# MEMPHIS APPEAL

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## ORTHODOXY AND THE STANDARDS.

One of the greatest impediments to the cause of religion is the eternal wrangle about orthodoxy and the standards. There is too much clamor about non-essentials. When a minister of the gospel proclaims the great fundamental principles which constitute the essence of religion, he should be allowed the largest liberty of thought. But it is too often the case that he is judged, not by his usefulness, not by the souls he is saving by making converts from sin to righteousness, but for the sole purpose of seeing if he is orthodox—preaches according to the standard of his sect. Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, is one of the ablest and most popular ministers of the West. His piety and ability are unquestioned. His usefulness and success in the ministry was conceded. Yet he was dragged from his pulpit and tried for heresy. He was convicted on all the charges, which covered the following points:

1. Doctrines which are contrary to the Articles of Religion of the said Church.
2. With teaching doctrines which are contrary to the established standard of doctrines of said Church.
3. With teaching doctrines which are contrary to the doctrine and belief of said Church.

This trial and conviction, and thereby destroying the usefulness of a good man, has elicited much severe criticism from the secular press. While the APPEAL favors the largest liberty of thought and free discussion, and while it believes there is too much stickling about orthodoxy and the standards, it still believes it is hypocritical and dishonest for a minister to join one sect and preach the faith of another. No cause can be made successful without organization, and there can be no organization without a common belief. A confession of faith is as essential to a religious sect as a platform is to political parties. If a Democratic nominee, selected to champion his party and its principles, should renounce its platform and espouse that of the Greenbackers, or favor the communism of Kearney, he would be justly stigmatised as a traitor and ostracised for his vagary; and when a minister of the Gospel is selected and paid because he pretends to indorse the creed of his church, and then preaches an entirely different faith, he is guilty of duplicity and hypocrisy. As a Methodist minister Dr. Thomas accepted the standards of his Church, and while he remained in the Methodist ministry he was in honor bound to conform to them. The question of the outside world is, not whether Dr. Thomas is right or wrong in his opinions, but whether he has done right in remaining in the Methodist Church, teaching doctrines which, if not absolutely contrary to the creed of his Church, is at least widely different from its professions. In this we cannot resist the feeling that he is entirely wrong, and that the committee have done rightly in silencing him and handing him over to the Methodist Conference. He certainly has the right to preach what he believes, but he has not the right to give it the sanction of the Church that repudiates his utterances. Such toleration and liberality would make religious creeds and tenets a mockery and a farce. Too much orthodoxy and standards may be the bane to the cause of religion; but so long as men subscribe to the standards of sects they should honestly observe them or step down and out. The defense of Dr. Thomas was mainly upon a technicality. He averred in his defense that there were no written standards by which he could be judged. But though the standards may be unwritten, the effect of his preaching has made the impression that he is not a Methodist in thought and feeling. The only alternative left was for him to withdraw from the Church whose doctrines he had repudiated. By such a course his usefulness would have been increased instead of destroyed, as he would then have made himself a martyr to his honest convictions. He could still have his congregation and his pulpit, and then talking as a man independent of creeds, and not as a Methodist, exercise the widest latitude of belief, and the fullest liberty of expression. While the APPEAL advocates the largest liberty of thought, and has no great admiration for the continual stickling about orthodoxy and the standards, it also believes in the liberty of any church to free itself from a man who does not assent to the doctrines he is paid to preach.

## ARTHUR'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

With the increased throbbings of President Garfield's pulse there is an increase of public interest as to the rights and duties of General Arthur, the Vice-President of the United States. The precarious condition of the President on Sunday last brought the inability question again to the front. So long as the President's recovery is regarded as probable this question is dropped. But his frequent relapses and the renewed prospect of a long and protracted illness, and a continued convalescence, gives this question great importance. General Arthur has no popularity either with Democrats or Republicans. He is regarded as a machine politician, a Stalwart who will do the bidding of Conkling and direct his Administration, if made President, with the view to perpetuate sectional hatreds. But as a matter of strict constitutional construction General Arthur is now President of the United States, and he is acting the part of a coward in slumbering upon his rights. It is generally admitted that such inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States as provided by the Constitution in its provisions relating to the President now exists in the case of Mr. Garfield, and the only question which is worthy of discussion is as to how that disability should be declared. Under the most favorable circumstances Garfield's inability will exist for six or twelve months. The inability of the President is clear to every one, and will certainly exist for an indefinite period, and this talk about the indelicacy of Arthur's claiming his rights and performing his duties under the circumstances is maudlin sentimentality. If Arthur waits until invited by Garfield's Cabinet he will be recreant to his rights and duties. He has the constitutional right himself, without the declaration of the physicians, the Cabinet or anybody else to judge of the inability of the President to perform the functions of his office. The provisions of the Constitution should be carried out. The chief objection to calling Arthur to the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution is the belief that he will be President for the balance of the term for which Garfield was elected, and that even if the President's disability was removed by restoration to perfect health, he could not interfere with the President installed in his place, because it is argued that a man once President, there is no way to remove him until his term expires. Senator Jones, of Florida, is positive that whenever the Vice-President becomes President the office absolutely devolves upon him, "leaving the former incumbent dispossessed of his official character and power the same as if removed." The Vice-President cannot act as President during the inability of the President, and then relinquish the office when the inability shall have been removed. Whoever acts as President is President, as none but the President can act as such. Senator Jones thinks that any student of the Constitution ought to see this. Perhaps so, but there is a difference of opinion on this subject. Flander is probably almost as good authority on constitutional law as Senator Jones, and in his *Exposition of the Constitution* he says:

> When the Vice-President succeeds to the office of President upon the removal, death or resignation of the latter he discharges its duties until the close of the term for which the President was elected. But when he succeeds to the office upon the inability of the President he discharges its powers and duties only so long as such disability continues.

There is no ambiguity in these words. Flander construes the constitutional provision to mean that, when the inability of a President shall have been removed, he can resume the office the duties of which have been discharged by the Vice-President acting as President, a distinction made between a succession made consequent upon removal, death, etc., and a succession consequent upon inability. Chancellor Kent was probably as profound a lawyer as Senator Jones is, and in his *Commentaries* he says:

> In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President; and except in cases in which the President is enabled to re-assume the office the Vice-President acts as President during the remainder of the term for which the President was elected.

This is sound sense, and we believe it to be good law. The weight of authority, even when Senator Jones has Story for an ally, is in favor of the view that General Garfield can reassume the office of President, whenever he shall recover from the inability which causes the powers and duties of the office to devolve on General Arthur. The views of Lyman Trumbull, one of the great constitutional lawyers of the country, although differing from the views above expressed, are worthy of consideration. In a recent interview he expresses the opinion that the present condition of things does not present a case of "inability" as contemplated by the Constitution; that if the office of President should be assumed by the Vice-President, under this clause, he would still have to give it up the moment the disability was removed." He also thinks that "so long as his mental faculties are unimpaired there is clearly no inability to perform the duties of his office," or, in other words, that a mere physical inability arising from some temporary cause like a wound or an attack of illness was not what the framers of the Constitution had in mind.

