THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880. VOL. XXXIX—NO. 268

MR. SOTHERN (Lord Dundreary) is again seriously ill. This time his life is despaired of. The debut of his daughter Eva has, in consequence, been postponed.

HARTMANN, the chief among nihilist chiefs, now a resident of London, predicts a violent death for the czar, and much sooner than that potentate probably sees any reason now to expect.

THE Somerville *Reporter* is gratified "to know that Memphis has fully regained all her trade lost by the violent epidemics of 1878 and 1879, and that her cotton receipts up to date are even larger than they were previous to those unhappy years."

IT is gratifying to observe, from the report of the proceedings of the legislative council, elsewhere printed, that the sanitary work is being pushed vigorously, and that the Taxing-District government, with all its energy, is completing the sewer system, and compelling house connections.

TELEGRAMS from Quebec give soul-harrowing accounts of the destitution prevailing among the farming people of Beance and the fishermen of Gasne. It seems that both the harvest and the fishery have failed this year entirely, and the government has been appealed to to send supplies to the starving people.

TELEGRAMS from New York state that Tennessee bonds of the new issue, which, during October, were quoted at 31@32½, the latter being the figures on the thirtieth ultimo, were yesterday sold at 41, an advance of 8½c. in six days. This is no doubt due to the very decided vote of the people of the State against repudiation.

THE conference of the Congregational church is in session just now at LeMoyne institute. Among the distinguished clergymen from abroad who are in attendance are Rev. Dr. Roy, of Atlanta, superintendent of the American missions at the south, and Rev. Dr. George F. Magoon, president of Iowa college, Grinell, Iowa.

THE Protestants of Ulster have notified their Catholic fellow-countrymen that they are ready to take a hand against the home-rulers and land-leaguers of Ireland. Thus the old religious feud is in danger of revival to a degree of intensity perhaps that will shame the bigotry and intolerance of other days. Poor, unhappy Ireland.

THE Porte has at last granted a concession to a company for building a railway through Syria to India. The concessionaries are English capitalists. Sir Austen Henry Layard, formerly British ambassador to Constantinople, and the Marquis of Salisbury are the chief promoters of the great commercial scheme which has long been preparing.

THE indersement of the National Board of Health by the legislative council yesterday was eminently the proper thing to do. No place in the country has profited so much by the existence of the board as Memphis has, and none is more likely to in the future, should congress, as we hope it will, see proper to continue it with increased powers and facilities.

AMONG the anomalies of the recent election, consequent upon the division in the Democratic household and the indifference consequent thereupon, is the election of Hon. John W. Boyd, a colored Republican, in Tipton county, who when he was nominated doubtless regarded his candidacy a forlorn hope. He was elected by a majority of 122 over Mr. G. W. Smithead, his Democratic competitor, and in a county which, according to the recent census, is Democratic by at least 500 majority.

ON the 1st of October, 1880, the number of national banks in the United States was 2090, against 2048 on the 24 of October, 1879—an increase of forty-two during the year. The loans and discounts were $1,037,051,441 against $875,013,107—an increase of $162,638,334, or over 18 per cent. Individual deposits were $873,537,637 against $19,737,569—an increase of $153,800,068, or more than 21 per cent." The banks now possess about $54,000,000 in specie against $42,000,000 one year ago, while they hold in legal tender notes $56,640,000 against $69,197,000 a year ago—a decrease of about 22 per cent.

THE most creditable of all the glorious records our country has made is in connection with her great public school system. The figures are large and the facts indisputable and convincing. For instance, we learn from recent statistics that there are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 8,000,000 children. In the last fiscal year the average daily attendance was 4,500,000. Thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report an increase in public school income of $1,232,000, and in attendance of children 164,000. The total sum raised during the year by taxation was $82,000,000, and the cost of public education was about $74,000,000.

EUROPE is just now like a smouldering volcano, ready to burst forth a very torrent of destruction at any time. In Ireland they are on the verge of a social war; in France attempted religious repression fills the minds of men of either side with fury; social revolt smoulders in Germany; around the difficult knot of the eastern question all the powers are at swords' points with a common foe or with one another, while England's troubles in Africa and Asia are once more thorns in her side. Contrast this with our condition, which is one of peace, and a prosperity and progress unexampled in the history of the world, the movements of the average politician to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE Little Rock *Democrat* paints that city in anything but delight-producing colors. It says: "We have poor streets, no sidewalks, no gas, no sewerage, no water to put out fires, the city filthy from one end to the other, the town branch a nuisance throughout its entire length, gambling houses licensed and encouraged, bawdy houses, where persons are almost daily robbed, suffered to exist, shanties suffered to be erected over the entire city; these and many other complaints are upon the lips of every person, and instead of the condition of the city being improved, it is daily becoming worse." Our neighbor will find a cure for this in a change from a municipal to a taxing-district government. We found it so.

