# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 290


### INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12—1 a.m.

*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling, preceded in the eastern portion by rising barometer, colder northwesterly winds, becoming variable and later shifting to the east or south, generally clear weather, followed by slightly rising temperature.*

### WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, December 11, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

| Place of observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. Dir. | Wind. Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chattanooga | 30.16 | 35 | N. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Galveston | 30.25 | 48 | N. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Indianola | 30.30 | 46 | N. | High. | Clear. |
| Louisville | 30.29 | 25 | W. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Memphis | 30.34 | 31 | N.W. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.30 | 31 | N. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.16 | 47 | N. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| Shreveport | 30.36 | 38 | N. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.30 | 37 | N. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Little Rock | 30.42 | 32 | N. | Gentle. | Clear. |

R. T. DABNEY, Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SENATOR CALL, of Florida, is certain of carrying his State for the Democracy in 1880.

AS the *Ledger* and the *Avalanche* have advised, the spicy cisterns should be filled up and others substituted therefor. We should have vat-like cisterns, above ground, similar to those in use in Louisiana; or else have recourse to the hydrant water. Pure water is as essential to health and life as that a soil saturated with fecal matter should be thoroughly drained and kept clear and clean.

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* calls Senator Bailey's bill for the distribution among colored colleges of a half million dollars of negro soldiers pensions, for which owners cannot be found, "a demagogue proposition." The correspondent is mistaken. There is not a man in either house farther removed from demagoguery than James E Bailey. He is above such tricks of the mere politician's trade.

IT is said by intelligent men, who ought to know better, that the privy-vaults should not be emptied, because by-and-by they will have to be connected with sewers. Of course this is nonsense. The sewers will not be connected with privy-vaults. They will be connected with water-closets directly. As the sanitarians of the National board of health advised, the privy-vaults should be emptied, disinfected and filled up with fresh earth, and that without a day's delay.

THE report of the Commission sent to Cuba by the National board of health is a document that reflects infinite credit upon the gentlemen composing it. It is well-arranged, clearly and concisely written, and is compact with information on all the points yet mooted in regard to the dreadful scourge. The description of Havana discovers a condition of things that is horrible in the extreme. The soil is so saturated with fecal matter that it makes itself felt as a potent factor in poisoning the air and the water, which is so decident in supply that such a thing as personal sanitation is a luxury that few indulge in. The consequence is, say the commissioners, that the people on the streets are offensive beyond words to feel. Yellow-fever and smallpox are endemic, and are doing their deadly work at all seasons of the year, and consumption kills as many as yellow-fever, so foul is the atmosphere. The wonder is that any one survives in such a plague-spot.

AT an exodus meeting held in Washington on Monday, at which Senator Windom, or Windbag, raged like a fury, but kept a tight grip on his pocket-book, the exodusters received a severe set-back from Fred Douglas, in a letter, in which he says: "I cannot but repeat the opinion that all organized efforts at the north to promote stampedes of this sort should be discontinued. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, and I see no good, but great harm, in the movement. I have in no way encouraged the ill-advised and ill-arranged exodus of the colored people from the south." Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, agrees with Mr. Douglass, and a colored man named Purvis told these present at this meeting that there is a law in Kansas prohibiting colored men settling there, and that by sending them there the spirit of slavery and persecution would be spread rampant in the north. The exodus business has received almost a death-blow in Washington.

THE yellow-fever epidemics of the past two years developed a good deal of human nature, bringing some phases of it prominently to view that had better been left in the background. The exhibits of charity were on a large and generous scale, but there were also exhibits of cormorant greed and cold-blooded, calculating trading on the adversity of the suffering communities. We know how that is ourselves. New Orleans has also felt it and still feels it. The *Picayune*, of Wednesday, had an article on the subject from which we make this extract:

What we complain of is, that pretexts are hunted up to be used as a justification for non-intercourse with this city, in the face of notoriously healthy conditions existing here, while surreptitious access is given to vessels from infected points. If this is true, and it is generally believed to be true, it shows that Galveston care, not with the design of protecting herself against yellow-fever epidemics, but with the object of benefitting herself at the expense of New Orleans. If it is not true, let the charge be repelled and disproved.

