MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : MAY 16, 1879.

THE New York *Tribune* styles the editor of the Okolona *States* an idiot, yet it continues to quote from the idiot for political effect, all the same.

THE New York papers are urging the establishment of a State board of health. They are right. Every State in the Union should be similarly provided.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, in its enterprise and its general tone, resembles a first-class American daily more than any other newspaper on the continent of Europe.

JACOB STAEMPFLI, a Swiss politician, and in 1861 president of the Swiss confederation, and subsequently a member of the Geneva court of arbitration on the Alabam claims, is dead, in his sixtieth year. He was one of the chiefs of the radical party, and at one time editor of the Berne *Gazette*. He retired from public life in 1865.

PLINY FREEMAN, one of the most distinguished of the life insurance fraternity, died on the twelfth instant, at Ravenswood, Long Island, New York, in his eighty-second year. He was president of the Globe when the irregularities occurred which compelled the retirement of every one of the Freeman family from the management of it.

AS WE learn through the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi river, by a vote of eight to two, have agreed to report the bill for the appointment of a commission to consider the improvement of the Mississippi river. The language of the bill is comprehensive, and gives the commission full power to include the levee system in the improvement of the river. It is the first step to the levee system, and this is the only line on which congress can be induced to move in the matter. Messrs. Robertson, Gibson and Chalmers deserve the highest credit for their skillful handling of this question. The bill will be reported on the first call of the committee.

AS A result of the political debate which ensued upon its introduction, and notwithstanding the care with which the bill was drawn allowing three months additional pay to Mexican veterans, the debate which followed its introduction and the thorough manner in which it was discussed when put upon its passage, nobody can tell just what it intended to do. The consequence is, says the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, that instead of getting their pay as was expected, the veterans will have to wait until congress can pass a declaratory law, explaining what the first law meant. It is to be hoped they may get this right. Meanwhile, the veterans and their families can cultivate the gift of patience, while congress is explaining to the second and fourth auditors what ought to have been clear from the first.

WE publish in to-day's APPEAL an article from the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* that ought to have the intimate attention of the farmers of the south. It gives the particulars of an experiment in raising corn-fodder, which has proven so remunerative as to induce the belief that hereafter it will come to be among the most valuable of the crops of southern farmers. Mr. C. S. Clark, one of the experimenters who furnishes the *Transcipt* with the facts referred to, furnishes some figures which will astonish our readers. He says: "Two tons of hay to the acre, worth, on the average, in the Peoria market the past winter, seven dollars per ton, fourteen dollars; thirty-six bushels (a little over a ton) of corn to the acre, about an average crop one year with another on Illinois farms, worth thirty-two cents a bushel in Peoria, eleven dollars and fifty-two cents; four tons of corn-fodder to the acre at six dollars per ton, twenty-four dollars." With these figures before them, farmers ought not to hesitate as to their duty. Any of them who make a test for themselves will do us a favor if they will send us a statement of their experience.

THE question whether Indian marriages are legal is now being tried before Justice Strong, of the United States supreme court, presiding over the Federal circuit court at Pittsburg. The case is known as the "Cuba-You-Quit," and the facts of it, briefly stated, are that in 1845, William Mowry, who owned forty acres of land in the eastern part of Pittsburg, went to Michigan. He lived with a young Indian girl whom he married in Indian fashion. He died leaving a daughter, who sold her right to the estate to a Jew named Bernard Meisler who died last year, and whose heirs bring the present ejectment suit. The case was tried in 1874, but the court would not allow that the Indian marriage was legal. The supreme court held that as Michigan was not a State at the time of the marriage, such things were regulated by custom. A new trial was granted, and the claimants will probably win it. The property in dispute is now all within the city limits, and has some of the largest iron mills in the iron region of Pennsylvania located on it. It is worth about one million five hundred thousand dollars, a plum worth reaching after.

THE Sunday question is agitating the social fabric of Newark, New Jersey, to its profoundest depths. A great many liquor dealers have been indicted by the grand jury, and the question is to be fully tested in the courts whether saloons can be opened and kept open on Sunday. The evangelical clergy have taken the matter in hand, and many of them have expressed their determination to suppress what they consider an evil. At the Methodist preachers' meeting on the twelfth instant, Rev. S. Parsons, pastor of the Eighth avenue church, read a paper on "Sunday Observance." He said the triple foe of American institutions was rum, Romanism and rationalism. Rev. Mr. Tuttle spoke against the running of Sunday trains. Rev. Mr. Rooney contended that the desire of both political parties to secure the foreign vote was leading to the persistent violation of the christian Sabbath. Rev. Mr. Parsons added that it was folly to bring about a reform in the matter of Sabbath desecration if members of christian churches buy milk on Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Brown cast a blight on debate and postponed further consideration of the debate for two weeks. He said, very sensibly, that the work of reform should begin in the church itself. He had seen some of the Methodist churches of Newark decorated on children's day with flowers at an expense of from one hundred to three hundred dollars, and the Sabbath observed more like the fourth of July than the christian Sabbath.

