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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1882. VOL. XLII—NO. 44

INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy, rainy weather, warm southerly winds, falling barometer, generally followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

THE cotton market yesterday opened and closed steady, with middling quoted at 11⅛c. In New York spot middling was 11⅛c, and firm; futures closed firm, with February 11.61@11.63. In New Orleans spot middling was 11⅛c, and strong; February futures were firm at 11.45. In Liverpool middling uplands were 6⅞d, and Orleans 6 11-16d, and hardening; futures closed dull and easier at 6 16@6 17-32d for February and 6 27-32d for August-September.

THE census of 1880 gives the native population of Utah as one hundred thousand, and the foreigners forty-four thousand, the greater part of whom are English.

WE regret to see that our neighbors of Helena are threatened with a participation in the woe that has recently caused so much trouble and distress in Nashville.

FROM Great Britain and Germany we are now importing from two to three thousand tons of potatoes a week, beside cabbage, sauer kraut, turnips, celery and carrots.

FOR some time the English have been arranging to dig a channel under the Dover straits to France. They now hesitate for the reason that if a war broke out with France, and that country should obtain possession of the English end of the tunnel, it could pour an army into the English island to its great detriment.

SO EXTENSIVELY are the Irish people availing themselves of the Gladstone land act that, unless the number of sub-commissioners are increased, there will be steady work for them for about thirty years to come. In Cork county alone there are two thousand cases to be tried; in all Ireland the estimate is seventy thousand cases.

MINNESOTA is a great wheat-growing State, and the millers of Minneapolis have concocted measures for the farmer to toil while they themselves pocket the profits. The people there are indignant, but while so-called "protection" laws hold the country bound and gagged to the monopolist, what can they expect? Free trade is essential to their prosperity.

We look for another hot blast, angry and burning, from some of the Eastern papers, upon the subject of the Mississippi valley demanding improvement for the great highway of water. Three hundred and twenty thousand bushels of Western wheat are to come down that stream on the way to Europe through the jetties. It is thus lost to the Erie canal and the Eastern railroads, and to Eastern-port shippers, all of which is viewed as a wrong unpardonable. We shall have the Mississippi improved in spite of Eastern spit-fires.

MR. BLAINE's interference in matters outside the United States, but closely connected with our country's interests, is exciting blame and provoking ridicule; but it is evident he has struck a true note somewhere, for he has aroused an interest where less than should exist has been manifested since the war. There is and must be an American foreign policy, and Mr. Blaine has done good, in this point at least, that he has compelled public attention to take a wider range than the subjects usually cavilled over by parties, and the generally limited subjects of the public attention.

THE London *Times* is troubled about our railway system. Its potentates are enslaved with royal prerogatives; they govern by a sort of right divine, exacting passive obedience and exercising absolute power; they sign treaties which their neighboring sovereignties bind themselves not to trespass; if the bond is not kept retaliation follows; they have one hand always on the throat of America, the other on that of Europe, deciding what Europe shall eat and for what wages the American shall plow. The *Times* does not seem to know how continually the potentates cut each others throats, and so exclude ultimate danger, or how readily law will curb them whenever the American people, who are patient and forbearing, choose to have enacted the laws necessary to decrease to any extent the power of the potentates and the arbitrary action of the railroad directors.

THE Millerites can make a new set of ascension robes; there is a chance for "a tarnal smash" yet. Prof. Proctor, the able astronomer, has explained that the great comet which blazed in the heavens in 1688, 1843 and 1880 will reappear in 1897, fifteen years hence. Also that this comet is rapidly and increasingly contracting his orbit, so that it approaches nearer to the sun at every appearance. Unless Jupiter's moons or some other possible obstacle changes its course, which is unlikely, it will certainly come into collision with the sun in 1897. It has an immense nucleus, and is accompanied by a vast train of meteoric stones. All this striking the sun will so increase its heat that the earth and other planets will be heated to an extent that will dry up all the streams, melt all the ice to the very poles, and burn up every vestige of animal and vegetable life on the surface of the ground. In vain will men seek shelter in caverns and call upon the rocks to cover them from the fervid heat; all will perish.

IT is a remarkable fact that the English language has no authoritative dictionary, no one work of the kind that is a standard for all the English-speaking people. Every English dictionary we have is mainly the work of one hand; but a new dictionary was begun under the auspices of the English Philological Society twenty five years ago—begun, at least, as far as collecting materials went, which has the collaboration of numerous contributors of quotations and authorities, many from American scholars and readers. Dr. Murray is acting as editor, and has over three hundred and sixty thousand slips thus contributed, which are classed in over a thousand pigeon-holes deposited in an iron building constructed in a garden; they include two million five hundred thousand quotations. The work will be finished in ten years, will be in four volumes, making it about four times as large as *Webster's Dictionary*. Being the work of many hands, and subjected to the revision of able and learned scholars and philologists, it will fill the want so strongly felt by intelligent readers and writers of a real standard of the language. There is another want—a standard English grammar, but that is not yet attempted.

