THE FEARFUL FATE

Of a Party of Pleasure-Seekers who Went to Sea in a Boat which the Comissaire de Marine of Roscoff Afterward Declared was only Held Together by the

Paint—Run on a Rock by the Mistaken Pilot She Capsizes, Drowning Among Others a Mrs. Hennessy, an American Lady—The Statement of one of the Survivors.

There was published in the APPEAL, a few weeks ago, a brief account by telegraph of a sad yacht accident near Roscoff, by which a number of persons, including Mrs. Hennessy, a well-known American lady, lost their lives. Mr. Victor E. Collis thus writes from Roscoff to the *London Times:*

As so many false reports have been written about the sad accident which occurred on Friday last at this place, I hope for the sake of all connected with it that you will insert the following account, which is entirely composed from the narratives of the survivors. The boat was a cutter of four tons, belonging to Prince Galitzin, who recently purchased it from the Comte de Guebriant. The prince, being called away on business, had left his boat at the disposal of the Vicomte de Fleury. This gentleman had invited the following persons to accompany him for a sail on Friday, the third instant: Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, and Mr. Gregoire Home. Mr. Hartwell Grinsell and Mr. E. Hennessy were also included in the invitations, but, owing to a slight indisposition, both were obliged to decline. The boat left the harbor at 2 o'clock with a fair breeze from northeast by east, in charge of Reguel, a pilot of Roscoff. After a run of three-quarters of an hour, the ground swell running pretty high, she struck on the Grand Capucin, opposite Santec, five miles west of Roscoff. In contradiction to the statement offered on behalf of the pilot, it is necessary to state that at the time of striking everyone of the survivors (except the pilot) firmly assert that not a soul was obstructing his view, and that all were seated excepting Mr. Home, who was standing by the mast, and hidden from the pilot's view by the intervening sail. The boat ran her bow up the rock, which was two feet under water, keeled over on her port side, filled and sank by the stern in deep water. Mr. Hennessy first rose to the surface, and almost at once saw his wife come up gasping beside him. Seizing her, he placed her on the bowsprit, which was the only part of the boat visible, and which was itself covered by each succeeding wave. He then saw his daughter's head coming up through the water, and, placing his arm under hers, he helped her also to take hold of the bowsprit. Miss Hennessy says:

"When I first rose my father placed me at the end of the bowsprit beyond my mother, when I drew my mother's hands through an iron ring. We three were the only persons then clinging to the bowsprit, and our heads were almost touching. My mother was wholly unnerved, and we were both encouraging her not to scream, but to close her mouth and to hold tightly. We went down and rose again together; the valet of the Comte de Fleury now also clung to the bowsprit. Then a third great wave buried us, and my father and myself were washed off. I was caught by Mr. Home, who was most fortunately at this moment just behind me, and he replaced me on the bowsprit, and bound me to it by a pair of my drawers, which he cut off. My father had been swept some distance away, and, thinking it was his weight which had drawn the bowsprit under water, he would not attempt to return to it again, and struck out for a floating piece of wood. When I next saw him he was supporting the Comte de Fleury upon an oar between them; he there held the comte for five minutes, when I saw the comte's head fall forward on his breast, his hands fell into the water, and the next wave washed him away, when he floated down the current quite dead, with his face buried in the water. Just previously to seeing this I had placed my sash under my mother's arms to hold her more firmly, and a few seconds after the comte's death, a wave swept me away from both her and the bowsprit, and she was carried away, while I managed to struggle back to my hold. My mother had been lying dead in my arms, as she had not outlived her immersion more than six minutes, the shock of plunging into very cold water having no doubt brought on an attack of heart disease, to which she was liable. I now saw Mr. Potter leaning on the rock, and being assisted by Mr. Home, who was standing upon it, and was also cutting off his clothes. Another wave came, and when it passed Mr. Potter had disappeared from the rock. Mr. Home leaped in after him, and I saw him bring Mr. Potter again to the rock and place him on the highest point. Calling out loudly, 'I'll go for assistance,' he sprang into the sea and swam for the shore. Mrs. Potter I did not see at all, and I believe she never rose to the surface. While waiting for help we saw a boat sail close to the Ile de Bats, and we all tried to attract its attention, but in vain, after which we remained patiently holding on till Mr. Home returned with assistance."