A TELEGRAM received here yesterday by his eldest son conveys the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. James E. Merriman, which occurred at Westville, Connecticut, yesterday at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Mr. Merriman was one of the oldest citizens of Memphis, and stood as high as the best of his cotemporaries for intelligence, honesty and firm sense of justice. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on the twenty-sixth of January, 1815, and early in life engaged in the jewelry business. He removed to Memphis in 1844, and here opened an establishment which always stood among the first, and that under the firm name of Byrd & Co. is to-day one of the foremost of its class in the State. A man of strong convictions, he never hesitated in the avowal of them or their enforcement so far as he could go. These convictions often left him one of a minority as against the whole community, but this did not prevent him from following where they led, regardless of consequences. A philanthropist in the most elevated sense of the term, he never hesitated where he could advance the cause of humanity. To leave men better than he found them was his aim, and he spared neither expense, pains nor trouble to do in this behalf what he thought was best. In life and living he was an example for all about him. Moderate and modest in the expression of his political sentiments, he did not share, beyond the casting of his vote, the responsibilities of the Republican party, and only once in his life was honored by its confidence. During his residence of thirty-five years, and notwithstanding his religious or political opinions, he was held in the highest esteem by all classes, especially by those who were intimate with him. Only a short week ago he left for his native place, his friends hoping against hope that he might there find relief from the malady which he himself felt had too sure a hold upon him. But if he had no hope here he had for the hereafter, on which for many years he had devoutly speculated. He passed away peacefully, confident that for him there was waiting the reward of a well-ordered and well spent life, leaving a wife and four children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. With these we sympathise deeply, as we are sure the whole community will. Memphis never had a better citizen than James E. Merriman.

So-Called Spirit Photographs.

Rochester *Union*, May 8th: It may not be generally known that for the past two years spirit photographs have been taken in this city, some of them certainly being extraordinary productions. The power granted by the inhabitants of the unseen world to reproduce their features on a camera is not given to every one, and in this section, so far, Miss Hedley, who runs a photograph gallery on State street, has a monopoly of what is likely to turn out a most lucrative business. Hearing of Miss Hedley's gift in this line, a citizen, being of a curious turn of mind, determined to see what there was of it. Visiting the gallery, he told the proprietoress that he understood she took spirit photographs, and he wished to test her skill. "I am not certain I can succeed," was Miss Hedley's response, "but we can try." "Would you allow me to pass my handkerchief over the glass before you prepare it for the camera?" demanded the citizen. "Oh, certainly, as many times as you wish." The visitor carefully rubbed the negative on both sides, after which he stood by while the collodion was put on, and when the glass was put in the camera he took his seat. The cap of the instrument was removed, and in a few minutes the picture was taken. On the negative being taken out and held up to the light, some faint forms around his chair were visible. "What are these marks on the glass?" asked the citizen. "Those are faces of some persons you will no doubt recognize when printed plain." "Well, when can I obtain a proof of the picture?" "Oh, by to-morrow." "No; I intend to have a proof while I wait, as I do not intend there shall be any humbug in this matter." After waiting about two hours, the proof was taken, toned, and placed on a card. It was then that he recognized in the most distinct manner the faces of his sister and child who had died some time previous. Not wishing to be made the victim of an optical delusion, he put the card in his pocket, and, going home, showed it to his wife, without saying a word. She immediately recognized the faces on the print, and her husband then told how it was taken. It was shown to friends of the family, who also recognized them.

Two New Bishops.

New York *Herald*, May 9th: "A dispatch from Rome was received yesterday in this city announcing that the pope had appointed Very Rev. Lawrence S. M'Mahon vicar-general of Providence, Rhode Island, bishop of Hartford, Connecticut, and Rev. John Vertin, of Negaunec, Michigan, to be bishop of Marquette. Rev. Father M'Mahon is universally respected by all who know him in his diocese, and his appointment, a dispatch from Newport states, gives great satisfaction. His knowledge of all matters pertaining to the church is very extensive. He has a pleasing address as a preacher, and is quite a favorite in social circles in Rhode Island. He was born in 1835, in New Brunswick. He came to the United States when he was in the fourth year of his age. His early studies were made in the public schools of Boston. Subsequently he entered the college of the holy cross, Worcester, where he remained till the college was burned down in 1851. He passed his rhetoric year in Montreal and finished philosphy in Baltimore. From Providence he went to the college of Aix, in France, where he studied theology, ending his course in Rome on March 24, 1860. He was ordained priest during that year in the basilica of St. John Lateran, by the cardinal vicar of His Holiness, the late Pope Pius IX. On his return to America Father M'Mahon was employed some short time in the cathedral of Boston. In 1863 he accompanied the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts regiment of volunteers as chaplain, and on coming home was sent to Bridgewater as its first pastor. On the first of July, 1865, he succeeded Rev. J. P. Tallon in the parish of New Bedford, where he has labored ever since. He built, and almost paid for, the elegant gothic church of New Bedford, purchased land required for church purposes, and established a hospital for the sick, the only one in that city. On the creation of the diocese of Providence, in 1872, the diocese comprising Rhode Island and some counties in Massachusetts, he became a subject of the new diocese, and was almost immediately chosen by Bishop Hendricken as his first vicar-general. In 1873 he received from Rome the degree of doctor of divinity, an honor which his scholarly attainments and great piety justly merited."

