THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880. VOL. XXXIX—NUMBER 120

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary or rising barometer, followed by falling barometer and higher temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable, clearing weather, preceded by rain in eastern portions.

OUR "Chicks" have come home to roost.

EVERY man has his weak point, which he should guard.

THE "Chicks" ought to be proud of their reception last night.

SLOTH and covetousness are twin sisters. They lead to crime.

CHRISTIAN perfection can only be attained by constant activity in every good word and work.

THE best drilled infantry company in the United States—that's what the Chickasaw Guards are.

ACCORDING to the Cotton planters association, Tennessee is first among southern States in the important matter of immigration.

MR. PARNELL will visit this country in October and solicit additional subscriptions for the support of the starving poor of Ireland, for whom the most piteous appeals continue to be made.

FOR an impromptu affair, the citizens' reception of the Chickasaw Guards last night was most creditable, and must have been a delightful surprise to the laurel-crowned heroes of 50 hard-fought contests.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* states that New York is jealous of the musical progress of the Queen City. She may well be. She cannot match the festival which eclipse seven the famed musical nations of England.

AND now comes sore disappointment in the announcement that it was not George Eliot (Marian Evans) who was married to Mr. Cross recently, but Mrs. G. H. Lewes, the legal widow of the departed philosopher.

MR. ATKINSON, the well-known statistician of Boston, was very properly elected an honorary member of the Mississippi Valley cotton planters association, on Tuesday last, in recognition of his invaluable services to the cotton interests of the country.

BOB INGERSOLL, in his recent lecture in New York, served notice on the clergy that he was going to heaven with his wife and children, and if St. Peter shut the door in their faces he would go to hell with them. He has no idea of deserting his family.

THE Mississippi Valley cotton association, in a resolution that passed unanimously, denounced the sale of futures as inimical to the planting interest, and that it is a species of gambling transaction which falsely represents the crop prospects and causes ruinous fluctuations.

THE Chickasaw Guards have now only to challenge Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. That done, and victories won from the citizen soldiery of these great cities, they can rest upon their laurels. They have taken the south and the west, the east alone remains for them to conquer.

ON Monday last the Baltimore *Sun*, one of the best conducted and most conservative newspapers in the country, entered upon its forty-fourth anniversary. Thoroughly Democratic, the *Sun* has been an earnest and steady friend of the south in all the years of trial since 1865. We send our greetings and best wishes for its future.

ALL Memphis turned out last night to do honor to the Chickasaw Guards. The streets were lined with thousands of people—white and black, rich and poor, little and big—who cheered the young Johnnies as they "came marching home." Flags and banners, Chinese lanterns, bonfires and several grand pyrotechnic displays lent the charm of color and brilliancy to a scene that the Chickasaws especially can never forget.

THE question, what shall we do to be saved? has been answered by Bob Ingersoll. He says we must preserve health in body and mind, and transmit health down the line of our descendants; provide and prepare good things to eat, and cast out the demons of hunger and starvation; cultivate cheerfulness instead of morbidity, and silence the eternal talk of coffins, shrouds, tombstones and the worm that never dies.

JUDGE HORRIGAN yesterday issued a very important order in relation to the length of service of the convicts sent to President's island, which our readers will find set forth in full elsewhere. This order is a continuation of the good work that the judge has persevered in ever since he took his seat upon the bench, and it will challenge the approval of all humane persons and carry to the erring few relief and release from punishments hitherto prolonged unjustly.

JUDGE TOURGEE, in his *Fool's Errand*, pays this compliment to the "rebels:" "From "1860 until to-day the ruling class of the "south have been consistent and true to "themselves. They have yielded nothing, "surrendered nothing, and lost nothing of "political power. Overwhelmed in conflict, "they have triumphed in the political arena, "and that triumph, under the circumstances, "has been the most brilliant of any age or "country."

THE Glasgow *Mail* declares that Alfred Tennyson has been nominated by the tory students for the lord rectorship of Glasgow university in opposition to John Bright, nominated by the liberals, because they believe him to be a tory. This, the *Mail* states, is contrary to usage, that the academic standing and scholarly attainments, and not the politics of the candidate, is what they should inquire after.

CROP reports from every part of South Carolina are very encouraging. Cotton and wheat are doing well, and the yield of fruit and vegetables is said to be large. Field labor is reported as more efficient, and in only one county is any scarcity of labor reported, and there it is attributed to the negroes renting more land than formerly. The average amount of wages given is fifty cents per day, six to eight dollars per month, and seventy-five to one hundred dollars per annum. In a few counties the tide of immigration has set in, the new-comers being apparently well pleased with their new homes.

