[M]EMPHIS APPEAL

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SUNDAY, : : JANUARY 16, 1881

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Unintentional injustice was done Major Rambaut, president of the school board, in our report of the meeting of that body which appeared in the APPEAL of yesterday. He states that his position in regard to the schools, the payment of teachers, and the liquidation of the indebtedness to the banks, is this: "Additional taxation by the legislature will not bring relief, because the collection could not be made early enough, besides it is not needed." The State comptroller now has in hands $2400 that belongs to the school fund, and which President Rambaut has requested that officer to remit as soon as possible; with this the present indebtedness of the board to the banks can be paid, when perhaps a new loan may be negotiated to the amount of $15,000, to be paid out of the first collections of the board. The back-taxes—falling due from 1868 to 1877—to be collected, amounting to $64,000, would appease the pressing claims of the teachers, whose necessities imperatively demand that they should be the objects of special efforts on the part of the board, pay all other forms of indebtedness and leave a surplus for next year. Their collection would avoid the necessity for a loan, and they should be enforced. The schools must be supported—they must be kept open. They are the best evidences of progress and of civilization, and the people of Memphis owe it to themselves to prevent, by the prompt payment of their taxes, the lasting disgrace that would attend the closing of them on account of default in the non-payment of taxes. Whatever of pride we have as a community should be enlisted to sustain the school board, which, whatever the differences of view of its members, has, the public willingly believes, only the best interests of the children of the city at heart. The public schools must be kept open, and must be maintained on an equality with the best of other States and cities.

UNDER-PAID JUDGES.

The reader's attention is referred to the communication signed "Taxpayer," in another column. The people of Memphis would regard the resignation of Judge Horrigan as a public calamity. But it is asking too much of him to require the sacrifice of several thousand dollars for the benefit of the community. The salary paid the criminal court judge is barely sufficient to pay the expense of living, and like all other men Judge Horrigan desires, in his young days, to secure a competency for old age, and it cannot be expected that he will continue in an office which barely affords an economical subsistence when he can make from six to ten thousand dollars a year as a criminal lawyer. Judge Horrigan, by his efficiency as criminal court judge, can save the people of Shelby thirty or forty thousand dollars a year, and they are willing to tax themselves to secure his services. All judges ought to be paid what they can reasonably expect to make by their practice as lawyers. Thr writer of the communication signed "Taxpayer" is one of the largest taxpayers in the city, and his views will be indorsed by good citizens familiar with the amount of taxes which Judge Horrigan has saved and will continue to save. His services would doubtless command in the general practice of law a value at least three or four times greater than is paid for them by the State. It is the general desire of the people of Shelby county that some means may be devised by which Judge Horrigan can be reimbursed for the heavy loss he sustains by serving as judge of the criminal court. His administration may be fun to the people, but it is death to Horrigan. His saving to the taxpayer of several thousand dollars costs him from seven to eight thousand dollars, a sacrifice which can be expected of no one man.

THE SOUTH AGAIN DISLOYAL—THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

Metaphorically speaking, the world has been proposing for thousands of years to hang the heavens in black. The occasion has at last arrived for hanging crape to the tails of comets, around the hat of the man in the moon, and for dressing Venus in the habiliments of mourning, for a terrible calamity has overtaken the south. Indeed, we are about to break sad news to our readers. The very "cockles of our heart" are stirred, and our lachrymose glands are ready to burst with aqueous excitation. But we can no longer keep the reader in suspense; and, amid tears and sighs and groans, we proceed to relate the sad story of the death of the *Solid South*, a paper recently started in Memphis by the wild, fiery and unreconstructed W. H. Kernan, formerly of the *Okolona States*. As the tender and affectionate husband saw the coffin containing his dead wife lowered into the grave, he mournfully exclaimed: "I've lost dogs and cows and racking horses, but none of 'em hurt me like this." South Carolina has lost Scott, who was once governor of the State; Georgia lost Bullock, Alabama lost Spencer, Mississippi saw her Ames vanish away, the people of Tennessee saw Barbour Lewis fade out of sight, but all of these losses do not compare with that occasioned by the death of the *Solid South*. A few days since that paper was a bright particular star, but it has faded from the political firmament and is again like the same star hidden by the storm-cloud. Hope at times whispered to the editor in her siren tones a long and brilliant life; but alas! for the mutability of all earthly expectations. The few persons that read the *Solid South* were inspired solely by a curiosity to see what a personal organ could say, that reflected the views of nobody but the editor. W. H. Kernan has been an asp in the bosom of the south for the past three years. The Democratic party has been made responsible for the vagaries of this crazed fanatic, and the republication of his silly and absurd utterances in the north did much toward firing the northern heart and the defeat of the Democratic party. When Kernan commenced the publication of the *Solid South* the Republican papers of the north made copious extracts from the first number for the purpose of proving that the south was disloyal by supporting such a paper. But these Republican journals will never inform their readers that the *Solid South* perished because the solid south repudiated its utterances. Kernan was to the south what Dennis Kearney was to California, and the whole country will rejoice that these pestiferous blatherskites have been driven into obscurity. Knowing the sentiments of the southern people as we do, we knew that it was a mere question of time as to the suspension of the *Solid South*. But the collapse came sooner than we expected, for the average life of such mushroom papers is three months, and just before the death-rattle is heard in their throats they always assure the world that they are succeeding "in supplying a paper long needed by public sentiment, far beyond their most sanguine expectations." During the last twenty-five years we have seen one hundred newspapers blaze up in Memphis and flicker out—and as the newspaper field is already supplied, such will be the fate of every new enterprise. But the experiment will be often repeated. Amateur journalists will in the future as in the past discover a want which had heretofore been unsatisfied, and a few thousand dollars will be cast in the maelstrom of new newspaper enterprise. There are two things in life which every man thinks he can do better than any other man; one is to poke the fire, and the other is to run a newspaper. No man ever saw the first named operation conducted by another but his fingers itched to get hold of the poker. And the man who, in the secrecy of his own heart, does not think that he could shape and conduct the model newspaper of the world does not live. To a lawyer, an amateur, an easy-going, talky, sanguine, and self-confident man, nothing seems easier than to take a bankrupt concern and, as the saying is, put it on a paying basis. Of course, if the enterprising amateur journalist should be one of those who experience a strange delight at having their names in print, the temptation to own a newspaper would acquire additional force. It requires a great deal of pushing and pertinacity for an inconsiderable person to get his name into the newspapers, nowadays, unless it is in the police court reports or the advertisements. But [illegible] owns a newspaper, all by him- suppose that the delirious joy of this achievement would be qualified by the reflection that the name thus paraded would not, after all, have a large circulation. But the amateur soon discovers that experience is necessary in the conducting of a newspaper. Here in Memphis, as in other cities, the business of journalism will continue to be an inviting field for experiments to those who have a large amount of money and a large amount of egotism. A man who, having edited a newspaper until he was forty, should suddenly announce himself a lawyer, would be regarded as a fool by the legal profession, and yet we often hear of lawyers of forty making sudden pretensions to journalism. There is an idea that the business of editing requires no apprenticeship; that editors come forth from law offices and colleges fully armed for the profession, like Pallas from the brow of Jove. It is a mistake; there is not in America to-day a single journalist of national reputation who has not devoted more time and more hard work to his profession than, with equal fitness and application, would have made him a great lawyer or a good doctor. And yet ninety out of every hundred men you meet on the street will hesitate about carrying a hod or making a pair of shoes, whereas there will probably not be one in the hundred who cannot, according to his own judgment, edit any newspaper in the country better than it is edited, no matter in what manner or by whom. The fact that newspapers are the product of human thought and human labor renders it impossible that they should be so perfect in every regard as to meet the requirements of human criticism. Ambitious youngsters, theorizing aged men, enthusiastic women and visionary people of all conditions earnestly believe that they are able not only to serve themselves in the newspaper business by making money, but advance the interests of their fellow men by the advocacy of especial doctrines. The repeated failures of such enterprises do not shake their faith of self-confidence. They must know that success is the exception, and, if they stop to reason, that skill, the result of careful training in every branch of business, including the most minute details, is the absolute prerequisite to that success. Papers started with capital nearly always fail. Year after year we see papers started with tens, and twenties, and fifties of thousands of dollars go down in a few months. The *Republic*, in New York, which sunk its $100,000 in seven months; *The Paper*, in Pittsburg, which in fourteen months lost $140,000, and then died; the *Patriot*, in Washington, which perished in ten months with a debt of $80,000. These are some examples of what papers that started out with capital have done. The papers that succeed at last are your tough and spirited fellows, who start without a dollar and edge their way in by hard work and careful management. The New York *Herald* started without a dollar, and found no friends until it didn't need them. Mr. Greeley started the *Tribune* when he was as poor as a church rat. Prudence, care and system are needed. Add to these brilliancy and judgment, and success is certain. And while it is true that capital alone cannot establish a newspaper, neither can it establish any other legitimate industrial pursuit requiring business skill. The same energy, toil, perseverance and ability that gave success to Bennett, Greeley and Raymond, in the publication of a newspaper, would have secured them prominence in any other calling. Stewart, Claflin and other merchants who have risen to the head of their business enterprises, owe their success neither to capital nor its absence, but to those personal qualities of energy and ability which secure prosperity everywhere; and there is no royal road to fame or success in the publication of a newspaper that does not apply equally to every other profession. It requires the same careful management, prudent economy, untiring industry and fair ability which is required in commerce or in the learned professions, so that those who embark in these enterprises, lured on by some hopeful confidence in political or religious enthusiasm, must always meet with disaster.