A Brave Officer Gone.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—General Kennar Garrard, a well-known citizen, died at the Grand hotel this evening. At the beginning of the war he was an officer in the Second United States cavalry; was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York regiment, serving in the army of the Potomac; and was appointed brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg. At one time he had charge of the cavalry bureau of the war department; was transferred to the command of the second division of the sixteenth army corps, and was breveted major-general for conspicuous efficiency and gallantry on the field of battle before Nashville in 1864.

The Medical Society of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, May 14.—The State medical society met at eleven o'clock this morning, at the hall of the house of representatives, Dr. A. A. Horner, of Helena, president. The attendance is very large. Dr. G. C. Hart, of Little Rock, delivered an address of welcome, and a response was made by Dr. E. L. Dale, of Miller, after which the president delivered the annual address.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Information that Every Farmer in the South Should Stand Possessed of --Corn as Fodder--A Chance for Experiment--Very Profitable Crops Possible.

EDITORS APPEAL—I send you herewith the Peoria *Daily Transcript*, with an article marked "A New Agricultural Industry," which I think of much interest to the farming community in the south, and, if published in your widely circulated paper, would meet with favor from your agricultural friends and be productive of much good. SAM TATE.

A New Agricultural Industry.

A year ago Mr. A. C. Woles, of Massillon, Ohio, contributed a paper to the Chicago *Tribune* on the value of corn raised solely for fodder. The attention of some of our citizens was called to the subject, and from their experiments and investigations they have become so thoroughly impressed with the importance and value of corn-fodder that at their request we publish Mr. Woles's communication in full: For the last three or four years I have wintered, on an average, 2000 sheep, 50 head of cattle, and 20 head of horses with no hay, and upon no other forage than sowed fodder-corn and grain. Roughly estimating the sheep to weigh 100 pounds each, and the horses and cattle at 1000 pounds each, we would have a total gross weigh of 270,000 pounds of live stock. As the Roth harvester experiments of Laws & Gilbert have demonstrated that it requires about three per cent. of the live weight of one of these animals in good timothy hay daily to support it in good condition, it will be seen that the live stock above mentioned would require about three and a half tons of hay daily for their support, and for the 120 days between December 1st and April 1st, 420 tons. But as one-fourth or more of their support was supplied by grain, they really consumed but about 320 tons of fodder. The books estimate a ton of the fodder-corn, grown and cured in a manner I shall describe, as fully equal in value to a ton of the best timothy hay, and as worth two or three of corn-fodder that has grown a crop of grain. This estimate is substantially justified in practice. Now, as the yield of thoroughly-dried hay will not exceed one and one-half tons to the acre on an average, it is plain that to have produced the quantity of hay required, I would have had to cut 210 acres of grass. It is an uncommonly good crop that yields two tons per acre. At any rate it would have required about 160 acres of grass. The fodder-corn was the product of 60 acres, and the yield was more than five tons of dried fodder per acre, and that in a dry season. I think it safe to reckon that one acre of fodder-corn will produce as much and as good cattle-food as three to four acres of hay.

HOW TO GROW IT.

The ground should be put into good tilth by plowing and harrowing, and the seed sowed during the first week in June. I have never sowed sweet corn, but always the common corn of the country. Repeated experiments have proved two bushels of shelled corn to the acre to be the proper amount of seed. I sow with the common wheat drill, using all the spouts. After sowing, nothing more can be done for the crop till the time of cutting. The growth will of course vary with the fertility of the soil, and with the season. The ground should not be too rich, or the growth will be too coarse and rank. Land of medium fertility produces the brightest and sweetest fodder. I have raised stalks twelve feet in hight. The growth of 1876 averaged about nine feet; that of 1877, which in this part of Ohio was a very dry season, about seven feet. It will be seen the growing of the crop is a very simple matter. What bothered me most to learn, and what was come at only after many trials and repeated failures, was the proper time and best way of harvesting and curing the crop. If cut too early it will surely mold; if left too late it becomes hard and woody, and incurs the risk of frost. It should stand till the lower joint turns to a bright yellow color. This, with us, is generally about September 1st.

