. B. Hanley, of Phillips county, chairman. After permanent organization one ballot was had for governor, as follows: Miller, 77; Fletcher, 46; Hughes, 33; Embry, 12; Hill, 6; Bunch, 2. Necessary to a choice, 89. The convention adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SEVERE STORM

Of Wind and Rain, Accompanied with Lightning and Thunder, and Considerable Damage.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—About three o'clock a severe thunder and rain-storm struck this city. Considerable damage is reported in the suburban districts. The only damage done in the city, so far as ascertained, was a flouring-mill on Thirty-eighth street being struck by lightning, and the mill, together with some stables being burned. The heaviest damage done was up the Allegheny valley, where the storm was very severe, the rain being accompanied by a high wind, and very large hail-stones fell, some as large as chestnuts. Many large trees were uprooted. The line of the Allegheny Valley road was washed away in several places, and the houses in the low-lands were inundated. Several heavy washes occurred on the West Pennsylvania railroad, and it is reported that several persons were drowned. The wind upset many houses and laid waste the fields of grain. The most serious accident reported occurred at a German Luthern picnic at Ross Grove, on the West Pennsylvania road, a few miles up the Allegheny, where a large tree fell upon a party who had fled to it for shelter, instantly killing ten and seriously injuring fifteen, some of whom, it is feared, will die. The dead and injured were all from the borough of Sharpsburg. The lightning struck the Vesta oil-works of Lockhart, Frew & Co, at Negley's Run, and they were entirely destroyed. A stable at East Liberty was struck by lightning, and three horses burned.

Later.—Of the fifteen persons injured at the Ross Grove picnic four or five will probably die. Mrs. Reed Miller and daughter and the daughter of the Lutheran preacher are among the killed. The telegraph lines have suffered severely. The loss at the Vesta oil-works will probably reach a million dollars. Eighty thousand barrels of oil were destroyed.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

Boston, July 4: Five fatal cases of sun-stroke occurred here yesterday.

Philadelphia, July 4: James Millars, aged twelve years, while amusing himself with a pistol, shot his father to death.

Hamilton, Ont., July 4: George Fessler, the defaulting treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, left this morning in custody for Canton.

New York, July 4: The Society of the Cincinnati had its annual banquet to-day. Hamilton Fish, ex-secretary of state, was elected chairman, and the general of the army was made an honorary member.

"Is the seat next to you engaged?" asked a traveler of a young lady in the cars. "Yes, sir; it is." It was the only vacant seat, and the traveler wanted it. "Who's engaged it?" "A gentleman, I believe," she said. "Well, he can't engage a seat this way and not sit in it; I don't see any baggage. Where's his baggage?" And he was on the point of sitting down, when the young lady, mustering all her courage, exclaimed: "Oh! sir, I'm his baggage."

DIED.

DOYLE—On Thursday, July 4, 1878, at 7½ o'clock p.m., W. E. DOYLE, aged 48 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 14 Bradford street, this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DRURY—On Thursday, July 4, 1878, at 12 m., SUSIE E., wife of W. C. Drury. Notice of funeral will be given.

A. O. U. W.

JOHNSON LODGE, No. 21, A. O. U. W.—Installation of officers TO-NIGHT, July 5th, at new hall, 298 Second street. Members will please meet at 7½ o'clock, for approval of bonds and change of by-laws. By request of S. A. TAYLOR, M. W.
N. D. SMITH, Recorder.

Masonic Notice.

KILWINNING LODGE, No. 341.—Will hold a special communication this (FRIDAY) evening, July 5th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the F. C. degree.
All F. C.'s are fraternally invited.
By order JOHN W. WAYNESBURG, W. M.
JAMES S. CARPENTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION AND PLANTERS BANK OF MEMPHIS, Memphis, Tenn, July 1, 1878.

THE Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **five per cent.** out of the earnings of the bank, payable on demand.
S. P. READ, Cashier.

MISS. AND TENN. R. R. CO.

COUPONS of Consolidated Bonds, series "B," of this company, will be paid, either at the Union and Planters Bank, Memphis, or the Importers and Traders National Bank, New York. Holders of the few outstanding old bonds of the company will add much to the value of their securities by promptly exchanging them for the new Consolidated Bonds.
S. H. LAMB,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOYD & FRITZ

265 MAIN STREET, COR. COURT
Memphis, Tennessee.
A LARGE LINE OF
NEW GOODS!
Watches, Jewelry,
Diamonds and Silverware,
French Clocks and Fancy Goods,
JOBBERS OF
AMERICAN CLOCKS
Repairing of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks promptly attended to.