Mr. Home saw the pilot thrust an oar to the Comte de Fleury and at once strike out for the shore. Having done what he could for every one, Mr. Home swam to a piece of wood which turned out to be the rudder, and placing it under one arm swam manfully to the shore. He caught up to and passed the pilot, and was fortunate in meeting a boat coming to the assistance of the shipwrecked, as the accident had been seen from the shore. Mr. Home had swam a distance by the chart of a mile and a quarter. The time Mr. Home jumped in after Mr. Potter, the latter exclaimed, "It's of no use, my boys; is all up with us." He was again washed off and perished. Returning in the boat, they picked up Reguel, and reaching the wreck, they found Mr. and Miss Hennessy and Justin, the valet, still clinging where they had left them. Every care was offered to the rescued by the peasants of Santec, who supplied them with warm clothing, and did everything for them that was in their power to do.

Mr. Home, exhausted and bleeding as he was, got a cart and drove to Roscoff to obtain medical assistance and to give information to the authorities. M. Le Gad, proprietor of this hotel, returned with Mr. Home and the doctors, bringing with him blankets, cordials, and all necessary restoratives. At 7 o'clock they came back to Roscoff, bringing with them the survivors of this lamentable catastrophe. At 10:30 the bodies of the drowned, all of which had been recovered, were brought to the hotel; this long delay had occurred owing to the many formalities necessary to be gone through by the French law. They had all been found floating a little below the surface. The last sad duties were performed by some of the English visitors staying in the hotel. M. Le Gad behaved all through in a most admirable manner, and it is impossible to say enough in his praise.

In conclusion, I must bear witness to the gallant conduct of Mr. Home, who exhibited throughout the utmost coolness, courage and presence of mind, and his manliness, pluck and determination are a credit to the English name, and well deserve the medal with which the minister of marine intends to decrate him.

The boat was found to be in a most shockingly rotten condition, more fit for firewood than sailing, and, as the commissaire de marine here says, only held together by the paint.

MRS. CHRISTIANCY

About to Take Testimony in New York in Her Suit for Divorce—Her Husband's Conduct.

Washington special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "In the case of Ex-Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, now United States minister to Peru, against his young wife, Mrs. Lilly M. Christiancy, filed several months ago, but little progress has been thus far made. The last time the case was before the court an order was made directing the plaintiff to pay $300 counsel fees and $100 per month alimony, but it is understood that these orders have only been partly complied with, and that several hundred dollars are now due from him. Last May, by consent, some testimony was taken by an examiner—that of a clerk and a waiter at the St. James hotel. It is understood that this testimony is to the effect that last Christmas a man registering as Emil Giro, of New York, had a woman in his room at the hotel, but it is not known that they described Mrs. Christiancy with sufficient accuracy to render the proof of value to Mr. Christiancy's side of the case. For several weeks after this the case laid dormant, and among members of the bar who were conversant with it the question as to whether the petitioner would not abandon the case was freely discussed, and it is said by some that this would have been done had it not been that the respondent had filed a cross-bill, and therefore taken from the complainant his right to do this. Mrs. Christiancy, however, has commenced to move in the matter, and will this week begin taking testimony in New York. The witnesses to be summoned are Mr. George H. Haight, who was a passenger on the steamer on which Mrs. Christiancy, in 1878, embarked to join her husband in Peru. She did not like the Peruvian gentleman under whose protection she traveled, and Mr. Haight frequently rendered her assistance during the voyage, and after the arrival at Lima became a frequent visitor at the residence of Mr. Christiancy. It is well understood that Mr. Haight will testify that during some of these visits he saw Mr. Christiancy, while intoxicated, assault his wife, and that the minister's conduct toward his wife was a subject of general talk among the Americans at Lima."