A RED rag to a bull and democracy to a British tory are equivalents, and American democracy is especially hateful to the tory because it demonstrates that republicanism is not "a visionary utopian theory," but a living and practical reality. The tory *Saturday Review* still uses the Guiteau trial as a fulcrum for its aristocratic lever. Continuing the spiteful attacks provoked by the sympathy manifested by the English on the occasion of the president's assassination, some specimens of which the APPEAL has already given, it speaks of Guiteau as "a specially American criminal. Guiteau is specially American in respect of his office-seeking, his unquestioning belief in his own social and mental equality with the best, his utter lack of conventional decency and self restraint, his childish delight in notoriety and in posing before the public. * * * His outbreaks in court have proceeded from the generous indignation of a high-toned son of freedom at finding his liberty restrained, his motives questioned, and his character assailed. * * * A hundred years of unbridled democracy have led to these two results, that the free and enlightened citizen shoots the nominee that does not carry out his wishes, and that judges, lawyers and prisoner babble and brawl for months in a court of justice in a fashion which would seem overdrawn if a satirist depicted it as taking place in a tap-room or back shop parlor. The democratic Helot may at least be thanked for an instructive lesson."

A WATERY WASTE.

No Abatement of the Disasters Caused by the Overflow—Innumerable Breaks in the Levees

Reported—Starvation Threatening—The Outlook for the Future Anything but Hopeful.

Special to the Appeal.]

HELENA, ARK., February 18.—There is no abatement of the disasters that have overtaken the planters of the Mississippi valley, caused by the overflow of the Mississippi river between Memphis and Vicksburg. For three weeks they have been battling not only with the elements from above (as it has rained almost daily during this period), but inch by inch the mighty river has been encroaching upon them, until now there is but

A DREARY WATERY WASTE,

extending fully fifteen miles inland from either bank. The destruction to dwellings, stock and lands cannot now be properly estimated. There have been innumerable breaks in the levees, and the outlook for the future is anything but hopeful. Cattle and hogs have been drowned by the hundreds; barns have been swept away and their contents wasted; mules and horses are suffering, and the loss to planters by these mishaps cannot but have its effect in cramping their facilities for putting in a crop for the year. These conditions of affairs exist to an alarming extent in Crittenden, Lee and Phillips counties, Arkansas, and in Desoto, Tunica and Coahoma counties, Mississippi. These are the largest cotton-growing counties in the Mississippi valley, and what is true of them is also true of others that have suffered in a similar manner.

STARVATION IS THREATENING

many poor people whose homes line the banks of the streams that have overflowed. In some instances cabins can be found wherein are negroes, hogs and mules, all gathered under one shelter, awaiting the receding of the river that has, in its mad fury, driven them to seek safety by flight to the high lands. The latest break occurred last night about three hundred yards above Austin, Mississippi. This will overflow the entire country between Austin and Friars Point, a distance of thirty-five miles.

At Nashville

NASHVILLE, February 18.—The river is rising, with thirty-seven and three-tenths feet on the gauge. Should it continue to rain the river will rise to forty-two feet, the danger line, if not higher.

The Tennessee river at Johnsonville has fallen two inches during the week. Signal officers are badly needed at Johnsonville and Point Burnside during the winter and spring.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—The river at midnight is fifty-feet above low water, and will probably be two feet higher to-morrow, which will bring it within eight feet of the highest ever known, which was in 1832. Water is in the second story of houses in Rat Row and Sausage Row, which are houses built down on the slope, at the east and west extremities of the landing, and it is in the cellars of some houses on Front street.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Waddell-Perkins Contest Decided in Favor of Waddell.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., February 18—*Senate*—Passed: To incorporate the Mississippi Mutual Aid Association; to aid in the construction of the Selma and Brunswick railroad; to prohibit the sale of liquors in the town of Sallis; to amend an act incorporating the town of Longtown; ceding the jurisdiction of the State over certain lands owned by the United States; to incorporate Ashland Academy.

Approved by the governor: An act for the settlement of all controversies and litigation between the State of Mississippi and the Tennessee railroad; an act to exempt the capital stock and property of the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick railroad for twenty years.

Bills *referred*: In relation to the description of ballots to be used at elections; proposing a constitutional amendment.