We might make the same complaint for Memphis, substituting for Galveston the names of cities not ten thousand miles away. And we might almost claim that all the hubbub about cotton originated in a desire, if not a design, to rob us of or ruin our trade. But the people, wiser than some give them credit for, have too much faith in us to be cajoled or frightened away from us, and our New Orleans cotemporary will find that in the long run the people of Texas will carry their trade to that city in spite of the position which it alleges Galveston occupies toward it.

THE case of Dr. Eddins, while it was before President Hayes on application for pardon, excited a great deal of commiseration and sympathy. The neighbors and friends of the doctor were urgent in their solicitations for his release, and even Mr. Randolph added the weight of his name and influence in the effort that was at last successful. The President yielded to well-plied entreaties, the strongest pleadings of which were made by his wife, who since her occupancy of the White House has most creditably maintained the dignity of her sex as the first lady of the land. A woman of strong character, well-balanced brain and positive convictions, Mrs. Hayes, her friends say, has never hampered or hindered her husband by an unwise interference with his duties. On the contrary, she has maintained her influence with him by the care, discrimination and tact with which she exercises it, only giving of it when occasions called that she could not well resist. The case of Dr. Eddins furnished her with one such occasion, and, true to the promptings of her good woman's heart, she availed herself of it. Miss Mary C. Cherry, of this city, so well known as a good Samaritan, ever ready to aid the unfortunate and succor the helpless, interested herself in behalf of the doctor, and wrote a letter to Mrs. Hayes, which was delivered to that lady by General Marcus J. Wright. In this letter an earnest appeal was made for her intercession with the President in Dr. Eddins's behalf. This was promised and given, and the result was the release of the man who had suffered so much. These facts were brought to our notice yesterday, and we take pleasure in giving them publicity and in adding our acknowledgments of the great kindness of Mrs. Hayes, and the goodness of heart that prompted Miss Cherry to begin and prosecute to a successful conclusion an undertaking that was at one time given up as hopeless.

## GRANT.

### Cincinnati Alive with People on the Occasion of the Grand Reception to the Ex-President—Another Day of Inclement Weather, but the Programme was Observed.

### The Usual Forms Observed with More than Customary Impressiveness—Speeches of Welcome and Responses by the Distinguished Guest—A Grand Banquet, Toasts, Etc.

CINCINNATI, December 11.—Since an early hour the streets have been alive with people, many with satchels and looks as if they had walked in or slept out all night to catch the first glimpse of Grant. The day broke cloudy, but effectual hats, the city seemed transformed during the night, and now handsome decorations cover most of the buildings anywhere near the line of the procession. Before half-past twelve all the streets leading to the public landing were black with spectators. At twenty-three minutes past nine General Grant and special train left Louisville, and at thirty-five minutes past twelve booming cannon, shrieking whistles, clanging bells and ringing chimes announced that they had arrived and that our distinguished guests had

KNOCKED AT THE CITY'S GATES.

The special train ran into the heart of the city to the public landing, where General Grant and party alighted in front of the grand triumphal arch and gateway, bearing the words, "The gates of our city are open to General U. S. Grant." Here HON. BENJ. EGGLESTON RECEIVED THE PARTY.

Hon. Benj. Eggleston, in a speech as the representative of all classes of citizens, welcomed General Grant to Cincinnati, to which

GENERAL GRANT RESPONDED

as follows: "I feel, citizens of Cincinnati and State of Ohio, very grateful for the welcome you have given me. The language of the address of welcome which I have just heard forces from me the recognition. I am proud of this great distinction, that I have the title of an American citizen, which is the proudest title that could be allowed to any man. It has been my fortune to serve the State and nation, and I am grateful to the soldiers who went with me and enabled me to render such services as I may have rendered to my country. I received little more than my duty in all the services I may have been entitled to. The kindness of my countrymen in either house farther removed from demagoguery than James E Bailey. He is above such tricks of the mere politician's trade. Again, Mr. Mayor, I thank you for this kind reception.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet to-night at the Grand hotel was one of the most brilliant in the history of the city. The beautiful dining hall was completely filled with tables, and the tables were completely filled with guests. The table of honor ran along the north side of the hall, while from it, at right angles, were placed seven tables, running across the hall. General Grant occupied the center first table. Before him was placed a large floral ornament, representing the United States coat of arms. Beautiful bouquets of flowers and graceful ornaments, in the highest style of the confectioner's art, adorned all the tables. The chief ornament, in the center of the hall, was a pyramid composed of Cupid's graces and lions, dolphins supporting an escutcheon.

STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT.

