# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 121


**CLOSING RATES**

*Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 6 15-16d; Memphis cotton, 12 7-8c; New Orleans cotton, 12 3 4c; New York cotton, 13c.*

**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON. May 25, 1 a.m.

*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley lower pressure, south winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.*

**WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.**

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, May 24, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

| Place of Observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. Dir. | Wind. Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 30.11 | 78 | S.E. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Indianola | 30.10 | 78 | S.E. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Louisville | 30.01 | 77 | S. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| Memphis | 30.14 | 75 | S.E. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.12 | 73 | S. | Light. | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.12 | 76 | E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 30.14 | 75 | S.E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.19 | 75 | S.E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Chattanooga | 30.19 | 68 | S. | Calm. | Clear. |

GEO. H. HOBE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SICKNESS has broken out to a considerable extent among the British troops in Africa.

AND we have to wait yet another week before we know whether we are pig or pork. The supreme court has not yet decided the Taxing-District cases.

INGALLS, of Kansas, will be investigated, notwithstanding his plea that the legislature has already investigated and passed upon the whole question.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS will reply to Blaine's strictures upon his *History of the War Between the States*, in a magazine article. There is fun ahead.

MR. HILL, supervising architect of the treasury department, was restored to duty as soon as official notice of the result of his trial in Chicago was received in Washington.

THE *Banner* urges the people of Nashville to organize an auxiliary sanitary association after the style of that of this city, which it indorses with kind words of approval and encouragement.

DR. ACHESON, of Nashville, pronounces the hospital of the State penitentiary a reproach to civilization. Yet nothing can be done to remove the reproach without an appropriation by the legislature.

AN inoffensive negro man was shot and killed at Terrell, Texas, a few days ago, by a party of three horsemen who made their escape. Would not a permanent gallows be a good "institution" in such places?

THE Tom Moore centennial will be observed here by a supper, to be given at the Peabody hotel by the Irish literary society. It is to be a strictly private affair, to which many distinguished citizens have been invited.

OF the eight hundred million dollars of municipal indebtedness in the United States, Ex-Secretary M'Culloch estimates that six hundred million dollars have been created since 1868. Most of it, too, was created before 1873.

THE London *Jewish Chronicle* has learned that the forthcoming work of George Eliot, which is to appear about the end of May, will, as was the case with *Daniel Deronda*, contain references to the Jews and to Jewish matters.

ISN'T it about time to begin the annual war on dogs? And while their hand is in would it not be well for the police to treat the nocturnal cat to more or less of the compound with which so quietly they do the canines to death? People, this done, would be able to get their usual forty winks.

IN the French chamber of deputies, yesterday, Deputy Gablet characterized De Cassagnac's criticism of the government as disgraceful, and apologized only to the extent that he meant no offense to the author, but intended to call upon a fuller explanation or blood. Gablet declined, and preparations for a duel begun immediately.

IT is said that the project of laying a cable from the California coast to Japan by way of the Hawaiian Islands has reached the point where subscriptions to the stock are invited. It is expected that the Hawaiian government will subscribe one million dollars, and the remainder of the requisite capital will be raised in London, Paris, New York and San Francisco.

THE religious news by telegraph yesterday embraced the continuation of the Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga, which adjourned over till Monday; the last day of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, south, at Grenada; the adjournment of the International Young Men's christian association, at Baltimore; and the Episcopal council, at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

TO-DAY the grand cathedral on Fifth avenue, the finest church edifice in this part of the world, will be dedicated to the Catholic worship. The sermon will be preached by Rt. Rev. Patrick John Ryan, D.D. He was consecrated April 14, 1872, bishop of Triconia and coadjutor of Most Rev. P. R. Kendrick, D.D., archbishop of the province of St. Louis. Bishop Ryan also fills the position of vicar-general. He is widely known for his eloquence and great learning.

"GATH" pays the postmaster-general a compliment when he says that "the most popular man in Hayes's cabinet is the rebel, Dave Key. He thinks no evil of anybody, is not in active politics, behaves with perfect frankness to his old rebel friends and agrees with the administration, and is the kind of Republican we ought to have been making from native material in the south eleven years ago, instead of hewing for ourselves cisterns, broken cisterns that would hold no water."

ON Wednesday night last Fred Douglass made a speech to an immensely crowded audience, composed chiefly of Washington negroes, in which he said his race should stay in the south and prepare themselves for the proper performance of the other duties devolved upon them by living with their white neighbors who would respect them. There might be some disorder, but it could not be of long endurance when the colored race had intelligences on their side.