FROM the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1879 we get a summary of the progress and condition of the schools in this State for that year, as follows: "By a change in the school age (from 6-18 to 6-21) and by natural increase 65,726 were added to the number entitled to free schooling in 1878-9. Yet of this large increase only 3535 seem to have gone into the public schools, though 3277 more pupils were reported in private schools. The average daily attendance in the former increased, however, by 13,964; that in the latter, only 1729. There were 218 more schoolhouses, 266 more schools opened (24 of them graded), 410 more teachers, and an increase in the value of school property amounting to $111,286. The points of loss were eight days less average time of schools, $119,377 less money for them, and thus a falling off of $2 45 in average monthly pay of teachers."

## DEATH

### Of General Burnside, Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, September 13—General A. E. Burnside died suddenly at 11 o'clock this morning at his residence in Bristol. He had been slightly unwell for two or three days, but was in the city last evening. The immediate cause of death was spasms of the heart. A telephone message from the General's house summoned Senator Anthony and Dr. Millar, but before the telephone connection was broken a message came stating that the General was dead. Governor Littlefield, Senator Anthony, Representatives Chace, Aldrich and other personal friends immediately started for Bristol.

The funeral will be held Friday noon in the First Congregational Church in this city. The remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the City Hall from noon Thursday until 11 o'clock a.m. Friday. The military and civic organizations of the State are requested to participate.

**Particulars of the Sad Event.**

The *Journal* has the following dispatch from Bristol relative to the death of General Burnside: "General Burnside was taken ill Tuesday night last, but neglected to call a physician until Saturday. Dr. Barnes, his family physician, was with him Saturday night and visited him several times Sunday night. Monday morning he was much improved, and, contrary to the advice of his physician, went to Providence Monday afternoon, returning by the 7 p.m. train. On his return he complained of severe pains in the region of the heart, Dr. Barnes was not called until about 10 a.m. to-day, when he found him suffering severe pains, similar to neuralgia of the heart, and he expired in a few moments. When the doctor entered his room he remarked, 'Something must be done at once,' which were the only audible words he uttered, but he was conscious until a few moments before he expired. No one was present when he died except Dr. Barnes and his family servants."

## DISSATISFACTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

### Shareholders in the De Lesseps Canal Company Complaining About Matters at Panama.

New York World, 10th.

A French gentleman, who arrived yesterday from the Isthmus on the Alene, informs a reporter of the *World* that great dissatisfaction exists in France among the Panama shareholders about the very slow and unsatisfactory way in which the work on the canal is progressing. This gentleman, himself a shareholder, went out to the Isthmus to look into matters for himself and others interested. He comes back disgusted with the bad management he has seen there. He states that complaints have already been made to the company, but have resulted in nothing at all, as the shareholders are not as yet in a position to quarrel with the contractors, Messrs. Couvreux & Hersent, the final surveys not being completed. Failing to get any information which they can consider reliable, they have sent in a petition to the company in Paris, requesting that a committee be named to investigate matters, and report fully and at once. At the first annual meeting of the company, which was to be held in Paris on Thursday, it was intended that the discontented shareholders should ventilate their grievances. In answer to an inquiry touching the departure of Mr. Armand Reclus, the Superior Agent on the Isthmus, our informant said that the news sent to the *World* to that effect was correct and that Mr. Reclus was to leave on the 6th of September, probably for good. He states also that other changes in the Isthmus staff are contemplated. He adds that the French shareholders will be kept fully informed of all that happens by friends on the Isthmus, and that a gentleman who recently left the company's employ on the Isthmus and returned to France nominally to restore his health, in reality went to report to the shareholders. From which it appears that the company's movements are carefully watched and reported on to the shareholders by paid employes of the company itself. "It remains to be seen," said our informant, "whether the shareholders will be ready for another call. Yesterday's meeting was to lead up to this." Before our informant left the Isthmus news came from Paris that Mr. Hersent—of the firm of Couvreux & Hersent, the contractors for the cutting—would leave Paris after the annual meeting to expedite work on the Isthmus and give impulse to the new call.

## A LITTLE SOUND SENSE

### From an Unexpected Source—"Millions for Police, Not a Cent for Soldiers."

The following sensible remarks are from the Washington *National Republican*. We can only say that we most heartily indorse them. The tendency toward monkey business in the use of the military on all occasions is one of the most lamentable of all the incidents surrounding and growing out of the attempted assassination of the President:

"The presence of soldiers, with bayoneted guns, in the President's vicinity ever since he was wounded has presented a ludicrous aspect, while it has been wholly unnecessary. The soldiers have been acting as a police force. This police need not march around like infantry troops ready for an enemy's assaults. A dozen women with fans and parasols could have guarded the White House grounds as effectually during the past two months as have the soldiers, and the solemn-looking sentinels, marching so dramatically with muskets at their shoulders, have given an air of burlesque to the surroundings of a mournful tragedy. The double-quick movement of a squad of soldiers up the avenue to the White House, several hours after the shooting occurred on the 2d of July, was stagey and absurd. There was no prospect of an assault upon the White House, and the appearance of a hasty reinforcement of that fortress was calculated to convey anything but a solemn impression. The little darky who said on Monday night, when he saw soldiers moving about, 'Dar's anur wah, shoa! see 'em! see 'em!' had experienced the emotion naturally inspired by such theatrical effects. The diversion afforded the crowd at Long Branch on Tuesday, when 'the sentinels drove the ladies away at the point of the bayonet,' was another melodramatic performance. We hope the soldier-business will cease. It is too fussy. Millions for police; but not a cent for bayonets with which to prick the flesh of peaceful citizens who press forward to see and learn of the condition of the President. Every citizen is a volunteer policeman at such a time. Simple requests are all that are necessary. No need of weapons among a people who are only anxious to do whatever will help, and to abstain from whatever will harm. Utilize the soldiers; but relieve them of their guns."

**A Crazy Man at Large.**

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—A St. Joe special says the fourth or fifth mysterious disappearance within a year has just taken place. The missing man is Walter C. Bailey, shipping clerk in the house of Turner, Frazer & Co. He disappeared last Tuesday and has not been heard of since. He was suffering from a temporary aberration of the brain, probably produced by malarial fever. Last Tuesday he attempted to shoot a lady and gentleman in the St. Charles Hotel and fired, but the ball went through the clothing of the persons. The revolver was taken from him. He demanded it three or four times, but it was refused. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of him.

**A Railroad Party Invades the Indian Territory.**

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—A party of engineers, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, have gone to Vinita, Indian Territory, where they will commence surveying a line for the extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad across the Territory to Albuquerque, there to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific. The gap between Vinita and Albuquerque will be covered as rapidly as men and money can accomplish it, and the probabilities are that within two years the work will be completed and the whole line open to traffic.