THE CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

There seems to be considerable misapprehension in the minds of many of our citizens on the subject of the proposed twenty-five cents settlement of the old city debt. Some seem to consider it too low, and less than the creditors should take, while others think it too high. This is a business transaction. Let us deal with it as business men. Let us look at the old debt of the late city of Memphis, and see if, in our present circumstances, twenty-five cents on the dollar is not a fair settlement. Let us see if it is not more even than the fifty cents agreed upon six years ago. That debt is now, in round numbers, $5,500,000. The assets of the old city, in round numbers, is $2,800,000. These assets, be it remembered, are devoted to the payment of the debt in addition to the twenty-five cent compromise. It might also be stated that the payment of the debt cannot be enforced, but we leave this consideration out of view, as, according to the theory upon which we are considering the matter, it is taken for granted that the citizens of Memphis propose to settle at what is fair and just in their present circumstances. Now, we assert that this twenty-five cents, *and* the $2,800,000 of assets, is a greater percentum of our present values, than fifty cents without the $2,800,000 of assets was on the then values of the city. Here are the figures: Six years ago our taxable values were, say, $20,000,000, and the debt was then $5,000,000. A settlement at fifty cents would have been $2,500,000. Interest for three years, at six per cent., $4,500,000. Add principal, $2,500,000, and we have $7,000,000 which we would have had to pay if that compromise had been carried out. This would have been just thirty-five per cent. of our then values, $20,000,000. Since then two direful epidemics have swept over us and carried away millions of our property and thousands of our enterprising citizens. Our taxable values have run down from $20,000,000 to $13,900,000, and our population from 50,000 to 34,000; and the debt has run up from $5,000,000 to $5,500,000; twenty-five cents on the dollar of $5,500,000 is $1,375,000. Interest on this for five years, at three per cent., $206,000. Interest on this for twenty-five years at six per cent., $2,162,000. Assets in Meriwether's hands, $2,800,000, making $6,543,750. This is forty-six and a half per cent. of our present value ($13,900,000) instead of thirty-five per cent., which the fifty cent compromise was on our then values. It should also be mentioned that of the above $13,900,000 over $2,000,000 are delinquent to the State and county for over $600,000 of taxes, which is a preferred claim, and therefore very much lessens the real live property now available for taxation, and which on this account does not much exceed $11,000,000. Add to this the absolute necessity for paving our streets, perfecting our sewer system, and thus warding off the fell destroyer yellow-fever, and the question might well be asked Is not the twenty-five cent settlement, with the $2,800,000 assets, a full and fair one? Is it not as much as we can pay or the creditors ought to demand? Our taxes under it would be: State and county, seventy-five cents; District taxes, $1 60; to pay State debt, forty cents; to pay city compromise, fifty cents; making a total of $3 25 on every $100 of all our taxable values. And this in addition to the $2,800,000 now due and to be paid. Can any people stand a greater drain on their resources than this? A settlement at a higher figure would be a farce. No, it would be a tragedy—a suicide. As honest men we propose to do all we can, and this is all we can do. To require more will ruin us. Our available assets and our absolute necessities cannot stand more. After providing for the latter on the most economic basis and devoting all of the available assets of the dead city to settle its assets, we voluntarily take upon ourselves and our children this grievous burden. Would it not be the part of wisdom in the creditors of the old city to accept? At all events let none of our old citizens hereafter decry the settlement as too little. To do less might be dishonorable, to offer more would be criminal to ourselves and our children. For it would ruin them and us. And he that provideth not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. It was a custom among the Roman emperors, on some auspicious circumstance of their reign, to remit the arrears of public tribute; but it is stated, to the everlasting disgrace of Justinian, that though his provinces were ravaged by the Persians and Arabs, the Huns and the Sclavonians, he never granted a similar indulgence, and it is said that many of his subjects renounced the possession of their lands, whose value was insufficient to satisfy the demands of the public treasury. Let us hope that this is not to be our fate. Let us [illegible] that the future historian, delving amid the musty records of forgotten Memphis, may not find that it was destroyed by the rapacity of its creditors, and that its miserable inhabitants deserted their homes and habitations, not to escape pestilence, war and famine, but to escape confiscation and ruin.

MARDI GRAS.

It must be a matter of great satisfaction to most of our citizens that the nature of the present circumstances permits of the existence of that tone of feeling that suggests the revival of the cheerful relaxation of the Mardi-Gras festival. The national revival of prosperity, and the local increase of trade, with prospects of continued and increasing success, and of the advancement in wealth and importance of our city, all entitle us to indulge in joyful anticipations. It is natural, therefore, that we should recur to our favorite pastimes of the Mardi-Gras period; that we should indulge in festivity and invite our friends from a distance to rejoice with us, and heartily and cordially seek the relaxation of a day given to amusement and mirthfulness. We have had hardships, difficulties, trials and straits. With anxious hearts and toiling brains and hands we have faced these difficulties, and the result of our efforts is that hope smiles upon us, and the sky of our future is roseate with the hues of promise. We may therefore suspend our labors for a day, cast aside account books, cotton books and all the implements of our toil, and give ourselves, and our friends, connections and visitors, one full day's happy, cheery, lighthearted festivity. We are assured—of course in the most mysterious way, for the followers of the Grand Ouro, strange, mystic phantoms we hear of and from but never see, communicate in no other way—that the show the Memphi are preparing for the approaching Mardi-Gras is one that will gloriously sustain the reputation the wonderful expositions of the Memphi in former years have gained for their mystic exhibitions in Memphis. Who that has witnessed one of those wonderful processions can forget their wondrous beauty that thrills the very soul of the beholder with a sense of the power of loveliness and the charm of beauty to affect the emotions and rouse the fancy, and wrap up in its elysium every faculty, awaking rapture, kindling the warmest feelings of the heart, producing an ecstasy such as none can describe and that few things can awake. But the wand of the Memphi wielding in its majestic wavings all the power that lies in the delights of the heart, all the vigorous influences that embrace us when the spell of poetry touches us to the depth where lies the sense of the sublime—that wand never waves in vain. Its motions are not appeals to folly or light calls to frivolity, for the processions of the Memphi have always had a background fertile with ideas. The characters of history have stood before us, the wonders of classic store have entertained us in the labyrinth of their ceaseless beauty; the creations of the poet have been realized in living figures and realized in cupolas, and towers, and temples, and forts, and pavilions, in cool grottoes, and sunlight glades; in elysian bowers and woods and waterfalls wild as nature formed them. Who that has once beheld these visions formed in the brain of genius and reduced to form with all the skill and delicacy of art, but will rejoice at another opportunity of gazing once more on the magic heartstirring sight? And to those who have only heard the fame of the triumphs of the Memphi, who can but envy them the rapture of seeing them for the first time? The whole day is to be one gala tide of mirth and glee. Music with its charms, the crowds with happy smiles and eager laughter, the rush, and chirp, and sharp explosion of mirth free for one day to enjoy; and at night the glamor of pealing trumpets, beating drums, and the bewildering glare of lights that fringe with their glow the edge of the very clouds, and tinge with unnumbered hues all surrounding objects—all is to be shown and enjoyed on the coming Mardi-Gras. Need we call upon all our citizens to strain every nerve to make the approaching festival worthy of the high credit the Memphis Mardi-Gras have obtained? Even in a mere mercantile sense it deserves their best efforts, for it brings into our streets the population with which we do business; it shows them what we have and what we can do for those who deal with us. They see and know for themselves the superiority of Memphis as a place to do their business in, and they learn what inducements we can offer them. As a relaxation from toil for ourselves, as a treat for our friends, as a winning spectacle to bring into our streets and stores the people we want to form business connections with, Mardi-Gras is worth our money and our labor to make it as great a success in 1881 as it has been in years past.

GRANT was never so useful to his country as he is likely to be as president of the Nicaragua canal. His paper upon that enterprise, contributed to the current number of the *North American Review*, has already made a great stir in Europe as well as in this country. As the New York *Tribune* observes, they are not new, but they are compactly put, and will command fresh attention by reason of the weight of his name and the thorough familiarity he shows with the whole subject. His estimate that the Nicaragua canal can be constructed for one-fourth of the cost of DeLesseps's canal has the support of able engineering authority. His objection to the latter scheme on the ground that its foreign management will seriously compromise the interests of the United States is urged with a warmth and vigor of argument which show that it is based upon earnest patriotic convictions that will find an echo in every part of the country, and from men of diverse political views. Elsewhere we publish this paper, the publication of which in the New York and other papers compels the issuance of the *Review* ten days in advance of the usual time.

ELSEWHERE we publish a letter to President-Elect Garfield from the negro delegation representing this county in part in the general assembly of the State, in which they urge the appointment of Senator Bruce to a place in the new cabinet. That the colored voters of the south have unvaryingly supported the Republican party, and have as unvaryingly been denied any share of the public pap, is true. They have been shamefully treated and studiously neglected. They have, therefore, a right to complain, and a double right, in view of the neglect of the past, to be heard by Garfield. That he will accede to the wishes expressed in the letter, which we publish in another column, we have some doubts. He has already answered several petitions of a similar character, and has uniformly refused to state his purposes touching so grave a matter as the selection of his cabinet. To these answers he will no doubt refer the Shelby county negroes. They must work, but wait.

THE New York *Graphic* in its edition of Wednesday prints a map showing the railroad system of Mexico, embracing the roads now running, those being built and those projected, accompanied by an historic review which exhausts the subject. From this we learn that since the re-establishment of the republic in 1867, ninety-six federal, legislative and executive acts, representing 14,766 miles of roads, and subsidies aggregating $174,328,500 were granted by the Mexican congress and executive. Some of these grants have expired by limitation and have been declared forfeited. Deducting the amounts that have already been paid by the government upon portions of the roads constructed and accepted, there remains to be paid as subsidies under existing and still valid charters the aggregate sum in round numbers of $90,000,000, and for which the Mexican government is liable, provided all the existing charters are carried out and the roads completed.