ALL the cities of the Union are aroused to the necessity for thorough sanitation. The Nashville *Banner* calls attention to the rapid march of the cholera in India and the existence of yellow-fever at Port-au-Prince, and says: "The weather will soon be upon us, and it is every part of this country, and the processes of sanitation cannot be carried on too expeditiously or thoroughly. The streets and homes of rich and poor should alike be freed of filth. The broom, the hoe and the garbage cart should be industriously used. Every drain, and sewer, and cesspool needs attention."

THE Nashville *American*, in a well-considered article of some length, in the course of which it calls attention to the persistent efforts of certain northern papers to increase and intensify the feeling of ignorant northern people in regard to the south, closes with this assurance, which we indorse: "The southern people are in a moderate, calm and conservative frame of mind, and, if the Democrats in congress fairly represent them, the policy adopted will be calm and positive, but considerate and moderate. If the northern minority do not represent this spirit, if they reflect a different state of mind of another constituency, then the southern members should not hesitate to shape the policy themselves, because they represent the moderate views of the large majority."

ONE of the first, most bitter and most uncompromising of the old stock of abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, died yesterday at the residence of his sister in New York, in his seventy-fifth year. As early as 1830 he was the editor of a Baltimore paper devoted to the cause of the emancipation of the negro slaves of the south. In 1831 he established in Boston the *Liberator*, a weekly of the most decided and uncompromising anti-slavery views, and continued its publication until 1865, when, as he said, the object of its existence having been fully accomplished, it was time for it to die. In 1835 he was seized in Baltimore by a mob, but was rescued by the authorities and locked up in jail, whence he was finally released. About the same time the Georgia legislature offered a reward of five thousand dollars for his arrest and conviction under the laws of the State. He was the founder of the American anti-slavery society and of the Non-resistance society of New England. But, besides his abolitionism, Mr. Garrison evidenced a practical benevolence in other directions, and was foremost in everything that could benefit his fellow-men. Lastly he had begun to revive his old-time bitterness against the south, but [illegible] afford to let it all pass now that he is in [illegible] of the final arbiter between men as well [illegible]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

**Yesterday's Transactions in Four Per Cents—Total to Date Nearly Twenty-Four and a Half Millions—List of Heroes of the Surf Awarded Medals for Saving Life.**

**Continuation of Friday's Filibustering Session of the House—Bitter Feeling Prevailing in the Session of Yesterday, Resulting in the Passage of the Warner Silver Bill.**

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday report $2,245,660; total to date, $24,241,150.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED LIFE-SAVANS.

The secretary of the treasury has awarded a life-saving medal of the first-class to Captain Kendrick, commander of the government tug at Ludington, Michigan, for the rescue of seventy persons from the wreck of the barge J. H. Rutler, on November 1, 1878. Medals of the second-class have been awarded to Captain William Burke, of the schooner Andrew Jackson, for saving six persons from the wreck of the schooner Joe Vistan, October 9, 1876, on Lake Michigan, and to Captain Patrick Langan, of the schooner C. J. Wells, of Buffalo, and Frank M'Guirk and William M'Ghee, of the same vessel, for the rescue of the mate who had been sweet overboard on the night of the sixth of October, 1876, in Lake Erie.

General Sherman has accepted the invitation to attend the commencement at the Orchard Lake military academy, Detroit.

General Grant leaves Yokohama for San Francisco about the last of June. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for the excursion party to meet him.

IN THE HOUSE.

The usual scenes attending an all-night session of the house took place last night. At the close the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest absentees, but at three no report had been made, which called forth the remark from Mr. Hooper that perhaps the absentees had captured the sergeant-at-arms, and it might be well to call out the troops. At twenty minutes past three the speaker stated that he had received the report of the sergeant-at-arms; that that officer had visited the residences of twenty-eight absentees, most of whom could not be found. Some were sick and the remainder were not in the city. [Laughter.]

Mr. Atkins inquired if there was any rule of the house which could revoke bill pairs.

The speaker replied that there was not, inasmuch as no rule recognized pairs.

Mr. Hatch asked leave to offer resolutions revoking all pairs, but Mr. Van Voorhees objected.

At four o'clock Mr. Warner, having sought for the center, proposed that a vote now be permitted upon the 15th amendment, and that then the previous question be insisted, at a second, upon the bill.

Messrs. Hurd and Willer objected.

At fifteen minutes past four a report was received from the sergeant-at-arms accompanying the names of absentees who were too sick to be present.

Mr. Sparks moved that the sergeant-at-arms be dispensed with that a new call might be ordered.