## AN INDIAN WAR

### Predicted by Those Who Know the Apaches—Preparation for it in Arizona—The Whole Arms-Bearing Population

### To be Called into Service in Case the Reservation Apaches Join Those From the White Mountains—What General Ord Says.

TUCSON, September 13.—A mass-meeting, which completely filled the largest hall in the city, was held to-night to discuss and take action on the Indian question. Mayor Carr presided. The unanimous sentiment favored urging the Government to remove the Apaches to the Indian Territory, and in the meantime, if necessary, to organize for Territorial protection. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and report to-morrow night.

The news from Fort Thomas to-night is that the White Mountain Indians have gained control of the canon commanding Fort Apache. Should this be true, in spite of General Willcox's active and energetic movements, the situation is undoubtedly very serious.

At the meeting to-night there were many prospectors and mining men, who, one and all, stated that the idea of a concerted movement among the Indians was positive and beyond doubt, and, sooner or later, the Apaches would surely join the White Mountain band. The situation in the past forty-eight hours has assumed several serious phases, and it is believed that Governor Fremont will convene the Legislature in extra session upon his arrival.

**Movements of Troops.**

TUCSON, September 13.—The *Citizen* has the following from Thomas, dated the 2d: "Colonel Biddle arrived from Apache yesterday, *en route* to Willcox. Lieutenant Clark arrived yesterday with his company of scouts, who are to be mustered out. Lieutenant Guylfoyle, accompanied by Frank Bennett, Chief of Scouts, enlisted thirty-five Indian scouts at Carlos, twenty of them being Yumas and Navajoes and fifteen Tonto and Agency Apaches. They left this morning for Mexico. S. French, a stock rancher, living eighteen miles above Apache, now here, ascertained by telegraph last night that his wife and six children had taken refuge at Cooley's range. The Indians had driven off four hundred head of stock and sixty horses at Cooley's ranche. There are now thirty white families and one hundred and fifty Indian squaws and children guarded by friendly Indians. Yesterday Captain Ramers and a company of the Sixth, commaded by Lieutenant Stanton, left for Apache. Major Tupper's company is under marching orders. Colonel Scully, Post Quartermaster, is building a large ferryboat to enable the troops to cross the Gilas river readily, which would indicate renewed activity. Lieutenant Gatewood, with sixty scouts, is expected here."

**General Ord on the Apache Outbreak.**

New York Tribune, 11th.

General Ord, of the United States Army, whose daughter was recently married to the Mexican Minister of War, arrived a day or two ago at the Sturtevant House. A reporter of the *Tribune* called upon him there. He looks every inch a soldier that has seen service, being tall and well built, with broad shoulders and a military carriage. He has short grizzly hair and a close cut gray mustache.

General Ord has commanded at different times the two military departments bordering on Mexico, and for a number of years saw a good deal of the Indians, taking an active part in many Indian wars. At the request of the Government, he selected the White Mountain reservation for the Apaches, and is familiar with the scenes where the recent outbreaks have taken place. When asked if the revolt was a surprise, he said: "It was more of a mortification, because it was I who put the Apaches on the reservation, and when I left them they were seemingly peaceably inclined."

Hesitating a moment, he continued: "The Apaches for fifty generations have been a nation of marauders. They plundered the Pueblo Indians before the days of Cortez, and it is difficult to teach them that the most successful marauder is not the best man. You can scarcely teach an Apache who has grown up in this belief the ways of the white man. I have been told by one of their great chiefs that their adults could never adopt the ways of the white man, but that their children might."

"What do you think caused the Apaches to revolt?"

"My belief is that their agent has been trying to force his doctrines on them, and has encountered in their superstitious respect for their high priest or medicine man a serious obstacle, and therefore resolved to arrest him with troops at all hazards."

"Do you think that food is what they want?"

"I do not think their supplies are adapted to their wants and habits, judging from the beef and flour I have known to be issued to neighboring tribes. Then, again, the vegetable food to which they have been accustomed—the maguey, a sort of sweet potato—is not found in abundance in the reservation, and I believe they are not allowed to go off the reservation to get it. But the attempt to arrest their high priest was 'the last straw.' The propriety as well as expediency of this attempt is questionable, unless he had committed some greater crime than trying to keep his tribe faithful to their ancient religion."

"Do you think there were other influences at work to cause the Apaches to break out?"

"It is difficult for one at so great a distance to say. Good land is very scarce and in great demand in the Jila Basin. The Apache Reservation is greedily coveted as one of the best regions of land in all Arizona by thousands of Arizonians, and the temptation to start a war and drive them to Mexico, or kill them off, is more than the average Arizonian could be expected to resist. Beside this the Apache has not been what they would call a 'good Indian.' I know that the Modoc war was caused by a number of stockmen who had for a long time looked with envious eyes on the Modoc pastures. In this way the Indians are driven from bad to worse, until they have nothing left to do but to sally out and plunder from the rocks and deserts to which they are removed.

"From a recent publication I cut the following item, which is an intelligent view of the situation, and refers to the propagandist policy, at the bayonet's point, applied to the Apaches, and the attempt to arrest their high priest, or medicine man, resulting in his death and a religious war, which seems to involve the great principle of allowing every man to worship God in his own way. The writer, after speaking of General Hatch, refers to the reservations and says:

"These reservations are: The Jicarillo, in Colfax county, with 1800 Jicarillo Apaches; the Mescalero Agency, containing an unknown quantity, as it is from this agency we are furnished with hostiles, and the Navajo Reservation, near Fort Wingate. The Indians on this reservation number close on 10,000, and can put fully 3000 warriors in the field. They have been uneasy for a long time, and it is only the councils of the older men of the tribe that have up to the present prevented an outbreak. The old men have acquired, after the pastoral idea, wealth in herds and flocks, and, like all old men, are conservative. The young men on the contrary dream of nothing but the war-path, and rightly reason that if the Apaches can do so much against the hated whites what might not the children of Montechuma, the descendants of the god of the world, accomplish? This angry feeling against the whites is largely due to the conduct of the present agent at the reservation, Rev. Mr. Eastman. This gentleman has been forcing Christianity upon the savages in a thoroughly dogmatic manner. The Indian may be led, but he cannot be forced, and the traditions of ages cannot be wiped out by the mere ipse dixit of any agent. Even the excuse, 'He means well but he knows no better,' cannot avail this gentleman, as he has been warned time and again by Captain Bennett, the military officer at the reservation, who possesses the confidence of the Indians, that the young bucks would certainly go on the war-path if he did not cease his religious persecution. The old men of the tribe waited on Captain Bennett and told him that they would not be responsible for this man's life if he did not leave the Indians to themselves. He has not left them to themselves, and continues to force upon them religious ideas almost literally at the point of the bayonet. If he be continued as agent, a Navajo outbreak may be expected at any moment, and the greatest Indian war of the present quarter of a century will begin."