THE monopoly of land in a few hands is a curse that Americans, with the example of the British Islands before them, should try to avoid. France owes her unexampled prosperity and wealth, notwithstanding frequent revolutions and changes of government, to her seven millions of land-holders. England, the nation that in trade and commerce, if not politically, dominates the world, has only 350,000 land-holders all told, including those who own city and town lots, hence the poverty and destitution in all three of the kingdoms and the chronic discontent in Ireland.

ONE of the most remarkable escapes from death recorded recently is that of William M. Pinckard, of New Orleans, who was, on Friday, with his brother and servant, swept down the side of a mountain in Colorado in an avalanche of snow, ice, rocks and timber. After remaining buried for several hours, he was taken out and found to have sustained no material injury. His brother and the servant were killed.

GRANT'S APPEAL

To the American People to Assert and Maintain Control of Transcontinental Commerce—He Stoutly Affirms the Monroe Doctrine of Non-Interference.

The Nicaragua Route Finds in the Ex-President an Able and Logical Advocate—The Only Practicable and Profitable Way Between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The following is an article written for the *North American Review* by General U. S. Grant upon the proposed Nicaraguan canal:

The General Says:

The construction of a ship canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America has attracted the attention of governments, engineers and capitalists in this country and in Europe for considerably more than half a century. The allusions to the possibility and importance of such a work made by travelers and scientists almost from the time when America was discovered down to the day when practical investigations were commenced by the government of the United States, had left a deep impression on the public mind, and the rapid growth of the American republic in population and wealth, the increasing commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the long, tedious and dangerous passage from shore to shore around Cape Horn, all tended to strengthen the impression and to establish the conviction that

THE INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

in the commerce of the world required a water communication from sea to sea across the Isthmus of Darien. It is now more than fifty years since this project first received serious consideration on this continent. Under the administration of Mr. Adams in 1825 correspondence and negotiations commenced, which have continued up to the present time. Turning from one government to another for aid in carrying out the scheme, the people of Central America soon arrived at the conclusion that they must look to the United States for the completion of the work, and that to them especially, on account of location and institutions, belonged the right to unite with that State through whose territory the canal might run, in its construction and control. In 1830, in 1831, in 1835, in 1837, in 1839, in 1844, in 1846, in 1849, in 1858, plans were proposed to the governments of the United States, England and France for the commencement of the work, until the breaking out of the civil war in this country presented

A MORE IMPORTANT TOPIC

for consideration and overshadowed all questions relating solely to industrial developments and international commerce, and ended in results which have given new and vast interest and importance to every enterprise which can add power to the republic and advance the prosperity of its people. Stepping at once into the front rank among the powerful nations of the earth, the United States has entered, as it were spontaneously, upon a career of development almost unparalleled in the history of the world. By the growth of States along the Pacific coast, by the erection of transcontinental lines of railway, by the occupation of new lands, by the opening of new mines, by increasing mechanical and manufacturing enterprises, by the introduction of her products on an amazing scale into the commerce of the world, by her devotion to a system of finance which requires incessant industry among all classes of the people and the cheapest possible means of intercourse and transportation, the United States has given new and deeper importance to every method by which industry can be advanced and

COMMERCE CAN BE PROMOTED.

It is during this short period that the value of even the most expensive highways has been proved, that mountain ranges have been penetrated by costly tunnels and distant seas have been connected by costly canals, and it has been demonstrated that the most extravagant investments in works of this description are remunerative under the vast commercial ebb and flow which characterizes the present age. Of the necessity for and advantage of intercommunication of every description, therefore, there seems to be no longer a doubt, and it is with this conviction that the United States government is called on to consider now once more the value and importance of an interoceanic canal on this continent. Of the advantages of this canal to our industry and commerce it becomes us, therefore, first to speak. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the States of North and South America lying along the Pacific furnish in large abundance those commodities which are constantly supplied with markets in almost every country of Europe. Of guano and niter the trade is immense. From the ports of Chili nearly 400,000 tons of freight are shipped eastward annually.

MORE THAN 1,000,000 TONS OF GRAIN

are shipped each year from the Pacific States and Territories. There is no doubt that more than 4,000,000 tons of merchandise find their way from these regions to the east and require water communication in order that they may be shipped economically and profitably; and this is merchandise to which railway transportation across the continent is wholly inapplicable. The great wheat crops of California and Oregon, for instance, find their way to Liverpool around Cape Horn at the freight rate of fifty cents per bushel—a rate which would not carry it by rail half way to Boston or New York or Philadelphia, to be there shipped to its European destination. In addition to the commerce of the North and South American ports referred to, there may be estimated also the advantages which would accrue to the trade of Australia and the remote East Indies bound to Great Britain, and which would undoubtedly add 1,000,000 tons to the freight seeking a passage through the canal. When we consider

THE TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED

by the canal for this vast amount of merchandise by avoiding the passage around Cape Horn, and the importance in these days of rapid transit, and of a ready approach to a destined market, we can readily understand the value of the enterprise to producer and shipper and consumer alike. Leaving out of consideration the dangers and delays of the Cape, we should not forget that by the canal now proposed the distance from New York to Hong Kong is shortened 3870 miles; from New York to Yokohama, 6800 miles; from New York to San Francisco, 8600 miles; from New York to Honolulu, 6980 miles; from Liverpool to San Francisco, 6065 miles, and from Liverpool to Callao, 6374 miles; and we need no longer question the value of an interoceanic canal on the western continent, as we have long since abandoned all doubt of the value of the Suez canal to the commerce of the nations of the east. To Europeans the benefits and advantages of the proposed canal are great—

TO THE AMERICANS THEY ARE INCALCULABLE.

Forming, as a canal properly organized and constructed would, a part of the coast-line of the United States, it would increase our commercial facilities beyond calculation. Interfering in no way with the interest of those lines of railway which connect the Atlantic States with the Pacific, but tending farther to stimulate and increase the activity out of which their traffic grows, it would cheapen all staple transportation and add vastly to the ease and economy of emigration from the east to the farms and mines of the Pacific slope. That a canal will be of great benefit to the commerce of the United States, also, there can be no doubt. Meeting, as we do, a formidable competition in the carrying trade to foreign ports, we find in our coastwise navigation an opportunity for a profitable use of American bottoms, protected by our own commercial laws. A continuous coast line, including our eastern and western shores, therefore, promises an increase of this navigation sufficient of itself to make a canal a matter of

THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO OUR PEOPLE.

In view of these advantages, the question naturally arises with regard to the most feasible route for the canal, both as regards economy of construction and convenience in use. On this point it would hardly seem as if there were room for controversy. The difficulties which surround the Panama scheme have been so frequently and so forcibly set forth that they need not be elaborately repeated here. The floods of this region, caused by sudden and immense rainfalls, have attracted the attention of the most careless traveler, and have perplexed and confounded the scientific engineer in his attempts to provide some method by which to overcome the difficulties which they create. The impassable and unhealthy swamps lying along this route have always been considered unfit for a water course, and so destructive to human life that labor and death seem to have joined hands there. The necessity for long and

EXPENSIVE TUNNELS OR OPEN CUTS,

and for a safe viaduct, has added vastly to the expense of the route when estimated, and to the obstacles to be overcome by engineering. The most careful surveys have always developed a discouraging want of material for construction. The addition of 500 miles to the distance between New York and the ports on the west coast of the United States by the Panama route over that of any other feasible route proposed, and the long and tedious calms which prevail in Panama bay, have never failed to create opposition to this route in the mind of the navigator. The enormous cost of the Panama canal, moreover, has never been denied. Considering the engineering difficulties attending the diversion of the Chagres river, and the necessary construction of an artificial lake to hold its floods, together with the tunneling, or open cuts, to which allusion has already been made, the cost of this canal

CANNOT BE LESS THAN $400,000,000,

and would probably be much more—including the payment to the Panama railroad for its concession. No American capitalist would be likely to look for dividends on an investment like this. Turning from the Panama route, therefore, as one which, when practically considered, has but little to recommend it, either as a commercial convenience or a financial success, we are brought to the consideration of the Nicaragua route, as that to which the attention of the American public is most strongly drawn at this time. The advantages of this route are the ease and economy with which the canal can be constructed; the admirable approaches to it from the sea, both east and west; the distance saved between Liverpool and the North American ports over that of the Panama route, and the distance saved also between New York and other Atlantic cities and the ports of the United States on the Pacific.

THE COST OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL

has never been estimated above $100,000,000; indeed, Civil-Engineer Menocal, whose judgment and capacity have never been questioned, give the following as his estimate of the entire cost of the work, after long and critical examination:

Western division—from Port Brito to the Lake. Distance, 16.33 miles; estimated cost	$21,680,777
Middle Division—Lake Nicaragua. Distance, 56.50 miles; estimated cost	715,658
Eastern Division—from Lake to Greytown. Distance, 108.43 miles; estimated cost	25,020,914
Construction of Greytown Harbor	2,822,630
Construction of Brito Harbor	2,337,739
Total—Distance, 181.26 miles; cost	$52,577,718

A subsequent estimate, based on more recent surveys made by Mr. Menocal, has reduced this amount to $41,195,839—a reduction of $11,383,879; and by abandoning the value of the San Juan river in favor of a direct route to Greytown—ascertained to be nearly practicable—the distance is reduced to 173 57 miles, the total canalization being but 53.17 miles. It is well known that

THE SUEZ CANAL,

and, in fact, almost all great public works cost far more than the estimates made by engineers. But applying this rule most liberally cannot bring the outlay on the Nicaragua route above $100,000,000. The surveys of this route, made subsequent to those of the other routes proposed, have developed extraordinary facilities for the work. Materials needed for construction are abundant throughout the entire line. The harbors of Brito and Greytown, at the western and eastern termini, are capable of being easily made convenient and excellent. The water supply from Lake Nicaragua is free from deposit and is abundant and easily obtained—the lake itself being being the sumit level of the canal. The rain fall is not excessive. The climate during the trade winds is delightful. The country is capable of producing all the subsistence that would be required by the laborers employed in the construction of the canal.

