MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : MARCH 18, 1879.

THE PREACHERS AND YELLOW-FEVER.

No man who can recall the work done by the Protestant pastors who remained in Memphis during the recent epidemic will fail to indorse what "Pastor" and Rev. Guilford Jones say in their communications, to be found in another column. The pastor's place at all times is with his people, at the church to which he is called, in the midst of not only those who called him, but of those from whose ranks he hopes to recruit his congregation and build up the church of Christ. He cannot turn his back upon them and claim that he is doing his duty. When the tears of the widow and the orphan are flowing his place is by their side as counselor and comforter. When the soul is preparing for the inevitable his place is beside the bed of sickness soon to be the bed of death. If there is healing in the words of Christ, if there is balm in them for every wound, they can never be so strong as in times of epidemic, when the minds of most men are unsettled, completely unhinged, and no earthly effort can bring peace, or calm the troubled waters of the soul. The pastors should be at their posts always as examples, and we have grave doubts whether the so-called religious editors could not find it more in the line of their duty to be with the stricken people whom they lecture so unfailingly when the weather is fair and there are no portentous signs in the heavens. We have very grave doubts whether such an exhibition of interest in the people they dose with wordy twaddle and hypocritical cant when there is no yellow-fever about, would not be something more to their credit than encouraging doubtful stock-jobbing enterprises in the name of the Lord, or urging their half-starved and poorly paid brethren to go into competition for premiums as subscription gatherers. A minister is as a general at the head of a brigade of the army of Christ, and he must be prepared to endure the hardships of a campaign as well as to enjoy the pleasures of ordinary times. No amount of argument, of special pleading or quotations of scripture can make for those who desert their posts the character they lose by that act. They are self-condemned. In the words of Christ, "Inasmuch as ye did not unto the least of these my brethren ye did not unto me." Do what? Why visit those who were sick and in prison, those who called for the cup of cold water and the crust of bread, those who were in sorrow, those who were passing through the valley of the shadow of death.

YELLOW-FEVER GERMS TRANSPORTED IN COFFEE.

Dr. Jacob S. West, a prominent physician of Texas, has recently published a letter in which he demonstrates that the yellow-fever germs can be transmitted through grains of imported coffee. When it is remembered that the greater portion of the coffee consumed in the United States is transported from Brazil, where the fever annually prevails, this statement by Dr. West will show the importance of a rigid quarantine. Dr. West publishes his letter in the Berne (Texas) *Register*, and he is represented as a physician of high standing and unquestionable veracity. He says:

In 1867 the town of Liberty had declared and was enforcing quarantine against Galveston, where yellow-fever was prevailing, and it being a small town, and everybody on the alert, a stranger could not have come not goods have been imported without it being known. The steamboat Ruthven came from Galveston, and when within a mile or two of town, was ordered to stop, and the captain stated that if he was allowed to land on the bank of the river a sack of coffee that he had on board for Mr. Hicker, he would take his steamer down the river. This permission was granted, the sack of coffee was placed on the bank and the boat immediately left. The coffee was hauled to liberty and opened by Mr. Hicker at his store, and in afew days he was taken sick with yellow-fever and died; his wife and servants were the next cases, and then it spread all over the town. In this instance the yellow-fever infection was clearly traceable through the sack of coffee. The second instance is as follows: In 1870, in passing through Galveston on my way to Corpus Christi, I met Hon. E. B. Pickett, who gave me a list of names of families who had moved from Liberty county some years before, land had settled on the Nueces river, near Corpus Christi. On reaching Corpus Christi I visited the settlements mentioned, and learned that nearly all the families were dead,—had died of yellow-fever. The story, as related to me by several parties living in the immediate neighborhood, and by a few members of the stricken families who had survived the scourge, is as follows: During the epidemic of 1867, coffee gave out in the neighborhood, and a man who had had the yellow-fever, was selected to go to Corpus Christi, fifteen miles distant, to buy a sack of coffee, and drive to a certain mesquit tree in the Nueces valley, near a place known as Meansville, and there to divide the coffee into separate sacks, previously deposited in this tree-top and limbs. In twenty-four hours after the coffee had been thus divided and suspended in the tree-top, the several parties interested went there and got their respective portions of coffee, and in every family into whose house this coffee was introduced, in a few days yellow-fever broke out and raged with fearful fatality. I felt a deep interest in the matter and was very particular in my inquiries, and the testimony of all the parties interested proved beyond a doubt that it was a sack of coffee that conveyed the disease, for not a single family escaped who used the coffee, and other families did escape who had no interest in the coffee and received none, and from the further fact that all the families were attacked about the same time, and no other communication with Corpus Christi or other place of infection was had. It will be observed that this sack of coffee was transported in a wagon exposed in the open air for fifteen miles and then opened, divided, then placed in small sacks, and again exposed in the open air for twenty-four hours. The yellow-fever germ still lived, and as soon as the conditions were favorable acted with great virulence.