Seated on the right of General Grant was Governor Bishop, then Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. F. S. Hunt, Hon. A. F. Perry, J. Doyle Bryce, Bishop Jaggar, Murat Halstead, David Sanford. Next General Grant on the left was Hon. A. Taft, then Mayor Stallo, General Pryner, Rabbi Isaac Mayer, Judge Pierce, Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, James Harper, Hon. J. R. Robinson. The remainder of the company were seated, according to choice, by-self-made groups. It was nine o'clock when the company marched into the hall to the music of Thomas' orchestra. Bishop Jaggar said grace. The *menu* comprised ten courses, with five kinds of wine.

The four courses of game were followed by ice-cream, fruits, etc., and finally by coffee and cigars. The toasts were then drunk, the old fashioned way, with the wine of the country, but not being accustomed to the fluid made provision for a substitute in the shape of tea.

It was forty minutes after ten when Judge Taft rapped for order, and said: "We eat and drink to night in honor of General Grant. Gentlemen, we have him here with us. [Applause.] Without pretention and without power, yet there is a charm in his name, which, with all this, we know that he is not wholly unknown in the world. We know that he led our armies to the gates of Mexico, and that at any other time. We know that this unobtrusive man has commanded armies in more and greater battles than any man, living or dead, since Cæsar. He has so directed his energies to the perpetuation of the Union, to the restoration and reconstruction of its broken colonies, it is fitting that our first toast should be to the United States of America, to which Hon. W. S. Groesbeck will respond."

Toasts then followed: First—"United States of America," response by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck. Second—"Our Guest," response by Hon. F. E. Hunt.

General Grant being loudly called for arose and said: "I have listened to every word the eloquent gentleman has uttered, and I endorse every one of them. If the gentleman and myself have ever differed in politics, it is because we voted opposite, though for certainly our views are the same. [Laughter and applause.] Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind words and for your kind reception, which I have spoken by your eloquent speaker."

Third—"City of Cincinnati," response by Mayor Jacob. Fourth—"State of Ohio," response by Governor Bishop. Fifth—"Civil Authority," response by Richard Smith. Sixth—"Our Foreign Relations," response by Hon. A. F. Perry. Seventh—"The Army and Navy," response by General M. F. Force. Eighth—"The Press," response by James Edwin Spear, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The ninth toast, "The Commerce of Cincinnati," was announced, owing to the sickness of the gentleman appointed to respond.

The speeches were generally brief, but the banquet did not close until a late hour.

General Grant will leave early in the morning for Columbus.

At the conclusion of the regular toasts, Murat Halstead, of the *Commercial*, was called out and made a speech which sent everybody away in good humor.

All Ready at Columbus.

COLUMBUS O., December 11.—Everything is ready for the reception of General Grant and party in this city to-morrow. The programme already announced has not been changed. Excursionists begin to arrive to-night, and every train is bringing hundreds to the city. The houses on the principal streets are handsomely decorated, and the public buildings are beautifully festooned with flags and evergreens.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### Congressman Shelly's Move toward Investigating the Kansas Exodus—Frontier and Indian Matters Discussed in the Senate—Other Business.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Mr. Baker, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification bill, appropriating three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which was ordered printed and recommitted. He gave notice that he would report it back to-morrow morning, and ask its consideration.

Mr. M'Cord, from the committee on manufactures, reported back the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution relative to trade-marks. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of a commission of engineers to examine the surveys of the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Referred.

Mr. Shelly offered a preamble and resolution reciting that large numbers of citizens of certain States have been induced, through false representations and machinations of certain persons, to leave their homes for the purpose of immigrating to other States, and that they have failed, for want of funds, to reach their destination, and are without food or proper clothing, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the causes of such immigration; to sit during recess and report such measures as the exigency may require. Referred.

A bill in relation to unloading foreign ships at the port of delivery was, after a short discussion, recommitted.

Mr. Townsend (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was referred, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the number of licensed dealers in tobacco, and the amount of internal revenue collected from them during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1879.

Mr. Manning offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to report what pension claims have been paid by the treasury department under the authority of section 2689, revised statutes, and what fraudulent claims, if any, have been paid from other appropriations since June 22, 1874, to December, 1877. Referred.

Mr. Converse, from the committee on public lands, reported the bill amendatory to the act to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on the public lands within railroad limits, approved March 3, 1879. Mr. Converse stated that under that act homesteaders who occupied eighty acres were authorized to select eighty additional acres without the payment of money less. The present bill simply provided that the registry fees should be paid. The bill was adopted.