ANENT the heavy immigration from Germany, the New York *Bulletin* remarks that the men who should be training in Bismarck's armies are in the cornfields of the far west, and instead of studying up Jabert and Jomini are transferring themselves into thrifty American citizens. What is Germany's loss, in this respect, is America's gain; and hence we repeat that Herr Bismarck, without realizing it, in inaugurating a policy which is thus making so valuable an addition to our industrial population, is performing a part for which, on the whole, we ought to be very much obliged to him.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A Few of the Items of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Reported Upon Favorably to the House—Trespassers Upon Public Lands.

Congressional Proceedings—Passage of the Deputy-Marshal Bill by the Senate—Another Disgraceful Scene in the House—The Jews in Russia.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the national bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, making in all dividends of eighty per cent.

FOR THE EREC TION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds agreed to make favorable reports upon the bills for the erection of public buildings at the following points: Columbus, Ohio, to cost not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, one hundred thousand dollars.

TRESPASSERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The house to-day passed the bill relative to trespasses on public lands, with an amendment limiting the benefits of the bill only to such persons who have taken from public lands in the ordinary clearing of lands in working a mining claim, or for agricultural or domestic purposes, or for maintaining improvements on the land of any *bona fide* settler, or who, without fault or knowledge of trespass, took up road material.

AT A CABINET MEETING

Secretary Evarts read a communication from the British minister, indicating that the British government favored the recent act of congress authorizing an international sanitary convention to be held in the United States. The communication suggested that it would be well to invite delegates from the leading colonies of Great Britain. This will undoubtedly be done.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, as reported to the house, recommends appropriations for $20,729,987. The estimates submitted to the committee aggregated $24,374,026. The present bill exceeds the sum appropriated for 1880 by $1,255,954. Among the new items of appropriation recommended are the following: To continue the work on the Washington monument, $150,000; Mississippi river commission, $150,000; motive water power, $50,000. For public buildings there is an aggregate appropriation of $2,846 543, including appropriations for new buildings and for continuing work on those already in course of erection, as follows: Cincinnati, $350 000; Nashville, $49 000; Pittsburg, $75,000; St. Louis, $350,000; Topeka, $50 000; Memphis, $50 000; Evansville, $15 000; Kansas City, $25,000; Little Rock, $30 000; continuing work upon the new war, navy and state department buildings at Washington, $450,000; other buildings at Washington, $201,543.

Among other prominent items of the bill are the following: To meet the expenses of the enumeration and compilation attendant upon taking the tenth census, $2 875 000; for public printing and binding, $1,600 000, including $750,000 for the proceedings and debates of congress; for expenses of engraving and printing government notes, bonds, stamps, etc., $575,000; for life-saving stations, $522,000; revenue cutter service, $850,000; lighthouses, etc., $1 974 000, including the special item of $130,000 for the maintenance of lights and buoys on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers; signal service, $375 000; support of the national home for disabled soldiers, central, eastern, northwestern and southern branches, $1,033 568, including $30,000 specifically appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding the memorial hall at Dayton, Ohio; fuel, light and water for public buildings, $380,000; for the completion of the work of the entomological commission investigation of the grasshopper and cotton-worm, $20,000; for fees of jurors, $40,000; for fees of witnesses, $550,000; for the support of United States prisoners, $200 000. The amount to be appropriated for the payment of United States deficiencies is left blank in the bill as reported to the house to-day, but will be inserted hereafter.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Cockrell, from the committee on claims, reported with amendments the house bill making appropriations with payment of claims reported and allowed by commissioners of claims under act of March 3, 1877, and acts amendatory thereof. Placed on the calendar, and Senator Cockrell will call it up as soon as possible.

Senator Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely on the senate bill to regulate the promotion and fix the rank of line officers in the army. Indefinitely postponed.

Senator Bayard was anxious to leave the city to day and wished to have the matter disposed of. The motion was agreed to.

The pending amendment, to insert the words "appointed only," so that the bill would refer to deputy-marshals appointed only to serve in connection with the election, was rejected by a party vote.

Senator Hoar moved to strike out the words, "in equal numbers from the different political parties," and insert the words, merely with reference to their fitness for their duties, without regard to their political opinions." Amendment rejected by a party vote.