THE LOCAL PRODUCTIONS ARE VALUABLE,

and such as constitute many of the most important articles of commerce. In the construction feeders, tunnels and viaducts are not necessary. Dependent nowhere on streams which in the rainy season are irresistibly destructive, and in the dry season are reduced to mere rivulets, the canal would always be provided with a uniform and easily controlled supply of water. A canal constructed on this route, and at the estimates before us, could not fail to be an economical highway as well as a profitable investment. Estimating the cost of the canal at $75,000,000, a charge of $2.50 for canal tolls and all other charges would give a gross income of $10,000,000 on the 4,000,000 tons upon which former calculations have been based. Deducting from this $1,500,000 for the expenses of maintaining and operating the canal, we have $8,500,000 as the net earnings of the work. Any reasonable modification of these figures would give an encouraging exhibit.

THE LIBERAL CONCESSIONS

made by the government of Nicaragua to the Provisional Interoceanic Canal Society indicate a determination on the part of the enterprise as light as possible, and to leave its government entirely into the hands of the American projectors. While in the Panama concession provision is made for the entry and clearance of vessels at the terminal ports, with the delays and annoyances usually attending such requirements, the Nicaragua concession avoids all interference by custom-house officials, except so far as to prevent smuggling and violation of the custom laws.

THIS CONCESSION PROVIDES

there shall be a free zone upon each bank of the canal of 100 yards in width measured from the water's edge, it being understood that the lake shores shall never be considered as the margin of the canal. Within this zone no illegal traffic shall be conducted, and the customs authorities will watch and prevent smuggling in accordance with the provisions of article 32 [of the concession]. It is expressly understood that every vessel traversing the canal, whenever the authorities desire it, receive on board a guard [customs officer] appointed by the government, who will, in case of discovering their violation, exercise his powers in accordance with the law." The articles of the concession also provide that the "two ports to be constructed and to serve for entrances to the canal on each ocean are declared to be free, and will be recognized as such from the beginning of the work to the end of this concession." While the administration and management of

THE PANAMA CANAL,

moreover, are placed in the hands of an independent company, deriving its powers from a foreign government, and organized on the plan adopted in the construction of the Suez canal, the commerce availing itself of the benefits of the Nicaragua canal is protected by the government of that country against all extortion. In article 42 the concession provides that: "It is understood that the company, in the exercise of the powers here conferred, cannot make other regulations than such as are necessary for the administration and management of the canal, and before issuing these regulations will submit them to the government for its approval." In order

TO PROTECT STILL FURTHER

the interests of those using the canal, it is provided that all sums necessary to secure interest on the funded debts, obligations and shares, not exceeding six per cent. interest, and also sinking fund, shall be reserved; and that "what remains shall form the net gains, of which at least eighty per cent. shall be divided among shareholders, it being understood, after ten years from the time the canal is completed, the company cannot divide among the shareholders, either by direct dividends, or indirectly, by issuing additional shares or otherwise, more than fifteen per cent. annually, or in this proportion, for dues collected from the canal; and when it is discovered that the charges in force produce a greater net gain they will be reduced to the basis of fifteen per cent. per year." These provisions indicate not only the

CONFIDENCE OF THE PROJECTORS

in their enterprise, but also the determination of the Nicaraguan government to guard against all possible injustice to the commerce finding a highway there. That there are other advantages contained in the concession of the Nicaraguan government and in the proposed administration and management of the Nicaragua canal, there should be no doubt in the mind of every American who believes in the power and supremacy of his government on this continent. The concession is made to Americans, the society is made up of Americans,

THE CORPORATORS ARE AMERICANS,

and the act of incorporation is asked of an American congress. Every step of this project recognizes the right of the United States to guard with jealous care the American continent against the encroachment of foreign powers. To this policy no nation and no cluster of adjacent nations, watchful of their own individual or collective interests, should take exception. It is the foundation of national existence everywhere. An American man-of-war, having on board the greatest naval commander of modern times, pauses for forty-eight hours at the mouth of the Bosphorus to recognize the right of an European power to control the waters of the Dardanelles and the Black sea. It cannot be supposed for a moment that an American company, incorporated by the American government, organized on American soil, would have been allowed to construct the Suez canal, even if it had established a branch of its enterprise in France, and placed it under the supervision of a distinguished and representative French official.

AND SO IT IS WITH US.

The policy laid down in the early days of the republic, and accepted from that time to this by the American mind, by which the colonization of other nationalities on these shores was protested against, should never be forgotten. The violation of this policy has always roused the American people to a firm assertion of their rights and cost one American statesman at least a large share of the laurels he has won by long and honorable service. The application of this principle even now secures safety and protection to a line of railway spanning the isthmus and connecting the eastern with the western waters. The assertion of this principle by a treaty made with Nicaragua in 1849 is accepted to-day by all Americans, people and officials, with entire satisfaction. The rejection of that treaty, in order to prevent a collision between the United States and Great Britain and to preserve unharmed the policy of an administration, is regarded as one of the most complicating and compromising acts of American diplomacy.

THE ACCEPTED AND ACCEPTABLE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

is contained in the doctrine announced more than half a century ago by President Monroe. It is to be found in the attitude assumed by our government in all the long diplomatic discussion which followed the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—a discussion in which General Cass, then secretary of state, declared an analogous treaty as recognizing "principles of foreign intervention repugnant to the policy of the United States"—a discussion in which by negotiation Great Britain was compelled to recognize the "sovereignty of Honduras over the islands composing the so-called British colony of the Bay Islands"—a discussion in which the President of the United States "denounced the Clayton Bulwer treaty as one which had been fraught with misunderstanding and mischief from the beginning." "If the senate," said the President to Lord Napier, "had imagined that the

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

could obtain the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, it would not have passed; and if I had been in the senate at the time it never would have passed." It is in obedience to this policy that the United States has protested against the establishment by Great Britain of a protectorate in Central America, either on the Mosquito coast or on the Bay Islands; and it is in accordance with this policy that President Hayes, in his message of March 8, 1880, declared that "the policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power or to any combination of European powers. * * * The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must in a great degree look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissible. If the protection of the United States is relied upon, the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its national interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work. An interoceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety, are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States. No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare. In accordance with the early and later policy of the government, in obedience to the often-expressed

WILL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,

with a due regard to our national dignity and power, with a watchful care for the safety and prosperity of our interests and industries on this continent, and with a determination to guard against even the first approach of rival powers, whether friendly or hostile, on these shores, I commend an American canal, on American soil, to the American people, and congratulate myself on the fact that the most careful explorations have demonstrated that the route standing in this attitude before the world is the one which commends itself as a judicious, economical and prosperous work.

I have formed the opinions expressed in this article, not from a hasty consideration of the subject, and not without personal observation. While commanding the army of the United States my attention was drawn to the importance of the water communication I have here discussed. During my administration of the government I endeavored to impress upon the country the views I then formed, and I shall feel that I have added one more act of my life to those I have already recorded if I shall succeed in impressing upon congress and the people the high value as a commercial and industrial enterprise, of this great work, which, if not accomplished by Americans, will undoubtedly be accomplished by some one of our rivals in power and influence.

U. S. GRANT.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubble rise and fall;
Who sows a field or trains a flower
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth.

And soon or late, to all that sow
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at last in heaven!

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The various memorials presented to Cambridge university in favor of graduating the B. A. degree to women have been signed by or represent 10,000 persons.

It is proposed to enlarge the scope of the Cincinnati Mechanics institute by the organization of a department of science and arts. The institute has been at work for about half a century. It has a flourishing school of design with more than 250 pupils, a good scientific library and apparatus, and a reasonable income. It will be rearranged upon the principles of the Franklin institute in Philadelphia.

The course of instruction in the proposed French colleges for girls will be as follows: Morals; the French language, reading aloud, and one living language; ancient and modern literature; geography and cosmography; the history of France and an outline of general history; arithmetic; the elements of geography, chemistry, physics, and natural history; hygienics; domestic economy; needlework; elements of law; drawing; music; gymnastics.

The Boston school board has passed a resolution stating that corporal punishment in the schools of the city can and ought to be greatly diminished, and that those teachers who punish least frequently, and only for the gravest offenses, will best satisfy the board. An order was also adopted that corporal punishment shall be inflicted only by the principal of a school or by his express authority, and only at a session subsequent to the one at which the offense was committed.

An indignation meeting of several hundred colored citizens of Baltimore was held there the other evening to protest against the action of the school board in refusing to employ colored teachers. The discussion brought out a curious fact in regard to two colored schools in charge of white teachers: The ample front entrances are reserved for the use of the teachers, who enter and issue thence in solitary state, while all the colored pupils are obliged to find ingress and egress through narrow and filthy alleys. The exceeding absurdity of this performance does not seem to strike the Baltimoreans.

It has finally been decided to move the Western Reserve college to Cleveland, where it will be united to the Case School of Applied Science under the name of Western Reserve University. The only condition imposed is that the citizens of Cleveland shall furnish the site for the proposed university. When this condition is complied with the college will have an endowment, including its present one of $700,000, which, added to that of the Case School of Applied Science, amounting to about a million and a quarter, will give the university the magnificent endowment of nearly two million of dollars.