The senate bill was passed for the relief of Herman Holtman and Crawford Fairbanks, of Terre Haute, Indiana.

A bill authorizing the allowance for loss by leakage or casualty of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation, was passed.

The invalid pension appropriation bill was reported and ordered printed, and recommitted. It appropriates thirty-two million dollars, about three million more than last year.

Adjourned.

In the Senate,

Senator Allison, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with two amendments a joint resolution that the secretary of the interior be authorized, through a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the President, to negotiate with the Ute Indians for their removal from Colorado. Senator Allison stated that owing to the fact that the Utes would be in Washington during the recess, it was important that this resolution should be acted upon.

Senator Cockrell objected to its present consideration if there was any intention in it altering the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. He gave notice that there would be bitter opposition to it.

Senator Allison explained that the amendments of the committee to the resolution expressly excluded such possibility.

Senator Cockrell declined to withdraw his objection, and the resolution went over.

Senator Wallace offered a resolution that the secretary-at-arms be authorized to employ three additional messengers, at a design one each to the committees on revolutionary claims, private land claims and expired bills. Adopted.

Several private pension bills were passed.

On motion, it was resolved that, when the senate adjourns today, it be until Monday.

Senator Withers, by request, presented a memorial of William R. Whiting, compositor of the United States navy, respecting the establishment of a confederacy of all the governments upon this continent. Referred.

On motion of Senator Maxey, the senate took up the bill making an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the erection of suea military posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier as the secretary of war may deem necessary for adequate protection. Senator Maxey said that the bill had before passed the senate, and was reintroduced because of its failure to pass the house. The Texas frontier was never so well protected as now, but the accommodation for the safety and comfort of the officers and soldiers was altogether inadequate. It was only just to these hard-worked men to give them suitable quarters, such as the bill made provision for. The bill then passed.

Senator Cockrell introduced a bill to donate twelve unclaimed cannon for the Shiloh battle monument association of St Louis. Referred.

Senator Saunders introduced a bill making an appropriation for repairs and improvements in custom-house at Omaha.

Senator Pendleton introduced a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to taxes on banks and bankers. It provides that no association shall be liable to the internal revenue tax of one per cent in those states upon any sum under the name of deposits or credits given to any railroad, trust, land, loan, or other association, banker or banker, and which is not in actual business with such associations. The bill also proposes to exempt from taxation the property of building and loan associations, savings banks and saving-fund associations, except where any depo it to the credit of one person, firm or corporation exceeds one hundred thousand dollars; in such cases the excess above that amount is to be liable to tax.

A long discussion took place upon the bill granting a pension to Commod re Wm. B. Whiting, who was totally disabled in the naval service of the country. Senators claimed that as Whiting was receiving his three-quarters pay on the retired list he was not entitled to a pension in addition. The senate, by compilation, however, held that the statute provided for pensions in such cases.

On Senator Cockrell's suggestion the bill was allowed to go over until Monday, to give time for an examination of the subject.

Senator Cockrell withdrew his objections to the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the committee on Indian affairs providing for negotiations for the removal of the Ute Indians, and offered an amendment preceding that the Indians shall not be settled in the Indian Territory.

The resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

## CABLE NEWS.

### Peace Proposals by the King of Abyssinia—The Pope Interceding for Peace in South America—Bad Weather—The Irish Agitators—Etc.

LONDON, December 11.—Parnell, Finigan and John Dillon expect to sail for America on twentieth instant. Parnell will address the meeting in Dublin next day. Patrick Egan, home rule member for Westmeath, telegraphed the American Nationalists his regrets that he is unable to accept their invitation to go to America to speak for the cause for Ireland.

**Damaging Evidence Against Yakoob.**

CABUL, December 11.—The most damaging evidence has been found against Yakub Khan, father-in-law of Ex-Amzer Yakoob Khan, in the discovery of a mounted copy of a large map of Christian, bearing date 1875, hidden in a box containing clothing found in Kakiya Khan's house.