HOW TO HARVEST IT.

The most formidable task at first was the cutting. Corn-knives, scythes, cradles and a great variety of mowers and reaping machines were tried successively, only to fail or to be too slow. The champion self-rake reaping machine, made by Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, Springfield, Ohio, is the only implement I have found that will do the work satisfactorily, however lodged and tangled the fodder may be. The reaper is driven around the field as in reaping wheat. Eight men can easily follow the machine. They are divided into four couples, and, of course, the field into four "stations." Each couple is provided with a "horse," or, as it is sometimes called, a "grasshopper," which is simply a light rail with two legs near one end, and a hole near the middle, into which loosely fits a movable pin about four feet long. The man carrying the "horse" passes by two sheaves—sets down the horse, puts in the pin, and, gathering the sheaf ahead of him, stands it in one of the angles formed by the pin and horse. Then he gathers the sheaf next ahead of him and stands it in another of the angles. His partner, in the meantime, has been doing the same thing with the two sheaves behind the horse. So that by this time we have the four angles of the horse filled and a small shock built. The leader then withdraws the pin—draws out his horse and goes on past the next two sheaves. His partner draws the top of the shock neatly together and binds it either with a band of stalks or, what for saving of time I prefer, a yard of wool twine. These small shocks are suffered to stand about ten days or two weeks. They are then opened and bound into four sheaves or bundles each, the fodder, which by this time is partly cured and very tough, making excellent bands. Twelve of these sheaves are then formed into a large shock, the tops bound with the wool twine used in the first instance, and these shocks stand in the field till wanted for feeding. I usually pay two and one-half cents each for binding the small shocks, and, as there are about forty of these to the acre, the cost of binding is about one dollar per acre. I omitted to say that a fair day's work in cutting for the eight men and the driver of the machine is eight or nine acres. To see the immense supply of succulent growth at the time of cutting—not less than thirty or forty tons per acre—one would suppose that the finest and driest weather would be necessary to secure the crop. It has so happened that for two years it rained nearly every day while we were cutting, and for a week after. But not a hundred pounds were spoiled, except where a chance shock was blown over.

THE ONLY OBJECTION TO THE CROP

is, that it is so rich in saccharine matter that it cannot be housed. A section of one of the stalks is nearly as sweet as cane, and, however dry it may appear, it will heat or ferment in the mow or stack. It must stand out doors till used, but if well shocked it keeps very well, and opens out fresh, and bright and fragrant. I feed all the fodder cut and steamed—having so arranged as to cut four or five tons an hour—and I find that cattle, sheep and horses prefer the fodder so prepared to the best hay, or any other feed I can place before them. Those who are not prepared for cutting and steaming will find the fodder as it comes from the field a most superior feed, as good as or better than the best hay. A. C. WOLES.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Liverpool, May 14: Arrived—Bavaria, from Boston.

Southampton, May 14: Arrived—Mosel, from New York.

New York, May 14: Arrived—Steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

San Francisco, May 14: Arrived—steamer Granada, from Panama.

Madrid, May 14: The duke of Medina Coeli has been accidentally shot.

Paris, May 14: Count Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, a politician and man of letters, is dead.

New York, May 14: Arrived—Steamships St. Laurent, from Havre, and Victoria, from London.

London, May 14: Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £24,000.

London, May 14: Empress Augusta, of Germany, arrived at Windsor Castle on a visit to the queen.

Cleveland, May 14: The postponement of the game between the Syracuse and Clevelands was on account of the rain.

Berlin, May 14: Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter Monday.

Pesth, May 14: Floods have destroyed three hundred houses in Kattari. The harvest prospects in that district are ruined.

Toronto, May 14: Three children, Richard Casey, John Casey, John Emard, were burned to death yesterday while at play in a shed.

Paris, May 14: The *Journal de Debats* says that on the attitude of England on the Greek question may depend the continuance of that mutual confidence which has hitherto marked the relations of France and England.

Pesth, May 14: The town of Holast has been inundated in consequence of the continuous rains. Much damage has been done.

Binghampton, May 14: The governor has granted a reprieve to Felix M'Cann, who was to have been executed Friday, until June 6th.

Lynchburg, May 14: The revenue officers had a fight with the bushwackers near Cumberland Gap and the notorious Burt Gaines was killed.

Washington, May 14: Captain Lawton, of the Fourth cavalry, yesterday shot and killed a soldier of the Twenty second infantry, at San Antonio, Texas.

Constantinople, May 14: The Porte is about to send a commission of softas to tranquilize the Albanians, who, it is thought, contemplate revolt.

Berlin, May 14: In diplomatic circles here it is considered that in view of the efforts of radicalism in France, a solid settlement there is scarcely possible.

Harrisburg, May 14: The amendment to the general revenue bill imposing a tax of five cents per barrel on petroleum, was defeated in the house—yeas, 69; nays, 104.