The necessity of teaching school children something of the current history of the world is insisted upon with much good sense by the Detroit *Free Press*. The schoolboys and girls of to-day, it says, "know infinitely more of the Wars of the Roses and the American revolution than of the Afghan war or the Franco-Prussian war, or even the war of the rebellion. Of the threatened war in the east they know nothing, and it is a part of the present system that they shall know nothing. Yet, with a liberal use of the daily paper in place of the reading-books now in vogue, both boys and girls could get a better idea of the science of government, especially as it is to-day, and would be better informed."

There is a great deal of truth and common-sense in this complaint of an Indiana teacher: "Now run over a programme: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography or history, language, music, drawing and science. A lesson in each, except perhaps the last, to be studied and recited each day. Five and a half hours is the average length of a school day, an allowance of half an hour to each study, both for its preparation and recitation. Is it any wonder that pupils get a smattering of many things and master nothing? It is not possible for the immature mind of a child to be spread over so much surface, hurried so from one subject to another, and accomplish anything. The new way is scarcely any better than the old. That compelled the child to spend time upon things not needed in practical life, but the study was a discipline for the mind. Hours, perhaps days, were spent on a single difficult problem, but when it was accomplished more had been gained than the answer to that problem. Now, no pupil can spend time to work out such a problem, or he is left behind in the race for promotion."

MARY ANN EVANS.

A Statement Correcting the Many Grave Errors into Which the Press has Led the Public with Reference to the Parentage and Early Life of George Eliot.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's Contradiction of a Long-Current Story that He had Much to do with Her Training—Already Distinguished When She Entered His Circle.

Pall Mall Gazette: "Many inaccurate statements have been made respecting George Eliot's parentage and early life. Mr. Herbert Spencer has himself contradicted the long-current belief, to which a positive form had been given, that he had much to do with her training, and has testified that when his friendship with her began in 1851, she was 'already distinguished by that breadth of culture and universality of power which have since made her known to all the world.' In one quarter she has been described as the daughter of a 'poor curate,' and in another as the daughter of a 'Dissenting minister.' Her first literary efforts, and in particular her translation of Strauss's *Leben Jesu* has been represented as following her residence in London, and as the natural sequel to the associations and influences which from that time shaped her career. All these statements are alike erroneous. Mary Ann Evans was born at Griff, near Nuneaton, on the 22d of November, 1820. Her father, Robert Evans, was land-agent and surveyor of five estates in Warwickshire—those of Lord Aylesford, Lord Lifford, Mr. C. N. Newdegate, Mr. Bromley-Davenport and Mrs. Gregory. In this capacity he was highly respected, and his reputation for trustworthiness may be said to be proverbial. Mary Ann was the youngest of three children by a second marriage, Mr. Evans having also a son and daughter by his first wife. She was a remarkable child in many ways, thoughtful and earnest, and at about the age of twelve might have been seen teaching in the Sunday-school in a neat little cottage near her father's house. She received her first education at Miss Franklin's school in Coventry, and retained through life an affectionate remembrance of these teachings of her childhood, often speaking of her obligation to Miss Rebecca Franklin for much careful training. Her family resided at Griff until about her twentieth year, her mother having died when she was fifteen. It cannot be doubted—there is every evidence of the fact—that her girlish experiences in that prosaic country district were so many hoarded treasures in her retentive memory which, by means of her marvelous wit and insight into character, served to enrich her first three novels and her *Scenes of Clerical Life*. Her letters of these days show a penetration, wit and philosophical observation belonging rather to mature life, and they show also that her mind was deeply imbued with evangelical sentiments. Her sisters and brothers having married, she lived alone with her father, who, in 1841, removed from Griff to Foleshill, near Coventry. In this somewhat more populous neighborhood she soon became known as a person of more than common interest, and, moreover, as a most devoted daughter and the excellent manager of her father's household. There was perhaps little at first sight which betokened genius in that quiet, gentle-mannered girl, with pale grave face, naturally pensive in expression; and ordinary acquaintances regarded her chiefly for the kindness and sympathy that were never wanting to any. But to those with whom, by some unspoken affinity, her soul could expand, her expressive gray eyes would light up with intense meaning and humor, and the low, sweet voice, with its peculiar mannerism of speaking—which, by-the-way, wore off in after years—would give utterance to thoughts so rich and singular that converse with Miss Evans, even in those days, made speech with other people seem flat and common. Miss Evans was an exemplification of the fact that a great genius is not an exceptional, capricious product of nature, but a thing of slow, laborious growth—the fruit of industry and the general culture of the faculties. At Foleshill, with ample means and leisure, her real education began. She took lessons in Greek and Latin from Rev. T. Sheepshanks, then head master of the Coventry Grammar school, and she acquired French, German and Italian from Signor Brezzi. An acquaintance with Hebrew was the result of her own unaided efforts. From Mr. Simms, the veteran organist of St. Michael's, Coventry, she received lessons in music, although it was her own fine musical sense which made her in after years an admirable pianoforte player. Nothing once learned escaped her marvelous memory; and her keen sympathy with all human feelings, in which lay the secret of her power of discriminating character, caused a constant fund of knowledge to flow into her treasure-house from the social world about her. Among the intimate friends whom she made in Coventry were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bray—both well known in literary circles. In Mr. Bray's family she found sympathy with her ardent love of knowledge and with the more enlightened views that had begun to supplant those under which (as she described it) her spirit had been grievously burdened. Emerson, Froude, George Combe, Robert Mackay, and other men of mark were at various times guests at Mr. Bray's house at Rosehill while Miss Evans was there either as inmate or occasional visitor; and many a time might have been seen, pacing up and down the lawn, or grouped under an old acacia, men of thought and research, discussing all things in heaven and earth, and listening with marked attention when one gentle woman's voice was heard to utter what they were quite sure had been well matured before the lips had opened. Few, if any, could feel themselves her superior in general intelligence, and it was amusing one day to see the amazement of a certain doctor, who, venturing on a quotation from Epictetus to an unassuming young lady, was, with modest politeness, corrected in his Greek by his feminine auditor. One rare characteristic belonged to her which gave a peculiar charm to her conversation. She had no petty egotism, no spirit of contradiction; she never talked for effect. A happy thought well expressed filled her with delight; in a moment she would seize the point and improve upon it—so that common people began to feel themselves wise in her presence, and perhaps years after she would remind them, to their pride and surprise, of the good things they had said. It was during her residence in Foleshill, almost within a stone's throw of the quaint old city of Coventry, that she translated the *Leben Jesu*. This work she undertook at the instigation of Mrs. Bray's brother, the late Charles Hennell, a writer now remembered only by the few, but whose *Inquiry Concerning the Origin of Christianity* (1838) was recognized in England and Germany as a signal service to the cause of liberal thought. The labor of rendering Strauss's masterpiece into clear idiomatic English was by no means light, and her intimate friends of that time well remember the strain it entailed upon her. She completed her task (1846) in scarcely more than a year, and had the satisfaction of being complimented by Strauss upon the success that had attended her efforts. Such an undertaking by a young woman of twenty-five may certainly be ranked among the marvels of literature; its real significance will be best appreciated by those who know not only English and German but much more besides. Miss Evans's father died in 1849, and in the summer of that year she accompanied her friends, the Brays, on a continental tour, and by her own choice was left behind at Geneva, where she stayed till the following spring. On her return to England she made her home with the same family until 1851, when she was persuaded by Dr. Chapman to take up her residence in the Strand and assist him in the conduct of the *Westminster Review*. Thus ended her connection with her native county, to which, however, she afterward paid many visits."

A Reminiscence of Adam Bede.

London *Times*: "Her father, Robert Evans, was a land agent and surveyor, who lived in the neighborhood of Nuneaton, and served for many years as agent for the estates of more than one old Warwickshire family; he is still remembered as a man of rare worth and character by many neighbors in the Midlands. The father of George Eliot is the prototype of more than one character in the writings of his daughter. Of these 'Caleb Garth,' in *Middlemarch*, will be recognized as the chief example; but the same note of character—the craftsman's keen delight in perfect work—is struck in *Adam Bede* and in the little poem on *Stradivarius*. George Eliot's early years were spent in the country of Shakspeare. *Adam Bede* made the name of George Eliot a household word throughout England, and set curiosity at work to discover the real name and sex of the author. Those who had studied *Scenes of Clerical Life* at all closely felt sure that the writer was a woman, notwithstanding the masculine tone and breadth conspicuous in *Adam Bede*. A singular controversy arose in our columns on the subject. On April 15, 1859, a few days after we had reviewed *Adam Bede*, and conjectured that the author, whether man or woman, could neither be young nor inexperienced, we received and published the following letter:

SIR—The author of *Scenes of Clerical Life* and *Adam Bede* is Mr. Joseph Liggins, of Nuneaton, Warwickshire. You may easily satisfy yourself of my correctness by inquiring of anyone in that neighborhood. Mr. Liggins himself and the characters whom he paints are as familiar as the twin spires of Coventry. Yours obediently,
H. ANDERS, Rector of Kirby.

This produced on the next day the following rejoinder from the real George Eliot:

SIR—Rev. H. Adgers has with questionable delicacy and unquestionable inaccuracy assured the world through your columns that the author of *Scenes of Clerical Life* and *Adam Bede* is Mr. Joseph Liggins, of Nuneaton. I beg distinctly to deny that statement. I declare on my honor that that gentleman never saw a line of those works until they were printed, nor had he any knowledge of them whatever. Allow me ask whether the act of publishing a book deprives a man of all claim to the courtesies of a gentleman? If not, the attempt to pry into what is obviously meant to be withheld—my name—and to publish the rumors such prying may give rise to, seems to me quite indefensible, still more so to state these rumors as ascertained truths. I am, sir, yours, etc., GEORGE ELIOT.