Senator M'Millan moved to add to the bill that the marshals of the United States, for whom deputies shall be appointed by the committee, under this act, shall not be liable for any of the acts of such deputies.

Senator Bayard saw nothing unreasonable in the proposition and accepted it. Amendment agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed by a party vote—yeas, 28; nays, 17.

The title was amended by omitting the word "special."

Senator M'Pherson, from the committee on naval affairs, reported favorably on the house bill to provide an instruction fund for the navy and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

The committee on commerce was given leave to sit during the session of the senate.

On motion of Senator Morgan, the resolution providing for a joint rule for counting the electoral vote was formally taken up.

Senator Morgan then yielded to Senator Davis, who asked the senate to informally lay the resolution aside and take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Senator Hoar objected, wishing the Kellogg resolutions to be reinstated before the senate.

Senator Saulsbury, having charge of the Kellogg resolutions, said he would not antagonize the appropriation bill with those resolutions.

Senator Davis then made a formal resolution to postpone all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill, which was carried.

An amendment increasing the appropriation for senate employes from $61,710 to $93,327, and various minor amendments was concurred in.

When the appropriation for postage-stamps for the sergeant-at-arms of the senate was reached, Senator Edmunds took occasion to express his condemnation of the existing law preventing senators and representatives from franking letters which they have to write to their constituents answering inquiries, etc. The most insignificant officer in any of the departments had the right to use franked envelopes, but the law seemed framed on the cry that senators and representatives were too dishonest to be trusted with this privilege.

Senator Davis [W.Va.] agreed with the senator from Vermont. He thought the franking privilege should never have been abolished, and should be restored by some proper law. He believed the people desired such restoration.

The committee's amendment was agreed to providing that the salaries of storekeepers and gangers at distilleries making less than sixty bushels of grain daily shall not exceed fifty dollars monthly while the distillery is in operation, and thirty five dollars when not in operation, and at all other distilleries storekeepers and gangers shall not receive exceeding fifty dollars monthly while the distillery is not in operation.

The committee amendment was agreed to striking out the house clause providing that public lands situated in States in which there are no land offices may be entered at the general land office, and that the necessary proofs and affidavits required in such cases may be made before some officer competent to administer oaths, etc.

The bill was then reported to the senate with the amendments made in the committee of the whole, which were agreed to and the bill passed.

Senator Morgan moved that the senate proceed to consider the electoral vote resolution. Senator Hoar objected, because he thought that the senate ought first to take up and dispose of the Kellogg resolutions. After some debate a vote was taken on Senator Morgan's motion, resulting—yeas 25, nays 14. A strict party vote, the Democrats voting yea and the Republicans nay. Both the supporters and the opponents of the Kellogg resolutions among the Democrats voted yea.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Hooker called attention to the fact that at last night's session Wednesday night had been set apart for consideration of the Ute ratification bill, thus setting aside the pending business of the Choctaw bill. He contended that there had been an understanding between himself and the gentlemen from Colorado and Kansas (Belford and Haskell) that this should not be done, and intimated that those gentlemen had acted in bad faith. He moved that the journal be changed so as to allow the Choctaw bill to be also considered on Wednesday night, and, upon that motion being defeated, suggested that Mr. Belford would have a sweet time getting the Ute bill through.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the bill making appropriations for the payment of certain claims allowed by the accounting officers of the treasury was taken up. An amendment providing that the agents appointed by the quartermaster-general to investigate claims shall give notice to claimants of the time and place of taking testimony, was agreed to—yeas, 93; nays, 78, and the bill passed.

The senate bill for the relief of John D. Defrees, public printer, passed.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the expulsion of Israelite citizens of the United States from St. Petersburg by the Russian government.

The house then considered the bills reported yesterday from the committee of the whole relative to public lands.

Various bills agreed to in committee of the whole were passed.

The speaker then called committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the treasury to resettle the claims of the colored sailors and soldiers who were deprived of their bounty money by agents of the freedmen's bureau. Placed on the private calendar.

Mr. Deuster, from the committee on commerce, reported back the bill regulating the carriage of passengers by sea. House calendar.

Mr. Colerick, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution relative to the contested election case of DuBy vs. Mason, of the twenty-ninth district of New York, declaring Mr. Mason, the sitting member, entitled to his seat. The resolution, which was the unanimous report of the committee, was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows in the chair, on the private calendar. The discussion of the pension bill was quite heated, and a dialogue arose between Messrs. White and Bayne, Mr. White declaring that the statement made by Mr. Bayne to the effect that he [White] did not look after his constituents' pension claims was false.