New York, May 14: Rev. James Hayes, Catholic clergyman, has been held in five hundred dollars bail to answer to the charge of cruelly whipping a child aged five years.

Saratoga, May 14: Commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly have been arriving by every train to-day. Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, preaches the opening sermon.

Constantinople, May 14: The Porte has received official information of the intentions of France and England with regard to Egypt. There is no intention of deposing the khedive.

Cincinnati, May 14: The Ancient Order of Hibernians met in convention this morning, but as the committee was not ready to report, the convention adjourned until three o'clock to-day.

Constantinople, May 14: The khedive's emissary announces that the khedive has laid the joint note of France and England before the council of delegates. Its rejection is anticipated.

Cincinnati, May 14: This afternoon Alf. Burnett, the well-known lecturer, suffered a broken arm and leg by the falling of the staging on which he was standing at the Marine railroad depot.

St. Louis, May 14: Pretty heavy showers fell here last night and this morning, and heavy rains prevailed over a considerable extent of territory west of here yesterday, benefiting the crops greatly.

Berlin, May 14: The bill relative to Alsace and Loraine provides as follows: The Emperor will appoint a stadtholder who will act as representative of the imperial government, and will reside at Strasburg.

Valparaiso, April 19: The Bolivians have retaken Atacama, and it is announced from Jujuy, a town of the Argentine republic near the Bolivian frontier, that fifteen thousand Bolivians are marching to attack the Chilians.

London, May 14: The order of the privy council requiring that swine from the United States shall be slaughtered at the port of landing, has been so modified as to take effect the sixteenth instant instead of the first of June.

Cincinnati, May 14: A fire at Taylorsville, Indiana, yesterday, destroyed a large barn belonging to Lee Peyton, together with the contents, and a brick dwelling near by. Loss, $8000; insured for $2000 in the Underwriters of New York and $3000 in the Hartford.

Bombay, May 14: There was a great conflagration last night at Poonea, an important government and military center, eighty miles southeast of here. The government school, Boodwar palace, law courts, postoffice, police offices, and fifty houses were completely destroyed.

Nashville, May 14: The corner-stone of the medical college, colored, was laid this afternoon by Rev. J. M. Freeman, of New York. Many prominent citizens were present, and much interest was manifested. Addresses were made by Dr. J. Berien Lindsley and others.

St. Louis, May 14: The *Evening Star*, of this city, which passed into the hands of a receiver a week or two since, was sold at auction to-day by order of court, and realized seven hundred and ninety dollars. This leaves the field of evening journalism to the *Post-Dispatch*.

London, May 14: Fred Plaisted, of New York, publishes a challenge offering to row Bulman, of Shadwell; Messenger, of Teddington, or Kempster, of Sunderland, over the Thames championship course, or their own distance, for one hundred to two hundred pounds a side.

Louisville, May 14: At a meeting of the Pullman southern car company, in this city to-day, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: George M. Pullman, president; D. N. Welch, first vice-president; W. C. Hite, second vice-president; and A. S. Weinshimer, secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., May 14: A difficulty occurred here to-day between Dr. W. H. Hall, a prominent druggist, and J. M. Stephens, a butcher, in which Hall was stabbed in four places, dangerously, and Stephens received a pistol-shot through the clothing. The origin of the difficulty is not known.

Cleveland, May 14: The homeopathic medical society of Ohio began its session in the parlors of the American hotel yesterday morning. The president, Dr. H. H. Baxter, delivered an address, after which ensued a general and highly interesting discussion on the treatment of different diseases, etc.

Chicago, May 14: The general freight agents of the trunk lines held a meeting here to-day for the purpose of stiffening the rates on east-bound freight, but as the Pennsylvania road adhered to its determination not to enter into another agreement, and as its representative was not present, the meeting adjourned.

Columbus, O., May 15: John Redders, a blacksmith, was found dead on the commons west of this city to-day. He took his horse out to graze last night, and it is supposed the animal attempted to get away and in his efforts kicked Redders to death. The body was terribly mutilated and bore prints of horses feet.

London, May 14: The South Kerne iron works company (limited), of Darlington, has failed. The capital was £200,000. The liabilities of Lloyd & Co., of Middlesboro, whose failure has been announced, was £400,000, and Thomas Hopkins, Gilkes & Co. (limited), of Middlesboro, was £190,000. Both of these firms were also in the iron trade.

San Francisch, May 14: A Portland dispatch says that Chief Moses and his companions, who lately returned from Washington, accompanied by General Howard and Governor Ferry, of Washington Territory, are about starting for Upper Columbia, where the new Indian reservation is to be established.

Berlin, May 14: It was announced in the reichstag to-day that Russia had consented to become a party to the Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast, but that France and the United States, though asked to do so, were hardly expected to join, as they were unwilling to admit the mutual right of search.