AT the last sitting of the International Congress of the Society for the Protection of Animals, the following resolutions with regard to vivisection were adopted: "That it is desirable to have the employment of vivisection regulated by law; that the rights of science should be respected, while abuses should be prevented; that vivisection be allowed only for purposes for which dead animals cannot be used; that anesthesia be obligatory in all cases where it is possible; that the animal, after having served for the experiments, be killed immediately; an i that it be forbidden to repeat experiments of which the result is definitely acquired, for the purposes of science." The congress declared, with regard to the mode of destruction of dogs, in favor of asphyxia in a dark room. The next meeting of the congress will be held in Vienna, in 1882.

A LONDON special to the New York *World* states that on Tuesday next, the ninth instant, at the lord mayor's banquet to be given at Guildhall, Mr. Gladstone will deliver a most important speech in reply to the customary toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," on the subjects of the Irish land agitation and the claims of Greece under the treaty of Berlin. It is likely that with reference to the grave condition of affairs in Ireland the premier will announce in emphatic terms the intention of the government to crush anarchy and enforce the law at whatever cost. Meantime the force of prosecuting the Land-league leaders has begun and will be continued so long as in some cases to a conclusion that will show the attitude of the government ridiculous, or at least so it would appear from the Parnell and others now in progress.

IRELAND.

The Land-Leaguers' Troubles About to Begin—Some of Them Claim to be Naturalized Americans, Which, of Course, will not Avail Them Anything.

Immense Swarm of Witnesses to be Summoned—A Fund for the Defense of the Leaguers to be Started—Parnell Still Talking—Redpath's Last Letter.

DUBLIN, November 4.—Boyton claims to be a naturalized American, and will insist on being tried by a jury, of which six must be aliens. A similiar point was raised in the Fenian trials, but was overruled.

It is confidently asserted that in justification of their acts and speeches, the Irish agitators will, at their approaching trials, call several hundred witnesses from rack-rented estates.

Charles Samuel Dudgeon, a magistrate of Longford county, was fired at near Longford last night.

The *Freeman's Journal* has started a subscription for the defense of the Land leaguers.

Parnell will speak at the Laird league meeting at Athlone on Sunday next.

Redpath on the Irish Troubles.

Dublin letter to the New York *Tribune*: It is not by rack-renting—that is, by exacting exhorbitant rents—only or chiefly, that men like Lord Lansdowne are blights on the prosperity of Ireland. Their interests are at war with every benificent influence that seeks to evolve noble citizens from cowering serfs. They are the exponents and defenders of the spirit of caste, and they value their estates quite as much because of the power as because of the wealth they yield to them. Nowhere in the British Islands is the spirit of caste so great as in Ireland. Between peasant and lord there is a deep gulf fixed, which no human sympathies are broad enough to span. Neither a common nationality nor even a common creed has been found able to bridge this social gulf. The Catholic gentry have been quite as indifferent to the sufferings of the peasants as the Protestant gentry. Not a judge in Ireland, for example, gave a single subscription to the relief funds, and all the professional classes, without regard to creed, were equally heartless. The landlords—especially the absentee landlords—look on their tenants as rent-paying machines only, and whenever the machines fail to do their work they have no compunction in casting them aside. They are experts in vindicating their conduct by "the teachings of political economy." Their political economy does not "illustrate the great law of supply and demand" by sending food to their starving tenants when they cry out for it.

Trench and Lansdowne would be execrated in America if one-half of their deeds in Kerry were known there. No Bowery pawnbroker has ever shown greater greed than Lansdowne—the model Irish landlord of the English press. Yet I have only told a tithe of the cruelties I heard of in Kerry. An ancient writer, in the reign of Edward II, in speaking of the oppressions of the poor freeholders by the great English landlords, said that although their system "was first invented in hell, yet if it had been practiced there as in Ireland, it would have destroyed the very kingdom of Beelzebub." Sir John Davis was the author of the scheme by which Donegal was divided among the planters after the flight of Earl O'Donnell in 1607. He said that he considered the condition of the Irish peasantry worse than that of bondslaves, "for, commonly the bondslave is fed by his lord, but here the lord is fed by his bondslave." It is the same to-day.

In no other country in all this world are the titles of the holder of the soil so defective, so untenable in equity, so full of flaws, founded on so many violations of plighted faith. Mr. Parnell said to me recently that a large number of Irish landlords could show no title at all, and, therefore, they dreaded a movement that might end in compelling them to show cause why they should be paid for their lands. In no country in the world are the rights of landed proprietors not carried out only, but advocated with such fanatical zealotry. The Trenches, father and son, have frequently distinguished themselves by their more than Saul-like zeal in proclaiming, both by precept and practice, the cardinal doctrine of Irish landlordism, that tenants have no rights that landlords are bound to respect. Trench shamelessly broke his plighted troth with Lansdowne's tenants whenever it so pleased him. He levied fines without sanction of law for violation of laws of his own creation. No despot on earth had a more plausible authority—the tenants held at his mercy for the house their own hands had built, for food, for fuel, for life outside of the poor-house. To be evicted meant to be starved, to be homeless, to be ruined. The Irish land agent recognizes one interest, only, one motive of action only, one standard of ethics only—the good of the estate. Christianity, patriotism and philanthropy are as dust in the balance when weighed with the "Rules of the Estate."