The facts stated by Dr. West are corroborated by what occurred at Grenada, Holly Springs, Grand Junction, Tuscumbia, Florence, Decatur and Brownsville last summer. Yellow-fever was transported to these places, just as it was to the town of Liberty, Texas, and from Corpus Christi to the tree-top in the Nueces valley. It was shown before the yellow-fever commission which convened in this city a few months ago, that a box of quinine, protected by saw-dust, was sent from this city while the yellow-fever was raging to a physician in Fayette county. When the box arrived there were several persons in the physician's office, who jocularly remonstrated with the physician for opening the box in their presence, as it might contain the germs of yellow-fever. The physician regarded such fears as absurd. But the facts show that every person in the room at the time the box was opened soon afterward died with the yellow-fever. These facts demonstrate that yellow-fever can be transported as easily and with as much certainty as a bale of cotton or vaccine matter. As the warm weather is fast approaching, the people of the south will not be forgetful of these facts, and erect an impassable gulf between themselves and the infected towns. Knowing that yellow-fever can be transported by a sack of coffee, a box of quinine, or a yard of cloth, and even the clothes we wear, the country will permit no contact or communication with the towns and cities so unfortunate as to be again scourged with another epidemic. Woe to the southern town or city visited by the yellow-fever this summer! There will be no escape for the citizens, as the trains will be stopped by force, and the flying refugees will have no place of refuge, as the law of self-preservation would force the people to close their doors against a disease which experience has convinced them can be imported into their own households. In view of this fact, no town or city should trifle with its sanitary affairs. Memphis has taken the necessary precautionary measures, and by the first of June, it is hoped, everything will be removed that is prejudicial to the city. While there seems to be a preconcerted arrangement to destroy Memphis by slander and misrepresentation, there are those ready to do justice to our city. Colonel Arthur H. Keller, of the Tuscumbia *North Alabamian*, was in the city last week, and his words of truth and justice rise up like an oasis in the desert of falsehood about Memphis. In commenting on one of the misrepresentations as to the health of Memphis, he says:

The foregoing, like many similar statements which have been going the rounds of the press recently, does great injustice to Memphis. We left there yesterday, having spent most of the week there, and we saw a large sanitary force at work every day under a regularly appointed officer, and quite a large additional force under Major Minor Merriweather, who is one of the best engineers in the south. The city is cleaner than many others we know of, and the reports of its bad sanitary condition are much exaggerated. The city is abundantly supplied with delightful water from Wolf river, and we never drank better cistern water than we found at many places. With no interruption to the present effective work, Memphis in sixty days will be as clean and healthy as any city in the south. We were informed by Dr. G. B. Thornton, president of the board of health, that there had been no case of yellow-fever in the city, nor anything resembling it since the tenth of December. The recuperative power of [illegible] is astonishing wonderful, and despite her afflictions, not the least of which are the ill-natured flings of her jealous rivals, will continue to be the great inland cotton mart of the country. We are glad to be able to state that the cotton receipts for the present season are nearly up with those of last season, and her best merchants think there will be but trifling difference. The crowded wharves and busy streets of the Taxing-District present a different and far more pleasing appearance than its rivals anticipated or its best friends hoped for.

Congress will be convened in extra session to-day, and it is hoped that a national quarantine will be established at an early day. If this be done there will be no apprehension as to yellow-fever. Lamar, Harris and Casey Young, have this question earnestly at heart, and it is hoped they will secure the passage of a stringent national quarantine law, which will prevent the importation of pestilence into the south.