Senators Waddell and Perkins, contestants for the twenty-seventh district, addressed the Senate in their respective behalf. At the conclusion of the argument a resolution was offered by Senator Fitzgerald, declaring that Mr. Waddell was entitled to the seat. The resolution was adopted.

House.—Proceedings unimportant.

HARRINGTON DEAD.

David K. Harrington died of his wound, received Tuesday night, this morning. The deceased was a member of the Board of Aldermen.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

Terrible Butchery of Defenseless People by Drunken Peruvian Soldiers

LONDON, February 18.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated January 24th, says that particulars had been received there of the massacre of the inhabitants of Pisco by the Peruvian soldiery. Colonel Mas with six hundred troops from Ica, attacked Villarencia and routed him and with the aid of his men proceeded to sack Pisco. A thousand pipes of wine were distributed among the men, who burned the houses and murdered the inhabitants. Four hundred foreigners attempted to resist and were cut to pieces, three hundred being killed, including the French consul. The total number of victims is one thousand. It is said that Colonel Mas has since been shot by Garcia Calderon's troops.

Sad Accident.

Special to the Appeal.]

HELENA, ARK., February 18.—The two-year old son of L. A. Fitzpatrick, a prominent wholesale druggest of Helena, was drowned this afternoon by falling from the sidewalk into the water, which covers the lower portions of the city.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN SHORT-HAND WRITER, Boston; Rowell & Hickcox. The January number of this monthly is filled with good matter for the beginner and the proficient. The magazine cannot fail to become a favorite with phonographers.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART. Cassell, Potter, Galvin & Co.; New York. The March number of this established favorite is simply fascinating in the beauty of its numerous and finely executed illustrations. Rarely is seen as spirited an engraving as "Luther at the Diet of Worms;" "The Professor and his Pupil" is a gem; "Nuremberg Art" has a most delightful range of illustrations. If we are to absorb æsthetics, here is a source for the cultivation of a true and refined taste.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for March presents a striking array of articles, every one of which possesses the characteristic of contemporaneous interest. First we have a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds, on "The Conduct of the Guiteau Trial." Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France under the title, "The Progress of the French Republic." In "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes its defects in view of the altered relations of modern life. Mr. John Fiske makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the Reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism." In "Law for the Indians," the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social relations of the red man. Prof. A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

OBITUARY NOTES.

RICHMOND, VA., February 18.—Mr. Chamberlain, of *The State* newspaper, is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 18.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Samuel Purdy died suddenly last night. It is supposed that the cause of his death was heart disease.

Making Eyelashes Longer.

New York Sun.

"Long eyelashes are in favor," said a woman hairdresser. "The dash of orientalism in costumes and laces turns the thoughts of young women to drooping eyelashes. I have several customers now whose eyelashes are under my care. I have a contract to make them long. One customer, an actress in tragedy, I suspect, insists that I shall transform her eyelids into fringed curtains."

"How do you make eyelashes longer?"

"With the finest pair of scissors I trim the lashes very slightly, and anoint the roots with a salve made of two drachms ointment of nitric oxide of mercury and one drachm of lard. The lard and ointment are well mixed, and after an application a camel's hair brush is used to wash the roots with warm milk and water. The eyes are apt to be inflamed if the lady tries to use the ointment herself. City women have lackluster eyes, which are greatly improved by the elongation of eyelashes. The most powerful stimulant is a decoction made of the leaf of a South American shrub."

GENERAL SKOBELOFF,

In an Interview at Paris, Reaffirms His Anti-German Sentiments—In the British Commons.

An Exhibit of Temper on the Part of the Czar—New Credit Mobilier Formed at Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18.—The metropolitan of Moscow, Archbishop McHaire, who is an influential personage in the Russian political world, has addressed a letter to the czar, urging him to quit his seclusion, which he says suggests poltroony and is injurious to national traditions. The emperor's seclusion, he continues, will lead to a disunion between the emperor and the people, who will finally accustom themselves to dispense with their sovereign. The czar was irritated at the letter and sent for Privy-Councilor Pobedonoseff, procurator-general of the holy synod, of whom he inquired whether he (the emperor) could dismiss the metropolitan. Pobedonoseff replied, "Yes, with the sanction of the holy synod."

FRANCE.

CREDIT MOBILIER ORGANIZED.

PARIS, February 18.—A Credit Mobilier, with a capital of 100,000,000f, styled *Omnium Francais*, is being formed to buy stock and securities at present prices. The seven directors represent the leading financial establishments.

SAYS HE DID NOT SAY IT, AND STICKS TO IT.