THE DOCTRINE OF SUBJECTION.

To enforce obedience to such a petty despotism it is necessary to destroy the spirit of freedom—for that spirit, which is the safety of States, is the danger of landlords. The Trenches by various expedients have crushed the manhood of their tenantry. They refuse leases, so as to keep the tenants constantly at their mercy, and never hesitate to punish the slightest rebellion. I knew nothing of Lansdowne or of Trench when I first went to Kerry, but I noticed at once the abject spirit of the people. They are afraid to organize Land leagues or to assert personal independence of action. The school-teachers are silenced by petty bribes of donations and cheap pasturage, and Catholics reported the same influences to have muzzled the priests on Lord Lansdowne's estates. Old Trench once boasted that Queens county was quieter than Tipperary, and attributed the quiet to the famine that "thinned out the population." This order in Worcester, founded on the death or expulsion of a "bold peasantry, their country's pride," a patriot surely would lament, but the landlords like it. Tipperary near by was still to use Mr. Trench's phrase, "ill managed," and he added: "The peasantry are a bold, energetic race, not cowed and degraded like those of Kerry and Clare!"

A man so highly judged by his heroes, Mr. Trench had a hero—his cousin, Mr. Francis Trench.

"His intelligence may be estimated by what he has done."

And what had he done?

"Soon after the famine," says Trench, "he cleared the land of the duke of Leinster's tenants in Kildare by an extensive emigration, and advertised widely in the Scotch papers for tenants. In time the estate was relet. The rental was by improved management raised from £35,000 to £45,000."

"Improved management," in the mouth of an Irish land agent, does not mean the expenditure of money by the landlord to increase the fertility of an estate. It consists of raising the rent only, and clearing off the natives, and introducing aliens. The Irish peasantry are so illiterate that they do not appreciate this style of "improvement"—especially as in many instances the tenants thus expelled are the lineal descendants of the original owners of the land.

REVIEWING MR. TRENCH'S BOOK.

"For the last twenty years," said Mr. Trench in his *Realities of Irish Life*, "there have been numerous occasions in which I have been the object of some deadly conspiracy, and yet I deny that the Irish are a sanguinary people. There are five times as many murders committed in England as there are in Ireland. . . . The English ruffian murders for money. The Irishman murders patriotically. He murders to assert and enforce a principle—that the land, which has reclaimed from the bog, the cabin which he has built and the trees that he has planted are his own—subject to the landlord's right by law to exact a rent for the results of another man's labor. In general he pays the rent generally he exerts himself to pay it, even when payment is difficult to him. But he resolves not to be dispossessed. He joins a Ribbon lodge, and opposes to the combination of the rich the combination of the poor."

Mr. Trench complains that the Irish peasant goes further and asserts the right not merely to occupy the land, but "to forbid improvement." "He refuses to allow land unfit for tillage to be turned into sheep-walks." This is a mild way of saying that the tenant, having reclaimed sterile hillsides and made them productive, declines to be turned out without protest or compensation, so that English and Scotch graziers may enjoy the fruits of generations of incessant toil, and the landlord, who did nothing to help him to reclaim the land, may now get a higher rent for it.

"But," adds Mr. Trench, "he does not know what he is doing! He firmly believes that he is defending the rights and the interests of the poor against the tyranny and avarice of the rich."

That is, the Irish peasant holds American ideas of fair play and decency.

"The English murderer is instigated," continues Mr. Trench, "not by any feeling of justice or sympathy or patriotism, but by base cupidity or by malignity. The Irish convict is not necessarily corrupt—he may be reclaimed. If I had been born an Irish peasant, and had been brought up in the ignorance and in the prejudices of an Irish peasant, or taught as he has been taught, I should probably have been a ribbonman myself."

And I doubt not, if Mr. Trench had lived in America long enough to have become a believer in equal rights and exact justice, he would have looked upon his present self and his class and his employers and their philosophy with the same abhorrence that they excite in the heart of every American student of the existing system.

"I have never felt any vindictive feelings," pursues Mr. Trench, "against those who have been for so many years conspiring against me."

Cool language from a man who drove thousands from their ancestral homes!