FAST MAIL SERVICE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The forty-fifth congress more than any previous one gave unusual prominence to questions relating to the Mississippi river, both in the number of bills introduced and the variety of speeches in support of different theories of improvement. There were introduced in the house alone one hundred and three different bills relating to the Mississippi and its tributaries. Of these one-third, or, thirty-four bills, relate to the main stream. Of course they were not all acted upon. Now congress has adjourned, the postoffice department seems disposed to try its hand at the subject, and has inaugurated a new postal-service, which is destined to become as popular on the river as the postal-cars and fast mails by railway. Steamers are to be constructed at once for the new service, special attention being given to their speed. Some idea of the benefits which will accrue to the people along the river may be formed, when they are told that over two whole days' time will be saved on the round trips between New Orleans and St. Louis. Instead of getting their daily newspapers when too old to be readable, they will hereafter receive them regularly and promptly. These steamers will run tri-weekly, and it is proposed to increase the service at an early day to daily trips. Their speed and regularity of arrival and departure will necessarily make them very popular as passenger boats. No such articles as coal-oil, hay, dynamite, and other inflammables, will jeopardize the lives and property of their patrons. They will be floating palaces in fact as well as name. Colonel J. B. Price and associates, to whom the contract has been given by the department, have ample capital to carry it out in a successful and expeditious manner. All that is now needed is for the people of the river States to do their part in calling upon congress to support the post-office department by adequate appropriations for this important service. Except for the present lack of funds the postmaster-general would have inaugurated it as a daily instead of tri-weekly mail. Appropriations which tend to facilitate the distribution of letters, papers and knowledge among the people, are in the interest of economy and good government. But while needing a larger fund to perfect this new system as proposed, it should be borne in mind that the *pro rata* cost of postal service for daily fast mails will be less than that of the existing system increased to daily. The memorial praying for this river service was one of the most elaborate ever presented to the department, being signed by several thousand citizens and the members of congress from all the States which rest upon the Mississippi. The quick response of the postmaster-general in granting their request (the order having issued within two days after filing the memorial,) speaks well for the merit and necessity of the enterprise. We trust that when a fair trial of this system has been had, the packet companies running from Memphis to the White, Arkansas and St. Francis rivers, and those in the coast trade above and below the city as far as Vicksburg, will be granted an opportunity of trying what they can do in the same line of business.

RELYING upon a Federal bureau and Federal appropriations, the cities and towns in the yellow-fever district, reaching from Memphis down to New Orleans, we are told, have not exerted themselves to improve their sanitary arrangements in view of a possible return of the pestilence with the recurrence of warm weather. Their streets to-day are as dirty as they ever were before, and their sewerage and drainage quite as defective. It is not even certain that the half-closed sewer at Grenada, which was immediately responsible for the terrible mortality there last summer, has been properly attended to.

The above is taken from the New York *Bulletin*. We will let New Orleans and Grenada speak for themselves. As for Memphis, our streets have undergone a complete change, and our sanitary condition is vastly improved. And what is better, our sanitary affairs are in the hands of men who will enforce every rule and regulation necessary to our safety.

GOOD country roads are as necessary to commerce as well-paved streets in a city. Will our county fathers make a note of this, and act on it.

Deacon Ass Otis's Will.

NORWICH, CONN., March 16.—By the will of the late Deacon Asa Otis, of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, he has made to the residuary legatee bequests amounting to nearly $750,000, which are as follows: Amherst college, $25,000; Yale college, theological seminary, $25,000; Bulkley high-school, New London, $10,000; Bacon academy, Colchester, Connecticut, $10,000; First ecclesiastical society, New London, $10,000; American board of commissioners for foreign missions, $10,000; American home missionary society, $5000; American bible society, $5000; American tract society, $5000. The balance of the property, amounting to over half a million dollars, will go to foreign missions.

An Electioneering Dodge.

The Knoxville *Tribune* says that the finance committee's bill shows that "a certain set in the legislature are not inclined and do not intend to treat this [the State debt] question in a spirit of fairness or honesty. Their purpose is to leave it an open question. They hope to ride into office upon it hereafter, as they have done in the past. The change now taking place in public sentiment will keep these demagogues and political tricksters out of the next general assembly. The next general assembly will be composed of men of sufficient caliber to deal with this vital issue."

THE PREACHERS

And the Yellow-Fever Epidemic—The Argument of the Runaways and their Friends Will Not Do—It is Injuring the Cause of the Church.

The Pastor's Place is not Only in the Pulpit whereto he has been Called, but by the Bedside of his Dying People, by the Side of the Widow and the Orphan.