This motion being agreed to, Mr. Sparks moved that there be a new call of the house under call and another shortive attempt to get a vote on seconding the previous question, occupied the entire morning hour.

Then Mr. Chittenden obtained the floor and explained that his recent use of the word "damned" was in strictly orthodox sense. [Laughter.]

Mr. M'Cook followed with an apology for the remarks made by him the night before, and that the whole colloquy be omitted from the record.

The speaker stated that he would give instructions accordingly.

The post route bill was then passed and the silver bill was taken up.

Mr. Warner withdrew his demand for the previous question, and the vote was taken on Mr. Ryan's substitute, which was rejected—yeas, 69; nays, 137.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 114; nays, 97. The result was greeted with hand-clapping on the Democratic side. The Republicans and Greenbackers who voted "aye" were Belford, Cannon, Doggett, De la Mater, Ford, Fort, Gillette, Ladd, Marsh, Martin (N. C.), Murch, Russell (N. C.), Stevenson, Weaver and Young. The Democrats and Greenbackers voting "no" were Bliss, Covert, Donster, Hurd, Jones, Morris, Moller, Poehler and F. Wood.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

TEXT OF THE SILVER BILL.

The following is the full text of the silver bill:

BILL to amend certain sections of the revised statutes of the United States relating to coinage and coin and bullion certificates, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That section 3511 of the revised statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3511—The gold coins of the United States shall be a two-dollar piece or unit, a quarter-eagle or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, a three-dollar piece, a half-eagle or five-dollar piece, an eagle or ten-dollar piece, a double eagle or twenty-dollar piece, and the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be 25.8 10 grains; of the quarter eagle, or a two and a half-dollar piece, 64 grains; of the three-dollar piece, 77 4-10 grains; of the half eagle, or five-dollar piece, 129 grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, 258 grains; of the double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, 516 grains.

Sec. 2. That section 3513 of the revised statutes of the United states be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3513—The silver coins of the United States shall be a dollar, or unit, a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece, a quarter of a dollar, or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime, or ten-cent piece; and the weight of a dollar shall be 412½ grains troy; weight of half dollar shall be 12½ grammes, quarter dollar and dime shall be respectively one half and one fifth of said half dollar. And silver dollars in the treasury of the United States, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one per cent. below the standard weight prescribed by law, shall be recoined."

Sec. 3. That section 3520 of the revised statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3520—All coins of silver bullion in the standard silver dollars shall be coined at any mint to be formed into bars or ingots, for the benefit of the owner thereof, upon the deposit of the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into standard silver dollars of weight of 412½ grains troy, for the benefit of the owner thereof, upon the deposit of the coinage thereof, in silver for other coinage shall be received, and silver bullion contained in such deposits and coinage therefrom shall be paid for in silver coin, provided, it shall be lawful to refuse at any mint any deposit of bullion of less value than two hundred dollars, and any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for operations at the mint."

Sec. 4. That section 3524 of the revised statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3524—The standard silver dollar and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the market value of the bullion in New York and the legal-tender value of the coin, allowance for melting and refining when the bullion is below the standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coining, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above the standard, for separating gold and silver when these metals exist together in bullion, and for the expense of bars, shall be fixed from time to time by the director of the mint, with the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury, so as to cover, but not exceed, the cost of coinage, the actual average cost to each mint and assay office of the material lost, and the actual cost of machinery employed in each case aforementioned.

Sec. 5. That section 3527 of the revised statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3527—silver coins of less denominations than one dollar shall be coined at the mint of the United States and the assay office in New York city, to the extent they may be required, in exchange for standard silver dollars or United States coins, but in such not less than fifty dollars. It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time along the assistant treasurer's depositaries, and other offices of the United States for exchange under general regulations to be prescribed by the director of the mint and approved by the secretary of the treasury, and silver coins of less denomination than one dollar, when presented at the mint, assay office, or treasury or depositary of the United States, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, shall be received in exchange for money of full legal tender."

Sec. 6. That section 3585 of the revised statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3585—The gold coins of the United States and standard silver dollars shall be legal tender on all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for such coins, and when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be legal tender at the valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The secretary of the treasury is directed and required to cause to be paid out without discrimination, standard silver coin belonging to the government which may at any time be in the treasury, the same as gold coin, in liquidation of all kinds of money obligations against the government."

Sec. 7. That section 3586, revised statutes of the United States, be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 3586—Silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty dollars in any one payment."