Mr. Bayne (responding with excitement)—You are not worth noticing here; you ought to say that outside.

Mr. White—I will say it again.

Mr. Bayne—If you do you will see me outside, you may depend upon it.

Mr. White—I will not allow any man to misrepresent me.

Mr. Bayne then turned his attention to a remark made by Mr. Reagan to the effect that on account of the protective tariff the poor people of Pennsylvania were so hardly oppressed that they needed a great many pensions. He asserted that the tariff laws had enabled the Federal government to manufacture the munitions of war which had been needed to suppress the rebellion. He very well understood how the men who had been put down in that could rise up and object to these tariff laws.

Mr. White threw back with indignation the charge made by his colleague [Bayne] that he had been indifferent to the claims of his district. It was ungracious and improper for any gentleman to attack his colleague for boldly exposing his convict ex.

The committee rose and reported on the pension bill, and it passed.

Mr. Blount, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill, and moved that it be printed and recommitted. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

CROP REPORTS

From Ohio and Pennsylvania of the Most Encouraging Character.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—The *Leader* will publish to-morrow comprehensive crop reports gathered from nearly one hundred and fifty points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, embracing sixty-five counties, showing an acreage of wheat about fifteen per cent greater than last year, and the crop in fine condition and promising a large yield. Potatoes are nearly all planted and the crop will be comparatively large, but there are strong indications of ravages by the meesing. Oats are suffering for want of rain and will be short. There is an average acreage of corn, with fair prospects. Fruit, except a small amount in the bottom lands, is uninjured by frost; the yield is not large, but ample for home consumption. The farmers express themselves as satisfied with the outlook.

A FITTING FINALE

To the Grandest Musical Fete Ever Held in America.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The May festival closed to-night. The day has been most disagreeable, a cold dreary rain from the east falling all day, but the afternoon concert was better attended than any of the previous matinees, and at night there was a repetition of the crowded house of last night. Every seat was filled, and the entire hall of the auditorium, dress circle and balcony, was lined with people standing up. The afternoon concert soloists were Miss Cary, Miss Norton, Miss Sherwin, Campanini, Rudolphsen and Whitney. They were all applauded, Campanini being greeted with cheers for his "slumber song" from *Masanello*. The programme at night gave Beethoven's fifth symphony, the *Missa Solemnis*, and closed with Handel's *Zadek the Priest*. The company filed and formed in line and stacked arms, then broke ranks to mingle with the crowd of friends and partake of some refreshments that had been provided. After a while, quiet having been restored, long calls were made for Captain Carnes, of the "Chicks." That gentleman was forced to mount a chair and return thanks to all for the unexpected but splendid welcome home that had been accorded the company by the people of Memphis. He said, among other things, that he desired to introduce a gentleman who was a friend of the Chickasaw Guards, and who commanded one of the finest military companies in the United States—Captain F. B. M'Coy, of Company K, of St. Louis. This announcement was received with prolonged cheering, and a rush was made for Captain M'Coy to place him on a chair and force him to make a speech, but that gentleman was too modest to accept the overwhelming and pressing invitation. Captain Sam Carnes, when quiet again prevailed, stated that he did not believe that there was a company in the United States except the Chickasaw Guards that could defeat Company K. Among the many attractive things in the ladies' reception room at the armory was an immense pyramid cake, in the shape of an antique pavilion, and adorned with mottoes giving the victories gained by the "Chicks" in their many contests. On the apex of the pyramid was the motto giving the great victory at Nashville. The elegant piece of confectionery work was a present from the house of Specht & Walter, confectioners, 37 Madison street.

AT THE PEABODY.

The "Chicks," having rested for a time, again formed in line and marched from the armory to the Peabody hotel, where an elegant supper awaited them, prepared by Mr. Galloway, the hospitable proprietor. Nothing could have been more complimentary to the victors than the spontaneous outpouring of the people to greet them on their return from the field of contest. The fireworks display was improvised, was gotten up in a few minutes, but it showed that Memphis is a live city, and in the way of giving a hospitable welcome is not excelled by any city on the earth.