In an interview General Skobeloff, who is stopping at present in this city, refused to disclaim one jot or tittle of the anti-German sentiments to which he gave utterance in his now famous speech. "My position," said the general, "is an independent one. So long as I am summoned in time of war, I care nothing for rest. Yes, I did say that Germany was a common enemy, and I repeat it. I believe that safety lies in union of Slavs with France. The European balance of power must be re-established, or there will soon be only one power—Germany."

GERMANY.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, February 18.—The committee on ecclesiastical bills, which, yesterday, on its first reading, rejected almost the whole measure in the form proposed by the government, adopted in a modified shape the paragraph relating to bishops; providing that a prelate pardoned by the king shall not require renewed recognition by the government as bishop of his diocese.

BANK STATEMENT.

The specie in the Imperial Bank has increased 8,980,000m since the last report.

HIGHLY INDIGNANT.

All the newspapers here express indignation at the speech of General Skobeloff to the Servian students, in which he said Russia had hitherto been held in check by German influence, and that the sword was the only means the Russians had of ridding themselves of this incubus.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 18.—The *Times* says: "Gladstone, by admitting home-rule to be a subject of discussion, abandons the strongest part of the case against it. Experiments in decentralization should not be thought of for a moment."

The *Standard* takes a similar view, and the *Daily News* maintains that Gladstone has been persistently misunderstood.

WILL TRY CONCLUSIONS.

A firm of London publishers have arranged for a weekly supply of the *Irish World*, and will try conclusions with the government in the event of seizure.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the house of commons Forster stated that while the government would afford every protection to caretakers in Ireland, it must be allowed to judge as to the means and decide each case on its merits. He believed the object would be best attained by good system of patrolling. It would be impossible to give each caretaker a guard of police.

The chaplain stated that all the evidence before the royal commission tended to show that the United States had reached the acme of agricultural prosperity, and the word, therefore, had been seen of foreign competition.

Northcote, referring to Gladstone's utterances regarding home-rule, said they were something between a dream an an electioneering move, which, though sufficiently characteristic of Gladstone, were exceedingly dangerous.

The marquis of Hartington expressed surprise at the alarm created by Gladstone's remarks. They only meant, he said, that parliament should be relieved of local duties

BROWNSVILLE, TENN.

Smallpox Panic—Colored Doctor of Divinity in Trouble—General News.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

BROWNSVILLE, February 18.—Quite a smallpox panic struck us yesterday. It seems a negro named Wilson Nunn, lately from an infected district in or near Memphis, called at Dr. W. W. Taylor's office and complained of fever and backache. The doctor, upon examination, pronounced it a well-developed case of smallpox, and told the sufferer to stay where he was until he could report to the authorities. This the doctor did, whereupon County Court-Chairman Nolan ordered an ambulance and had the patient removed to an isolated house three miles from town. After this prompt action the panic died out. The main source of fear now is from the negroes who came in contact with Nunn. The fact, however, that Chairman Nolan has the statutory power to take such measures as he may deem proper to prevent the spread of the disease goes a long way in allaying unnecessary alarm. Be this as it may, the watchword is vaccinate!

Ed Morris, colored, late doctor of laws and divinity, is in very serious trouble. His reverence was suddenly nabbed here last Saturday, and on Monday taken before Squire Ware, charged with forgery and carrying a concealed weapon. The proof sustaining the charges, he was bound over to the next term of Circuit Court. He has a number of indictments, I am told, to answer elsewhere.

Brownsville should be proud of her gasworks. They have a capacity of making fifteen thousand feet of gas per day, which is more than the city consumes now, of course; but for some time past she has used on an average nearly two hundred thousand feet per month. This gas is made from the best Pittsburg coal, and in illuminating power and brilliancy will compare with the gas of any city. Besides, we pay for it fifty cents less than Memphis—a good reason why we burn so much of it.

The bulk of the valentines sent and received on the 14th, so far as I can judge, were of the flowered and tinted kind, "of sweet breath composed." The horrid ugly ones were not in demand.

Chancery Court, Judge Livingston presiding, has been in session here the past week. Equity is a big complex machine, but of the countless little screws in it his Honor knows them all, and what is more, exactly where they fit.

The latest and most select music, by a leading Memphis orchestra, a sumptuous banquet below stairs, dancing programmes printed in the highest style of the art, and last but not least, lovely woman in all the splendor of a fashionable toilet, will be the chief attractions of the Hebrew ball.

Mr. J. H. Schmith is the happy president of one of the charmingest and sweetest little joint stock arrangements ever organized in Brownsville. It will have its headquarters in Mr. King's late residence on East Main street.

It is reported on Change that another bank is to be opened here.

Mr. Daniel Bond, a hardware merchant here, made an assignment yesterday. His liabilities are about $5000, and his assets, as I thought, will very near cover them. Dr. W. D. Taylor is the assignee. ITHURIEL.