"I am almost ashamed to say how much I have sympathized with them! I have often felt that what I was doing in the prevention of subletting and the prevention of subdivision, and in forbidding two famlies to occupy one small house—in ejecting men from farms which they had been encouraged by my predecessors to reclaim, but which, after the failure of the potato, could not produce any rent or even subsistence except in the lowest conditions of animal life—I was doing what must appear to them oppressive!"

It was because only the poor tenants who were encouraged to reclaim land could not pay their rent that they were evicted after the famine of 1847 and since. The peasantry, in the best of times, earn no more than a "subsistence in the lowest conditions of animal life." As soon as they begin to earn more Lord Lansdowne takes instant measures to raise their rent.

IMPROVING THE LAND.

Now, as to land agents' and landlords' theory of "improvement," let me quote from Mr. Godkin's *Land War in Ireland* a passage that will have greater weight than the most eloquent denunciation of the wrongs of the peasantry.

"For my part," he writes, "I cannot understand the meaning of improving a country by disinheriting and banishing its inhabitants. A great deal has been said about the evils of small farms. But the most disturbed and imporverished parts of Ireland are those in which the farms are largest; while the two most prosperous and best-ordered counties—Armagh and Wexford—are the counties in which small farms most abound. Master Fitzgibbon informs us that there are 650 estates of all magnitudes from £100 to £20,000 a year under the control and management of the court of chancery. The total rents of these amount to £494,056 a year, payable by 28,581 tenants. These estates are in all parts of Ireland, not only in all the provinces, but in all the counties without exception; and, according to Master Fitzgibbon, they fairly represent the tenantry of the whole country. The pressure of legal remedies for those rents has been very little used; the number of evictions absolutely trifling; and of between 400 and 500 receivers who collect these rents not one has ever been assailed or interfered with or threatened in the discharge of his duty. I believe the other three masters would make substantially a similar report to this in respect to the estates under their jurisdiction."

Mr. Fitzgibbon proceeds to state that on one estate there are 2500 tenants paying £13,000—being an average of six pounds a year. This estate has been sold, and three of the lots fetched over thirty years' purchase of the yearly profit rents. The fourth lot is held by small cotters, at rents which average only two pounds, and this lot fetched twenty-three years' purchase. This estate has been under a receiver for three years, and there has never been one complaint from a tenant.

It is the same verdict that Irish history renders in every part of Ireland and at every epoch of her history. There never was a race of people who have been so maliciously maligned as the Irish people. Dr. Johnson, old Bowell, as an illustration of human selfishness, that he was "after hearing," as the Irish phrase it, a butcher cursing an ewe that he was skinning alive because it would not lie still. That butcher was the type of nearly all the English writers on Irish history and politics. JAMES REDPATH.

Mr. Ruskin's Indiscretions.

Pall Mall Gazette: "The Irish Land league, we learn from the last number of *Fors Clavigera*, has found a new and formidable supporter in Mr. Ruskin. The champion of "God and the Queen" never reaches the newspapers, and had never heard of the Land league until somebody asked him if he approved of its principles. Mr. Ruskin, of course, had no difficulty in evolving from his inner consciousness the programme of the league: 'Ireland for the Irish, and no man to possess more land than he can actually use.' This formula, if anything, goes beyond the views of Mr. Parnell, but it must be right, for we are told that it expresses the intentions of the 'Maker of Ireland and of all other lands.' Mr. Ruskin modestly hints that unless they take into their counsels one who knows 'the way of God' better than they, the leaguers will not reach their end until after many failures and disasters. According to some current theories Mr. Ruskin's language is distinctly seditious, and he should stand in the same dock with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Biggar."

King Cotton.

Cotton seed was first planted in the United States in 1621, in Virginia, as an experiment. Its cultivation was long limited to gardens or small patches for home use. The culture then seemed to have gone northward instead of southward. There were patches here and there in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania down to 1776, when it was recorded that the home grown cotton near Philadelphia was sufficient for domestic wants.

Cotton was first planted in Georgia and the Carolinas in 1773-4, and in Louisiana in 1742. Several bags of cotton were exported from Charlestown in 1747. In 1770 there were shipped to Liverpool three bales from New York, four from Virginia and Maryland, and three barrels from North Carolina. It was not until the close of the eighteenth century that the cotton export trade began to assume such proportions as to attract notice.

In 1791 the crop was set down as 2,000,000 pounds. In 1795 the exports amounted to 6,270,300 pounds. In 1801 the crop was estimated at 48,000,000 pounds, 21,000,000 of which were shipped to Europe. In 1810 the exports amounted to 94,000,000 pounds. In 1821 the crop was set down as 180,000,000 pounds. In 1825 the crop had grown to 255,000,000 pounds. In the ten cotton States—viz: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee—in the year 1877 the acreage of cotton amounted to 12,007,605 acres.

Such is, in brief, the history of the fleecy monarch, and the rapid increase, as shown, proves to the world that the phrase, "Cotton is King," is not by any means a fancy one.

A Rebuke to Grantism.