REFORMED AND CUMBERLAND

Presbyterian Assemblies at Pittsburg and Evansville.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—The Reformed Presbyterian synod reconvened at ten o'clock this morning. The morning was occupied by the reading of protests, answers and appeals of the Pittsburg presbytery against Rev. Alford as moderator at the Bartlot presbytery. The answer was quite voluminous, and sets forth that the synod cannot take cognizance of the matter, as the presbytery had not yet begun the trial. During the afternoon the trial was commenced, and a spirited argument was made on both sides, continuing until the adjournment. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

At Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 21.—The general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church spent the greater part of the day in receiving and referring memorials to special committees. The standing committees were also announced. In the afternoon Dr. Chrisman presented the cause of the missions, and at night Rev. A. A. Sturgis, for thirty years a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, addressed a large audience on the same subject. Dr. Baird, of Nashville, succeeded in clearing for the mission board over four hundred dollars.

BURGLAR SHOT

While Robbing the Saloon of Fritz Aehle & Bro., on Main Street, near Monroe, by Police-Officer Jenny.

The announcement made in the APPEAL of yesterday morning that the famous Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, would arrive from Nashville on the five o'clock train in the afternoon, created quite a flutter of excitement throughout the city, and preparations were made to give them a right royal welcome as victors returning crowned with laurel wreaths. By four o'clok, the public ardor was dampened somewhat by the statement that the train over the Louisville road was four hours late, and would not arrive in Memphis until eight or nine o'clock at night. In the afternoon Main street was crowded with men, women and children, all anxious to welcome the "Chicks" to their home and the bluff. The ladies especially were out in force in carriages, buggies and on the sidewalks. The fair ones were much disappointed when the rumor was confirmed that the reception would not come off until late at night. But this did not keep the people of Memphis from giving a cordial greeting to the victors of the centennial military contest. At eight o'clock in the evening the Bluff City Grays, under command of Lieutenant Rhett, the Memphis Light Guards, under command of Lieutenant Apperson, and the members of the Chickasaw Guards who did not go to Nashville, formed in battalion under command of Captain Avery Lamb, of the "Bluffs," and, headed by Arnold's brass band, marched down Main street to the Louisville depot to receive the returning soldiery, and escort them to their armory on Hernando street. An immense crowd—five thousand people—followed the battalion to the depot, and then waited the arrival of the "Chicks." The military formed in line on the platform and the crowd surrounding them became larger and denser every minute. Main street for squares near the depot was packed and lined with public hacks, omnibuses, private carriages, buggies, wagons and street-cars. Far up Main street, as far as the Peabody hotel, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians, and windows and awnings were filled by ladies, who from vantage ground, eagerly sought to catch a view of the procession of welcome.

THE ARRIVAL.

At ten minutes past nine o'clock the locomotive headlight far up the railroad gave warning that the long expected train was fast approaching. Loud cheers, a wild rebel yell, awoke the echoes of the surrounding streets. The military fell into line and came to a present arms as the train moved rapidly to the front and came to a halt. Another wild cheer, repeated over and over again, went up from thousands of throats, and it was caught up and carried by others far away up Main street, announcing, as it flashed the news that the victorious Chickasaw Guards had reached home. A scene of confusion and excitement followed; everybody seemed anxious to wish the boys welcome and congratulate them upon their well-won victory. A tremendous rush was made from the depot as the victors, escorted by the battalion and headed by Arnold's band, marched out to Main street and filed left in rear for the armory. Two, scattered along the street was Mardi-Gras over again. Almost the entire population of the city turned out and thronged the streets and sidewalks. Thousands of rockets and Roman candles lighted up the heavens from the depot to the Peabody hotel, a distance of over half a mile, while at many street crossings bonfires, made out of tar barrels and boxes, shed a weird light upon the advancing column of soldiers, whose nodding plumes danced and flashed beneath the light of various colors.

MAIN STREET.

The immense concourse of people followed the military, rendering it almost impossible for vehicles to get along and keep up with the column. At every square fire crackers and fireworks of every description were exploded, presenting a scene charming to behold. Flags were hung across the street in front of Bourke's, near Poplar; in front of the house of Woodruff & Oliver, near Poplar; in front of Bryson & Camp's, near Adams; in front of B. Lowenstein & Bros., on the corner of Jefferson; at the Peabody hotel and other places. Fireworks were fired off from in front of the courthouse, Podesta & Co.'s, Staffer's, Stoltz's, B. Lowenstein & Bros., J. S. Wilkins's, Tracy's, and from the Peabody. From the sidewalks along the line of march, and from windows and awnings, Roman candles and rockets went skyward, lighting up the streets in the brightest manner. Among those to give a welcome to the victorious "Chicks" was the establishment of C. L. Byrd & Co., jewelers, of Main street, who made a very handsome display, consisting of a stack of arms with a Roman shield and helmet at its base, the arms entwined with a laurel wreath tied with the emblematical blue ribbon, and inclosing the monogram "C. G." Two very handsome United States flags made a back ground of drapery, while smaller colors filled up the intervening spaces, surrounding the whole were fine bronzes, bouquets of flowers, etc. This very unique and pretty welcome was arranged with artistic taste by W. J. Brecknell, the engraver of the establishment. As the military approached the Peabody the applause was deafening, it was the roar of a multitude, from people wild with delight over the return of the conquerors. Many of the stores of the all the gas lights turned on, while crimson and blue lights gave everything the appearance of a carnival. The "Chicks" and military escort marched on to Union street and filed down to their armory on Hernando street.