The ornamental work on the imposing Methodist church is nearly completed.

Speculators in futures through the bucket-shop male large profits on the advance in wheat.

L. B. McFarland, a prominent member of the Memphis bar, was in town yesterday on business.

Attorney General Lea is here winding up some business in chancery.

We are to be treated right soon with a sacred concert, then comes opera.

DO NOT buy cheap medicine on the score of economy. The best are none too good for the sick, and are the cheapest. Such are the Cherry Pectoral, the Sarsaparilla, and other standard remedies of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. They are worth all they cost, and should be in every house.

Cincinnati Opera Festival.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Patti finally appeared, under able management, at the opera festival to-night, to an audience of fully six thousand. All the standing room was packed, and the people were perched in the windows in the corridors. Patti's appearance was the signal for long-continued applause, which was repeated during the evening with much warmth. Her voice appeared to have recovered its original strength and brilliancy. She closes the festival on Monday night.

SHIPHERD'S SCHEME

His Cheek and Impudence Only Exceeded by Quiteau's, Whose Plans He Followed—An Amusing

Incident Connected with the Publication of His Letter—Civil Service Reform—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 18—*House.*—A bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service was reported, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the immediate deficiency bill, which approximates $1,822,983.

An item of deficiency for public printing gave rise to debate, during which Mr. Atkins stated that the great cost of public printing was in a great measure due to the extravagance of the Committee on Printing of the last Congress.

This brought Mr. Singleton to his feet in defense of the committee of which he was then chairman.

Quite a discussion arose upon the silver question.

Mr. Hewitt made a vigorous attack upon the standard silver dollar, characterizing it as a cheat and fraud, and that money in its worst and most repulsive and objectionable sense, and asserting that it rendered all commercial transactions cheating transactions.

Messrs. Stephens and Marsh defended the silver dollar, declaring it was the true unit of value. They characterized the act of 1873 as an act passed for the purpose of degrading silver, and Mr. Marsh declared that the cry that the standard dollar was fraudulent was false in fact and untrue in principle.

Mr. Tucker also defended the standard dollar.

After further discussion upon various items in the bill the committee rose and reported it to the house, and it passed—yeas, 115; nays, 26. Adjourned.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

Recommended Without Amendment.

The Senate Census Committee this afternoon decided to recommend the passage by the House of the apportionment bill without amendment, and Chairman Hall was instructed to ask its immediate consideration on Monday, and if objection is made to continue to press its consideration until it is finally disposed of.

River and Harbor Bill.

The House Committee on Commerce now expect to report the river and harbor bill by the second week in April. The bill will be taken up and considered next Monday and will then be laid aside to hear the arguments from railroad representatives against interstate commerce legislation. These arguments will consume some days, as the representatives of railroad companies intend to cover all their side of this question.

Opposition to the Apportionment Bill.

The opponents of the apportionment bill passed by the House yesterday contemplate making strenuous efforts to defeat it in the Senate, but the indications are that the Senate will agree to the House bill. The prevailing sentiment in the Senate seems to be that this is a matter which properly belongs to the House to determine, as it affects the House only; that it would not be proper for the Senate to interfere by making any material changes in the bill.

Civil Service Reform.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform to-day instructed Representative Foster to report to the House a substitute for the pending bill on private claims. Its object is to relieve the House of the drudgery of individual claims, but gives it the disposition of all cases. The bill was subsequently reported to the House and recommitted for amendments. All committees having similar claims before them will, next Saturday, confer with this committee and perfect a bill satisfactory to all concerned.

That Shipherd Letter.

The publication here of a list of names of prominentmen in connection with the Shipherd Peruvian Company scheme, affords a subject more of merriment than anything else, even to those whose names are in the list. It appears that the names were used promiscuously, without any authority whatever from the owners of these names. Congressman Hewitt, of New York, says he received a circular marked "confidential," and that it informed him that the circular would be called for; that he put it in his desk without giving it any consideration, and subsequently somebody did call for it. He not only never authorized the use of his name, but never took any notice of this circular. The same state of facts apply to other names used. Shipherd seems to have imposed Guiteau's plan of claiming the acquaintance of public men; if he knew their names or address that was enough. It is already apparent here that he took unwarranted liberties with public men, but his methods are so apparent that no serious consequences are involved. He sent circulars to parties, and, without hearing from them, entered their names as associates of his in his chimerical schemes. One amusing incident connected with the publication of these names is that Representative Belmont offered the resolution calling for the submission of the list to the House, and among the names presented is that of his father, August Belmont.

Minor Mention.