Sec. 8. The secretary of the treasury is authorized and required to receive deposits of gold or silver coin, and gold or silver bullion, with the director of any national mint of the United States, or to receive bullion deposited with the superintendent of the branch mint at San Francisco, or with the superintendent of the branch mint at Carson City and the government assay offices in, sums of not less than twenty dollars, and issue certificates therefor in denominations, at the discretion of the depositor, of not less than five dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes; the coin or bullion deposited for or representing certificates of deposit, shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand, and the certificates representing the coin in the treasury, whether with those issued for bullion deposited, shall be received at par in payment for all dues to the United States, including duties on imports; provided that certificates for gold coin or gold bullion shall be issued at the average market value of such bullion in standard coin of the same metal in New York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit; and, provided further, that the gold or silver bullion so deposited shall be the property of the government by the return of the certificates to the treasury in payment of dues thereto shall be coined and put into the United States money.

Sec. 9. That from and after the passage of this act, except as provided in section 8, only coins of less denominations than one dollar shall be fabricated on government account, but the director of the mint may cause to be coined in the full capacity of the mints in connection with other coinage, the gold and silver coin deposited for coinage under this act (and in converting bullion into bars or coins for deposits precedence shall be given in the order in which the deposits are made), but such coinage shall not prevent the delivery of coin or stamped bullion in exchange for bullion as soon as the value is ascertained); provided, that in determining the average market value of bullion for the purpose of ascertaining the charge for coining the same into coin, as provided by section 3524 of the revised statutes, as amended by the fourth section of this act, such market value shall be the value of the bullion in gold coin of the same metal in the legal-tender money of the United States of New York and San Francisco for the week preceding such deposit. Provided further, That the seigniorage of silver bullion shall be fixed by the provisions of this act, available for coinage to the amount of two million dollars per month, then the secretary of the treasury shall suspend such purchase under the provisions of the law of February 28, 1878, authorizing silver bullion to coin two million dollars per month.

Sec. 10. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the coinage of silver except into standard dollars.

Sec. 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

**Training-Day at Montreal.**

MONTREAL, May 23.—The morning opened bright and clear, with a gentle breeze, which tempers the hot sun, and makes it exceedingly pleasant out of doors. The streets are crowded with strangers moving toward the review-ground at Fletcher's field. The following troops arrived this morning: Shefford field battery, under Lieutenant Colonel Lamphit; detachment of Battery B, and Eighth Royal Rifles, from Quebec; the Queen's Own, from Toronto. The Ottawa Contingent arrived last evening, and were provided with quarters. The Brooklyn regiment was loudly cheered on its way to the field. The men looked exceedingly well. At eleven o'clock the grand-stand was filled with people, including on the ground, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

**Progress of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention.**

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The constitutional convention adopted articles limiting the powers of legislature as follows: Each appropriation shall be for a specific purpose. No contingent fund allowed any officer. No appropriation of money shall be made by the legislature in the last five days of the session. Every appropriation bill shall be passed and signed five full days before adjournment *sine die*. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the government, interest on the public debt, public schools and public charities, and shall be itemized.

**Serious Trouble Threatened in Indian Territory.**

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Information from the Indian Territory to the effect that part of the Canadian river valley in the Chickasaw nation is infested with lawless white men, who are depredating on the property of the Indians, and refuse to leave the land rights, has been received here. If the government does not protect the Indians, and put a stop to this unlawful invasion, there will be very serious trouble in the Territory.

**Longshoremen's Troubles at New York.**

NEW YORK, May 24.—The strike of the longshoremen still troubles the shipowners and shippers. The steamship City of Berlin, which was called on Thursday, is not yet ready, and boats for her cargo are still waiting to be docked. The Greyhound not be ready to leave until Saturday night. The Republic, announced to sail on Thursday last, will leave between Sunday and some of her passengers were transferred to the City of Berlin, which got off to day.

**A Bad Prisoner.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—Frank Heyler, while on the way to the stationhouse to-day with Officer Alexander, seized a knife from a butcher's stall and stabbed the officer, probably fatally. An other officer and a citizen, who came to the assistance of Alexander, were also badly cut. Hafler was secured.

**The Whipping-Post in Delaware.**

WILMINGTON, DEL., May 24.—One white and five colored prisoners were publicly whipped today at Newcastle.


**ATLANTIC & GT. WESTERN R.R**

**Pleasure Resort, Lake Chautauqua, on Direct Line of Travel between Memphis and New York—New First-Class Houses and Accommodations at Popular Prices.**

**Meals Served on Trains, and No Change of Cars to the Lake—Coupon Tickets to All Eastern Points Good for Stop-Over at the Lake—The Best Patronized Resort in America.**

New York State is full of lakes and chains of lakes, with high and sweet-sounding names—the best legacy that the Indian has given to the land—but his one has a name more attractive or more familiar than Lake Chautauqua.