CHICAGO, November 1.—Judge Moran, of the supreme court, to-day vacated an order of Judge Rogers, of the same court, empowering the sheriff to appoint 300 deputy sheriffs to assist in preserving the peace on election day, upon the condition that half of that number be appointed from each party. The sheriff appointed 300 Republicans, whereupon Judge Moran issued an order revoking his decision Judge Moran said he was furthermore moved to revoke the order by the great and growing tendency to surround the polls in this country with force. The decree to have soldiers and deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs and policemen and special policemen at the polls is a manifestation of a tendency that is destructive of our American institutions. Such a tendency must cease, or if we keep on as we are drifting it will come to this, that we will have to appoint all voters of each party deputy United States marshals, deputy sheriffs, policemen and special policemen, arm them with clubs and revolvers and let them go to the poles and settle their political differences by wage of battle. There are 400 or 500 regular police officers in the city, whose duty it is to keep the peace. After the decision the dismissed deputy sheriffs were immediately called into the office of Marshal Hilldrup and appointed deputy United States marshals. Mayor Harrison has had a large number of special policemen sworn in to preserve the peace to-morrow.

Concealing Natural Defects by Stage Costumes.

New York *Mirror*: "A great many tricks of stage costume spring from personal defects. In whatever cut of waist Mojeska appears, there is always a bunch of flowers or a bow placed at the top of her open corsage. When this device is not resorted to, a little strap of silk will be trailed across diagonally, or a little fan of lace will suddenly spring from that left corner, in order to hide a scar on the breast, that looks as if it might be the result of a wound from a pistol—a souvenir of a romance. Poor Lucille Western was afflicted by a birth-mark. She was a regular female Esau. About her waist there was a thick growth of silky brown hair, which ran up in a point in front. Where it came above the top of her dresses it was carefully shaved, but the skin always remained blue. So Lucille had a huge cross dangling just over that portion of her anatomy. Parepa Rosa had a deep vaccination scar far down her robust arm, and, when her sleeve was very short, a knot of ribbon or a trail of flowers used to cover it. Before she grew so extremely stout, she wore a golden band above the elbow to hide it, but when the armlet had to be as big as a waistband she abandoned the oddity. One night, speaking of this scar to an American girl who sat in her dressing-room, the Yankee offered Parepa an immediate and effectual concealment of the offending spot. She took one of the candles off the toilette-table, and holding it above the arm let one drop of the melted wax fall upon the place, and there was no further use of concealing devices. A dash of flesh-tinted powder completed the 'cure,' and Parepa's make-up box forever after contained a bit of wax candle."

The Sprague Scandal.

Globe-Democrat: In an interview with Dr. J. B. Greene, the Governor's friend and representative at Narragansett Pier in his absence, Mr. Britton stated that Mrs. Sprague wanted to obtain an amicable divorce if the ex-Senator would agree to such an arrangement. Mr. Sprague says he will not enter into any agreement of the kind, neither will he seek to obtain a legal separation from Mrs. Sprague.

Floyd's Candles.

You will find no better candles anywhere, and the prices very moderate at Floyd's.

ANOTHER LINK.

The Louisville Railroad has Secured Control of a Line of Road from Cincinnati South that will Compete with the Great Southern Railroad.

She will Thus Have Three Lines to the Principal Cities of Tennessee—Is this the Beginning of a Competition that will Energize and Profit the South?

Louisville *Courier-Journal*: Sunday's *Courier-Journal* gave the first definite information of the determination of the directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to complete the branch to Knoxville. The importance of this move is not merely local; it is of interest to the whole southeast. It augments to a remarkable degree the power of the Louisville and Nashville company, and assures Louisville's supremacy as the railroad city of the south. Here center all the leading roads, and here is the knowledge of all that is demanded, with power to execute any conception. From Louisville there are direct lines to Memphis and Nashville, the cities of Middle and West Tennessee; the road to Knoxville connects us with East Tennessee in like manner. Knoxville is a city of growing importance as a railroad center, connected with Chattanooga by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. At the head of this corporation and of the Memphis and Charleston line—two roads of much present and of greater prospective value—is Colonel E. W. Cole. The road from Knoxville to the State line is controlled by Wilson, McGhee and Cole, and they are anxious to bring their "Georgia system," which centers at Atlanta, into more direct connection with Knoxville and a northern outlet. In addition to the road to Knoxville,