EDITORS APPEAL—I see that in several papers there are articles on the relation of ministers to epidemics. I think it would be better to narrow the question to the real issue; the relation of pastors to epidemics. I think it is true that most of the correspondents on this subject are inexperienced, never having been in real yellow-fever epidemics. Some things affirmed sound strangely to those who have borne the heat and the burden of the day. For instance that a minister is reduced to a mere nurse, and that any hireling can do as well as he can. This is wonderful to me! My experience is that in the matter of nursing, the intelligence and sympathy of a pastor is worth to the sick and their families more than forty nurses. There are not assemblies of congregations in epidemics, but there is no want of opportunities for preaching. Jesus preached to one woman at the well in Samaria, and He wept with two sisters at the grave of Lazarus. There are hourly openings in the time of pestilence for following the Savior in this work. I am sure I never had much reason to believe that I accomplished so much work, effective *gospel work*, in the same length of time as during the fever of 1878. If one wanted a congregation the camps Joe Williams and Wright were open every day with six or eight hundred people to the herald of the cross. It is a great mistake to hold that there is no place for a clergyman's special work in such a time, and that for this reason he may go away. Then, for the pastor's own flock there is no one in the world so much needed. If his people ever need him it is in time of trouble. Nothing so quiets and encourages the sick as the presence of a trusted and loved pastor. It is not true that all the members of a church go away, and that on this account the pastor may flee also. We cannot depopulate a city in this country. To do so you need a government that can make provision for all the people elsewhere, and then possessing power to compel all to leave, while the government protects the property or burns it up. Russia can do this, but the United States cannot, except partially. The colored population, and many others, will not leave the city. If the pastors' flocks fled here, how is it that the churches have reported from ten to fifty of their members victims of yellow-fever? The special charities sent to ministers who remained enabled them to keep their members and those of absentee pastors also from a burial in the potters-field, and to support or send to their friends many widows and orphans during the present winter. Had all left this work could not have been done. The outside world will not commit their charities to the absent pastors, but to those who remained with the afflicted of the city. There is no fixed rule in the matter of a minister's leaving. These are ministers who are not pastors; they are editors, business men or teachers; they can go. There are *exceptional* cases among pastors, as where a family is in such a condition that they cannot remain, and the husband is obliged to be with them. The general rule, however, is that *pastors must remain with their people in epidemics*. This should be considered in becoming a pastor. If the Master would not shun the cross, when the apostles martyrdom for the cause of christianity, their followers should not run from danger. To do so results in great loss of influence and respect. They are representatives of religion, and when they flee the cause of Christ suffers. We preach much about our protection under God, and the blessedness of heaven. Let not our conduct defeat our teaching. On all sides let there be charity, so that we may walk together in peace and helpfulness. Let not those who remained be too severe on those who went away. The latter thought they were doing right. They toiled to great weariness, and underwent much of trial and sorrow.

PASTOR.

Yellow-Fever and Preachers.

EDITORS APPEAL—I, for one, am not satisfied with the defense of preachers who fly from epidemics, made in your paper by Rev. Mr. Barksdale and his indorser, "Shelby." I am not willing for their views of ministerial duty in such emergencies to become the general sentiment of the church. The yellow-fever may at some future time visit our country again, and our holy religion may be called on to show the light of its lovely graces and the value of its faith under the shadow of the scourge. Hence I protest against the idea becoming common, that a pastor may leave a stricken people with no better excuses than those apologists have given. I object to their idea that the matter of leaving must be left entirely to the conscience of the preacher. This might do if his conscience was properly imbued with the spirit and faith of christianity, and fully guided by the word of God. But in preachers, as in other men, it is possible for conscience to become too pliable for a rule of moral action. Of course, conscience must have much to do in such cases, and each individual case is to be decided on its own merits. Pastors have left Memphis when yellow-fever was here, when no right-minded man, who knew the whole case, could blame them. Others have left when the case, perhaps, was different. A Methodist pastor, a good man and true, in feeble health, left in 1867 at the earnest entreaty and advice of another pastor, who remained and labored through the scourge. Another left in 1878, the condition of whose family made it his duty to leave. But Mr. Barksdale errs in thinking that preachers can do no good in visiting yellow-fever patients, and that the sick never desire such visits. I have visited hundreds of cases, and have positive knowledge to the contrary. It is true that some doctors object to preachers talking to and praying with their patients. It is also true that some doctors don't care to have preachers talk much about religion anywhere. But there are other doctors who have no such objections. There are many cases where a preacher can do no good, and there are times in the progress of nearly every case in which the utmost quiet should be had. Every sensible pastor, and the most of them are sensible, knows when to speak and when to be silent. As a general rule the preacher has but little hope of saving a man with the yellow-fever, whose life up to the time has been spent in utter disregard of religion; but among the many who are not religious there are those whose thoughts and inclinations have been drifting in that direction, and with a little help and encouragement may be brought to a knowledge of God in pardon and peace. The minister may not know who these are, but among the many he finds some such, here and there, and is made to feel that he is in the line of duty marked out by his Lord and Master, and who himself "went about doing good," and commanded his ministers to visit the sick. Moreover, while the preacher may not benefit the dying man, his visit and kind words may do much good to the stricken family. Hence, the flight and absence of most of his church members is not of itself sufficient reason for the preacher to fly. Better die on the field among the fallen, than to hear the Lord say in the final day: "I was sick and you were away." But it has been said that it was the duty of the preacher to save his life, and that he has no right to sacrifice himself by remaining. If this be so, then men of revered memory, such as Drs. Bowman, Davis, Slater, Rosborough, and others, died "as the fool dieth." Our Lord said: "He that will save his life shall lose it." GUILFORD JONES.