**Peace Proposals from the Abyssinian King.**

CAIRO, December 11.—The khedive has received a dispatch from Gordon Pasha, in which he says he has a letter from the king of Abyssinia, who declares that he is disposed to make peace on condition that the great powers shall formally recognize any arrangement that may be concluded concerning the relations between King John and King Menelik, or Sana, which are critical. King Menelik is in arrears with his tribute to the king of Abyssinia

**The Pope Directing his Bishops**

ROME, December 11.—The pope has sent fresh dispatches to the bishops of Chili and Peru, recommending them to use their influence in favor of peace.

The last dispatches sent to the papal nuncio at Brussels instruct him to consider the difference between the Vatican and the Belgian government as terminated. If the Belgian cabinet will not regard it, if the cabinet does not agree to this proposition, the papal nuncio is instructed to maintain a reserve.

**Continued Bad Weather in Europe.**

LONDON December 11.—The weather continues severe throughout Great Britain. The Seine has not been so completely frozen over since 1861. Snow, accompanied by a hard east wind, falls in the Seine, Rouen, Benjamin Eggleston, James Harper, Hon. J. R. Robinson. The remainder of the company were seated, according to choice, by-self-made groups. It was nine o'clock when the company marched into the hall to the music of Thomas' orchestra. Bishop Jaggar said grace. The *menu* comprised ten courses, with five kinds of wine.

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## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

### The United States Board of Trade Discussing the "Statistical Duty of the Government" and "Postal Reforms"—Resolutions, Etc., on Commercial Matters.

### Proposed Repeal of the Law Prohibiting Farmers from Retailing Leaf Tobacco to Consumers—The Kellogg-Spofford Case—The National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The President has nominated James S. Brent, of Virginia, for chief justice of Wyoming Territory, and Edward Stephenson, of Reed City, Michigan, to be register of the land office.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the United States board of trade to-day two papers were read, one by Osburn, of Toledo, regarding the importance of the "statistical Duty of the Government," and the other by A. B. Sheell on "Postal Reform." Several resolutions, relative to commercial matters, were adopted, and after transacting the routine of business the board adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. The members then called on the President.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO GROWERS.

The subcommittee of the house on agriculture reported favorably to the full committee of the house a bill which provides for the repeal of so much of the statute as prohibits farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco, at retail, directly to consumers without paying a special tax, and to allow farmers and planters to sell leaf tobacco of their own production to other persons than manufacturers of tobacco without paying a special tax. The committee instructed its chairman to report the bill to the house.

SPOFFORD-KELLOGG.

There will not be any further testimony taken by the senate committee on privileges and elections in the Spofford-Kellogg investigation before the holiday recess. No additional witness has yet been subpenaed, and several members of the committee are of the opinion that none will be asked for. The report will be submitted probably in January.

THE OHIO RIVER COMMISSION.

The Ohio river improvement commission will attend the meeting of the house committee on commerce to-morrow morning, to confer with that body in reference to appropriations. The next meeting of the commission will be held in Washington, at the call of the president, not later than January 15. The president was also requested to invite the governors of all the States of the Ohio valley to attend the next meeting.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

At the session of the National board of trade to-day, the following preamble was adopted:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this board it is desirable to secure national legislation upon interstate commerce by railroad, and that such legislation should embody the following provisions:

First—To raise a special commission or tribunal to secure uniformity of publicity in railroad accounts, and publicity of railway contracts and transactions.

Second—To enforce the provisions securing uniformity of rates and classifications under like circumstances and relative equality where circumstances differ.

Third—Publicity of rates and prohibition of sudden and excessive changes.

Fourth—Prevention of extortionate charges and of personal or sectional favoritism.

The next proposition considered was the expediency of the efforts of the national board of trade to procure such amendments to the national bankrupt law. After considerable debate the matter was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report to the meeting of the board tomorrow.

The proposition submitted by the Philadelphia board of trade, advocating the adoption of a central system, was then considered, resulting in the adoption of the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Randolph, of Chicago:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to congress to provide by law for the adoption of the central system in the purchase of supplies for the government, the keeping and collecting of the accounts, and in the compiling of statistics to which it may be applicable.

The board then reaffirmed its action. A vote was then taken in favor of the establishment of a department of commerce, and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the subject of its circular relating to the emigration of Mormons, stating that they had given the information proper circulation. The secretary further said the government is determined to carry out the policy which it has initiated, and persons engaging in polygamous practices will hereafter be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and such force will be used as may be necessary to carry out this course.

## A WELL-MERITED TOKEN.

### The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of the State Bestow an Appropriate Tribute Upon an Honored and Faithful Member and Officer.