GRAND RALLY
OF THE
NATIONALS
OF SHELBY COUNTY,
At the GREENLAW OPERAHOUSE,
SATURDAY NIGHT
JULY 6th.
The Nominees of the National Party will be present, and the masses will be addressed by them and other well-known speakers.

MEATS!
C.B. Carter & Co
357 Front Street,
HAVE IN STORE,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO THE TRADE CHEAP:
50 tierces Armour Hams.
50 tierces Magnolia Hams.
50 tierces Poland-China Brand Hams.
50 tierces Rawson's Old Reliable Hams
50 bxs Armour's Can Breakfast Bacon.
40 bxs Kingan's Old Reliable Breakfast Bacon.
25 bxs Sinclair, Cedar Rapids Breakfast Bacon.
40 boxes Vogel and Indiana Brand Breakfast Bacon.
Also, fine stock Smoked and Dry Salt Meats, Mess Pork and Lard.

Dividend Notice.
OFFICE PLANTERS INSURANCE CO., MEMPHIS, July 3, 1878.
At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent was declared from the net earnings of the past six months.
D. T. PORTER, President.
JNO. G. LONSDALE, JR., Secretary.

DRS. A. WESSON & SONS.
SURGEON
Dentists,
243 MAIN STREET.—TEETH EXTRACTED painless by Laughing Gas. Go and get a full set of Teeth for $10. Children's teeth regulated with care, on reasonable terms

To The Trade!
I AM now prepared to sell, at wholesale and retail.
Furniture and Mattresses
lower than ever before sold in the city. Orders from country dealers especially solicited.
WM. K. THIXTON (IRVING BLOCK),
No. 258 Second street.

Board of Equalization.

MEMPHIS, June 30, 1878.

THE Board of Equalization, composed of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Godwin, Brooks, Goodbar, Leubrie, Hadden, Mansfield, Joyner, Semmes, Williams, Newsom and Hoffman, have organized, and are now holding meetings at the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, equalizing merchants' capital for 1878, from the books prepared by the assessors recently appointed by the General Council. Any person or firm whose assessment is unsatisfactory to them, will make their complaint in person at once, as the board is anxious that all should be assessed upon the principle of justice and equality in taxation.

The next meeting of the Board will take place Friday afternoon, July 5th, at 4 o'clock.
J. R. GODWIN, Chairman.
S. B. ATHY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Union & Planters Bank OF MEMPHIS,

At Close of Business July 1, 1878

RESOURCES:

Loans secured by U. S. Bonds	$228,146 25	
Other loans	557,275 13	
		785,421 38
Bankinghouse, other real estate and office fixtures		48,496 10
Expense account		84 70
Sight Exchange	$286,104 78	
Cash on hand	463,561 95	
		749,666 73
		$1,583,648 91

LIABILITIES:

Capital paid up	$ 600,000 00
Exchange and interest	405 63
Undivided profits	90,091 93
Deposits	893,151 35
	$1,583,648 91

S. P. READ, Cashier.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

FACULTY:

T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery.
S. M. BEMISS, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
S. E. CHAILLE, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.
JOSEPH JONES, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
S. LOGAN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
E. S. LEWIS, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, etc.
J. B. ELLIOTT, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica.
A. B. MILES, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The next annual term in this Department (now in its forty-fifth year) will begin **October 21, 1878**, and end **March 8, 1879.** The first three weeks will be devoted exclusively to Clinical Medicine, and Surgery and Practical Pathological Anatomy in the Charity Hospital, and Practical Chemistry and Dissections at the College.

The Charity Hospital has 700 beds and an annual admission of *more than six thousand* patients, and offers unrivaled facilities for practical teaching. The students accompany the professors in their daily visits through the wards, and thus have the opportunity of studying diseases and accidents *at the bed-side* of the patients. It is this peculiar feature of the school that the Faculty call especial attention.

Fees—In view of the facts above stated and the unusual amount of care and labor involved in the effort to render the course as complete as possible, the same fees are demanded as charged by the Schools of New York and Philadelphia, namely: Matriculation, $5; Lectures, $140; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payments required in advance. For circulars, giving full details, address
T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Dean.