United States treasury bonds redeemed under the one hundred and fifth call amount to $19,544,950; under the one hundred and sixth call, $17,248,750.

D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, is here as applicant for an appointment as postmaster at Leavenworth. His opponent is John McKee, of Leavenworth.

The senators and representatives from New Jersey unite in a letter to the President, requesting him to review the findings of the court in the Fitz John Porter case, and asking that the latter be restored to the army.

GOOD-BY, CASH-BOYS.

The Automatic Cash-Carrier Replaces Them—An Ingenious Contrivance.

Chicago Tribune.

The ingenuity of the American inventor is daily exemplified at Sea's store on State street in the operation of Lamson's patent automatic cash carrier, an arrangement which does away with the cash boys and girls. Each clerk in the store has a hollow wooden ball marked with a number. These balls open in the centre by one twist, the money and checks are put inside and held by springs, so there will be no rattling, and the clerk puts the ball in a little elevator above her head and pulls a string. This lifts the elevator, and the ball is thrown off onto a sort of elevated railway, with an incline toward the cashier's desk, which is situated in the middle of the first floor, about six feet below the ceiling. When the balls reach the cashier they are opened, the tickets are taken out, the change is made, and the balls put on a lower railway, which inclines toward the clerks. The balls are of different sizes, the smallest belonging to the clerks at the greatest distance from the cashier's desk. When a ball reaches the clerk to whom it belongs, it touches a spring which operates a switch, and the ball falls into a socket in front of the clerk. She opens it, takes out the change, and the work is done. The small balls pass under the springs, and are not dropped until they reach their destination. Every two clerks have a single elevator, and there are forty balls and twenty stations on the first floor. Change is made in about thirty seconds, and an expense of $15 per day is saved. Besides this there is no noise and the store is not crowded by yelling cash-boys. The arrangement is not unsightly, but is rather an ornament to the store, as the little railway is constructed of bright brass wires and ebony. The patent on the arrangement was allowed in December last, and was adopted by Mr. Sea about a month ago. It is truly a wonderful invention, and will soon be introduced in a number of other Chicago stores by the gentleman who controls the patent, Z. M. Holbrook, formerly a Congregational minister in this city. What is now needed is something to deal with parcels after a similar fashion, and it is believed that it will soon be forthcoming.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Columbia has had a big earth-slide.

Knox county is now clear of smallpox.

Nashville wants a new style of drug-clerk.

The Nashville customhouse is nearly completed.

The old race-course at Nashville is to be wiped out.

There is a case of smallpox at Whiteside, Hamilton county.

There are only four places in the grand old county of Maury where whisky is sold by the drink.

Another rise of the wajers at Nashville has aroused fears, and preparations are making to leave.

A little daughter of Mr. James Paine, of Bedford county, was burned to death one day last week by her clothes accidentally catching fire.

Hog cholera is in nearly every neighborhood near Santa Fe. The cholera and starvation are almost annihilating the race.

In Sevier county wet weather interferes with getting in the oats; the prospect is good for wheat. Corn sells at ninety cents a bushel.

The free bridge is the only free thing which has ever divided the people of Nashville. On free lunches, free shows and free dog-fights they stand solid.

Arrived at Nashville on Thursday twenty-five Russian exiles, eighteen men, three women and four children. They were taken in charge by Jewish citizens.

Shelbyville *Gazette*: "Mr. S. I. Card, of the Eighteenth district, was retuning home last Tuesday, late in the evening, when he missed his path and rode under a clothes-line, which pulled him from his horse, receiving a kick from the animal in his fall. He is in the eighty-second year of his age, and is seriously ill from his injuries."

At Nearpolis, near Columbia, the farmers are quite blue on account of having little or no provender for their stock, which is looking dreadful from the effects.

Last Saturday night the public squares of Columbia, and some of the leading business houses, were lighted up with gas for the first time in the history of the place.

A Columbia *Herald* correspondent says of Mount Pleasant: "Eleven weeks without saloons has wrought quite a change in the peace, quiet and order of this place. Druggists report, at one house less whisky sold now than before the closing of the saloons; at the other only a little more. Drunkenness I rarely see or hear of, unless of persons who have been to our county town or State capital. Quarreling and fighting are not as hitherto. The trade of the place is flourishing."

CHICAGO TRADE.

Wheat Fairly Active—Corn Quiet—Oats Firm—Provisions Weak.