The Kansas Imposition.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A large number of negroes have recently arrived here from Vicksburg and other points in Mississippi and Louisiana, under the impression, as they assert, that they would be provided with the means of subsistence while here and free transportation to Kansas, where, on their arrival, they are to receive lands from the government, money, mules, plows, etc. Several hundred, perhaps more than a thousand, have already arrived, the most of them in a destitute condition, and six hundred more will reach here to-morrow by the steamer Grand Tower. As no such provision as above stated had been made for these people, they having evidently been grossly deceived for some malicious purpose, and in view of all the circumstances in the case, Mayor Overstolz, this afternoon, issued a proclamation warning all persons against coming to St. Louis without money to support themselves and to pay their fare to their destination. No employment can be obtained, and there must of necessity be much suffering and destitution among them. Three hundred had money enough to reach Kansas City, and have started for that point. The board of health held a meeting this evening to consider the question, and it was first thought that all the destitute should be sent to the quarantine station, where they could be sheltered and fed, but it was finally concluded to take no action in the matter at present. The railroad and steamboat companies disclaim having had anything to do with the affair, and the Anchor line have offered to take the negroes back on their boats free. The matter is assuming great importance, and what the end will be no one now can tell.

ALASKA.

The Situation at Sitka Becoming more Alarming—The Indians Preparing for War and Threatening the Destruction of Sitka—The Brown Murder, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—A Victoria dispatch says: "The steamer California arrived from Alaska this morning. She brings news to the effect thas the Indians are preparing for war. Her majesty's steamship Osprey and the United States cutter Walcott have reached Alaska. The chiefs received the Osprey cordially, but informed the commander that they would take the Walcott whenever they chose. The Walcott has gone to intercept a flotilla of hostile canoes which are on their way to destroy the town of Sitka. On board the Walcott are the Osprey's marines and Gatling gun. The situation is very alarming. The Osprey will remain until relieved by an American man-of-war. The Sitka chiefs were given two hours to produce a certain woman, a witness to the Brown murder. They pretended that the woman was absent, but in much less time they brought her in. She confessed to having seen Brown's body after he had been shot twice. The body was then rolled in blankets and thrown overboard, weighted down by stones. The Osprey had not been in port five minutes before the Indians brought in Brown's gun, ax, books, etc. The California has three witnesses to the murder aboard."

CINCINNATI.

Klein, the Villainous Tramp, Lynched by an Incensed Crowd for the Confessed Crime of Outraging a Lady—A Mysterious Murder.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—There has been considerable excitement at Newport, Kentucky, all day to-day, caused by the arrest of Peter Klein, the tramp who outraged Mrs. Truesdale a few days since. A crowd has been in the neighborhood of the jail all day, but no demonstration was made until after six o'clock this evening, when about twenty-five men marched through Monmouth street to the jail, overpowered the jailer, knocked down two policemen and the mayor, secured Klein and marched off. He was taken to Mrs. Truesdale's house and identified by her, then to the woods and undoubtedly hung, although at this time his body has not been found.