Notwithstanding this protest, the secret soon leaked out. Long before the *Mill on the Floss*, the second great novel of the series which has immortalized the name of George Eliot, was published in 1860, it was well known, in literary circles at least, that George Eliot was none other than Marian Evans, 'The Westminster Reviewer,' and translator of Strauss. Those who only knew her books will deplore an irreparable loss to English letters, while those who knew the writer will feel that a great and noble spirit, supreme in intellect as in culture, as tender as it was strong, has passed away from the world. The friends of George Eliot have long recognized her rare and commanding gifts both of intellect and character, and it was impossible even for casual acquaintances to pass a few minutes in her society without falling under the spell of a strangely fascinating and sympathetic personality. Her gracious manner, condescending as became her genius, but never either patronizing or indifferent, overcame at once the diffidence of any who approached her, and her winning smile irradiated and softened features that were too strongly marked for feminine beauty. Those who have seen her either in private or in public, as at the popular concerts, at which she was a constant attendant, cannot but have been struck with her resemblance to Savonarola as he appears in the portrait by Fra Bartolommeo at Florence."

George Eliot, the Woman.

London *News*: "Before the grave closes over the remains of George Eliot, I may perhaps be permitted to add to the notice of her which has already appeared in *The Daily News*, a few personal recollections and impressions gathered during a twelve years' friendship, which only closed with her death. In the first place, I am absolutely convinced of this, that no one of her younger friends—I might almost add, of her acquaintances—failed to feel in her presence that they were for the time, at all events, raised into a higher moral level, and that none ever left her without feeling inspired with a stronger sense of duty and positively under the obligation of striving to live up to a higher standard of life. George Eliot's personality was fully as great and as remarkable as her books. In every line of her face there was power, and about the jaw and mouth a prodigious massiveness which might well have inspired awe, had it not been tempered by the most gracious smile which ever lighted up human features, and was ever ready to convert what otherwise might have been terror into fascination. Whatever George Eliot's religious opinions may have been—and it may, perhaps, surprise those who did not know her intimately to learn that the *De Imitatione Christi* was one of her favorite books, found by the writer lying on her table by her empty chair after her death—she possessed to a marvelous degree the divine gift of charity, and of attracting moral outcasts to herself, whose devils she cast out, if I may be permitted the expression, by shutting her eyes to their existence. In her presence you felt wrapt round by an all-embracing atmosphere of sympathy and readiness to make the least of all your shortcomings, and the most of any good which might be in you. But great as was her personality, she shrank with horror from intruding it upon you, and in general society her exquisitely melodious voice was, unhappily for the outside circle, too seldom raised above the pitch of something not much above a whisper. Of the rich vein of humor which runs through George Eliot's works, there was comparatively little trace in her conversation, which seldom descended from the grave to the gay. But, although she rarely indulged in conversational levity herself, she was most tolerant of it, and even encouraged its ebullition in others, joining heartily in any mirth which might be going on. George Eliot's sensibility on the subject of her own works was so exquisite that she would not tolerate the faintest allusion to them in general society. An extraordinary delicacy pervaded her whole being. She seemed to live upon air, and the rest of her body was as light and fragile as her countenance and intellect were massive."

AN IDYLL.

I know a spot,
Where she I love oft spends her lonely hours,
All spangled over with forget-me-not
And other flowers.

See! this and that
Upon my brow, all bumps that have been made
Of late: the frequent and ferocious gnat
Infests the shade.

A quiet nook—
Save for one little silver ring of sound,
The baby chatter of a tiny brook,
All's silence round.

With hopping gait
The lively frog provokes a female scream;
I hurry to the rescue, but too late:
He passeth as a dream.

Bend, branches, bend,
Entwine in leafy canopy above,
Let not a single raindrop e'er descend
Upon my love.

This really is
In—slightly damp, love! dost not find it so?
And I am subject unto rheumatiz.
I think we'll go!

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

Coal thieves are being rigidly punished at Chattanooga.

A good demand for mules exists in Alabama markets.

White river trout and perch are sold in Helena, Arkansas.

The country about Chattanooga is suffering from an epidemic of mumps.

The tide of emigration westward through Montgomery is on the increase.

Splendid wild geese are daily killed in the lakes about Helena, Arkansas.

Arkansas needs a first-class military school, in the opinion of the Little Rock *Gazette*.

The exodus fever among the negroes of the canebrake region of Alabama is fast subsiding.

A number of families daily pass through Fort Worth, Texas, on their way to Oklahoma.

The streets of Vicksburg, and the roads leading into the city, are in a horrible condition.

Willis Reeves killed John Drake at Van Buren, Arkansas, some days since; both colored.

The Harrisburg (Ark.) *Tribune* is now issued monthly, instead of weekly, as formerly.

Vast flocks of wild pigeons flew over Van Buren, Arkansas, last Sunday, going in all directions.

The merchants of Little Rock generally are anxious for a change in the method of governing the city.

In a quarrel between Ward May and Alfred Britcher at Dallas, Texas, Thursday last, Britcher fatally stabbed May.

At Mount Vernon, Arkansas, last Monday night, the stores of R. P. Neely and Thomas House were burned to the ground.

Colonel Muldrow has sent a lot of German carp to Aberdeen, Mississippi, to be placed in the pond near the fair grounds in that city.

Hardly enough potatoes for seed will be saved in Barbour county, Alabama. The crop was the largest ever made, but was destroyed by the cold weather.

A question of authority has arisen between the sheriff of White county and the mayor of Searcy, Arkansas, as to which of them shall collect the city taxes of Searcy.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church south, of Helena, Arkansas, purchased a parsonage last week and paid down over half the purchase money.

At Cedarville, Crawford county, Arkansas, some days since, a young man named Johns shot and killed another man, who had been following him around, trying to pick a quarrel with him.

The citizens of Greensboro, Arkansas, want to know why the county judge has granted a license for the sale of liquors when the township at the late election voted overwhelmingly against the traffic.

Ex-Governor Rector, of Little Rock, has started with twenty-five dollars a subscription to enable the Quapaw Guards, of Little Rock, to accept the invitation to participate in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March.

JEWS IN AMERICA.

Result of a Systematic Census Report of Judaism on This Continent.

Philadelphia *Record*: "The result of the first systematic attempt to ascertain the strength of Judaism on this continent has just been published. For many years past there has been in the sect a growing demand for some statistical information concerning the Israelites in the United States, not alone as an exhibit of material prosperity or status as a religious sect, but as a means of enabling the different churches to act in concert in all that concerned them as children of the Abrahamic faith. In 1875 the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, with the co-operation of the Union of American Hebrew congregations, undertook the task of securing the desired information, the chief charge of the matter being placed in the hands of Mr. William B. Hackenburg, of this city. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining reliable figures, some of the congregations declining to respond, while in some places, where neither congregations nor Jewish societies existed, the committee was compelled to rely upon their individual effort. Altogether, returns received from 1000 places show that in 1878 there were in the United States 278 congregations, with a membership of 12,546, and the number of Israelites was 230,257. Making allowance for the places not heard from, the total Jewish population is placed at 250,000 souls. Of these about twelve thousand are located in Pennsylvania. The oldest congregation in the country is Shaaray Shomayim, of Lancaster, organized in 1776, while the Rodef Shamon, of Philadelphia, is the next oldest, having been organized in 1780. The richest congregation is the Temple Emanuel, of New York, which, though only established in 1843, and having but 462 members, owns real estate and other property to the value of $700,000. The public institutions established by the sect in the United States include five hospitals, eleven orphan asylums and six free schools. Its doctrines are enunciated by seventeen newspapers and magazines. The 278 congregations in America own between them property valued at $6,750,000, and over 13,000 children attend the religious schools."

FOR twenty years Tutt's Pills have proven the friend of the invalid, and through all the changes of that period tens of thousands still stick to their old friend, and as many more are daily attesting their virtues. They are truly the sick man's friend.

Not So Permanent After All.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—The directors of the Permanent exhibition have decided to recommend to the shareholders that the show be closed, the building sold and the affairs of the concern wound up.

For the O'Leary Belt.

NEW YORK, January 15.—There are already forty-eight entries for the O'Leary belt contest, beginning February 24th. Rowell and Vaughan are in training in England for the special O'Leary match.

QUOTING QUININE.

The Bitter Stuff Not a Penny Cheaper Because of the Remission of the Import Duty on It—Russia and the South the Principal Consumers.

Some Results of the Efforts to Propagate the Tree Outside of Its Native Soil—Certain Portions of Georgia and California Said to be Adapted to Its Culture.