CHICAGO, February 18.—The wheat market to-day was fairly active and feeling somewhat unsettled. The foreign markets were firmer, and the market here opened firm, soon advancing slightly over yesterday's close, then, under free offerings, weakened, declining 1c, but again recovered ½c; about noon offerings again increased on rumors of an Eastern bank failure, and there was a strong pressure to sell, prices receding ¾c below the highest range for near futures and 2¼c for May; then strengthened, fluctuated, and finally closed 1⅛c lower for near futures and 2c lower for May than the closing figures on Change yesterday. Sales ranged at $1 20½@1 23 February, $1 20@1 23½ March, $1 21¼@1 24¾ May.

Trading in corn was only moderate; foreign advices were favorable, but the weakness in wheat caused a strong desire to realize, and a weaker feeling developed. The market opened a shade below yesterday's closing figures, declined with some fluctuations 1⅛c, finally closing ¼c under the closing figures on Change yesterday. Sales were made at 56⅞@57⅛c February, 56⅞@57⅛c March.

Oats were firm, with little change in prices and demand light; cash oats scarce; sample lots rather slow and feeling easy, the range being 40⅛@40⅜c March, 40⅞@41⅛c April.

Offerings of pork were quite free and the demand only fair; prices ruled weak and declined 25@30c, the market closing comparatively easy at the reduction; cash $17 37½@17 35; March in light demand at $17 35@17 62½. The demand for lard was moderately active, but prices ruled weak and declined 15@20c, closing easy; cash quotable at $10 60@10 62½; March was moderately active at $10 62½@10 82½.

TEXAS TOPICS.

Big Land and Cattle Sale—Floods in Northern Texas.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Texas advices state that George M. West, of Sweet Home, Lucas county, purchased twenty-eight thousand head of cattle and one hundred and forty thousand acres of land from D. Hart, of Nueces county, on payment of $600,000.

Last night a party of desperadoes, headed by Wm. Ware, visited the residence of Sheriff Robb, at Uvalde, and sought to murder him. Robb fought them, killing Walter Crane. The citizens came to the rescue and the desperadoes were cleaned out.

Two deputy-sheriffs visited Mexican ranches twenty miles west of San Antonio yesterday to arrest Juan Garcia, a noted desperado and horse-thief. Garcia opened fire with a Winchester rifle, wounding Deputy-Sheriff Stevens. The fire was returned and Garcia killed.

The water in all Northwest Texas streams is rising rapidly and flooding the country. The big bridges on the Texas Pacific railroad were swept away last night, between Weatherford and Fort Worth, stopping travel.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Resolutions Adopted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted the report of the committee to whom was referred the bill pending in Congress, introduced by Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, making a change in the law concerning the bridging of navigable rivers. The report opposes the passage of the bill and declares that its provisions are antagonistic to the navigation of Western rivers, and particularly to the Ohio river. The chamber also adopted the report of the committee recommending the adoption of the resolution declaring that the deepening of the channel of the port of Baltimore is a work of national importance, which should be undertaken by the United States government, and that a ship canal connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays, saving two hundred miles in distance and twenty-two hours in time in the transportation to the seaboard of the products of the West and the Southwest, is also a work of national importance calling for the aid of the national government. The resolution asks representatives and senators to advocate the passage of the bills to forward these improvements.

"HAPPY HOLLOW."

The Transformation Scene Produced There by the Capitalists.

The transformation scene recently produced by a combination of capitalists on the extreme western boundary of our city, between Market and Madison streets, would surprise many of our oldest inhabitants who have not recently visited that locality. Let one approach the river at Poplar street, and when he reaches Front street, he sees before him not the disease-breeding Happy Hollow of by-gone days; not the long vacant waste of land, stretching from Market street to far south as the eye could reach, but instead we now find on the water's edge one of the largest and most magnificently-built elevators to be seen in the interior of this country. Cotton seed oil-mills and cotton-seed oil-refineries, of the largest capacity, stand close by. Happy Hollow is now filled with earth and graded, while railroad depots and an endless number of railroad tracks cover its entire surface and extend up and down the river front. In the near distance to the north can be seen the cotton-sheds and belching smoke-stacks of the largest cotton compress company in the south. In front, along the river line, are large fleets of coal-boats which, with their little giant manipulators, the dauntless little steamtugs, present a magnificent lively picture. What old citizen can observe these sights and not wonder at the change?

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Programme of the Exercises at the Next Meeting.

The following is the Shelby County Teachers' Institute programme for February 25, 1882:

From 10 to 10:15 a.m.—Devotion and secretary's report.

From 10:15 to 10:45 a.m.—Length of recitations and manner of conducting them; B. K. Sampson and C. B. Olom.

From 10:45 to 11:15 a.m.—System of writing; A. J. Steele and R. B. Cummings.

From 11:15 to 11:45 a.m.—Number and length of recesses; W. A. Fields and L. A. Barker.