"In 1870 I visited Arizona and the White Mountain Apache Nation, then a part of my command. I found the post commander had arrested their medicine man and had him in irons, taking it for granted that so many caperings and incantations must mean some deviltry. The medicine man was the great adviser of the Indians in time of trouble, and the military commander thought it was necessary to squelch him in order that his own authority should prevail. But I thought differently, and by my orders the Indian high priest was released. The result was a general peace, and the miners went where they pleased in the Apache country."

"Did you have much faith in them?"

"I was much impressed with the desire that Indians had to do right—of course, from an Apache standpoint—and I thought they could be relied upon if treated fairly. The principle of allowing them to worship in their own way without resorting to force of arms to make them worship our way, is one we apply to Jews, Gentiles and the Chinese. Now, why not apply it to the Apache high priest and his nation?"

"What do you think of the Government's Indian agents?"

"Many of the Indian agents are worthy men—good Christians. But they go out among the Indians often as propagandists of their faith rather than peaceable distributors of the Government alms and protectors of the Indians, who have no votes, from the white man. I hope to call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the inevitable consequences of too much gunpowder applied to Christianizing a warlike people like the Apaches or Navajoes, who are just as much attached to their religious dances as the Shaking Quakers are—and probably more ready to fight for them. Doubtless to enable Agent Tiffany to govern the Indians in his way it was necessary to get rid of the medicine man; but the question is, do the people of the United States approve of giving him his own way at the expense of a principle and of so many lives? Besides, are not the Apache Indians entitled to have their side of the story heard through some other source than Agent Tiffany or the Arizona politician, who, if he echoes the popular belief of that country, will scout the idea that an Apache has any right to live on land that a white man needs, and needs very much."

"What do you think the future of the Apaches will be?"

"It looks as if the White Mountain Apache must go where a good many of the tribe have gone already, unless we can give him a vote as we have done the African, and then the delegates in Congress will—maybe—think Apaches have some rights."

"Are the Apaches intelligent enough to be allowed suffrage?"

"Yes, indeed, they are very intelligent—much more so than the negro."

"What do you think will be the result of this outbreak?"

"Well, influences in Congress and the troops are, as one naturally might suppose, all on the side of the white men, and the hostile Apaches will probably betake themselves to Mexico to carry on hostilities as other Indians have done for similar reasons. The agent has a hard task imposed upon him. He is sent out, maybe, by a congregation to make converts. He finds the Indians badly fed, suspicious from long suffering, regarded as trespassers on all sides. The delegate to Congress, at the instance of his constituency, whom he is elected to represent, wants the Indians removed, and if the agent does not consent the probabilities are that he will be removed himself."

"What is the remedy, do you think, for this state of affairs?"

"The system that places the Indian on a reservation—tells him he will stay there, and tells him to go to work and make it his home, must be vicious when the Government knows perfectly well that it, through Congress, will be compelled by the constituents of the delegates from a Territory, to remove those Indians as soon as that reservation is wanted by the voters. As I said before, we have given the negroes votes and it has worked well for them; it can't work worse for the Indians."

## TWO MEN KILLED

### And Two Others Wounded by the Explosion of a Boiler.

JERSEY CITY, September 13.—By a boiler explosion this morning at Bulman & Brown's Dry Dock, at the foot of Essex street, Captain Decker, of the tug Gladwish, and James Tammany, were instantly killed, and three others fatally injured. The boiler was blown 600 feet up Essex street. In its course it cut down a lamp-post and fire-hydrant. Two large trees and two wagons standing in the street were entirely destroyed, and the horse and cart of John Adams, which his son, aged eleven years, was driving, was struck by the flying boiler. The vehicle and the horse were literally cut to pieces, and the boy's right leg severed from the body. The cause of the explosion was carelessness.

## HAVERLY'S

### New Theater in Chicago Opened—A Handsome House—A New Departure.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Haverly's new theater opened to-night, after having been in process of erection only eighty-eight days. It was complete in every respect, and combined so many new features as to be a novelty in theatrical construction as well as a beautiful exhibition of architectural skill. It was built by and under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Carson. Robson and Crane gave as the opening performance Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*. The auditorium was completely filled, but by a rule of the house standing tickets will not be sold, and several hundred people were turned away. There will be no Sunday night performances. All the other theaters in the city at present are open Sunday night, like week-day night, but it is believed that the new departure of Mr. Haverly will work a change in this matter.

## A GOOD WORK.

### A Railroad Route Shortened by One Hundred Miles by a Surveyor.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, September 12.—Major Truax and party, who went out to examine the approaches to Lolo Pass, in the Bitter Root Mountains, for railroad purposes, arrived last night, and reports the route up the Lolo Fork clear of water to within fifteen miles of the summit, at a good maximum grade. No point exceeds fifty feet per mile, and the maximum grade of no point of the last fifteen miles exceeds 100 feet per mile, and he believes that this can be reduced to seventy-five or eighty. From the summit, east to Bitter Root river, was an easy grade. Another party is viewing out another pass to the south of this that is claimed to be several hundred feet lower, called Skakado. The examination of Truax has dispelled the theory of the Northern Pacific surveyors, who asserted that no railroad pass existed south of Pendorelle. This will shorten the railroad line from Ainsworth, east to the mouth of Bitter Root river to Missoula, over 100 miles.

**THE SONG OF THE HORSE.**

Pull! Pull! Pull!
Over crumbling snow and slippery ice,
Over ridges sharpened by man's device;
At risk of limb and our lives' poor price,
We must pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
No mercy show in the piled-up load!
No mercy spares us the whip and goad!
Till we drop, worn out, on the frozen road,
It is pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
No passenger steps from the crowded car
When another rings—though it is not far
To his own doorsteps—but we horses are
To pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
There was a time when we all were ill.
And our masters found it was all uphill
When they had themselves our places to fill,
And to pull! pull! pull!

Pull! Pull! Pull!
If ever the world turns round to show
That man nor beast should be made to go
Beyond his strength, then our friends will know
How we pull! pull! pull!

**Jennie Cramer.**

Correspondence Troy Times.

She had those qualities that made her intensely attractive to sensual young men. She was the lithe, graceful tigress of the sweltering jungle of depraved imaginations. The class of young men of whom I am speaking looked upon her with bated breath and their hearts in their mouths as she passed them with a mock-innocent glance from the corner of her eye. With education and culture she would have been a society belle, for nature had done a good deal for her, but had left the best part undone. Two words would picture her pretty well—an insipid "Gwendolyn." I'll tell you what she was: she was a picnicker. It was her delight to rig herself up—never in the best of taste, but jaunty and coquettish, not "loud" and brazen at all, but rather "rakish"—and seek large crowds, where she could read in men's faces their admiration of her. She liked a frolic with gay young chaps with plenty of money, and she would sell little mouthful of kisses and small liberties and caresses for a pretty ring or a pair of gloves. Was she innocent? Yes; except as above stated. Students and counter-jumpers and dandiprates have been after her for several years, but for all their pains, their moonlight drives, their concert tickets, gloves, ribbons and rings, they could boast of nothing but a chance to pinch her or inhale her sweet breath; or not much more. She was frivolous and vapid and shallow, and perhaps would have gone to the bad in time, but up to the current month she had been stainless, it is believed.