New York *Times*: "The prominence given by leading scientific journals in England to the successful propagation of the cinchona tree in Jamaica, and the disposal of this bark in London, has directed the attention of our own manufacturers of quinine to the subject of the possibilities of cultivating the cinchona tree in our own country. In a document recently drawn up by Mr. Morris, director of the public gardens and plantations of Jamaica, it is stated that the results of the sales of the bark from 1879 to 1880 were £5380, the net sum realized being £5146. Comparing price per pound, while what is known as Ceylon 'good root' was worth 2s 6d per pound, the highest price paid for Jamaica was 4s 6d, showing an average in favor of the West India product of 2s 6d. Two species are under cultivation in Jamaica, the *cinchona officinalis*, the gray or crown bark, and the *cinchona succirubra*, known as the red bark. The first has apparently yielded the better results, and with increased cultivation and a fuller acquaintance with some of the peculiarities of the tree, there can be no doubt but that this Jamaica bark must always command good and remunerative prices. It is worth, then, considering whether we in the United States, who are the largest consumers of quinine, should not make some endeavor to cultivate the cinchona tree. The French, Dutch and English governments quite a number of years ago directed attention to this subject, and, as we know, have been quite successful in producing a notable amount of this alkaloid-bearing bark. The following general conditions seem to be necessary for the growth of the tree. The altitude must be between 6000 and 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temperature should range from 50° to 70° Fahrenheit. Investigations show, however, that with proper cultivation, certain varieties can be produced at lower altitudes and at less average temperatures, as the *cinchona succirubra*, which is at present successfully grown in Ceylon and in the British Indian provinces. This tree is being planted in waste coffee lands and by the road-side, at elevations not exceeding 2000 feet, and yields fairly rich bark. It is not, however, intelligent cultivation, as employed by the European, when compared with the ignorant method in use by the South American, which has increased the quantity of the bark, but the amount of the alkaloid has been largely augmented. It has been found that suckers grown from old roots, just as osier beds are made, yielded better products. A system of matting the trees, protecting their sides from the heat of the sun, also notably increased their quantity of quinine. Attempts have been made in several parts of the United States to introduce the cinchona tree, but it is too early yet to determine with what success. It is quite probable, since there exists an indigenous pseudo-cinchona tree in Georgia, that a good variety might be made to grow there, and it is even possible that by grafting with slips of the best variety, good bark might be grown. There is no possible reason why, in many portions of California, cinchona plantations might not be started; certainly the experiment is worth trying. It should be mentioned, however, that from some unknown causes the cinchona does not produce the much-desired alkaloid in all situations. The tree may grow apparently with the utmost vigor, but when its bark is tested no useful products are forthcoming. Quite lately a sample bark, having all the appearance of the best South American, grown in Mexico, was sent to a leading house in New York to examine. On analysis it was found not to contain any quinine. Before the cultivation of the cinchona tree should be attempted in the United States, the most thorough experiments should be made with all the best varieties taken from many sources. It would be no difficult task for our government to obtain slips from the cinchona tree and distribute them. It does not seem, from the results already obtained in Ceylon, India and Jamaica, that the cinchona tree is limited to one exact area. It would be even quite possible that the cinchona, like many other trees, improves by translation into other countries. It has been said that Englishmen hold India only by the potency of a certain number of grains of quinine, which they swallow daily. In the United States the use of quinine is enormous and rapidly increasing. It would be needless to state that there is no substance which science has discovered so far which will break up intermittent and malarial fevers like quinine. It is not only employed as a febrifuge, but enters every day more largely into use as a tonic. It would be a curious fact to find out with the coming census the number of grains used during the year by each and every individual in the United States. Since quinine has had the duty on it taken off, it is worth while to examine what has been the effect on bark and on the price of the alkaloid. It may be said that the congressman rather prided himself on this sole act in the direction of free trade. But very unfortunately for the public, the legislator rarely seizes a subject in all its bearings. Our tariff is so complex—the prohibitions are so numerous—that even though statesmen may be actuated by the best of motives, the results obtained are too often quite nugatory in their character. At the period when the tax on quinine was taken off, the New York *Times*, though in favor of free quinine, trusting in benefits to be derived in the long future from this remission of duties, was of the opinion that the public would buy their quinine not a penny cheaper. This statement, disputed at the time, is as much a fact to-day as when first advanced. Prior to the removal of the duty, owing to an epidemic in Russia and fevers in the south, quinine was very high, exceptionally so, and was worth $3 40 per ounce. From a speculative demand it advanced to even $3 50, after the duty was taken off. Last year the average cost was about $2 90, the maximum being $3 25, the minimum $2 50. This is about the same as the quotations for quinine between 1873 and 1876. The apothecary cannot be blamed for not lowering his price to-day. The decrease in cost on quinine is not large enough to permit him to make any decrease of price in his retail business. Now, what are the reasons why, with such free bark as our manufacturers can obtain, they cannot afford to supply quinine at a lower figure? There are factors which, according to their statements, interfere with a lower price. We protect the caustic soda, which is one of the necessaries of quinine manufacture; we tax the fusel oil, which is used for a solvent, and we lay a duty of ten per cent. on all bark not imported direct in our own ships. If bark is bought in Ceylon, with a through bill of lading to New York, it can come free of duty, but it is impossible to purchase bark in that way. As the tree is grown by means of English capital, and it is English money which pays for the labor, it must go to London to be sold. These barks are disposed of in London, according to the alkaloid they contain, each parcel being tested, and growers will not sell their products save by the English tests. The trouble, then, is that our manufacturers of quinine are handicapped. One factor only in the manufacture of quinine our people have on equal terms with those of other countries, namely, cinchona bark from South America. By our existing navigation laws and present tariff, the better grades of bark are diverted to Europe, while the poorer grades come to the United States, so that the American makers of quinine using the poorer grades of bark, and being obliged to pay ten per cent. on East India bark, and with other substances essential to the manufacture of their article, taxed not less than thirty per cent., it becomes impossible for them to compete successfully with European manufacturers who have all the prime materials free of duty. American manufacturers now use barks very poor in quinine, but richer in cinchonidine, because the last product allows some margin of profit, as it is protected by a duty of forty per cent. Less quinine is made to-day in the United States than before the duty was taken off. If prior to 1879 some 900,000 ounces were made, last year it was not over 500,000 ounces. What, then, manufacturers are most desirous of obtaining is free bark the richest in quinine, no matter where grown. The demand for quinine knowing of no diminution, the quantity required in the United States not made at home has now, naturally, to be imported from abroad. If these purchases in a foreign market would be of benefit to the public, the aspirations of free traders would be satisfied. But, unfortunately, as has been shown, this is not the case. With the best of intentions, the end in view has not been obtained. If it were possible, then to convince our legislators that in making the manufactured product free, all duties on cinchona bark, no matter where it was grown or how transported, should also be free, quite possibly we should have this vegetable alkaloid furnished at cheaper rates, and the general public will be benefited. It is in Italy, at Milan, that the largest manufactory of quinine is to be found. This is a stock company which supplies under contract East India and Russia. The production of this Milanese factory is some 1,200,000 ounces, or about one-third of the entire consumption of the world."

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Jackson *Comet* says that Governor Stone will not call the Mississippi legislature together in extra session.

Senator Jones, of Florida, now ranking among the first statesmen of the Democratic party, was in early life a carpenter in Noxubee county.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* says that leading Republican senators wonder how Senator George, of Mississippi, will get into the senate or how long he will stay if Ben Hill and other Democratic senators demonstrate that the senate may overhaul the records of State elections.

The Jonesboro (Ark.) *Times*, speaking of the Arkansas legislature, says: "If we were compelled to give advice we would say to that body, repeal two or three of the acts of the last legislature, pass the necessary appropriation bills, provide for the erection of an insane asylum and then quietly adjourn and go home. By this means it can immortalize itself, and it's about the only way it can. True, there is some much-needed legislation, but we've no idea it will be secured."

The Jackson (Tenn.) *Dispatch*, referring to Governor Marks's message, says: "Upon the whole his message is a model instrument, spoken with the straightforwardness of an honest man who has nothing to retract, and nothing to regret."

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Commercial* doubts the rumor that Dr. Steele, the representative from Bedford, had expressed himself as being for Bate first, Marks second and Bright third for senator. The *Commercial* is sure he is for Bright first, last and all the time.

Bolivar (Tenn.) *Bulletin*: "At this hour the public heart beats with the deepest anxiety over the coming struggle in the legislature, lest the money power and intrigue of Federal office-holders lead captive some weak Democrats and induce them to vote for a Republican."

BROUGHT BACK TO A LIFE

From Which He Fain Would Have Fled, Though the Way Led to the Grave.

Of Twenty Years He Had Spent Twelve in Prison, and He Tired of It.

CLEVELAND, O., January 15.—Frank Simmonds, *alias* Burrows, *alias* Robert Wade, who had pleaded guilty of burglary, and was in jail awaiting sentence, attempted suicide this morning. Tearing the bale from his bucket, he made a hook of it, to which he tied one end of a twisted pillow-case; then standing in a chair, tied the other end around his neck and kicked away the chair. When discovered by the jailer his jaws were set, the tongue protruded, and the doctors called pronounced him dead, though, after prying his jaws open and administering restoratives and a vigorous rubbing he was brought back to life. Last February he was sent to the penitentiary from here for one year for burglary, but was pardoned for good conduct. Since he has been in jail the last time he has been so violent and troublesome that he has been confined in the dungeon most of the time. It is supposed that he came from Springfield, Massachusetts. The following letter was found on the outside of his cell-door:

January the 14th.

I take my pencil in hand to write these following lines. My life is a failure, and when I look over my past life and what I have been through, I have come to the conclusion I had better be dead than alive, for it has been nothing but prison life ever since I was eight years old, and it is almost time it came to a close. As for the O. P. I never shall go. You can take what is left and throw it in a pine box or in the lake, and I don't care whitch. I have none belonging to me but my mother. Her age is sixty-seven years old, and I am twenty the 15th of next month. Robert Wade is my right name. All other names are false. Fair well to all.

It is believed he will recover, though the physicians are unable to state how seriously his back has been injured.

THE LAW MADE HIM A THIEF.

A subsequent dispatch says: Frank Simmonds, who attempted suicide in his cell, had sufficiently recovered by noon to be taken in court, where he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. When asked if he had anything to say why the sentence should not be pronounced, he replied: "Yes I have. For one thing, they discharged me from the penitentiary in the early part of last month with only a thin suit of clothing to protect me from the cold. I had to spend what money I had (some $9) for underclothing. I tried to get work, but could not. I was 600 miles from home, and with no money to get there. I only took what I thought was about enough to get me home. If I had had the property which they took from me at the penitentiary when I went there I would have been all right. They didn't give it back to me when I left. I complained to the governor about it, and he promised to look the matter up and write to me at Cleveland about it, but he never did."

BALLADE OF THE MIDNIGHT FOREST.