BOB INGERSOLL,

The Great Infidel Orator and Friend of the Renowned Christian and Perjurer Garfield, Receives

A Severe Drubbing from the Evangelical Ministers of Chicago—He is Charged with Drunkenness.

Chicago *News,* Tuesday: The several ministers weekly meetings held to-day were all largely attended, and at all of them the last lecture of Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, entitled: "What shall we do to be saved?" and its general effect upon the public mind and morality, formed the principal theme of consideration and talk. The discussion in one or two instances touches Mr. Ingersoll personally, and assertions of a decidedly startling nature were made. The Methodist ministers came together with Rev. Dr. Borning in the chair. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Gurney, of Batavia, Illinois, following which the subject of the practical character of infidelity was discussed. The opening remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Harding. Among the speakers were Rev. J. M. Caldwell, pastor of the Western avenue Methodist church, who assisted in descanting upon the general disreputable tone of infidelity; that Mr. Ingersoll had, at a lecture delivered at or in the vicinity of Galesburg, this State, appeared upon the platform intoxicated, and conducted himself in an indecent and vulgar manner, to carry out the theory of his right to perfect freedom of action in everything. Rev. Mr. Crafts, continuing the illustration of the debasing effects of infidelity, said he had been told by a lady well acquainted with Mr. Ingersoll's family, that he was in the habit of using obscene and profane language in his house, not only before his family, but in the presence of visitors. Rev. Dr. Jewett dissected some of Mr. Ingersoll's actions, but confined himself to the latter's position on the law forbidding the transmission of obscene matter through the mails, as compared with what it was when the law was first enacted. The doctor said he had understood that Mr. Ingersoll had threatened to sue any minister for libel who said he (Ingersoll) had ever favored a repeal of the law; and if it was so he (the doctor) wanted him (Ingersoll) to come on with his suit, for he (Jewett) did then and there affirm it. The Congregationalists, with Rev. J. C. Armstrong in the chair, had proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilcox. A brief resume of the various sermons preached yesterday was given, and the subject of "What Should be the Attitude of the Ministry Toward the Skepticism of the Day?" was taken up for discussion, the chair leading off. The drift of the remarks was aimed at Mr. Ingersoll and his last lecture, but nothing particularly important was said concerning the eloquent orator. One speaker said "the reference to Bob Ingersoll in sermons all over the country and the succeeding newspaper reports were worth $10,000 as an advertisement to him."

THE OTHER MEETINGS.

The Baptists, Rev. E. O. Taylor, chairman, were led in prayer by Rev. M. Clark, of Atlanta, Georgia, who then gave a review of the religious situation among the freedmen of his State, the spread of gospel work being pronounced encouraging. Rev. Mr. Vosburg read the paper of the day on "Human Agency in Promoting Revivals," which was discussed by those present.

The committee on revivals reported that revival meetings would be held three times a day, one day a week, from October 19th to December 30th. A request from the Young Men's christian association was read, asking that some of the ministers present interest themselves to lead the association noonday prayer-meetings, the members intimating that they were "prayed out."

The Presbyterians, Rev. Dr. Gulick presiding, listened to a prayer by Rev. J. M. Worrel, and discussed the subject of "Prayer," as set out in a paper read. The discussion was a continuation of the matter introduced by Dr. Gray, editor of the *Interior,* at the last meeting, and co-operation in prayer among the ministers of all denominations was urged.

MISS MULLER IN URBE.

Miss Muller, so the gossips say,
Flirted in quite a shameless way.

But Maud, with a laugh, pronounces it fudge—
Yet we caught her wink at the ratty judge.

And the judge—but we mention this subrosa—
Blushed up to the roots of his bulbous nose;

Still he craned his neck, and, in passing by,
Gave a sinister wink with his dexter eye.

Quoth Maud to herself, as on she passed,
"I've his royal nibs in tow at last;

My mother shall wear a sealskin sacque—
Ma pa swing out in his broadcloth black;

My brother shall sip his whisky-skins,
And my sister revel in gay breastpins!"