To thousands of families throughout the country it is fast becoming the household word, which suggests health and happiness, mental growth and physical regeneration.

To some its very name is a synonym of pure and perfect delight in the mere enjoyment of nature, after being long housed in the city; while to others Lake Chautauqua means a kind of periodic, rural university, where they get supplied of enthusiasm and suggestions for mental cultivation which carry them round to the next year. To all who have ever been there it means relaxation, rest and refreshment.

As the world every year goes faster, and the machinery of life becomes more complicated, the strain upon the individual man—the wheel and the [illegible] speed—gets to be a fearful thing. Hence it comes about that every one who can break away for a time, and what was once the recreation of a few and the rich has now a days become an imperative necessity. It is passing into a proverb that a week's hunting and fishing saves big doctors' bills. There is also an increasing appreciation of the need of change of climate as well as relaxation and rest. This is especially desirable for the dwellers in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, whose long summers tell on the strongest constitution. It is the fashion to talk of malaria and miasma, and those whose systems are poisoned and benumbed and deadened are often the last to recognize the fact underlying this talk. The only way to make such people stand upon their feet again is to transplant them to some tree from such malign influence. The consumptive of New England must go to the sunny south, the resident of Memphis and this latitude must go north. The true tonic to him comes down from the pole. To go in that region is like a laboratory where is generated oxygen and ozone and laughing-gas, and, like the fish, he must rise to respire.

This process is one long and tedious. To reach these breathing places, these healing waters, it was thought necessary to undertake a thousand miles of railway travel, and sometimes hours of stage riding on rough and dusty roads. Within the last few years the Atlantic and Great Western railroad has developed a sanitarium near at hand—has found the very Como of the west.

LOCATION.

Situated in western New York about midway between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi river, Lake Chautauqua is easily reached by the inhabitants of the large territory between these two boundaries. By the Atlantic and Great Western railroad it is fifteen or sixteen hours' ride from Cincinnati, within seven miles of Lake Erie, it gets the fresh, free winds, laden with moisture and purified from miasma and earth taint, that come across the great system of lakes which make our inland ocean. The lake is over seven hundred feet above and higher than the surface of Lake Erie—in fact, the highest navigated water on the continent, being thirteen miles in length and from one to two miles in breadth, swept its boom is always salubrious and refreshing. The lake, called by the Indians *Jo-ne-ga-da*, somewhat like a mesh in shape, which it resembles in shape—is about twenty miles long, stretching from north to south, and at its widest part is about five miles across.

At its southern end it becomes a deep, winding stream, flowing between low banks, and resembling the bayous of the Mississippi. This narrow outlet is two miles long, and a mile through its slow, winding length, when the lake, as it enters, touches the bank on either hand, is one of the most novel and enjoyable excursions which can be made on any lake.

Hedge upon such high table land—the highest east of the Rocky mountain slope—the lake has no considerable inlet, but is supplied beneath its surface. The adjacent country is a fertile, grazing country, dotted with farmsteads, and watered by small streams. One of the principal industries is that of cheese-making. Several factories are near the shore, and form another object of interest to town-bred visitors.

HOW TO GET THERE.

The lake has long been the resort of trappers and adventurous hunters and fishermen, but it has become popular as a summer resort only since 1872. The Atlantic and Great Western railroad runs along its southern border, and now annually carries thousands of pilgrims thither. During these years numerous hotels capable of accommodating hundreds of guests, have been built, while for these seeking greater quiet or cheaper entertainment there are a few comfortable boarding-places and farm houses scattered along its shores.

The Atlantic and Great Western railroad runs daily express trains from Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland to the lake without change of cars. Leaving Cincinnati at 8 o'clock in the morning, the tired traveler by the broad-gauge route finds himself, after a comfortable night's sleep, at Mansfield, where the Chautauqua branch diverges from the main line previous evening, he alights at the train. Among these is a Pullman sleeper, which has been in order breakfast and eat it at his leisure, while the train is spinning along at the speed of forty miles an hour. This is a concession which railroads make to the spirit of the age, which utilizes all its senses and all its capabilities as the time moves. Leaving Leavittsburg, ten minutes past seven morning, express from Cleveland is added to the already long line of cars, and the train plunges into the forward for the east, reaching Chautauqua Lake station, formerly Lake View station, at thirty-eight minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon.