AT THE ARMORY.

On arriving at the drill-room quite a number of ladies were found there waiting to tender their congratulations to the "Chicks." The company filed and formed in line and stacked arms, then broke ranks to mingle with the crowd of friends and partake of some refreshments that had been provided. After a while, quiet having been restored, long calls were made for Captain Carnes, of the "Chicks." That gentleman was forced to mount a chair and return thanks to all for the unexpected but splendid welcome home that had been accorded the company by the people of Memphis. He said, among other things, that he desired to introduce a gentleman who was a friend of the Chickasaw Guards, and who commanded one of the finest military companies in the United States—Captain F. B. M'Coy, of Company K, of St. Louis. This announcement was received with prolonged cheering, and a rush was made for Captain M'Coy to place him on a chair and force him to make a speech, but that gentleman was too modest to accept the overwhelming and pressing invitation. Captain Sam Carnes, when quiet again prevailed, stated that he did not believe that there was a company in the United States except the Chickasaw Guards that could defeat Company K. Among the many attractive things in the ladies' reception room at the armory was an immense pyramid cake, in the shape of an antique pavilion, and adorned with mottoes giving the victories gained by the "Chicks" in their many contests. On the apex of the pyramid was the motto giving the great victory at Nashville. The elegant piece of confectionery work was a present from the house of Specht & Walter, confectioners, 37 Madison street.

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SEWER SECURITIES

Of Chicago Taken at a Premium by a Syndicate—Favorable Exhibit.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Twenty-nine thousand dollars of city sewer 4½ per cent. bonds, with twenty years to run, were placed on the market this morning. They were sold at 2 3 100ths per cent. premium, the Corn Exchange bank taking the whole lot. Five other persons and corporations made bids above par. These bonds replace the issues of 6 and 7 per cent. bonds. The bonded debt of the city has been reduced two million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in eight years, and is now about 9 8-10th mills on each dollars worth of taxable property.

INDIANS AND IRISH

Monopolizing a Goodly Share of the Attention of Her Majesty's Government.

LONDON, May 21.—In the house of commons, Sir Charles Dilke said that the government would lay upon the table the whole correspondence between the government and the United States and Canada.

Lord Hartington stated that the troops in Afghanistan would gradually be withdrawn as soon as a ruler was selected whose authority was likely to be permanent.

Lord Hartington confirmed the announcement of a deficit of four millions sterling in the Indian budget.

In the debate on the report of the address, Mr. Forster said he had no reason to believe the landlords in Ireland would enforce their powers until they knew the result of the harvest. The report and address was then agreed to.

A Lahore dispatch says that a new combination has been formed at Ghuzne under Mahomed Jan, and several warlike headmen have joined it. Four thousand Shinewaris were defeated on the twentieth instant, with a loss of one hundred killed. The British casualties were trifling.

Twenty-eight shops in Cabul have been destroyed by a gunpowder explosion.

Natives in the meeting, have reached Cabul with reports that large numbers of the enemy have been detected between Shekobat and Ghruzin.

WAS IT CATCHING?

A Young Man, Stimulated by Example, Binds Himself, After Robbing a Store.

WEST POINT, May 21.—A young man named Purdy was found before daylight Monday morning, bound hand and foot, on the roof of Dickey's drug store, at Milton, New York, with some pieces of money lying around him. He said that he had been chloroformed, and did not know how he got there. As the drug store had been robbed, it is believed that he committed the act. The amount stolen is small. Some of the villagers assert that they saw him standing on the roof untied, and Mr. Dickey recognized him while he was in the store. Purdy says that he was sitting on the stoop when two men asked him for his knife, and he knew nothing afterward. The ferryman says that about the time Purdy refers to he saw two men running down the road from the village. Villagers say that they saw a person jumping from roof to roof and he afterward turned out to be Purdy. When found he was only slightly tied. An investigation is making.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania:

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—known her only through the preparation of her "Soothing syrup for children teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the infant race. Sold by all druggists. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Prompt Offer.