### TWO CHILDREN DROWNED

### By the Breaking of the Dams of an Ice-Pond—The Children Knocked from their Mothers' Arms by Floating Timber.

NASHVILLE, December 11.—Yesterday morning, two children of William M'Coy, one a girl aged seven, and the other a boy, aged three years, were drowned by the breaking of the dam of an ice-pond, thirteen miles north of this city. The ice-pond was formed by two dams, a quarter of a mile apart. The second heavy rains had swelled the waters, causing the lower dam to burst, and a torrent of water sweep down upon the house near the ice-pond. Mr. M'Coy, with two of his children in his arms, and leading a third, and followed by his wife, attempted to wade through the flood from his house, which was surrounded by water to the depth of six feet. The floating timbers of an old icehouse knocked the little boy out of his father's arms, and tore the little girl from his grasp, and they were drowned. M'Coy, his wife and remaining children escaped.

**Colored Jurors in Virginia.**

FREDERICKSBURG, December 11.—The leading Democratic citizens of Richmond county, Virginia, headed by Charles Fitts, their recently elected member of the legislature, petitioned Judge Jones to include within the jury list such of the colored citizens of the county as the court shall think qualified to serve as jurors. They say the step is both proper and important, as they believe this class of fellow citizens are entitled to consideration, which right is the bulwark of all civil liberty. Judge Jones granted the order.

**Closing Labors of the White River Commission.**

LOS PINOS AGENCY, COL., December 11.—Chief Ouray came to the agency yesterday with one of the Indian prisoners called for by the commission, and turned him over to General Hatch, remarking that others would be surrendered as soon as captured. The work of the commission will end this week. They will recommend that the commission be abolished, and the Utes of that agency be distributed between the Los Pinos and Southern agencies; that the loss of property caused by the outbreak be paid for out of the Ute fund now on deposit at Washington, and that the Indians at the agency formerly occupied by the White river Utes be ceded to the government.

**Justifiable Killing.**

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—James Longacre was shot and killed at Piano, Illinois, yesterday, by C. M. Bennett. It appears that Longacre had been engaged to Bennett's sister, but the engagement had been broken. Yesterday he went to Bennett's house with the avowed intention of marrying the girl anyway, but was rejected. He then threatened to kill Bennett, whereupon the latter shot him through the head, and the coroner's jury justified the act.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Progress of the Warfare between Chili and Peru—A Bold Move by the Former Confuses the Enemy—Disaster to the Chilian Army

### Causes General Rejoicing in Lima—Defection of the Bolivians—Damaging Storm at Aspinwall—The Panama Railway Wharves Seriously Damaged.

PANAMA, November 29.—The Chilians did not, as was expected, follow up the allies at give them battle at Perla Grand or Pozo del Almonte, but instead, they appear to have gone into camp at Aqua Santa, about forty miles north of the Peruvian position and the fortresses. The position is a strong one, and is in communication by rail with Pisagua, their base of operations. The allies seemed confused and confounded by the bold move of the Chilians.

The Peruvian torpedo boat, detained by the government as contraband of war, has at last sailed for Peru, flying the Hawaiian flag, and with a license from the Hawaiian consul. The Peruvians place great reliance in the torpedo service now organizing. They succeeded in landing at Arica, recently, six hundred men, one million cartridges and twelve Krupp field pieces. About one hundred and fifty allies and three hundred Chilians were killed at Pisagua. The early retreat of the allies is attributed to the running out of ammunition and the supply of cartridges not being fitted for the rifles in use. The town has been almost ruined by shells before the landing party had driven the allies from their position. There are rumors afloat concerning the manner in which the wounded allies were treated by the Chilians, and respecting the cruel outrages on the women found in the place.

The *Star and Herald*, of Panama, says: "Just before the sailing of the steamer Payta from Callao, the following telegram was received by the president from General Prado: 'The Chilians have been driven back in Santa Catalina and Dolores by General Buenda. Baaga cuts off their retreat in Tuna, and the fight still continues in San Antonio. The excitement is intense, and every one was rejoicing in Lima. On the arrival of the Payta at Payta, the official telegram was confirmed, and a private one had been received announcing the defeat of the Chilians with heavy losses, but adding the curious circumstance that they had resumed their old position.'"