A. LANG.

Still sing the mocking fairies as of old,
Beneath the shade of thorn and holly-tree;
The west wind breathes upon them, pure and cold,
And wolves still dread Diana roaming free
In secret woodland with her company.
'Tis thought the peasant's hovels know her rite
When now the wolds are bathed in silver light,
And first the moonrise breaks the dusky grey,
Then down the dells with blown soft hair and bright,
And through the dim wood Dian threads her way.

With water-weeds twined in their locks of gold
The strange cold forest-fairies dance in glee,
Sylphs over-timorous and over-bold
Haunt the dark hollows where the dwarf may be,
The wild red dwarf, the nixies' enemy;
Then 'mid their mirth and laughter, and affright,
The sudden Goddess enters, tall and white,
With one long sigh for summers passed away;
The swift feet tear the ivy nets outright
And through the dim wood Dian threads her way.

She gleans her silvan trophies; down the wold
She hears the sobbing of the stags that flee
Mixed with the music of the hunting roll'd,
But her delight is all in archery,
And naught of ruth and pity wotteth she.
More than her hounds that follow on the flight;
The Goddess draws a golden bow of night
And thick she rains the gentle shafts that slay,
She tosses loose her locks upon the night,
And through the dim wood Dian threads her way.

ENVOY.

Prince, let us leave the din, the dust, the spite,
The gloom and glare of towns, the plague, the blight;
Amid the forest leaves and fountain spray
There is the mystic home of our delight,
And through the dim wood Dian threads her way.

OUR MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Miners are in demand at Attalla, Alabama.

Savannah, Tennessee, needs a dozen new cottage-houses.

The new Masonic Temple, at Des Arc, will soon be completed.

The manufacture of cotton gins at Little Rock is rapidly increasing.

The manufacturing town of Wesson, Mississippi, is attracting much attention among capitalists.

Many northern capitalists are visiting the Arkansas silver mining regions, with a view of investing.

One contractor at Newport, Arkansas, has contracts for fourteen new buildings, to be erected immediately.

The Columbus (Miss.) insurance and banking company last Monday declared a dividend for 1880 of four per cent.

The stamp mill near Hot Springs, Arkansas, will commence to pound up rocks by the last of this month. A good yield of silver is anticipated.

The Arkansas State agricultural society will hold its annual meeting at the city hall, Little Rock, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, and continue in session two days.

The first annual fair of western Arkansas, held at Fort Smith last fall, was an encouraging success. The association came out $260 65 ahead, after paying expenses.

Vast quarries of beautiful white stone have recently been discovered near Knoxville, Tennessee, said to be superior to anything of the kind found in the United States, and approaching the imported Italian marble.

Thriving villages are springing up all along the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. Substantial buildings are going up, lumber mills are overrun with orders, brick and stone from the quarries are in demand. More lumber-mills, brick kilns and stone quarries are needed, and more laborers.

BEETHOVEN.

GEORGE ERIC LANCASTER.

O minstrel whom a maiden spurned, but whom a world has treasured,
Oh sovereign of a grander world than ever man has measured,
Thou hast not lost the lips of love, but thou hast gained in glory
The love of all who know the thrall of thy immortal story.

See where he sits, the lordly man, the giant in his singing,
Who sang of love, albeit for him no lover's bells were ringing;
The man who struck such golden chords as made the world in wonder
Acknowledge him, tho' poor and dim, the mouthpiece of the thunder.

He heard the music of the skies what time his hear was breaking,
He sang the songs of Paradise, where love has no forsaking,
And tho' so deaf he could not hear the tempest as a token,
He made the music of his mind the grandest ever spoken.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. Jere Crook died at Henderson, Tennessee, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary H. Bradshaw died at Forrest City, Arkansas, a week ago.

J. W. Austin has been re-elected chief of the Little Rock fire department.

Mr. N. T. Gibson died near Rienzi, Mississippi, January 9th, aged forty-eight years.

Mr. Horace G. Dale and Miss Fannie Dolive were married at Little Rock, Thursday night.

Messrs. D. and S. Baum, merchants of Corinth, Mississippi, will soon remove to Texas.

Mr. J. T. Pardew and wife, living near Jonesboro, Arkansas, celebrated their golden wedding January 5th.

Mrs. Matilda, wife of Captain T. P. Young, died at Corinth, Mississippi, on the eighth instant, aged sixty-four years.

Prof. Hudson, the newly elected superintendent of schools for Hardeman county, Tennessee, is well spoken of by the Bolivar *Bulletin*.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Johnson, editor of the *Western Methodist*, of Little Rock, was blessed by the arrival of twin boys at his house a few nights since.

Rev. F. K. Brooke, of Piqua, Ohio, and Miss Mildred R. Baldwin, of Bolivar, Tennessee, were married in the latter town on the fifth instant.

W. W. Garland, Esq., has removed from Augusta county, to Morrillton, Conway county, Arkansas, and embarked in business at the latter place.

Mr. A. Bertig, a prominent merchant of Ozark, Arkansas, and formerly a resident of Little Rock, was married in St. Louis last Sunday to Miss Rosenbaum.

Prof. Lupton, of Vanderbilt university, lectured at Chattanooga Friday night on "The Air We Breathe." During his stay in that city he collected specimens of ores, etc., for his classes.

Destructive Fire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, January 15.—The receiving warehouse of the Old Dominion steamship company burned with its contents—400 bales of cotton for New York and about $10,000 worth of general merchandise intended for North Carolina; insured. The steamship Old Dominion, loading at the time, was gotten out without injury.

SKIN DISEASES.

Cuticura

Itching Humors, Scaly Humors, Blood Humors, Speedily, Permanently and Economically Cured when Physicians and all other methods fail.

What are Skin and Scalp Diseases but the evidence of internal Humor ten times more difficult to reach and cure, which floats in the blood and other fluids, destroying the delicate machinery of life, and filling the body with foul corruptions, which burst through the skin in loathsome eruptions?

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, assisted by the CUTICURA MEDICINAL AND TOILET SOAP, externally, have performed the most miraculous cures of Itching, Scaly and Scrofulous Humors ever recorded in medical annals.

ECZEMA RODENT.

ECZEMA RODENT.—F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper and Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (Eczema Rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura Remedies.

SALT RHEUM.

SALT RHEUM.—Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs, for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

RINGWORM.

RINGWORM.—Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall street, Providence, R. I., cured by Cuticura Remedies of a Ringworm Humor, got at the barber's, which spread all over the ears, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN DISEASE.

S. A. Steele, Esq., Chicago, Ill., says: "I will say that before I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES I was in a fearful state, and had given up all hope of ever having any relief. They have performed a wonderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them."

CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

All mailed free on receipt of price.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, CATARRHAL SOLVENT and IMPROVED INHALER, wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all druggists for One Dollar. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

From a simple cold or influenza to the rotting, sloughing, and death of the senses of Smell, Taste and Hearing, this great remedy is supreme. Poisonous mucous accumulations are removed, the entire membrane cleansed, disinfected, soothed and healed, constitutional ravages checked, the blood purified of catarrhal poison, deepened in color, and strengthened in life-giving properties. Thus, externally and internally, in accordance with reason and common sense, does this great, economical remedy work, instantly relieving and permanently curing the most aggravated and dangerous forms of human suffering.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. More continuous and powerful electrical action is obtained from Collins's Voltaic Electric Plasters than any $2 battery made. They are a speedy and certain cure for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE OPENING

FOR a country store, on the Little Rock railroad, 12 miles out. The stock of goods of the late firm of RICHARDSON & CO., Riceville Station, comprising a small, but complete, stock of goods adapted to the wants of the people. A responsible party can get the Depot Agency, also Postmastership. The "Bethel Farm," one of the best in the Mississippi bottom, can be rented at a reasonable price. The plantation is in first-class order. I desire to sell the stock of goods, wagons, 14 head of mules, 3 cows and calves, and farming implements, in a lump. Terms cash; but a first-class city factor's time acceptance will have consideration.

W. P. PROUDFIT, Assignee.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATVIE.

! ! ! ! ! !

CONSTIPATION

Invariably causes general derangement of the entire system, and begets many diseases that are gloomy in their aspect, and often hazardous to health and life. Persons of a costive habit are subject to melancholy feelings, headache, low spirits, timidity, defective memory, gloomy forebodings, nervousness, fevers, languor, drowsiness, irritable temper, indisposition, and other consequent symptoms which often unfits the sufferer for business or agreeable associations.

Regular Habit of Body

alone can correct the evils enumerated above, and nothing succeeds so well in achieving and maintaining this condition as

By its use not only is the system renovated and cleansed of all impurities, but in consequence of the *harmonious changes* thus created, there pervades the entire organism a feeling of satiety; the mental faculties perform their functions with renewed vivacity, and there is an exhilaration of mind, freedom of thought, and perfect heart's ease, that bespeak the full enjoyment of health.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE will prove of inestimable value to the weak and debilitated of both sexes. In all cases of nervous, mental, and physical suffering, brought about by stoppages, its use is especially valuable. The cleansing and depurating properties of the preparation create changes that are both marvelous and gratifying; murky, gloomy, and sallow complexions, with blue and dark discolorations about the eyes (conditions that are allied to biliousness, dissipation, and ill-health), are by degrees normally corrected and transformed into bright and clear complexions, in which the ruddy tints of health are bountifully depicted.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price, 25 cents.
Large boxes, 60 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Leading Shoe Store in Southwest.

ZELLNER & CO., 288 MAIN ST, COR. MADISON, MEMPHIS.

SPECIALTIES in Ladies', Gents' and Children's Handmade Goods of the finest and best makes produced in the world. For comfort, try our COMMON-SENSE SHOES. For children, try our SOLAR TIP SCHOOL SHOES, the most practical and durable shoe in existence. All our goods are warranted and satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Goods sent C. O. D. ZELLNER & CO.

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Orders Respectfully Soli[cited].

THIS PAPER [illegible]