They were playing a game they call euchre. She held both bowers and the king, and two aces of other suit, but she was a novice at the game. A young man who was teaching her looked at her cards and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely hand!" She looked at him straight in the eyes and murmured, "You may have it if you want it." All the rest of the evening he wondered if he was the victim of a leap-year proposal.

The King's Secret Cabinet.

LONDON, May 21.—A Berlin correspondent says that a dispatch to the *Bærsen Courier* announces that a daring burglary has been committed upon the king of Wurtemberg's secret cabinet at Suttgart, and a number of valuable orders stolen.

The Missing Training-Ship.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch from Plymouth says portions of a vessel, supposed to be the missing training-ship Atalanta, have been picked up on the Irish coast and handed over to the admiralty.

Serenading Their Visitors.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, General D. C. Buell and Clark Mills were serenaded to-night and made brief responses.

Tired of Life.

PARIS, May 21.—Generald Gaulan has committed suicide. He was tired of life from long ill-health.

THE deadening preparations of opium for the baby are rapidly disappearing before the use of Dr. Bull's baby syrup. Sold by all druggists.

THE SPORTING WORLD

Will Read With Interest the Annexed Details of Events, Past and to Come—Louisville and Point Breeze Races—The Diamond Field.

The Cry of Fraud Raised Anent the Great California Test Race—The Proposed Match Between Santa Claus and Maud S.—The Irish Rifle Team.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Fourth day's races. Weather wet and track heavy.

First Race.—Selling race for a purse of $250; one mile and one eighth. Malagorda, 1; Lula Rea, 2; Emma Cooper, 3. Time—2:07¼.

Second Race.—Louisville cup; for all ages; two and a quarter miles. Volliner, 1; Blue Eyes, 2; Cammie F., 3. Time—4:20¼.

Third Race.—Galt house handicap; one and a half miles. Miss Hardaway, 1; Typhoon, 2; Bancroft, 3. Time—2:49¾.

Fourth Race.—Association purse of $150; for two-year-olds; three-fourths of a mile. Voltagrit, 1; Bride-Cake, 2; Patti, 3. Time—1:22¼.

Another Proposition from the Owner of Santa Claus.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—In regard to Captain Stone's offer to trot Maud S. against Santa Claus, Mr. Finnegan, the owner of the latter, has issued the following card:

Mr. E. A. Buck, Editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, New York:

SIR—My letter to you of the fourth instant, touching my readiness to match Santa Claus against Maud, called from you the expression that it was evident that I was anxious for the race. My acceptance is not acceptable. By wire I now learn that Captain Stone proposes to me to enter a hippodrome race against Maud, also without the slightest effect. When through the influence of Mr. Ballard we were induced to try your Clifford's Febrifuge the effect was wonderful. The children did not have a Chill after taking the first dose and are now entirely well. Would not be without the remedy on any account. Yours, etc., GEO. WRIGHT.

Point Breeze Summary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Summary of the Point Breeze races:

First Race.—2:30 class. Unolala, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1; Legal Tender, 7, 1, 1, 5, 2, 2; Phil Dumas, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4, 4. Time—2:29¾, 2:27¾, 2:30¼, 2:29, 2:30¾, 2:30¼.

Second Race.—2:22 class. Driver, 0, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1; Hannis, 6, 1, 1, 4, 2, 2; Richard, 0, 5, 5, 3, 4, 3. Time—2:23¼, 2:21¼, 2:19¼, 2:22, 2:22¼, 2:31¼.

The Rifle Team Going to Ireland.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The competitors entitled to places on the American rifle team going to Ireland, and taking the best scores in two of three competitions, are as follows, with the total scores made: W. H. Jackson, 427; William Farrow, 424; S. J. Scott, 422; H. P. Clark, 416; J. F. Brown, 413; H. mer Fisher, 406; H. T. Rockwell, 405; R. Rathborne, 403.

At a meeting of the competitors this evening the following men were selected as the team proper: W. Milton Farrow, H T. Clarks, J. Scott, Homer Fisher, Ransom Rathborne, J. F. Brown and W. H. Jackson. A reserve team was organized, and the conditions under which the men go to Ireland were signed by all.