A very mysterious murder was committed at an early hour this morning. A young man named Harry Baldwin, who had returned from a business trip at ten o'clock last night, was found at two o'clock this morning, on Elm street, by policemen, in what they supposed a drunken condition. They took him to the stationhouse, where he was locked up for safe-keeping. At six o'clock this morning he was found to be dying, with a small hole in his temple made by a thirty-two caliber ball. It appears that William Schotten, of the brewery firm of Schotten & Gerke, was in that neighborhood at an early hour with some friends, celebrating his birthday. He snatched a pistol from a friend's pocket and, as he says, fired in the air, and was arrested by a policeman, but subsequently released. To-day, when it was found that Baldwin was shot, Schotten was again arrested, and is now in jail. It is claimed that the pistol fired by Schotten was twenty-two caliber, while the shot which killed Baldwin is thirty-two caliber.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Klein, the tramp who committed the outrage on Mrs. Truesdale, near Newport, Kentucky, a few days since, was hanged last night by a mob to a tree, a short distance from the scene of the outrage. At a late hour this morning the body was still hanging.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Fifteen Vessels, One Hundred and Forty-Six Men and Valuable Property Destroyed During a Gale—Forty-One Wives Made Widows, and One Hundred Children Orphans.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, March 11.—A disaster, appalling in its terrible fatality, and heavy in the financial loss it has caused, has fallen upon the city of Gloucester, which previously contained far more than the usual proportion of widows and orphans, and enterprises sorely smitten by the business depression of the past few years. On the night of the twentieth of February a gale of almost unprecedented violence, accompanied with blinding snow and sleet, came roaring down upon the George's fleet. About fifty vessels occupied the most dangerous positions, and of this number it is feared that fourteen were lost. If all that is feared did happen, one hundred and forty-six men, leaving behind them forty-one wives and the fathers of nearly one hundred children, and property which cannot be replaced for less than seventy-five thousand dollars, were swallowed up by the raging waters. For the past week or ten days the excitement in the city has been intense. At first not much alarm was felt; but, as vessel after vessel that had weathered the storm came in, and brought no tidings of the missing ones, the gravest anxiety began to prevail. None of those that are missing have been reported since the gale. Of the safety of some of them there is yet a ray of hope, but it is certain that the most of them will never be heard from again. The anxious waiting for their return has now given place in the minds of the owners to the forced conviction that they and their crews have perished. It is probable that no financial distress will be occasioned, but a distressing influence will be felt directly or indirectly in every portion of the business interests of the city. The widows and orphans of the lost sailors will have to be cared for, and the insurance on the vessels and outfits, which was all placed in the Gloucester mutual fishing-insurance company, will have to be assessed upon the firms, and will thus come out of the general business. The total insurance is thirty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-dollars. The merchants of Gloucester, however, as well as her fishermen, are hardy, determined people, and quickly forget the troubles of the past in their present endeavors and future planning. Without asking any outside help, they will settle their own losses, add a new list of names to the roll of worthy poor whom they assist, and steadily pursue the while their historic work of catching, boxing and selling fish. George's bank, upon which the vessels and the men went down, is situated about one hundred and forty miles east-southeast from Gloucester, and is the famous feeding-grounds for codfish and haddock. The water shoals gradually from the deep sea to the center of the bank, where it ranges in depth from six to twelve fathoms. On the night of the storm fifty sails are supposed to have been inclosed within a circle of two or three miles northeast of the shoals. About fifteen miles northeast from there was a group of seven or eight sail, and away on Brown's bank, about sixty miles further to the northeast, were several others. A breeze sprung up about noon of Thursday, and the signs foretold the coming storm. As the hours passed the wind increased in violence, and at midnight was blowing a terrible gale from the southeast. The air was filled with snow and frozen spray so thickly that nothing could be seen. Every vessel, exposed as they all were to the wild force of the gale and the waves, dragged its anchors or parted its cables, and all drifted more or less rapidly. No canvas could resist for a moment the fierce rush of the wind, and there was nothing for the sailors to do but to wait and hope for the storm to abate its violence, or for the wind to shift to a different quarter. Unless one of these two things happened, certain destruction was behind them on the foaming shoals. The men whom fortune favored have returned, and some of them say that, during long lives spent upon the ocean, they never before experienced such a gale with such a sea. There was not one vessel in the whole fleet that did not sustain more or less damage. During Friday morning the wind backed around gradually toward the north and northwest, and at noon had moderated so that there was no further danger. One or two of the vessels that were on Brown's were blown across the open sea sixteen miles to George's, the litigation with the bondholders has depressed the value of their stocks and bonds. Another class heretofore indifferent spectators, or active workers against any adjustment, have now become interested workers for an adjustment in self-defense. We refer to the men and their descendants who were connected with the administration of the State government and the internal improvement system of the State prior to the war. This large and influential portion of the people of the commonwealth, embracing the ex-officials of every branch of the public service, and of all the railroads that received State aid prior to the war, feel that they have been assailed by the report of the majority of the committee on the State debt, and have arrayed themselves on the side of a compromise, in self-defense. Then comes all the influence of Democratic administrations since the war. Their policy has been impeached and their motives impugned, and they are forced to stand for placing the question where we have always insisted it belonged, upon our ability to pay and not upon the validity of the debt, that question having been settled affirmatively by every legislature since 1869-70. The Republicans of the State are also arrayed upon this side of the question, because the sifting process denies in *toto* the power of their administration to bind the people, and invalidates their acts upon the ground of fraud, bribery, usurpation and corruption. The great mass of the people demand its settlement because the discussion of the question is productive of evil only and does not afford the promised relief from the evils of oppressive taxation; and on the contrary imperils it it does not render impossible the success of the national Democracy, the only hope of a sure, speedy and permanent relief."

TEXAS AMUSEMENTS.