**Incidental to the Texan Climate.**

Mexico, Texas, Nov. 20, 1878. Messrs. Benson & Berry—Please find one dollar for a large box of *Cuticura*. The small one that I received some time ago has very effectually, especially in Prickly Heat or Rash, as some people call it. I am noistnr it about. Yours truly, THOMAS W. BUCKLEY.

**PRICKLY HEAT.**

Cuticura is a most valuable external application. It heals all sorts of bruises, and abrasions of the skin, restores the hair when destroyed by scalp diseases, and promotes its growth, and keeps it from turning from the fact that the A. J. Bonner lost her rudder by it and drifted to the bottom of the water. The sea, says the captain of the Bonner, was heavier than any he has seen on the banks of Newfoundland. It is expected that in a few days before traffic can be fully resumed on the railroad, and the telegraph lines are still interrupted. The storm was the heavy of the kind ever before known. Buena Vista, Gatlen and Buena Vista swept away; Ballamore partially ruined; the Baldwin plantation without benefit, until I found *Cuticura*, which immediately allayed the itching and inflammation, and entirely cured him.

Respectfully, JOHN L. SUBRY, With Walworth Manufacturing Co.

Boston, April 15, 1878.

NOTE.—Once cured, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the *Cuticura Soap* exclusively for toilet of nursery purposes.

**CHILDREN AND INFANTS.**

**More Cures of Skin and Scalp Affections by the Cuticura Remedies.**

Fred Rohfer, Esq., Cashier Stock-Growers National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects on my baby, that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known by the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vermont, says in a letter dated May 28th: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cured the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chice, Esq., 41 Franklin street, Boston, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has used the *Cuticura Remedies*. We have tried almost everything, and at last have used *Cuticura*, and she is almost a new child; and we feel very happy."

**HUMOR ON A CHILD**

**Since Birth Cured, After Faithful Medical Treatment had Failed.**

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen:* My little son, two years of age, has had a humor on one side of his face since he was born, which during the last four months has spread over the entire side of the face, the chin, ear, and side of the head. It must have lished and irritated him a great deal, as he scratched it so that the surface of the head was all raw and bleeding. I used many remedies by advice of friends and my physician without benefit, until I found *Cuticura*, which immediately allayed the itching and inflammation, and entirely cured him.

Respectfully, JOHN L. SUBRY, With Walworth Manufacturing Co.

Boston, April 15, 1878.

NOTE.—Once cured, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the *Cuticura Soap* exclusively for toilet of nursery purposes.

The *Cuticura Remedies* are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of *Cuticura*, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. *Resolvent*, $1 per bottle. *Cuticura Soap*, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

**COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS** They destroy all tendency to inflammation by drawing from the system morbid or unwholesome matter, thus preventing or curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Worn over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent Ague and Fever, Pains, Inflammations of the Liver and Kidneys, Bilious Colic, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps and Pains.


# Cuticura

**REMEDIES**

Have speedily and permanently cured Humors of the Skin and Scalp of Children and Infants afflicted since birth.

The treatment prescribed in such cases is mild doses of the *Cuticura Resolvent*, a powerful safe yet powerful purifier, and the external use of *Cuticura*, the great skin cure. The *Cuticura Soap* should be the only soap applied to the diseased skin for cleansing purposes.

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# SILKS, VELVETS, SATINS!

## Menken Brothers

## Offer Special Inducements in

**Imperial Lyons Black Silks,**
**Pekin Stripe Lyons Velvets,**
**Magnificent Brocaded Vestings,**
**Striped and Plain Satins,**
**Everything New in Fringes,**
**And Trimmings to Match.**

## MENKEN BROTHERS,

**Corner Main and Court.**

N.B.—Samples sent on application to all parts of the country. Orders carefully filled. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

## Assignee's Sale! Assignee's Sale!

## Bargains, Bargains!

The entire stock of WALKER BROS. & CO. will be sold for cash, regardless of cost, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods and Clothing. Stock must be sold. S. YENDES, Assignee.

W. B. MALLORY, Late of Harris, Mallory & Co. | W. J. CRAWFORD, Late of W. B. Mallory & Co.

## MALLORY, CRAWFORD & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO W. B. MALLORY & CO.)

## Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

**254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.**

The epidemic being at an end, we are now ready, with a large line of Fresh Goods, to supply the wants of our customers. Send all orders and consignments to us here, which shall have our best and prompt attention.

## INDUSTRIAL IRON WORKS.

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**FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS MILLWRIGHTS**

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