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL

will be extended to connect with the Louisville and Nashville system at or near Richmond, Kentucky, thus establishing a competing line to the Cincinnati Southern, under control of the Louisville company. This will be a great advantage to the railroad company and to the city of Louisville, as it secures to this city perfect equality of rates with Cincinnati. Besides, it introduces the element of competition into the southern railroad problem, which will be felt at all points on the line. Competition, though greatly modified by the nature of the case, still has an important bearing on railroad development; though it, when unreasoned, may act disastrously, still within certain bounds it works beneficently. The Louisville and Nashville company will have, of course, to meet the Southern whenever rates are reduced, quick time made, or other accommodations offered, and such benefits will necessarily apply, not to one part only, but to the entire system. Great as have been the facilities of the Louisville and Nashville road for moving freight, there has been a blockade at this point. With a still further extension of its lines will follow increased rolling stock, better facilities and more comprehensive movements of trains. All this tends to the upbuilding of Louisville, and gives greater opportunities to her merchants for reaching their customers. In all this there is nothing inimical to Cincinnati. Undoubtedly the new line will be a powerful competitor with the Southern for freight and business from Cincinnati to the south, but it will furnish to that city closer connections and better facilities for doing business. It is possible the projectors of the Southern now realize the mistake they made in building a competing line with the Kentucky Central to Lexington, but while it is a misfortune, considered in that connection, it gives to Cincinnati two southern lines, one of which is under the control of the Louisville and Nashville, and this is what Cincinnati spent $20,000,000 to avoid. The Southern now talks of building a line to Nashville, which is impracticable; when the Southern is at Nashville it is not in the least better off than when at Chattanooga, and it would not pay to build that line in order to carry twice the freight that new goes from Cincinnati to Nashville. But there is a scheme which the permanent lessees of the Southern would do well to consider, and that is a branch from Harrodsburg or

DANVILLE DIRECT TO LOUISVILLE,

thus making a bid for Louisville business, not to Nashville, but to the entire south. That branch would be most favorably considered in this city, and no doubt substantially aided. Besides the counties through which it would run are rich and productive, and stand greatly in need of transportation facilities. The projected line runs through a level country, and would cost comparatively little to build. If practical railroad men—men who grasp the situation, men with judgment, courage, and foresight—gain control of the Cincinnati Southern this branch from Harrodsburg to this city would be completed very shortly after the cars were running through from Cincinnati and Louisville to Knoxville. The Kentucky Central has contemplated this extension ever since the completion of the Cincinnati Southern, and it took definite steps to that end some months ago, after consultation with the Louisville and Nashville authorities. The road will be built to Richmond first, and it will be opened to that point by the time the road is completed to Knoxville. It will then be extended in a straight line, striking the Knoxville road about Livingston. Cars to Cincinnati from Atlanta will run on the Western and Atlantic from Atlanta to Dalton, then direct to Cleveland on the East Tennessee and Georgia road, thence to Knoxville, thus leaving Chattanooga to the west, and forming a line to Cincinnati as direct as that of the Cincinnati Southern. All this tends to show the rapid development of a very rich section of the south, and especially of Southern Kentucky. Just what benefits Louisville will deserve depends upon herself. Healthy co-operation among the merchants, liberal support of the Board of Trade, watchfulness and enterprise, such as have been exhibited during the past year, will soon place her abreast of her rivals. With a road to Harrodsburg, and an independent line to Texas, Louisville's position will be secure.

The Jardin Mabille.

Paris correspondent of the Baltimore *American*: "The theaters are very much like our own; it is not necessary to say anything about them; but the Jardin Mabille being a little different, it will, no doubt, interest the readers of the *American* to hear a little about it. Two nights in the week are called "Fet" nights—Wednesday and Sunday—and as I did not care to go on Sunday night, I, of course, went the other. This celebrated garden contains nearly two acres, laid out in the most beautiful and attractive style, with walks, grottoes, fountains and refreshment saloons of every conceivable kind, all brilliantly lighted up with gas-burners and electric lights. The whole scene is one of fairy, dreamy enchantment; but you must not forget "there is death in the pot." In the midst of these bewitching grounds is a gorgeous pavilion where scores of musicians send forth their sweet strains, and the pavement where the dancers trip the light fantastic is as smooth as a waxed floor. I walked around for a while and scanned the painted faces of the women. Their dresses, had they been a little lower at the top and a little higher at the bottom, would have left them in a sorry plight. I took my seat among the rest; and as those giddy creatures went by they would poke their faces into mine and chatter away in French, and I have no doubt that it was just as well that I did not understand. I was wondering to myself how the dance was to be arranged, when all of a sudden a quadrille was announced upon a finger-board, and, as if by magic, the men and women choose their partners, a circle was formed, and the dance commenced. The women pirouetted upon one foot, and with the other knocked the hats from their partner's heads with great agility. Such sights as these are very appalling to persons of refined tastes. But what business, I should like to know, have that class of people here? And yet (and I know I am not mistaken) I saw a great many men and women present who call themselves the respectable portion of society. The kickers, I understand, receive a small pittance for their part, beside the wine and beer they drink between the acts. The scene, even to me was disgusting in the extreme; but as I was not, like Beecher and Talmage, in the missionary business, and as I could not reform the abuses of society if I would, I did not worry myself a great deal about it."