**Wakes and Washing Skeletons.**

The Japanese authorities have a troublesome question to face. It is the custom in Kinkiu to disinter and wash the skeletons of the dead on the third anniversary of their decease, but Kinkiu was decimated by the cholera in 1879, and it is feared that opening the graves of the victims will produce another epidemic. "Yet," says the *Japan Mail*, "to forbid the thing by edict would have pretty much the same effect as to make waking corpses a criminal act in Ireland." Oddly enough, the steamer bringing the issue of the *Japan Mail* in which this observation is made brought also a late number of the *St. James Gazette* containing the following paragraph: "A statement made at the meeting of the Toxteth Board of Guardians the other day once more shows how desirable it is that some steps should be taken to put a stop decisively to the very objectionable gatherings among the Irish known as 'wakes.' The clerk to the guardians reported that one of the parish officers, while searching for a man who had deserted his wife and family, went to a house where a 'wake' was going on. On opening the door of a room only six by twelve feet in size, a horrible spectacle met his eyes. A number of persons were lying on the floor of the gloomy and narrow den dead drunk, while others not yet reduced to this condition were 'waking' the body, which was propped upright between two chairs. The spectacle, said the officer, was one of the most dreadful he had ever witnessed. Such scenes are, however, it is to be feared, but too common in districts inhabited by the Irish poorer classes; and the sooner 'wakes,' with all their attendant horrors, are suppressed the better."

**The Fishing Interest on the Great Lakes**

Census Bulletin No. 261, by Prof. G. Brown Goode, gives the statistics of the fishing interest on the great lakes. The total number of men employed in the business in 1879 was 5050, and the total capital invested was $1,345,975. The plant included 1656 vessels and boats, 1500 pounds, 44,544 gill nets, and 148 seines. The total product of the fisheries was 68,720,000 pounds, valued, as fresh fish, at $1,652,900, an average per man engaged in the business of $327. Of the total catch 21,463,900 pounds were whitefish, 6,804,600 were trout, 15,356,300 herring, and 7,012,100 pounds were sturgeon. The remainder were variously denominated as hard, soft, rough, coarse and mixed fish. Of the total amount 43,122,270 pounds were sold fresh, 16,793,540 pounds were salted, 2,821,650 were frozen, and 1,721,770 were smoked. The product of caviare was 230,160 pounds, valued at $34,315; that of isinglass, 3909 pounds, having a value of $5765, and of oil 5680 gallons, valued at $2280. The total value of all products, fresh, salted, frozen and smoked fish, caviare, isinglass and oil, was $1,784,050.

Julia, at the piano—Well, Harry, what shall I play for you? Harry, who has been wrestling with Chicago grain—Well, Julia, I'm feeling a trifle impecunious this evening; suppose you play me a little million air.

D. HIRSCH & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory 973, 3d Collec. Dist., N. Y., are best, 2 for 25c.

## THE STRIKERS

### At New Orleans Gradually Approaching the Boiling Point, When Bloodshed May be Expected — One Man Shot Yesterday.

### Proclamation by the Governor — Two Brigades of Troops Under Arms and Ready for the Fray—The Laborers Stubborn and Defiant.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—This forenoon Jim Wilson, a driver, was stoned, and he shot John Linskey. Wilson then delivered his load of cotton at the Kentucky press. A large crowd gathered around the press. Three teamsters are reported as being driven off. One of them was struck with a rock. The police drove the vehicles to their destination. In the lower district twenty men employed at the Natchez press armed themselves with double-barreled shotguns and went to work. On Tchoupitoulas street several pistol shots were fired. The police arrested two men for firing at teamsters. The men loading the ship Callego with cotton having been driven away, the mob boarded the vessel and fired through the hatchway at the screw men in the hold. The Acting Governor, at the request of the Mayor, ordered the State National Guard to assist in preserving the peace, and to disperse all congregations of persons on the street corners. The Acting Governor issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1881.

WHEREAS, The Honorable, "the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, has this day declared his inability to maintain the peace of the city of New Orleans, and has therefore called upon the Executive of the State to intervene," now, therefore, I, Samuel D. McEnery, Lieutenant-Governor, and Acting Governor of Louisiana, do hereby assume control of said city, for the sole purpose of restoring order. All unlawful assemblages are hereby ordered to disperse forthwith. All military organizations will hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. All persons subject to military duty will immediately report to Major-General Benham for duty. All armed volunteers will be received. Major-General Benham is hereby assigned to the immediate command of all the forces within the limits of the city of New Orleans. No interference will be had with the civil authorities of the city or parish. The Chief of Police will report with his forces to Major-General Benham for duty.

S. D. McENERY, Acting Governor.

THE MAYOR ISSUED A PROCLAMATION

commanding persons not to congregate in crowds on the streets, wharves and landing, and the militia are ordered to disperse all such unlawful assemblages. The Mayor adds: "Ample means are in my hands to suppress these disturbances, and will be exerted to the full so long as resistance continues to the law." Two brigades of militia are now under arms.

## NEWPERS NEWS.

### A Correction—An Historical Memorandum of Great Interest and Value.

BATESVILLE, MISS., September 12, 1881.

To the Editors of the Memphis Appeal:

In your last weekly, under the heading of the "Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad," you alluded to its Eastern terminus as being at Newport News, Virginia. Being an old Virginian, and raised on James river, besides being an old subscriber and reader of your valuable paper, I feel it right and proper to say to you that Newport News is a misnomer, beyond the shadow of a doubt. I have often had the pleasure of passing up and down James river to Norfolk, and remember very distinctly the place alluded to, and bear in mind the circumstances, as related to me years ago, under which it derived its name. It is common, on steamboats particularly, to find strangers eager to know the places they are passing, who are not backward in asking what place is this or that. It was so in the present case, the question being asked by some passenger who felt an interest in the Old Dominion, and who had been admiring the beautiful scenery that was displayed upon the banks of that noble and renowned old river. Whereupon a very intelligent and well-informed old gentleman promptly replied: "That place is Newpers News, vulgarly or improperly called Newport News." It derived its name from a very memorable circumstance, to-wit: The people of the colony at Jamestown at first met with many hardships and trials in their settlement and were subjected to a threatening famine, called the "starving time," and their only chances of relief were from the long-delayed vessel with a supply of provisions from the mother country (England), which they had been expecting, but now had concluded would never reach them in time, as they could hold out no longer from the dreadful famine that had set in. It was under these distressing circumstances, when all hope was gone, that a man in a canoe appeared in the distance approaching the shore from Jamestown, with the glad news that the long looked for vessel with the supply of provisions had arrived at Jamestown. Such was the feeling among the settlers that all wept over their hardship and joy, and embraced the bearer of the news, whose name was Newper, and called the place at which he landed Newpers News. Now, Messrs. Editors, as there never was a port of the name of Newport on that river, especially in that locality, which is more probable of the two, Newport or Newpers News? All places of note along that river, as well as in the interior of the country of old Virginia, bear the names which circumstances or the first settlers gave them from their earliest date. It was the writer's pleasure on one occasion to be in Richmond, Virginia, on his return from the West, and made it convenient to get on board of a steamboat plying between Richmond and Norfolk, intending to stop at a noted landing called Weynoke, on the Charles City shore, to visit his old home and friends. What was his surprise to find on board the venerable and distinguished editor, Thomas Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. It was the day before Christmas, and that distinguished man had promised his family a visit at that time to a married daughter at the time-honored place known as Brandon. Mr. Ritchie knew every place and its history, hence he was a history within himself. There are places which bear the same name they bore one hundred years ago; yea, even from their first settlement. Every place was readily pointed out with its history by Mr. Ritchie, and no man on board would hesitate to accept of every assertion as strictly true. Just so in the case of the distinguished Virginian who gave the history of Newpers News. That old gentleman knew the country intimately, and was well acquainted with its history. I could add more that would interest you, but let this suffice.