An old Feud Between Rival Families Settled with Shotguns by Moonlight—Two are Fatally and Another Seriously Wounded.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

CLARKSVILLE, March 12.—Your correspondent has been investigating a bloody fight on Sulphur creek, the dividing line between Titus and Red River counties, two of the oldest counties in the State. The circumstances appear to be these: In the locality of the murder an old feud existed between several rival families, the Dillards on one side and the Joneses and Murphys on the other. The afternoon previous to the murder all the parties met at Dillard's store, where a quarrel and altercation took place, but a truce was had, and a tacit agreement was arrived at to meet at Jones's bridge, in this county, that night and fight it out. They all met at the bridge, and in the brilliant moonlight a most desperate encounter occurred with double-barreled shotguns. It was a regular battle. On the Dillard side were John and Newt Dillard and William Tedder, and Allen and Henry Jones and one Smith on the other. Smith's horse was shot dead at the first fire. Smith jumped up and shot at John Dillard, putting fourteen buckshot in him. Jones was fatally shot in the breast and abdomen six times. Dillard is dead. Another one of the party was also dangerously shot.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

New York, March 15: Arrived—State of Georgia, from Glasgow.

New York, March 15: Arrived—Steamship Mosel, from Bremen.

New York, March 15: Arrived—City of New York, from Liverpool.

Queenstown, March 15: Arrived—Steamship Parthia, from New York.

San Francisco, March 16: Arrived—Steamship Colima, from Panama.

Queenstown, March 16: Arrived—Steamship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

Newport, R. I., March 16: Major-General Thomas W. Sherman died this afternoon.

London, March 16: Broadhead, the notorious tradesunion leader, of Sheffield, is dead.

Paris, March 15: Ozaune, secretary of the general ministry of commerce, has resigned.

Pacagoula, La., March 16: J. W. Vriffon's mill burned. Loss twenty-five hundred dollars.

Washington, March 15: The President has reappointed James Pollock as naval officer at Philadelphia.

Berlin, March 15: The German tariff commission, contrary to expectation, has resolved to admit coal duty free.

Washington, March 15: Subscriptions to the four per cent loan since yesterday's report amount to $3,236,650.

Athens, March 14: The Greek frontier authorities have captured several armed bands who were attempting to enter Turkey.

Pittsburg, March 15: P. Hess and Peter Frederick were killed in the Empire colliery last night by the fall of a roof rock.

Louisville, March 16: A furious sleet and snow-storm has prevailed here since noon. Several inches of sleet now covered the streets.

Port Colbourne, March 15: The strike of the laborers on the Welland canal continues. The opening of the canal will not be delayed.

Providence, R. I., March 15: The James Y. Smith manufacturing company and General Horatio Rogers, have made assignments.

Paris, March 14: The DeBroglie and Rochebouret ministries intend to protest, by a publicly attested document, against yesterday's course.

High Bridge, N. J., March 15: Loss by fire here last night, thirty-five thousand dollars; insurance, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

London, March 15: The British government has invited tenders for a telegraph line to South Africa and Mauritius, either *via* Aden or India.

Paterson, N. J., March 15: The fuse house of Laflin & Rand's powder works, twelve miles away, exploded to-day. No person was injured.

London, March 15: The Cambridge university boat crew, which is to compete with Oxford in the annual race, began practice on the Thames to-day.

New York, March 15: The Hudson river is open between here and Poughkeepsie. The first steamer this season arrived at the latter place this morning.

Chicago, March 16: A fire last night destroyed the South Chicago match factory, together with the machinery. Loss, fifteen thousand dollars. Uninsured.

Highbridge, N. J., March 15: The large car-wheel foundry and machine shops of Taylor, Irvin & Co., was burned this evening. Loss heavy, but fully insured.

Fort Laramie, Wy., March 16: Captain Avery B. Cain, brevet-major, commanding company D, Fourth cavalry, died suddenly at this post to-day of cerebral apoplexy.

Paris, March 15: The *Soir* states that General Berthoul, who was minister of war under Duke DeBroglie, has resigned the command of the eighteenth army corps.

Brussels, March 15: The German socialist, Hirsch, expelled from France, and editing here an imitation of the *Lanterne*, has been expelled from Belgium by royal order, issued, it is reported, at the request of Germany.

Ottawa, March 15: After long speeches last night, the tariff customs and excise resolutions passed, by consent, and will go into force to-day. The right is reserved to discuss and move amendments of the concurrence.

Providence, March 15: Pat Kenney, a wool dealer, who failed some months ago, was savagely horsewhipped on Market square this afternoon by a theatrical woman, Ninon Duclos, who claims to be a heavy creditor.