Some Physical Fruits of Idleness.

Chambes's Journal: "The mind should be always occupied; it is strengthened and preserved in a healthy state by work; whereas it decays or becomes imporevished by disuse; or, what is even worse, since it is impossible to keep the brain absolutely at rest, its powers should be profitably employed, or they react on the system, and give rise to the numberless ailments, physical and mental, and moral, known as hysteria. This term almost implies that I am thinking of the female sex; certainly it is to women especially that the want of occupation applies. Young men are forced to get their living whether they like it or not; but a large number of young ladies in a family have absolutely nothing to do. Those brought up in the country have this advantage, that they may always make work for themselves; the village children may be taught and otherwise cared for, bringing not only a blessing on them, but a healthy body and mind to the benefactor. In town the condition of middle-class girls is to me pitiable. They are too genteel to follow any occupation; they are often too many in a family to assist in domestic duties; they have returned home from school with some very poor accomplishments; their knowledge of French and German is not sufficient to allow them to converse in those languages; and music just enough to indulge in a doleful song or play badly on the piano. They dawdle through the day in a listless way, and fall victims to a thousand little ailments which the doctor is supposed to put right by physic. And the most curious thing is that should the instincts of the girl force her to put some of her energies into use, she is as likely as not to be thwarted by the mother. I am a daily witness to this; and when young ladies are brought to me for advice the invariable story is that they are overtaxing their strength; the maternal instinct being so perverted that it has become with many the belief that every movement means fatigue, and absolute rest is the way to insure health. It is against this very erroneous view that I am now preaching. These mothers do not come to the doctor for advice, but come to dictate to him; and they say: "I want you, doctor, to insist on my daughter not playing the organ at church, for it is too much for her; or having that children's class once a week, for she is always ill after it; but order her to have her breakfast in bed, and a glass of port wine about 11 o'clock." It is this fanciful care on the part of parents which is so injurious; for the very energy of young people would command them to occupy themselves. I do not know that girls are worse than boys in respect of idleness; for probably the latter would not work unless obliged, and even for them an occupation is good quite apart from that at which they earn their daily bread."

STRAY SAND.

THE DIVINE AND GAUZY SARA.

What is this Sara slim,
This sublimation dim,
That fills the papers?
Is it imaginative,
Some thought creative,
Or just a mingling of the misty vapors?

Perhaps a bit of fog
From o'er the ocean,
Borne by the winds and tide;
Or a mere notion—
A gaseous fancy, Frenchy, too,
Or just a bit of vaporated dew.

Ether materialized,
Varnished and sized,
A fluid that will volatize;
But we sadly mistrust
'Tis a bit of French dust
Blown into American eyes.

Some Incidents in Gypsy History.

A dreadful fight occurred at Hawick, at the winter fair, in 1730. The dispute arose out of a quarrel between two gypsies as to the right to a frail sister who had been conferring her favors on both. Two gypsies were killed, while the whole of the two tribes—one being from Yetholm, and the other from Lochmaben—joined in the fight. A somewhat singular occurrence happened in 1772, near Falnash. The real cause of these furious encounters seems to have been the invading propensities of the West Country gypsies. The last three of Jean Gordon's sons and two of their wives were found guilty of sheep-stealing in May, 1730, when a juryman who had been asleep during the trial, awakening suddenly, found his brethren equally divided on the case, upon which he cried out, emphatically: "Hang 'em a'!" So they were hanged on the fifth of June. In 1746 poor Jean Gordon was ducked to death in the Eden, at Carlisle, for having expressed her partiality for the Stuarts. As often as she got her head above water she cried out "Charlie yet! Charlie yet!" and died like a true Fan. It was not till 1783 that the severe statute of 5 Eliz., c. 20, which had not been put in force, according to Blackstone, since the time when, as Hale says, "at one Suffolk assizes no less than thirteen gypsies were executed upon those statutes a few years before the restoration," was repealed by 23 Geo. III, c. 51. Up to the passage of the vagrant act, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, "for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds," gypsies could only be proceeded against under 17 Geo. II., c. 5. Old "Wull Faa," of Kirk Yetholm, king of the gypsies, died in 1784, at a great age, at Coldingham, when his corpse was carented to Yethoim by a train in which were 300 asses. He was succeeded by his son, "Will Faa," who died in 1847, after a reign of sixty-three years. In his youth he was a great foot-ball player. Kirk Yetholm ball on "Eastern's E'en" is one of the keenest that can be played. It is perhaps the only place where females engage in the game of foot-ball, and they still play as eagerly as any man. For a short time during the later years of old Wull Faa, who seems to have maintained the respect accorded to his ancestors, the gypsy chiefs held the positions of constables, peace officers or country keepers. But events were passing in a distant part of the globe that did more than all the philanthropic efforts of the Austrian government, and more than the social and sanitary legislation of Scotland and England to thin the ranks and break up the power of the gypsies. In 1775 the American war of independence broke out. The government was in need of soldiers, and the tinklers were apprehended all over the country, and forced into the American service. This kidnapping system was, according to the testimony of persons of intelligence living at the time (quoted by Mr. Simpson), the means of greatly breaking up and dispersing the gypsy bands in Scotland. From this blow they never recovered. The war in America had been concluded only a few years when the war with France broke out. The gypsies were pressed into the service, being everywhere apprehended as "idle and disorderly persons and vagabonds." But large numbers mutilated themselves to escape service, and adopted a fixed habit of life, so that it is notorious that in Scotland gypsies now fill many honorable posts in the legal and medical professions, as well as creditable positions in lower stations.