VIRGINIUS.

## FUNNY GRAPHS.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Lord Nelson, and who he was and what nationality," writes an *Inter-Ocean* subscriber.

Judge Hilton regards the New York World's Fair as dead as Stewart's body, and he declines having anything to do with the resurrection.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

People jeer at me because I hain't got no posterity, but when I look at the bulk of the posterity turned out by the human race it makes me feel awful easy in my mind.—*The Mule*.

General Banks has a lecture called "What a Man Owes to the Town He Lives In." The Tax-Collector of Waltham ought to know pretty well what the orator owes.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

"What is the meaning of the word tantalizing?" asked the teacher. "Please, marm," spoke up little Johnny, "it means a circus procession passing the schoolhouse and the scholars not allowed to look out."

A text-book agent has offered an Illinois school inspector $200 to vote for a change of books. As the change has not been made, it is likely the agent now realizes that the cause of education is not to be forwarded for less than $500.—*Courier Journal*.

Mr. Alcott told the Concord Summer School of Philosophers that "Actuality is the thingness of the here." The information almost paralyzed them. For years they had been laboring under the misapprehension that the hereness of the actuality is the thing.

"I am a self-made man," said a native of Stonington the other day to a New York gentleman with whom he had been driving a sharp bargain. "Glad to hear you say so," responded the New Yorker, who had been worsted in the trade, "for it relieves the Lord of a great responsibility."

There is a young lady in Keokuk, Iowa, who is six feet four inches tall, and she is engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow—I'd wed thee right or wrong; man wants but little here below, but wants that little long."—*Buffalo Express*.

The keeper of a wretched three-cent restaurant is sitting in her doorway as her friend the rag-picker approaches. "Well, madame," he says, "how is the business?" "Oh, we are doing nothing; I have never seen so few society people left in Paris. The seaside resorts are death to us."—*Le Figaro*.

A man in North Salem, New Hampshire, over forty years of age, when told by his aged father that he was tired of supporting him in idleness any longer, replied "that it was mighty hard for a child to be turned out of house and home, and that only a hard-hearted person would do it.—*Traveller*.

"Hold on, hold on," said a San Francisco married man, rising from his seat and taking the pen from the clerk's hand, "I don't want her arrested. I wouldn't have her arrested for a million. I only want you to send some one up to talk to her and tell her that she must stop mauling me. That's all I want you to do."—*Call*.

Jones says the "Wonderful Annihilator and Universal Remedy," advertised so extensively, does every time just what it promises to do, and that is more than can be said of half the remedies advertised. He introduced it into his family and it annihilated everyone of them—he alone being left to tell the tale.—*Cambridge Tribune*.

We are told that Mr. Hardy, of Cincinnati, made more than two millions of dollars "in a wheat deal." That's a good deal—a great deal more than was ever made in a poker deal; and is not as wicked as the latter, though the parties who were "euchered" and lost the two millions must wish the "old de'il" had the winner of the deal.—*Norristown Herald*.

A country paper, speaking of the recent fox-hunt at Newport, says: "At the end the fox was dug out of his hole and butchered, and one of the ladies wore home his tail in triumph, as if she had been the means of it." The conclusion of this extract points a moral and adorns a tail in a way to make Lindley Murray turn in his grave.—*Boston Courier*.

Kansas has a county named after a private soldier. The county is Rooks, and it was named in memory of John C. Rooks, Company I, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, who died of wounds received at the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. Has a single county or town in the South yet been named for a private Confederate soldier? But we forget. There were no privates left after the war. They were all colonels.

## NO BOGUS KING

### Wanted by the People of Mississippi—This Will be the Verdict Delivered at the Polls

### On Election Day by Fifty-Nine Thousand of the Voters of the State—Lowry Will be Elected.

BRANDON, MISS., September 10, 1881.

To the Editors of the Memphis Appeal:

The grand rally of the so-called Fusionists in Brandon (Lowry's home) came off to-day—that is, Colonel Ben King and his associates came and went off; the crowd which was to greet them has not come yet—not much of it. Colonel King having refused to meet General Lowry at Hazlehurst, in his own (King's) county, to-day had an appointment here, which was to offset the Democratic rally in Copiah. It had been extensively advertised, and was intended to be a "big thing." Colonel King, candidate for Governor; J. B. Yellowby, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and J. M. Bynum, candidate for Treasurer, as well as H. R. Ware, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and John T. Hull, Chairman of the National-Labor-Greenback party, were present and advertised to speak.