Port Huron, May 14: At half-past two o'clock this morning a lamp exploded in the cabin of the steam barge Howard, laying up at this port having her boiler repaired. An alarm was sounded and the force-pumps were put on, and in a short time the flames were subdued. The fire had destroyed her cabin aft of the smokestack, also her small boat. All covered by insurance.

St. Petersburg, May 14: The governor of Orenburg telegraphed on the thirteenth instant that another fire had occurred there on the eighth instant and was quickly extinguished. One on the twelfth instant half consumed the Cossack quarter. Governor Uralsk, governor of Orenburg, telegraphed on the eleventh that a fire there destroyed a considerable portion of the town, and that the flames were still raging.

San Francisco, May 14: A Marysville dispatch says the wife and five-year-old daughter of Martin Suiseberger, of Sutter county, were found this afternoon suspended by the necks in an outhouse on his ranche, about three miles north of Yuba City. Mystery surrounds the affair; it is not known whether it was murder or suicide. It was reported this evening that the husband was arrested for threats made against his wife.

Columbus, O., May 14: About three weeks ago the body of an unknown man was found in the river near Hilliard station. The body was considerably bruised, and had a suspender tied around the neck, and had heavy stones in the pockets of his clothes. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Parties resident there have reason to believe that the man's name was Isaac Nall, of Ovilla.

Dozier, Weyl & Co.'s

Patent glass covers for cracker boxes keeps out dust, bugs and flies. For sale at Podesta, Malatesta & Co.'s.

MADAME FAVART.

A New Opera for Amateurs--Jacques Offenbach's Latest Work--Opera Bouffe Must Give Way to Legitimate Comic Opera--Principal Points of the Plot.

New York special to the *Globe-Democrat*, 12th: M. Jacques Offenbach's latest work, *Madame Favart*, was produced to-night, for the first time in America, at the Park theater, by Mlle. Aimee, under the management of Mr. Fred Abbey. M. Offenbach is wise in his generation, and, perceiving that opera bouffe is tottering with shaky but rapid steps to well-deserved extinction, he has started as a composer of legitimate comic opera. He has been fortunate in finding a good libretto, and *Madame Favart* is so amusing in its plot and incidents that, apart from its musical accessories, it can hardly fail to enjoy public approval, especially when put upon the stage with the taste and liberality conspicuous to-night. The house was literally packed, and with a representative audience, too, the boxes and chairs presenting a brilliant scene. That those present were completely satisfied was evident from the frequent *encores* demanded and received. Some of the songs met with the greatest favor, but of these more is said further on.

THE PLOT

is so complicated by so many incidents that it would be unfair to telegraph it in full. "Mme. Favart" (Mlle. Aimee), a brilliant young actress, is plagued by the amorous attentions of "Marshal Saxe," who, finding her inflexibly loyal to her husband, causes her to be immured in a convent, hoping that captivity may soften her obduracy. She escapes from the convent and rejoins her husband at Arras, where she is sheltered by a friendly innkeeper. Here she assumes the disguise of a waiting maid, and meets with her old playmate, "Hector de Boispreau," who is a candidate for the post of lieutenant of police, in the gift of the governor of Artois, the "Marquis de Ponstable." "Ponstable" is an old *roue*, with whom no candidate has a chance unless the candidate's wife supports his application, and "Hector" has no wife. He is promised the hand of "Suzanne" (Mlle. Raphael), the daughter of "Major Cotignac," in the event of his being nominated lieutenant.

"MME. FAVART"

offers her aid, disguises herself once more, and, as the pretended wife of "Hector," so fascinates "Ponstable" that he grants "Hector's" application. In the second act we find that "Hector" had been married to "Suzanne," and shelters "Mme. Favart," who assumes the disguise of a soubrette, and "Favart," who, in the ostensible position of cook, makes fearful experiments in gastronomy. A grand party is about to be given, and "Ponstable" unexpectedly arrives, having been informed by an aged "Countess Montgriffan," whom he had not seen for thirty years, that "Mme. Favart" is concealed in "Hector's" house. The actress disguises herself as the old countess, arrives at the party, tells "Ponstable" that she had sent her letters to him too late, as she has learned that the "Favarts" have fled to St. Omer. "Ponstable" starts off in pursuit of the supposed fugitives, but chances to meet with the old countess, and learns that he has been duped. He returns to the party, arrests "Suzanne," whom he believes to be "Mme. Favart" (and who has assumed the garb of waiting maid that she might not be forced to leave her own house), and sends her off with her supposed husband, "Favart," to the camp of "Marshal Saxe" at Fontenoy. Here