And now the lake lies sparkling before the gaze, and involuntarily people begin "oohing" and "ahing" at the power to step up and out of school sentiment. There is no need of sacks, or stages, or boxes. What will you have? Are you going to the Point, or to Lake View house; here they are, step in and be at home. Are you bound for the Chautauqua assembly, or the Methodist camp-meeting, or some hotel or boarding-house on the lake? Here is the steamer, and where are your checks? Step down to the landing and your trunks will follow you. All this and much more information is given in a few minutes, the bells are ringing, this one is to start first, that one goes before it, all go to the same place, all charge the same price—this friend is here, that friend is there; the lake keeps sparkling and the sun shines in the afternoon.

The steamer now returns to Lake View, and then starts for

BEMUS POINT.

Situated about midway in the length of the lake, and jutting out into the water, this point helps to make the narrows, a contraction of the lake so sudden and so strict, that a chain-ferry is constructed here to connect the opposite shores, only one-half a mile apart. Bemus Point, with Long Point about two miles above, forms a sort of crescent, in whose bay the water is more tranquil and smooth and as smooth as a glass, reflecting delicious sunsets and moonlights, as well as forming a fine setting in which all the life on the lake—the steamers and the pleasure-boats of every kind—will be sure to display itself in near front. The lake is uncomfortable, the different steamers offer an evening carrying colored lights and music, and sentiment conjures up the row-boats, placed to catch the swelling of the waves in their wake, all necessarily pass quite in shore here, and make a scene of entertainment not to be surpassed by the attractions of the more frequented points on the lake. The largest hotel at this part of the lake is the Chautauqua Lake house, A. J. Fickes, proprietor. A row of flourishing cottages in front make it a conspicuous object in all directions. It has accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests, and is supplied with all the conveniences of boats, livery and fishing outfits. Terms, ten dollars per week, or two dollars per day transient.

Another hotel, which is called the Bemus Point hotel, formerly known as "Garfield's," but now owned by Mr. L. Lanham, who has recently refitted it, is the resort of those who pay from ten dollars per week. The postoffice address for these houses is Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, New York.

STATE AND PARK-HOUSES.

Many of the most delightful private boarding-houses nestle in the immediate vicinity of Bemus Point. The Park-house, Daniel Benton, proprietor, Point, will accommodate twenty guests. In the very center of the happy hunting and fishing grounds, and a place which will rival the English "Tom-tit" fun, so dear to the angler, and all that wayside spot usually sets forth—a joint of beef and a cheese—is conducted by Mrs. Hall, who for eight years has been quite famous for her table. A conversation was overheard yesterday between Hall and Smith, in which Hall told Smith that he could not have killed Pugh. Smith responding said: "Yes, by G—d, I did kill him, and I could do it again." Hall: "When we were there before in April." The parties arrested admit the firing and robbery of both the Smith and Pugh families, which furnish a clue, and, if true, they say, the cool-cut caught so rapidly that they got out but little of the plunder they had packed, but succeeded in moving the iron safe before the fire broke out. They say they sold the stolen goods for one hundred and fifty dollars, and divided the money among the three persons, and that that hunter participated in the robbery of Colonel Butler's cabin. They are badly demoralized, and each one seems anxious to turn State's evidence, except the two white men, who deny any knowledge of the whole transaction. It has taken considerable persuasion and many good promises to suppress a mobbe-night, but from present indications the committee of the next week will settle the matter as to the Pugh murderers, the more rampant agreeing that the public should hear the evidence before the summary punishment."

**CALIFORNIA POLITICS.**

**Workingmen's Parade in Honor of the Adoption of the New Constitution—Forecasts of the Coming Campaign in the State.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The workingmen will have a grand torchlight demonstration this evening, in honor of the adoption of the new constitution. The parade has been twice postponed on account of the weather. The contest in the coming campaign seems now fairly made up, so far as the Republicans are concerned, nominations meet. The workingmen's convention will assemble June 3d, and great precautions have been taken to insure the nomination of a ticket free from complications with other parties. It is expected that an effort will be made by the new-constitution party to capture the convention, but the present outlook is not favorable to the success of their project. In this city the grand chiefs have pronounced in the strongest manner against affiliation with the new party, which they vigorously condemn as an organization in favor of repudiation, and to rob the workingmen of the fruits of their victory. In the interior some of the workingmen clubs have announced their intention of joining the new party, and have called a convention for the twenty-third of June. At present the movement seems to have but little support outside of the city and the adjacent towns, but as he is a large stockholder in that paper, that is only proper.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT IN NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, May 22.—There is considerable indignation among the friends of Hendricks over the attacks made by the *Courier-Journal*, and there is talk of an indignation meeting to denounce Watterson. The general supposition is that Watterson took whisky straight at the races instead of sherry and champagne, and while under the influence of the famous Kentucky beverage, wrote the philippic that will make him both famous and infamous.