When the hour arrived, the crowd not being in sight, a negro and a drum were procured, and a crowd of about eighty or ninety negroes and eight or nine white Greenbackers responded to the tap of Sambo's drum. Later, from fifty to seventy-five white Democrats went up to smell the crowd and help hide the empty benches. Mr. Bynum first took the stand, and announced that he was a Republican and a candidate for State Treasurer, and that the only issue before the people of Mississippi to-day was a free ballot and a fair count. This exhausted him, and he took his seat. Colonel King next took the stand amid extravagant silence, and consumed about an hour to very little purpose—a speech which, if made in every county in the State, would itself elect the Democratic ticket. Everybody present was very much disappointed in this speech, as it had been thought that Colonel King was a good speaker and fair man. He presented no issues, except the "free ballot and fair count," which seemed to be his stock in trade. He devoted most of his time to the negroes, telling them that they were in a majority over the whites by twenty thousand, and that they were oppressed by Campbell's code and deprived of their rights as citizens, and that by solidly voting for him and the Fusionists could elect that ticket and secure their rights. He reaffirmed his own position, saying that he was neither a Republican, Democrat nor Greenbacker, but simply a Conservative. He made some derogatory remarks about the old Radical party, which caused the negroes to groan, and some Democrats to laugh, *whereupon* the "old wheel-horse" turned to a Democrat and asked if he had found a mare's nest. The young Democrat replied "that he had, and that it contained a mongrel colt which wanted to feed from the Executive stables, but would never have an opportunity to eat any of the State of Mississippi's grain." Colonel King's speech called forth no manifestation of approval from any one present, except that the negroes laughed a little at his anecdotes. He presented no plausible reason why he should be elected Governor of Mississippi, nor did he, in any matter, impress any intelligent person present that he was a fit man for the place of Chief Magistrate of a great and growing State. He did not present any figures or statistics to show that the Democratic administration had not been wise and economical. He only asserted and attempted to prove that the assessed valuation of real estate property in Mississippi had decreased since 1876, when the Democracy come into power. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that such is true, Colonel King well knows that we now have correct and honest assessments, whereas in Radical times—to use his own words—(before the Radicals promised to make him Governor) that they were "thieves and aliens," and that they encumbered our assessment rolls with a great deal of property that did not exist, and in every instance put in all property at exorbitant valuations, thereby increasing their own commissions for doing the work. For instance, a man would give in his land to one of the carpetbag assessors at, say, five dollars per acre, and when he went to pay his taxes in the fall would find that a Radical Board of Supervisors had raised it to the enormous price of twenty dollars per acre. Such instances were not isolated or rare, but were the rule in a great many counties where Colonel King's "thieves" had full sway. In several swamp and piney woods counties, where the land nearly all belonged to the State and general Government, and not taxable at all, these enterprising assessors put it on the rolls to fictitious and unknown owners, thereby filling their pockets with the people's money and making a false showing of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Colonel King knows these facts, and he should present matters fairly. His speech was wholly unsatisfactory to both Greenbackers and Republicans, a great number of negroes asserting that they will not vote for a man who has no *politics*. Mr. Yellowby said nothing in his speech worth noting. It was made up mainly of appeals calculated to array the blacks against the poor, and the poor against the rich. H. R. Moore and John T. Hulls, seeing that the negroes were tired and beginning to leave, declined to speak, and they all left a disappointed and disheartened crowd. One notable feature of the occasion was, notwithstanding the fact that this fusion claims, and does embrace the Greenback party of the State, the absence of any allusion to the finance question by any of the speakers. Not one single one of them referred to greenbacks or to the finance question in any shape, manner or form. The only good that the visit of the "Old War-Horse" and his friends accomplished by coming to Rankin was to strengthen the Democratic cause. We would like for them to come again, and will furnish them a crowd next time if they will preach from the same text. Rankin county, the home of Lowry, will give the Democratic ticket an overwhelming majority, and the people of Mississippi will show to the tune of fifty or more thousand that they want no "bogus" king to rule over them, but are abundantly satisfied with the Democratic and Conservative party. Lowry and the entire State ticket will be elected in November, and in January next L. Q. C. Lamar shall be his own successor.

**The Erlanger Syndicate.**

Lexington Transcript.

The company of capitalists known as the Erlanger Syndicate are attracting great attention in this section at present in view of the fact that they have recently leased the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, a great thoroughfare which extends through the breadth of our State. The syndicate is composed of a number of European capitalists, with Mr. Erlanger, an immensely wealthy gentleman, at their head. They own and control a complete system of railways in the South, and by the investment of their capital and their energy and enterprise they are doing much to build up the waste places of the South, and to make the whole Southern country blossom as a rose. The history of the formation of the Erlanger Syndicate is not without a tinge of romance. During the war Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, was a Confederate Ambassador to France, and was accompanied to that country by his beautiful and attractive daughter, a young lady of rare graces and attainments, who reigned a belle in the gay Parisian *salons*, and was sought in marriage by numbers of titled and aristocratic gentlemen. Her heart was won, however, by Mr. Erlanger, and they were married. After the war she succeeded in enlisting his sympathies for the upbuilding of the stricken and prostrate South, and he organized a company for the purpose of investing capital in developing the resources of the Southern States. This syndicate has invested largely in railroads, and we are glad to learn that they are making money largely and rapidly. It is thus, by singing the songs of her Zion in a strange land that a noble Southern woman has contributed so largely to the wealth, the prosperity and upbuilding of her beloved native land.

**Electricity as a Motor.**

NEW YORK, September 13.—Ex-Minister White, who arrived from Europe yesterday, says that while in Paris he visited the Electric Exposition. He says Mr. Edison has one of the finest, if not the finest, exhibit, in the building. The Siemens Brothers, of Berlin, who are laying the new Atlantic cable, have also a fine exhibit. The electric railroad, as laid in Berlin and Paris, is a perfect success. "I think," said Mr. White, "it will create a revolution before long. The elevated railroads must soon adopt that system, for it does away with the wear and tear of the heavy engines. Siemens Brothers are preparing to establish a new road in Berlin about four miles long. The only apparatus the car carries is carried in a box underneath the floor, about three feet long, three feet broad, and eighteen inches high. The car stops and starts as easily as a horse-car, and runs at the rate of about fifteen or twenty miles an hour."

**The Balloon Voyage Ended.**

ST. PAUL, September 13.—It is now 11 o'clock and the balloon has just been seen. It is anchored in the woods four miles from St. Paul, waiting for a wind. The aeronauts and journalists are domiciled at the house of a person near by. The gas is escaping from the balloon and the prospect of a long voyage is dubious.

**"Rough on Rats."**

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c boxes.

## ESCAPE FROM DEATH

### The Awful Horrors Experienced by a Man Who Narrowly Escaped Death from a Falling Car and from Drowning.

### An Incident of the Recent Short-Line Accident When a Moment Seemed an Age—Sickening and Horrible Sensations.

Louisville Commercial.

W. E. Minor, an ex-Representative of Shelby county, was on the wrecked train, and he gives a graphic description of the accident:

"I was sitting in the middle of the last car," said Mr. Minor, "talking to my old friend Mr. Walter Scearce, about business matters. He told me about his investing some money in Chicago wheat. By and by we drifted into talking about old times, and I was lying back in the seat laughing heartily at a joke he was telling me, when I heard a grinding kind of noise, and thought something must have been the matter. A moment later every passenger jumped from his seat, and

A SCENE OF THE WILDEST CONFUSION

followed. It was not that we knew anything should frighten us, but each seemed to have a presentiment of coming evil. Mr. Scearce sprang from his seat, like the rest, and appeared much excited. I don't know how long this continued; it seemed an age to me then, though it could not have been more than a few minutes. Then I heard the sound of falling timbers, and chancing to look out the window, I saw that we were on the bridge. I had not time to give but a glance when I heard

A TERRIBLE CRASH,

and knew that a frightful accident had happened. I saw Scearce, white as a ghost with excitement, stagger to the door. I am remarkably self-possessed in cases of accidents, and I knew if I stood up my chances would not be half as good as if I laid down in a horizontal position. I laid my head on the seat that Scearce had just left, taking care to keep it toward the middle of the car, so that I could not be crushed against the sides. I felt the car turn over and roll several times. Every piece of wood seemed to send forth a groan. Then there came a mighty crash, and we were lying at the bottom of the creek, with the water rolling over us. Something weighed on my breast and my chest seemed injured. I tried to rise and could not move. I felt something cold at my feet, and an instant later I heard the lapping of the water against the side of the car. Slowly it rose nearer and nearer my mouth. I thought of screaming for help, but all was in such confusion that it was useless. Gradually the water neared my chin. Then it rose to my mouth. I breathed hard through my nostrils and waited for death. It reached my nose. It covered it. I felt myself being drowned by inches, and by a powerful effort raised my head an inch higher. I breathed spasmodically for an instant, and then again the waters began to rise higher and higher around my face, and I felt that my end was drawing near.