Quoth the judge, as he sauntered listless on,
"She's a rattling girl; you bet I'm gone!

No doubt my last wife's ma will kick,
And my heirs cut up the very Nick;

And though I have known her a short, short spell,
You bet I'll have her in spite of—well,"

No matter his word—'twas short and stout,
And the name of a place that's now played out,

According to Beecher. Alack for all,
The maid and judge ne'er wedded at all;

For he passed in his checks from too much gin,
And the maid grew long and lank and thin,

And ere as her chances glimmered away
She ceased for to flirt and began for to pray.

God pity the maid and pity the judge,
And these days of twaddle and bosh and fudge.

For of all sad words from a heart bereft
The saddest are these: "You bet I'm left!"

THE YALE KUKLUX

Dishonor the United States Flag Because it Bore the Name of the Gallant General Hancock.

An Outrage of Which the Republican Press Will Not Care to Make any Mention—Just Indignation.

New Haven (Conn.) special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:* The Yale students to-day passed resolutions condemning the pulling down of the Hancock banner of the Jefferssonian club by the college society, and that full restoration of the property be made. A committee took the resolutions to the club, and there met a committee that had been appointed by the club to investigate the outrage, including Ex-Mayors Lewis and Sperry, Colonel R. Heaton Robinson and Editor Parsons, of the *Register.* After the resolutions had been presented several of the club committee addressed the committee of students. In substance the latter were told that the club cared very little whether the flag was replaced or not, but they did want every remnant of the stolen flag returned. It seems that some of the students have already been sporting bits of the flag in their buttonholes. Mr. Lewis was especially severe. He warned the young men that there had been bad feeling, which had resulted in bloodshed, in the past between the students and town people, and the outrage of Saturday night was not calculated to wipe out those memories. "Had this thing happened in the south," said Mr. Lewis, "and a United States flag bearing Garfield's name been thus torn down, it would have been heralded all over the country as another southern Democratic outrage." Mr. Parsons told the students how much Ex-Governor English and Mr. Sheffield after) whom the Sheffield scientific schools are named) and others, all leading Democrats of New Haven, had done for Yale college financially. He scorned the idea that the affair was a boyish prank, as alleged by a few Republicans. The students, in reply, very humbly regretted what had happened, hoped the whole college would not be blamed for the doings of a few, and promised to try and collect all the remnants of the flag that they could find in the hands of their fellows. To the reporter who called upon President Porter, the latter said that he should bring the subject before the faculty of the college at their regular meeting, on Wednesday. He disapproved of what had occurred, but did not think there had been any deliberate plan to insult any association or political party. "Of course, if all the students had been Democrats," he said, "it probably wouldn't have happened." The society has been abolished. President Porter said as much to the club committee that waited upon him to notify him of the outrage, and the better class of students are in favor of it. The society has been a disgrace to the college and the city. Shameful orgies have been carried on in its meeting-room, and it is said by some of the students that had all been sober at the society meeting on Saturday night the flag would never have been destroyed. There is a growing belief, however, that the outrage was premeditated by young Republicans in the college; and so strong is this feeling that it is doubtful whether a contemplated parade of the students' Garfield and Arthur club this week will take place, for fear of an attempt to avenge the outrage of Saturday night. Another rumor is that President Porter will forbid the students from taking any part hereafter in politics while in the college.

BLACK ON GARFIELD

The Credit Mobilier Lie and Perjury which the Great Jurist Advised the Republican Candidate for the Presidency to Avoid—The Best Defense a Warm

Personal Friend Can Make—But Garfield Would Make Common Cause with his Friends "for Whom There was no Refuge Except in a Fundamental Falsehood."

NEW YORK, September 28.—The *Sun* this morning prints the following communication from Judge Jere S. Black:

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR—Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I will set down their substance and give my reply to each one of them in the order you put them:

1. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine that General Garfield acknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oakes Ames?

Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed or tried to conceal that fact from me, but his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

2. Did he declare to me that he would go before the Poland committee and testify that he had taken the stock?

I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Poland committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivered.