THE LUCKLESS "MME. DE BOISPREAU"

finds herself summoned to appear as "Venus" in a grand masque in honor of the king, who has arrived at the camp, but the real "Mme. Favart" comes to the rescue, having reached the camp with "Hector," both disguised as Savoyard peddlers. She implores the king's protection; obtains the dismissal of "Ponstable" from the governorship of Artois, and the appointment of "Favart" as director of the opera comique, and relieves "Suzanne" of the *role* of "Venus." It might be supposed from this sketch of the plot that *Mme. Favart* is a "one-part piece." It is true that the heroine of the opera is conspicuous, and that on her the chief weight falls, but the other characters afford plenty of amusement, and M. Mezteres as "Ponstable," M. Jouard as the dramatic "Favart," everlastingly occupied in building dramatic plots on the events of his own career, and M. Justeau as the *jeune premier* "Hector," have abundant opportunities of distinguishing themselves. Of Aimee herself I need say nothing. She is fully equal to the histrionic exigencies of the *role* of "Mme. Favart;" she is gifted with a good voice, and her dresses and behavior on the stage were simply the same old tantalizing, pleasing thing over and over again.

ITS MUSICAL MERIT.

So far as musical merit is concerned, little can be said in favor of *Mme. Favart*. M. Offenbach appears to have lost the art of mounting original and agreeable melodies, and in this opera he presents a succession of commonplaces relieved by hardly a single phrase which is likely to haunt the listener's memory. But Offenbach has what the French call *chic*. He knows how to hash up old materials with fragrant seasoning, and he trusts to strongly marked dance rhythms to keep the audience in good humor. Among the few numbers in the work which deserve mention are the finale of the second act; a passage in the finale of the first act, the English of which is, "Onward Speeding;" the duo scene and bell chorus; the vocal minuet, which translated means, "An old woman's dream," and the Tyrolienne song in the third act by "Suzanne" and "Hector," an agreeable melody in A major three-fourth time, with an episode in E major three-eighth time. I have only to add *Mme. Favart* has been placed on the stage with much brilliancy, and presents a succession of lively and diverting scenes. It gives Aimie an opportunity in the leading *role* to assert her versatility and to wear many different and picturesque costumes.

Scarlet Fever.

New York *Sun*, May 9th: "The residents of the village of Jamaica, Long Island, are considerably excited over the numerous cases of scarlet fever there. Many parents have refused to allow their children to attend school. Miss Waters's private school was closed yesterday, and the attendance at the public school has been reduced by one hundred since Tuesday. The disease prevails in a number of families. On Sunday, Madeline K. Mynen, an eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. J. Frederick Mynen, a Wall street broker, died of scarlet fever after thirty hours illness. The funeral was announced to be held at the Episcopal church on the following Tuesday. William Sayres, a vestryman of the church, called upon Dr. Wood, the health officer, and requested him not to permit a public funeral. The health officer consulted the attending physician, and Dr. Barker, the consulting physician, who said that, as the body would be inclosed in a casket, there could, in their opinion, no contagion arise from the funeral being held in the church. The health board has taken cognizance of the matter, and an investigation will soon be made. The health officer has received a letter from Supervisor Brinkerhoff, requesting him to explain his want of action in the case. The undertaker has been informed that he has violated a health ordinance, and will be compelled to pay the penalty."

Business of the United States Supreme Court.

In a recent special telegram to the Chicago *Times* some interesting points are given about the business of the United States supreme court, for the term which commenced last October, and which ended a few days ago. The court considered two hundred and ninety-three cases, passed and continued twenty-nine, and ordered six to be reargued. The number of cases finally disposed of is three hundred and seventy-nine; of course, of this number, many were argued at a previous term, and were ready for decision. Of the cases decided, the judgments of the lower courts were reversed in two cases out of every five. There were twenty-four cases decided wherein cities, towns and counties sought to avoid the payment of their obligations. In twenty-three out of the twenty-four the decision was in favor of the payment of the bonds. Twenty of these cases came from the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa and Louisiana. This is certainly not encouraging to repudiating cities and towns. The court is gradually falling behind in its work. The new law, however, which limits appeals to cases involving twenty-five hundred dollars or more, instead of one thousand dollars, will afford the court some relief.

A Plucky Woman.

Lady Layard, the wife of the British ambassador at Constantinople, is a handsome woman, gifted with a large heart and great energy. Her kindness to the suffering Turkish refugees has won from them the most enthusiastic gratitude. And it is not in Turkey only that her self-devotion and courage are appreciated. While her husband was stationed at Madrid as British minister, Marshal Serrano, the ex-regent, pursued by the republicans on an accusation of conspiracy, sought refuge at the British legation. As this residence was considered unsafe for him, the Layards carried him in disguise to Santander. On arriving at the railway station, the marshal gave his arm to Mrs. Layard, while Mr. Layard walked behind with the bags, and in this manner they got safe into the train through a crowd of excited republicans. At the principal stations on the road the "reds" searched the carriages, but Mr. Layard stood at one door of their compartment and Mrs. Layard at the other, and prevented the men from entering, claiming the right of free passage as British representatives. At Santander a tug was engaged to take Serrano to Biarritz, and at the last moment two civil guards came up and demanded permission to search it. Mr. Layard stood in the gangway and refused to admit them, saying that the strange passenger was a messenger being sent by the British minister. They desisted, the tug started, and Serrano was saved. For the part she had taken in the matter, Mrs. Layard received the thanks of the British government in a special dispatch—the only instance on record of a lady being so honored.