Rumors of Fraud in the Great California Test Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—During the past week a race to test the endurance of horsemen has been in progress at the Bay District race track, four riders, each undertook number of mustangs, riding fifteen hours each day for an alleged purse of twenty-five hundred dollars. Four riders started, but only two, Probasco Anderson and M. J. Reyes, finished the scene at the close standing: Anderson, 1234; Reyes, 1284 miles. It has been whispered in well-informed circles during the week that the affair was a fraud, and the *Pacific Life* to-morrow will publish a scoldum article to that effect. Although admitting that the scorer was correct, it will also show that Reyes, who appeared in the character of a half-breed Indian, is no other than Senor Jesus Maria DaLeon, who created such a sensation in Europe four years ago, giving exhibitions of riding and lassoing, and was also in the employ of Barnum some five years in New York.

Base-Ball Scores.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Nationals, 5; Baltimores, 1.

ALBANY, May 21.—Albanys, 4; Worcesters, 5.

BOSTON, May 21.—Providence, 7; Bostons, 4.

The Great Billiard Match.

LONDON, May 21.—Vignaux won the first match, Bionnette scoring only 575 points. In the subsequent match Vignaux also won, Bell scoring 85.

Opinions in the Mines.

POTTSVILLE, PA., May 21.—Reports from all the principal points of the coal region state that the feeling over the Reading suspension is one of sympathy. The miners view it as a good thing for both the railroad and themselves. In business circles the only fear is that the credit of the iron manufacturers who are working up contracts for the Reading companies may be impaired, and view the suspension as temporary.

DIED.

BARNETT—Friday, May 21, 1880, at 3½ o'clock p.m., ANNIE LA BARNETT, aged 8 years 3 months and 8 days, daughter of J. J. and Caroline Barnett.

Funeral from residence, 427 Manassas street, this (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DARK—May 21, 1880, Mrs. S. A. DARK, aged 56 years, wife of R. Dare and mother of Mrs. P. A. Cicalla. Remains have been sent to Louisville for interment.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Fortify the System

And you are armed against disease. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, counteracts biliousness and keeps the bowels in order; and so genial and beneficent are its effects, that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

FRENCH MILLINERY—Human Hair and Fancy Goods—This spring's novelties are unusually attractive. The latest styles, such as will prevail all this season, will be all the timeon exhibition, and ladies are invited to come and examine.

Every Department Now Complete

Sailors, 25 cents; Coquets, 25 cents; Scollops, $1 25; Roman Braids, the latest coiffure, $5; Jet Goods, all kinds, etc.

F. LAVIGNE, 250 MAIN STREET

Bowles Cigars.

A LIBERAL shipment just to hand—large and small sizes, and desirable colors. Back orders can now be filled. J. J. BUSBY & CO.

FEBRIFUGE

A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

ROCKDALE, TEXAS, Jan. 10th, 1879.

MR. J. C. RICHARDSON, St. Louis. My Dear Sir:—I have sold Clifford's Febrifuge since its introduction in Central Texas, in fact I may say I introduced it in Milam County. It has given uniformly good satisfaction, and its merits are constantly recommending it from citizen to citizen, in the speedy and effective cure of Intermittent Fever, (Fever and Ague,) and Fevers of Malarial Origin. I am always pleased to sell Clifford's Febrifuge on account of its efficiency, knowing it will not disappoint my customers, and being so palatable, makes it the most pleasant remedy for the cure of Chills and Fever.

J. E. DOFFITT, M. D.,
Proprietor City Drug Store.

FEBRIFUGE

HE STILL LIVES!

OFFICE OF U. S. NOVELTY MFG. CO.,
New York City, August 2, 1878.

My Dear Sir:—For over two years I have had Fever and Ague, and after trying every thing I took one-half bottle of Clifford's Febrifuge, and it cured me permanently. I believe my life was saved, for I had I not found this as I did.

Yours truly, W. WOOD,
Manager "U. S. N. Mfg. Co."

FEBRIFUGE

A SUCCESS.

NEWTON, KANSAS, Feb. 3, 1879.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Esq. My Dear Sir:—Have sold Clifford's Febrifuge the past twelve months with very good results; as a Febrifuge it is a success, and merits the name chosen. I bespeak a large sale and corresponding benefit to the parties interested.

Respectfully, J. B. DICKEY,
Druggist.

FEBRIFUGE

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