From 11:45 a.m. to 12:20 p.m.—How can teachers foster in their pupils a love of good reading; Anna Wright and J. L. Turner.

From 12:20 to 1 p.m.—Business.

W. A. FIELD, Secretary.

THE STATE DEBT.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Modify the Injunction.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—The Supreme Court has declined to allow the motion entered by the attorneys for the State Funding Board soliciting the modification of the injunction so as to permit the issue of bonds without the tax-coupon feature. This disposes of the suit, and the funding of the State debt cannot be accomplished except through the passage of another bill by the legislature.

Heavy Swindle.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Wm. C. Clarke, formerly head of the wholesale paper-house of Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., has fled from Chicago and is known to be in New York. It appears that he not long since bought out the other interests of the firm with promissory notes and speedily transferred the stock to rival dealers for $175,000, of which $112,000 was in cash, or good commercial paper. Complaints by the creditors of the original house caused an investigation by Friend and Fox, which showed that $180,000 of the firm's paper was still afloat. Of this amount $40,000 was promptly paid, and the liabilities will be honestly met.

Louisville and Nashville Earnings.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—The business on Southern roads is large and increasing. The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, including in the comparison those of the line from here to Cincinnati each year, for the second week in February, 1881, were $197,918 74, and in 1882 they were $243,822, an increase of $45,913 26. The mileage has been decreased by the sale of the Cecilia branch to Huntington, fifty-four miles.

FIFTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS is the estimated value of finger-rings of this country actually worn, and still there are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest twenty-five cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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

A TOWN IN ASHES.

Further Particulars of the Great Haverhill Fire—The Business Portion of the Town

Entirely Destroyed—Loss Estimated at Two Million Dollars—Three Lives Lost—Fires Elsewhere.

HAVERHILL, MASS., February 18.—The fire is under control. But one block remains on Wingate street and two at the upper end of Washington street; all else in the square bounded by the Merrimac river, on the south side of Washington square and Essex street, on the east and north side of Wingate street on the north and Railroad Square on the west, are burned to the ground. This territory embraces the largest part of the boot and shoe manufactures. Some eighty shoe firms are entirely burned out, and others suffer more or less damage. Two thousand people are out of employment and several families homeless. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000.

Second Dispatch.

HAVERHILL, MASS., February 18.—Engines are present from Newburyport, Lawrence and Lowell. Men are already at work clearing away the *debris*. Ober, Blake & Garner's block, on the north side of Wingate street, was several times on fire, but saved. The wind blew fresh from the northwest, with a scarcity of water, and the freezing of hose made it difficult to control the fire. Joseph Pratt, fireman, was killed, and Geo. Whittier fatally injured. Several others are reported missing, but nothing definite is known.

LIST OF FIRMS BURNED OUT.

The following firms were burned out: E. W. Allen, E. K. Batchelldor, E. G. Bly, Boynton Bros., D. B. Cheil, S. M. Currier, Davis Bros. & Co., J. H. Durgin, S. & G. Elliott, E. H. Emerson & Co., W. A. Evans, John B. Farrar, A. J. Farrington, L. A. Finney, D. Fills, H. H. Foster, Gage & Johnston, Gates & Bros., W. Goodrich, Goodrich & Porter, G. A. Green, Griffin Bros., G. Ham, E. S. Harris, S. H. Hearing, C. N. Hoyt, F. M. Hoyt, Lincoln & Hubbard, O. H. Hubbard, Huntington Bros., J. P. Jaques, H. H. Johnston, A. L. Kimball, Kimball Bros, A. McDuffie, G. M. Mitchell, S. K. Mitchell, J. B. Nichols & Co., C. W. Orfutt, Ordway & Clark, J. Peaslee, R. Peadee & Son, E. K. Poor & Son, Sherburn & Blaisdell, Priest & Chase, F. Sheridan, Sleeper Bros., G. L. Draper, H. S. Chase & Co., D. B. Sprague, F. C. Stevens, J. M. Sloser, Davis & Rafts, E. G. Tilton, Vittum Bros., J. T. West & Bros., C. E. Wiggin and L. H. Winchett, all shoe manufacturers; Merrimac National Bank, First National Bank, City Five-Cents Savings Bank, Smiley Bros., shoe-findings; L. V. Spaulding, insurance agent; Endicott & Arnold, E. P. Wentworth, B. Foote, S. L. Jewett, Howe & Day, Patch & Hayes, Stockbridge & Bartlett, Moore & Hodgman, leather dealers; Kemp Bros., clothing house; G. W. Ham, beer manufacturer; L. Frost, A. J. Pettengill, G. W. Cook, shoe machinery; Bullen Tack Manufactory; C. Wadleigh and E