3. Did I advise and urge him to tell the truth?

No; certainly not. Such advice and urging would have been a most outrageous insult, which I could not offer to any gentleman of his character.

4. Did he agree to adopt the line of defense suggested by me?

You seem to think that I was his counsel. I was not; but his friend, and a believer in his perfect innocence, I was extremely anxious that he should get safely out of this unfortunate business. After it began to be discussed in the newspapers, and before the committee was appointed, I besought him to make no statement for the public which might be inconsistent with what he said to me. Lest he might forget it or miss the important points of it, I repeated the substance of it somewhat carefully. He did not reply, and I learned soon afterward that he had authorized a total and flat contradiction. Simultaneously the other members of congress who were implicated made separate statements of the same kind, assuring the public that they never had taken or owned any of the stock at all or received any dividends upon it.

5. Why, according to my understanding of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defense so contrary to that he had agreed upon?

I have already said that he made no agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defense was doubtless the necessity he felt himself under of making common cause with his political friends, for whom there was no refuge except in a fundamental falsehood. I am, with great respect, yours, etc., J. S. BLACK.

A MODERN BORGIA.

A Young Woman Charged with the Attempted Murder of Her Benefactor and Adopted Father.

A Wayward Pet of the Household She Developed Into a Perverse and Tyrannical Little Minx.

The Cincinnati *Commercial,* of Sunday, contained the substance of an article taken from the New York *Times,* telling of the death of Mrs. Jonathan P. Cooper, at Rumson's Neck, New Jersey, near Seabright, last month, under suspicious circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were old residents of this city, up to about six years ago, when they moved to Seabright, New Jersey, where Mr. Cooper erected a handsome cottage, retiring upon the money he had accumulated in partnership with Mr. Thomas J. Stephens, in the glue business at Camp Washington, now a portion of the twenty-fourth ward. The *Times* also published an account of the sudden and serious illness of a nurse of Mr. Cooper, on the seventh instant, occasioned by drinking something administered in a cup of coffee, which she drank at the dinner table, and which was supposed to be intended for Mr. Cooper, but her life was saved by drinking a glass of milk, which acted as an antidote. Suspicion concerning the death of Mrs. Cooper, as well as the sickness of the nurse of Mr. Cooper, appears to have attached to Mrs. Emma Borden, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, who had been heard to remark that if Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were to die all their property would go to her, as they were childless, and she the only heir through a will that Mr. Cooper made before the family left Cincinnati. The woman to whom suspicion has attached in this case has a history not unknown to several of the people of this city, which is very interesting at this time, in view of the recent developments. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper were childless, and had many warm friends when they lived at Camp Washington. Mr. Cooper was of a jovial, genial nature, and was engaged in a very remunerative business with Mr. Stephens, now a member of council from the twenty-fourth ward. Mr. Cooper and his wife frequently visited Perry Eunlason, the tar-roofer, who lived on the south side of Sixth street, near Mound, and on the occasion of one of their visits they noticed a beautiful little girl, about four years old, playing on the balcony of the building adjoining, and took a fancy to the child. They made some inquiries concerning the child, and found that she was the step-daughter of a noted Washington lobbyist named Mrs. Perry, who would frequently tie the child on the balcony with her doll baby, and go off to spend the day. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper became so attached to the child that they desired to take and keep her, and after some negotiation with Mrs. Perry, who desired to go to Washington, they agreed to take the child and board her until Mrs. Perry returned. Mrs. Perry failed to come up to her part of the contract, and made an effort to recover the child; but the courts gave the custody of the child to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, who adopted her. This child's name was Emma, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper made every effort to place her in a prominent position in society while living here. They lavished their money on her, and she was sent to school at College Hill and Mount Auburn, and she also attended at the Wesleyan seminary. Her musical education was not neglected, and for five or six years she had instruction from the best masters. In addition to this she was sent to Prof. Pinguely to take lessons in the art terpsichorean and every effort made to introduce her into society. Nothing was spared upon her education, and the result was she became a spoiled child. She had a bad temper, and occasionally indulged in slapping her foster-father in the mouth, besides calling him naughty names, but this he bore with stoical philosophy. It is remarked by those who lived near neighbors to the family that the girl had an ugly habit of lying and bringing home from school with her at times jewelry and pocketbooks, for which she could give no good account. Finally Mr. Cooper's mental health became so infirm that about six years ago he dissolved partnership with Mr. Stephens and removed to New Jersey with his wife and adopted daughter. Emma married a worthless fellow, and after a short married life, the fruit of which was one child, she separated from her husband, and Mrs. Cooper took her back to her house, where Emma remained until the death of Mrs. Cooper. It is stated upon good authority that before Mr. Cooper removed from this city he made a will leaving all his property to Emma at the death of himself and wife. Whether the illness of the nurse or the death of Mrs. Cooper can be attributed to Mrs. Borden is an open question, and remains to be cleared up. All parties are agreed, however, that Emma was a spoiled child when the family lived here, and it is not probable that her disposition improved after leaving here. In connection with the late troubles in Mr. Cooper's family, the New York *Sun* of a recent date has he following:

MRS. BORDEN NOT THERE.

"Mrs. Emma Borden, referring to rumors in which her name was connected with the sudden sickness of a servant in the house of Jonathan P. Cooper, her father, at Rumson's Neck, New Jersey, after drinking a cup of coffee, on the seventh, says that she was not requested to leave the house after an investigation was made, but that by the advice of Mrs. Cooper's physician she went away with her child several days before, because Mrs. Cooper, who had been ill for some time, worried about the child. Nothing like the circumstances referred to happened while she was in the house, she says."

A Wisconsin Servant Girl Details How She Murdered Her Mistress.

CHICAGO, September 29.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Manitowoc special says: Anna Stoker, who has been on trial for the murder of her employer, Miss Nancy Heywood, to-day was visited by her mother, who, holding up the Catholic cross and adjuring her to tell the truth, got from her a confession of the murder, which confession she subsequently made in court. She said Nancy scolded her and called her crazy one Sunday, which so exasperated her that she pushed her down on the floor and picking up an ax struck her on the neck and head, and, finding her lifeless, dragged her out into the yard and concealed the body. She misled the neighborhood, who found the body. The girl is only seventeen years old and can neither read nor write. She has hitherto shown no signs of guilt.

CAPTURE

Of Henry Dewison, the Wife Murderer—A Desperate Struggle in which a Wife and Husband

Play a Comical Part—A Race for Life—The Chase After the Culprit, who was Wounded Twice.

Des Arc *Citizen:* "The notorious desperado and wife murderer, Henry Dewison, was captured last Sunday morning after a desperate resistance. It seems he approached the house of a colored man named Mat Ferguson, living near town, and, as he has been in the habit of doing since he has been at large, demanded something to eat, and also a chunk of fire. It was given him, but when he turned his back Mat saw his opportunity, or fancied he saw it, and immediately seized him. A desperate struggle ensued, and Henry was about to get away with the old man, when he called to his wife to bring a rope and bind him. She in her hurry and confusion, instead of tying Henry himself, tied them both together. Discovering her mistake she attempted to rectify it by untying them. It was then that Dewison began to use the chunk of fire effectually, which he had retained in the struggle. He made it so lively for them that he finally broke loose and fled. Luckily, however, Constable J. R. Fisher and Messrs. Jamison and Bethell being in the vicinity on the hunt for the same wretch, perceived him and gave chase. As he ran off from the house of Mat Ferguson, however, Mat discharged the contents of his double-barrel gun, loading it a few small shot in his back. He was then chased into a thicket and Mr. John Bethell catching sight of him ordered him to surrender, when he broke and ran again. Mr. Bethell fired several shots at him without effect, which but seemed to add wings to his speed. But to Mr. Mark Smith was reserved the honor of the day. He saw, gave chase, and in a few moments came up with him and bringing down his gun ordered him to surrender, which he very sensibly did, as he saw to attempt to escape again was certain death. He was brought to town and given better lodging than he had been used to for the last week or two, in the county jail. He resembled a wild beast more than he did a human being at the time of his capture—barefooted, ragged and half-starved. His wounds were dressed by Dr. J. W. Burney, and a charge of buckshot extracted from the bottom of his foot by the same gentleman. He was carried on the day of his capture to the photograph gallery of Messrs. Jones & Benson, where his photograph was taken. It is undoubtedly the face and cranium of a murderer. The picture of his murdered wife, taken in death, hangs beside him. They are both on exhibition at the gallery of Jones & Benson. Great credit is due to the gentlemen immediately engaged in his capture—Messrs. Smith, Fisher, Bethell and Jamison—for the persistent efforts they have made to bring to justice this terror to the community. If he had not been captured he would undoubtedly have done some more mischief, as he had been heard to make some fearful threats against certain persons living in town. He had ample opportunities to leave the country since he has been at large, and his failing to do so is sufficient evidence that he had some other object in view. Murderers, thieves and such like cattle, have a hard time if they stay around here, as our efficient and courageous officers are certain sooner or later to bring them in."