A WOMAN CLUNG TO MY KNEE

as I lay in the water, and I could hear her in a dim, deadened, far-away kind of tone beg me not to cast her off. Strange sights flitted before me and strange noises filled my ears. I could hear the groans of the dying and wounded about me, but I cared nothing for saving either them or myself. I was just passing off in a most tranquil sleep when I suddenly felt the water sink down an inch from my face till it was down to my waist. I knew I was saved. The dams that had held the waters must have suddenly given away in some place. I again heard the woman who was clutching my leg screaming out not to move. I reached my hand over to help her. As I did so

MY HAND TOUCHED A COLD, DEAD FACE,

and I half drew back. I tried to raise again and found that the weight on me had been lifted. I put my head out of the window and saw several people working about among the wounded. I called a man over to where I was and had the woman removed. I was just getting out myself when I felt an ax crushing through the car above me, and drew my head back in time to avoid it. I told them then that they had better remove some of the loose things in the car and I would get out. This was done, and I, together with many others, got out. I looked for Mr. Scearce, but I could not find him. When he left me he undoubtedly walked to the end of the car and got out on the platform just as the train fell. The car on which I was turned about several times, and he was knocked on the head, thrown into the creek and there drowned while he was too much stunned to move. If I had not taken care to lie in exactly the position in which I did, I would also have been killed. The sight and sound of that night will never leave me. I see the whole thing pictured on my mind now—the falling train, the wild screaming men and women, the rushing, the drowning waters, and the mangled dead." Mr. Minor received internal injuries, the nature of which has not yet been ascertained. His was another of those marvelous escapes of which there were very many.

## THE COAL MINERS

### Of Pittsburg Discussing the Question of an Advance from Three and a Half to Four Cents.

PITTSBURG, September 13.—The coal miners of the Pittsburg district are holding a delegate convention here to-day. All the mines along the various railroads leading from the city and up Monongahela river are said to be well represented. The principal question to be discussed is the advisability of demanding an advance from three and a half to four cents per bushel for mining. Reporters of the press have been excluded from the convention, and the proceedings are therefore unknown.

One of the delegates stated the question, demanding an advance, which provoked a heated discussion, many advocating a strike if the advance was not conceded. The matter was finally laid on the table, to be taken up again to-morrow. Nothing else of general interest was transacted.

**An Old Under-Ground Station.**

WABASH, IND., September 13.—It has just been discovered that one of the stations on the Underground Railroad was located two miles south of this city. The building stands on a hill overlooking the Lafontaine and Wabash turnpike, and is a plain brick structure. It was built by a man named Elias Thomas, in the year 1856, and by him was used as a residence. No one knew of this being a place of refuge for slaves until recently a new family moved in, and an examination revealed the vault for secreting "passengers" *en route* for Canada. The foundation of the house is sunken deep into the ground, forming a sort of basement. This cellar is divided into two compartments by a stone wall. One side is entered by a door, and the other apparently is without an aperture. A trap-door in the floor above, however, which was always covered by a carpet, gave easy means of access, and many colored men were let down into the depths of the mysterious cellar while on their way from the South to Canada. It is said that another station on the line is situated near La Gro, this county.

**Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.**

The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime; but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

**The Election in Maine.**

LEWISTON, ME., September 13.—The returns from most of the Second Congressional District increase the majority of Governor Dingley, Republican. So far Dingley has 10,096; Gilbert, 4947; scattering, 232; Dingley's majority, 4917. These towns gave 1387 Republican majority last year. The towns to hear from gave 67 Republican majority last year. It is probable that Dingley's majority will be 5000. The Republican vote is larger than usual in an off year.

**A Tale of Love.**

An English curate of twenty-eight wrote to his lady love of thirty-nine some nine hundred love letters, which, if pasted together, would have reached two miles and three-quarters in length. He also wrote "eleven stanzas to her socks." He was fickle, and although he has but £200 a year he has been asked by the court to pay her £1000 for damages to her poor heart.

The APPEAL acknowledges the receipt of a piano composition entitled *King Momus*, published by H. G. Hollenberg and composed by Wm. R. St. Clair. It is an exceptionally good piece of music, and its daintiness is in sympathy with the name. It has suggestions of the carnival with its pageants, its masquerade and general jollity. It is dedicated to Mrs. Ruth Caldwell Watts.

IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.
Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER,
Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

COTTON GINS.

CHEAP GINS.
We Offer for Sale, Very Low.
1 Eighty-Saw PRATT GIN, in thorough repair.
1 70-Saw CHAMPION GIN, in thorough repair.
1 60-Saw GERMANTOWN GIN, in thorough repair.
1 50-Saw AVERY GIN, new, in thorough repair.
Also FEEDERS and CONDENSERS.
KENNESAW MANUFACTURING CO., NO. 81 MADISON STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Conway's School WILL Reopen Monday, October 3d.

IN order to give themselves the best possible opportunities for the thorough study of the excellent Quincy methods, Miss Conway, Misses Lewellyn and Acree will spend the month of September in the Boston and Quincy schools. When they return, it will be to bring to the Memphis people and their children the very best that this country affords. Any one wishing to communicate with the Principal in the meantime, may do so by addressing her at 618 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at the bookstores on and after September.

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MRS. WADE'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES & MISSES,
No. 498 SHELBY STREET,
Will Commence Monday, Sept. 12, 1881.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL,
352 POPLAR ST., MEMPHIS—A BOARDing and Day School for Girls, under the charge of the Sisters of S. Mary of the Episcopal Church. The Fifteenth Term will (D. V.) begin September 14, 1881.

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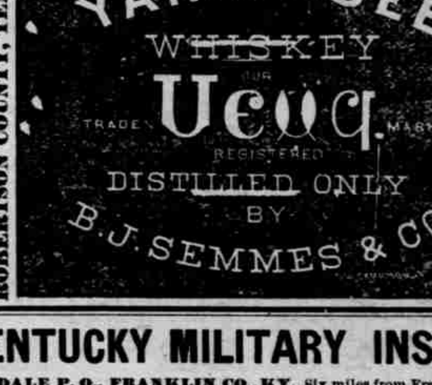


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