Death of Isabella McCulloch, the First Heroine of Wallace's "Lurline."

New York *World*: "Isabella McCulloch, the soprano singer, died yesterday at the residence of William H. Neilson, Eighty-fourth street and East river. She was a native of South Carolina. Her father was a well-to-do Scotchman, but the war swept away his fortune and left the family in very straitened circumstances. The daughter had a magnificent voice, and under the advice of local musicians paid particular attention to its cultivation. At the academy of Columbia, which she attended, her singing was famous. It was in the winter of 1867-8 that she made her *debut* in this city, singing with credit in *Un Ballo in Maschera*. She had been a pupil of Torriani and won success as a singer from the first. As an actress, her Scotch directness of address and bluntness of manner were blemishes in her performances. Minnie Hauk made her *debut* at about the same time as Miss McCulloch, and they were fast friends. Miss McCulloch's first tour of this country was made in company with Adelaide Phillips. She sang with La Grange in *Don Giovanni* and in *Le Prophete*, and at different times was under engagement to both Max and Maurice Strakosch. When the opera of *Lurline* was brought out for the first time she sustained the title *role*, and her friends declare that her singing of *Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer* has never been surpassed in sweetness. *Martha* was her favorite opera. Some ten years ago she met Brignoli, and after nearly two years of most persistent wooing on his part she married and left the stage. After six years of married life, part of it spent in Europe, Brignoli abandoned her, and her suit for divorce about ten years ago finally separated them. For a number of years past she has supported herself as a church singer, for a time in Grace church and later in St. Stephen's. Since the opening of the cathedral she has been chief soprano in its choir, she became an inmate of the household of Mr. Wm. H. Neilson, who is the father-in-law of Max Strakosch. She was at her post in the cathedral not more than a fortnight ago.

A Terrible Accident.

Somerville (Tenn.) *Falcon*: On last Tuesday as Mr. John W. Saunders was engaged in removing motes from his steam gin, situated about eight miles north of Somerville, his foot slipped upon the cotton seed lying around loosely, and his body falling forward in some way knocked the feed-board up and his arm was caught on the saws. That portion of the arm between the wrist and elbow was terribly mutilated, muscles, arteries and flesh torn off, leaving the bone almost bare. His life was saved through the pluck and presence of mind of Mr. G. P. Rodgers, who happening in at the critical moment caught Mr. Saunders with one arm and with the other pulled the bell rope, stopping the engine in time to prevent his body from being drawn further upon the saws. The accident occurred about 5 o'clock p.m., and Dr. Washington arriving late performed the very difficult operation of amputating the arm by a dim candle light. He was assisted by Drs. Morris and Morrow. Mr. Saunders, we learn, is doing as well as possible after such a severe accident.

DIED.

WEBSTER—October 15, 1880, at the residence of Mr. S. B. McClellan, Talihlah, La., Mrs. M. O. Webster, in the 53d year of her age.

One more pure spirit gone forth to seek in the "house not made with hands" that happiness denied her here. A loving mother, a little son and an only sister are left to mourn the loss of her, whose every act here was guided by the spirit of Truth, Gentleness and Forbearance. In misfortune her nature shown forth with that characteristic beauty which made her ever mindful of the feelings of others, gaining for her the true, warm friendship of all who knew her intimately. A proud, loving and sensitive nature, the trials of this life proved too much. But here speaks the comforter, in mercy saying, "Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal."

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a certain trust deed to me executed, of date 20th October, 1876, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 115, page 350, I will, on

Saturday, January 8, 1881,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 p.m., in front of the courthouse building, in the city of Memphis, sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Beginning at a point 140 feet from the southwest corner Gaines and Fifth streets, with on Fifth street; thence west parallel with Gaines street to Fourth street 400 feet; thence north with Fourth street to Gaines street 140 feet; thence east with Gaines street to Fifth street 400 feet; thence south with Fifth street 140 feet to the point of beginning. In Fort Pickering. Equity of redemption waived. W. C. FOLKES, Trustee.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

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Black and Colored Silk Suits,
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AND A REMARKABLY F