**FIRES.**

**A Sharp Blaze at Richmond, Nevada.**

DETROIT, May 24.—A fire at Richmond, near Ridgeway, about noon to-day, destroyed Cooper & Knight's store and hardware, with a large stock of staves, one thousand cords of stave and bolts, and a quantity of merchandise, the firm intending to also two cooper shops and two dwellings owned by R. Flowers and W. Butcher. The entire loss is estimated at fourteen thousand dollars; insurance unknown. The fire originated in the engine-room.

**At Dallas, Oregon.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The total loss by fire at Dallas, Oregon, is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. It started in the Baptist church and swept all the buildings on Front street from the bridge to Brown's drug store, with the exception of Baldwin & Moody's store building. Buildings on the river side of Second street were also burned for some distance, including navigation company's company's office and enginehouse, Umatilla house, and a number of principal business houses were destroyed. The insurance and individual losses is not yet ascertained.

**At Appleton, Wisconsin.**

MILWAUKEE, May 24.—An Appleton, Wisconsin, special to the *Sentinel*, says: Wasjaunt's Cotton and Nicholas's boardinghouse, with the contents, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not stated; insurance, seven thousand dollars.

**SPORTING NEWS.**

**Base Ball Scores.**

Chicago, May 24: Chicagos, 6; Bostons, 2.
Buffalo, May 24: Stars, 8; Buffaloes, 3.
Cleveland, May 24: Clevelands, 2; Troys, 7.
Cincinnati, May 24: Providences, 17; Cincinnatis, 1.
Rochester, May 24: Springfields, 18; Hop Bitters, 6.

**On the Pacific Slope.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The first meeting of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, which closed at Oakland to-day. There was a good attendance, fine weather and an excellent track.

*First Race.*—Three-quarters of a mile dash. Won by Patsy Duffy: Euchre, 2; Tillie, 3. Time—1:18.

*Second Race.*—Sweepstakes for two year olds; ½ mile dash. Won by Nonchalant: Experiment, 2; Richard Third, 3. Time—2:38¾.

*Third Race.*—Consolation purse; ¼ mile dash. Won by Mattie Cross: Billy Duffy, sister to Diana D, 2; Lady Evangeline, 3. Time, 2:11.

*Fourth Race.*—Two miles over 8 hurdles. Won by Raven; Maggie S, 2. Time, 4:00.

**Last Day at Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The Maryland jockey club to-day closed its spring meeting with a good attendance and a very large number of horses among whom were Senators Beck, Bayard and Lamar, and many representatives.

Trotting-race, one and one-half miles; for three-year old colts and fillies. Won easily by Harold, ridden by Sayles; Pawnee third. Time—2:40½.

Baltimore stakes; for all ages; one and a quarter miles. Won by Bramble, Bushwacker second, Bonnie Wood third. Time—2:11¼.

Incompensation purse; mile heats. Baton Rouge sold in the pools at $80 to $26 for second choice. Six finished second to Baton Rouge in the first heat, Frank taking the first and Lazarus the second. Lazarus easily won the third heat. Time—1:45¾, 1:46½, 1:48¾.

Grand steeple-chase; about two and a half miles. Eight colts started, double for contestants. The former won. Time—5:40.

**The Louisville Turf.**

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—In the first heat of the first race to-day the stakes were won by Little Sulfur; Jim Brown second, Jim Beck third. Time, fourth, Monopoly fifth. Hardy Durham sixth, Blanche seventh. Time—1:48½.

The second heat was won by Little Ruffin; Strathmore second, Jim Beck third. Time—1:44¾.

*Second Race.*—Dash of one mile; 'scratch weights. Won by Buckner; Bumble Bee second, Ada Lambert third. Time—1:45¾.

*Third Race.*—Dash of one and one-eighth miles. Won by Egypt; Matagorda second, Virginian third. Time—1:59¼. The other starters were Enquirer, Mollie Quinn, Momentum, Claudia, Buckskin and Charlie Bush.