Pesth, March 14: The budget committee of the Austrian delegation have assented to the resolution of the Hungarian delegation sanctioning the expenditures for the occupation of Bosnia. Accord is thus established. The delegations had close sittings Saturday.

Chicago, March 15: The Democratic city convention to day indorsed the Greenback nominee for mayor, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, late member of congress from West Chicago. Wm. C. Lane was nominated for city treasurer, A. S. Grimmel for city attorney and P. J. Howard for city clerk.

A Disease that Wrecks the System.

Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fiber weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stupor, delirium, convulsions often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign anti-febrile specific and preventive of the dreaded scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in people lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are fearfully prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, of which a vitiated torrid atmosphere and brackish miasma-tainted water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travelers should be supplied with it.

NOVELTY IN ART.

The art of eyeing the hair in five minutes so as to deceive the whole world, has been discovered.

Christadoro's Hair Dye

is the only chemical combination in existence which changes the color of the hair without injuring the *living principle* which feeds, moistens and sustains the fibres.

Christadoro's Hair Preservative,

a valuable adjunct to the Dye in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No 83 William street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

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 recipe 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, etc York Ck*

SUNDAY CABLES.

Turkey Proposes to Meet Greece Half Way Toward a Compromise—Gladstone Snubbed on the Occasion of the Duke of Connaught's Wedding.

The News From Capetown Unsatisfactory to Her Majesty's Government—A Gambetta Ministry Predicted — Alarming Results of the Floods in Hungary, Etc.

LONDON, March 16.—The liabilities of Robert Biacque, of Paris, whose failure has been announced, are between five and six million francs. It is reported a Swiss firm is involved.

Turkey Offers to Compromise with Greece.

LONDON, March 16.—A Constantinople dispatch states that the latest instructions sent to Mukhtar Pasha authorize him to offer Greece half of the territory she claims.

Gladstone Snubbed.

LONDON, March 16.—Gladstone was not invited to the Duke of Connaught's wedding. This omission excited much comment in political circles, as Lords Granville and Hartington received invitations.

The French Ministry Imbroglio.

PARIS, March 16.—The ministers of the sixteenth of May have issued a protest against the vote of censure, which they declare was pronounced in their absence brought before an incompetent tribunal. The Rochebout cabinet has presented a similar protest to President Grevy.

Bismarck.

LONDON, March 16.—A Berlin dispatch states that Prince Bismarck, at Saturday's parliamentary soiree, denied that he intended to dissolve the reichstag.

Austria Supports England.

LONDON, March 16.—Austria has instructed her representatives abroad to support the arguments and complaints contained in Lord Salisbury's recent note.

The Situation in India.

LONDON, March 16.—A correspondent at Larne sends the following: "The viceroy has arrived here. High authorities here say that the natives of India will not believe in the British success unless the troops advance on Cabul. General Brown with his division is concentrating at Jellalabad, to be in readiness to advance if necessary. It is asserted that the manner of Yakoob Khan's envoy when communicating with Major Cavagnari was almost defiant. Definite terms have been sent to Yakoob Khan, who has not had time yet to reply."

The Alarming Situation at Capetown.

LONDON, March 16.—A correspondent at Capetown, writing on February 25th, says: "Reinforcements are anxiously awaited. There are symptoms of native hostility in all directions. The powerful tribe of Bosuctos are showing a rebellious spirit. Volunteers and all the available troops have been sent to overawe them. Leidenberg is hourly expecting an attack. Secocoeni, who, when the Portuguese explorer, was obliged to fight his way through the native tribes."

The Spanish Cortes Dissolved.

MADRID, March 17.—A decree has been published dissolving the cortes, and fixing the election for deputies on the twentieth of April, and for senators on the third of May, simultaneously in Spain, Porto Rico, and Cuba; convening the new chambers on the first of June; appointing the Marquis des Molino minister of foreign affairs, and Alteceto minister of the colonies, and granting amnesty for all press offenses.

A Gambetta Ministry Predicted.

PARIS, March 17.—The *Moniteur Universel* says: "There will be no shifting of positions in the cabinet, which will endeavor to continue as at present a few days longer, but the ministers themselves are the first to recognize the fact that they cannot abide long after Thursday's proceedings. It is generally conceded that a Gambetta ministry has become a necessity. Gambetta is earnestly urged by his friends to accept the office, and he begins to understand that it be difficult for him to evade it."

Alarming Telegram from Lord Lytton.

LONDON, March 17.—In the house of commons on Friday night, Mr. Northcote, replying to the inquiry as to why troops had been