GENERAL ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

Reception of the Remains of the Distinguished Gentleman at New York.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The remains of General Alfred T. A. Torbert arrived this morning from Florida on the steamer Western Texas, and, under an escort, were conveyed to the city hall, where they lay in state in the governor's room until 10 o'clock. The room is heavily draped in mourning. The casket containing the body was inclosed in a heavy box and over this was placed a handsome black pall. The members of the Old Guard acted as a guard of honor. The following pall-bearers met the body at the city hall: General Daniel E. Sickles, Alex. S. Webb, General George B. M'Clellan, J. B. M'Intosh, John M. Corsett, Chauncy M'Keever, General Wm. F. Smith and Admiral R. F. Wyman. At 10:30 the remains were placed in a hearse drawn by four horses, and, escorted by the Old Guard and a detachment of six soldiers of the regular army, conveyed to Trinity chapel, where the funeral services were held. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the Pennsylvania railway depot, Jersey City, where they were received by the Fourth regiment New Jersey National Guard, which will act as escort from New York to Philadelphia. Among those in Trinity chapel were General Hancock, Ex-Governor Jewell and Generals Crawford, Wainwright, Davies, Jackson, Aspinwall and Anson M'Cook.

In Place of Judge Manning, Deceased.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 29.—Governor Cobb has appointed H. W. Somerville, as supreme court judge in place of the late Judge Manning.

W. B. Galbreath. J. M. Fowlkes.

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CARRINGTON MASON,

General Insurance Agent,

16 MADISON ST.

REPRESENTING

Home Insurance Company of New York,	$ 6,390,233
Germania, Hanover, Comprising N. Y. Underwriters Agency,	3,978,592
Springfield of Massachusetts,	1,855,426
Connecticut of Hartford,	1,500,000
Imperial and Northern of London, England,	23,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS,	$ 36,754,251

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No. 367 Front street, : : Memphis, Tenn.

Hadden & Farrington

COTTON FACTORS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, Nos. 278 and 280 Front street, : : Memphis, Tennessee

BEST TIE MADE. 1-3 Steel. Simplest Fastening known. Self-adjusting.

Fig. 2

H. FURSTENHEIM. J. L. WELLFORD, Late Stratton & Wellford.

Furstenheim & Wellford

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Grocers and Cotton Factors,

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DISTILLERY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, 5TH DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY

OFFICE - AND - STORE, 267 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

E. M. APPERSON. G. V. RAMBAUT.

E. M. Apperson & Co.,

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Nos. 238 and 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

Keep always on Hand a Well-Selected Stock of Plantation Supplies.

COTTON A SPECIALTY. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

Agents for the sale of CHAMPION BARBED WIRE, the cheapest and best Fencing wire known.

JAMES YONGE. F. H. WHITE. J. W. CALDWELL.