THE MENEISTS

Of Baltimore, in Annual Communion, Indulge in the Old Christian Ceremony of Feet-Washing--A Peculiar Sect with Peculiar Tenets.

Baltimore *American*: "The congregation of Meneists of East Baltimore held their annual communion and feet-washing in their hall, over the Old Town bank, yesterday morning. The members of the society were present to the number of about fifty persons, and there were about one hundred visitors in attendance. The services were conducted by Rev. Jacob Geist, of Cockeysville, Baltimore county, and Rev. Jacob Lemmon, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and consisted of reading of the scriptures and singing of hymns, followed by a discourse on the rite of feet-washing by Mr. Geist. He read passages from scripture where Jesus is described as washing the feet of the apostles a little while before the crucifixion, and explained that it was from these accounts that the Meneists had adopted that portion of their service. After the sermon the bread and wine of the communion were administered to the members, and the men proceeded to one side of the room and the women to the other, and forming in circles, seated themselves. Rev. Jacob Lemmon entered the circle of men, who divested themselves of their shoes and stockings, and having girded himself with a towel, proceeded to wash each one's feet by pouring water over them from a large vessel, their feet being placed in a peculiarly constructed basin. After washing their feet he dried them carefully with towels provided for that purpose, and when all had received that office the coverings were put on and the service was completed. The oldest female member of the congregation performed a similar service in the circle of women, and during the whole time nothing occurred to mar the gravity and solemnity of the occasion. The doctrine of the Meneists is based upon the literal interpretation of the bible, which it is endeavoring to follow out as closely to the very letter as possible. The members are prohibited from taking an oath either to perform or not to perform any act. The men never accept any place under the government, either civil or military, and it is contrary to their teachings to use violence at any time. They have no courts of law or arbitration, and never enter or defend a suit in the courts of the land. They never vote at municipal, State or Federal elections. They have no paid ministers or officials of any kind in their congregations, never take any collection during divine service, which is held every fourth week, and the church cannot accumulate or hold property of any kind beyond what is necessary for the actual performance of the service. In dress they very much resemble Quakers, the men wearing long black coats and wide-brimmed hats, and the women the very plainest kind of gowns or dresses of a dark-colored material, generally silk, and wearing large caps or sunbonnets, which nearly conceal the face and hair. As a rule, the Meneists are prosperous farmers, whose ancestors or who themselves immigrated from Germany, the Netherlands or Switzerland, and that they are a desirable class of immigrants is evidenced by their peaceful and quiet ways, and by the fact that they almost invariably bring with them sufficient money to establish themselves comfortably in some good farming district, and if they do come unprovided are at once taken care of by their brethren in this country. They have located in great numbers on this continent in Canada, and in this country in the States of Indiana, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, in the latter State, being the head-center of the body in the United States. Admission to the church is made with great caution and only after the character of the applicant is well established, and only after the man or woman desiring admission has attained eighteen years of age. The service of admission is by baptism, which is performed by pouring water on the head and shoulders. Previous to 1871 they were exempted from military duty in Germany by a special decree of the emperor, but in that year the exemption was abolished and they were allowed until 1880 to leave the country, after which they will become liable to conscription. This edict had the effect of leading large numbers of them to emigrate to this country, the first bodies of which settled in Minnesota and Kansas, where they have formed a valuable addition to the community and accumulated considerable wealth. Others are constantly arriving by nearly every steamer, and almost invariably go directly to the west, where their advance party have located their place of abode and made arrangements for their settlement, without any inconvenient delays or waste of money by stopping in cities while a place of destination is being decided on."

Washington Monuments.

They are engaged upon the erection of two monuments to Washington in Philadelphia; one is to be erected in Washington square; the corner-stone of this was laid in 1832; but it remains for nearly fifty years undisturbed beneath the sods of the square to this day. The fund for this monument is about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and is in the Fidelity trust company. As early as 1810, the ancient society of the Cincinnati resolved to erect a monument to Washington. For this also about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars has been collected. The sculptor, Thomas Ball, now in Rome, has sent photographic views of his design for this long expected memorial. These rival designs have maintained antagonism to each other, which accounts for the delay in carrying either into execution. In the meantime the children erected a monument in front of Independence hall. The monument of the society of Cincinnati will probably be erected in the park.

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