*Fourth Race.*—The three-quarter-mile dash had twelve starters, as follows: Bill Bass, Peru, Glendalia, Minnock, and the field, consisting of Douglass, Miss Leslie, Warbonnet, Sallie Wilmer, Sallie Rhodes, Lantana, Sallie Polk. Glendalia got off first, but the first effort was a dead heat, the second of the week between Peru and Joel Bell; Douglass, third, Minnock fourth. They run it off, and Rhodes, who sold the lowest in the pools, won. Time—1:16¾, 1:18¾.

POOLS ON MONDAY'S RACES

sold as follows to night: Ada Glenn, $100; Keene Richards, $40; Strathmore, $18; Pomeroy, $15; Glenlea, $5; Virginian, $10; Ada Lambert, $10; Water Witch, $8; Charlie Bush, $5; Juniata, $6; Sallie Polk, $5; Bella, $5; Joel Bell, $8; Douglass, $7.

*Second Race.*—Clark stake dash of two miles: Falsetto, $100; Swigert, $25; M'Grath, $20; Bolas, $5.

*Third Race.*—Tennessee stake, three-quarter mile dash: Bonnie Bee, $20; Lizzie Lucas, $75; Wartzfelder, $65; Big Medicine, $30; M'Grath, $25; Bancroft, $85; Thomas, $25; Hinastone, $10.

*Fourth Race.*—Jockey club purse, dash of four miles: Ella Rowett, $75; Dave Moore, $90; Selfctor, $80; Patrol, $70.

**Fortunes Favors.**

The Commonwealth distribution company of Louisville, Kentucky, will send out to the holders of lucky numbers in their ninth grand drawing on Saturday, May 31st, the immense sum of one hundred and twelve thousand four hundred dollars in cash, and nearly two thousand other prizes. Prominent citizens of Kentucky will personally supervise these drawings, thus insuring a fair chance to all ticket-holders. Reader, has fickle fortune dealt harshly with you? Perhaps now she will favor you. Remember, for only two dollars is required to purchase a whole ticket, which may result in your acquiring a fortune of five, ten or thirty thousand dollars. Some ticket holder must receive these handsome gifts. A half ticket costs one dollar, and you might receive one hundred dollars of these great sums. Is not the venture one fit to be made. The time is brief—send orders at once to T. J. Commerford, secretary, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Kentucky.

A BRIGHT and beautiful child shows in its very expression that its babyhood was not associated with opium, cordials, etc., for the confined use of opium is antagonistic to health. That valuable and highly recommended remedy for the disorders of babyhood, Dr. Bull's baby syrup, is absolutely free from morphia and all other dangerous agents, and can be safely employed at all times. Price twenty-five cents.

**Notice.**

ALL parties indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, at 318 Main street, by the 5th of June. After that time I shall place the same in the hands of proper officers for collection.

D. GENSBURGER.

**Attention, Knights of Innisfall.**

YOU are hereby commanded to meet at your hall this evening, at half-past seven, in the State central committee is in favor of no delay and straight Republican nominations. The greatest confidence is felt in success on the ability of the party in this State by a handsome plurality.

The Democrats, who are in a hopeless minority, have postponed their convention until the first of July. Many believe that, in view of the depleted condition of the party, the better portion of the rank and file will vote with the Republicans, while others predict that an alliance will be formed with the new party. There seems no reason, however, to doubt that the party will make straight nominations to maintain its organization.

**HENDRICKS'S**

**Indignant Denial of the Statements of Tilden's So-Called Southern Organ, the Louisville Courier-Journal—The Reported Alliance with Kelly**

**Without Foundation—He Is "Not a Candidate for the Vice-Presidency with Any One," Therefore the Old Ticket Cannot be in the Field.**

Indianapolis special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Your correspondent called on Governor Hendricks to-day, and asked him if he had any answer he would like to make to the article in the *Courier-Journal* of yesterday.

"No," said he, "I can only say that the article was entirely without truth. I never made any combination of any kind with Mr. Kelley or any one who acted with or for him; never knew of any appointments or confirmations, and cannot understand the animus of the attack. If there was the slightest truth in the charges made by the *Courier-Journal*, I could imagine that the editor had heard an exaggerated story, but as there is not, I can only say it astonishes me."

"It is charged," said the *Enquirer* representative, "that you gave your influence to Burch, of Tennessee, to secure his selection as secretary of the senate, and for it you were to have the Tennessee delegation in the convention of 1880, and the senior Watterson so understood it."

"That is not true, and it is answered by the fact that the Indiana senators voted for Mr. Watterson. I had nothing to do with the matter, but I certainly felt very kindly toward Mr. Watterson. I do not propose to be a candidate for Vice-President with any one, and have declared this publicly, and so far as I am concerned the old ticket will not be in the field."