J. W. Caldwell & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO F. M. WHITE & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

330 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee.

DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.

24th

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

At Macauley's Theater, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

These Drawings, authorized by the Legislature of 1878, and sustained by the courts of Kentucky, occur regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted, for the period of Five Years. The United States Circuit Court, on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

N.B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the SEPTEMBER DRAWING.

1 Prize		$ 30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes	$1000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes	$300 each	$ 2,700
9 Prizes	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each	900
1900 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2 Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express. To insure against mistakes or delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving number of Postoffice Box or Street, and Town, County and State. All communications connected with the Distribution and Orders for Tickets should be addressed to M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Kentucky, or at Nos. 307 and 309 Broadway, New York, or to D. L. Gillespie, No. 6 West Court street, Memphis, Tennessee.

COTTON GINS.

STAR COTTON GIN.

TO those desiring a good, durable, light-running Gin, made of the best material, and sold at a low price, we offer this gin, confidently believing it will give satisfaction in every particular. Feeders and Condensers furnished when desired. Repairing of all kinds of Gins promptly attended to. Saws resharped and old gins rebuilt. We refer to those who have used our gins during the past twenty-five years. For further particulars address

F. A. HURT & BRO., Manufacturers, Germantown, Tennessee.
Or J. R. GODWIN & CO., Agents, Memphis, Tennessee.

Chickasaw Ginning COMPANY,

81 Madison Street, Memphis.

The most complete Ginning establishment in the city.

Gins and Handles cotton with the most approved machinery and facilities. Give us a trial.

M. W. BEARDSLEY, Superintendent.

Hayden's Cotton Gins!

HAVING fitted up our Gins with all the late improved machinery, we are prepared to Gin all Cotton consigned to us. Sacks furnished to responsible parties. All Cotton insured in our open policy.

CORNER FOURTH AND POPLAR STS.

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IMPROVED GINS AND PRESSES.

GINS, combining Light Draught, Fast Ginning, Cleaning of Seed and Good Sample.
PRESSES, Hand, Horse and Steam Power.
All fully guaranteed, and cheap. Send for circular or call on
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CARVER GIN & MACHINE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Carver and Eclipse Hulling Gins,

Feeders, Condensers and Cotton Cleaners,

Improved Arrow and Screw Presses for steam or Horse-power, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., and dealers in Belting, Ginwright Material, etc., etc.

Ames's Atlas, and Other Steam Engines.

CORN-MILLS AND SAW-MILLS.

We repair all kinds of Gins, Engines and Plantation supplies of every description. Send for catalogue.

391 to 399 Shelby Street, Memphis.

MEDICINAL.

A POSITIVE CURE

Without medicine. ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES. Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less. No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia, by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1 50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or mailed on receipt of price.
For further particulars send for circular.
P. O. box 1533. J. C. ALLAN & CO., 83 John street, New York.

We offer $500 reward for any case they will not cure.
Quick, safe and sure cure.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK

TESTIMONY OF DRUGGISTS.—We have been selling Swift's Syphilitic Specific for years, and regard it superior to anything known to science for the diseases for which it is recommended. We have never known of a single failure.

S. J. Cassels, Thomasville, Ga.; L. F. Greer & Co., Forsyth, Ga.; Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.; Pumberton, Samuels & Reynolds, Atlanta, Ga.; Daniel & Marsh, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 4, 1874.

We have used Swift's Syphilitic Specific in the treatment of convicts for the last year, and believe it is the ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY that will effect a PERMANENT CURE for diseases for which you recommend it. GRANT, ALEXANDER & CO.

$1000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of mercury, iodide potassium, or any mineral substance.

Prepared only by the SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by S. MANSFIELD & CO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Dessesponding, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and disorders brought on by overwork and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients, one of which is this Veiled Enclosure. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 160 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing

BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING.

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Sold in Memphis by M. H. Knox and R. C. Battier. Wholesale by G. W. Jones & Co.

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DR. RICE,

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the only one advertised, at his age, who will prove it.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

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