MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : : JUNE 5, 1883.

ENGULFED.

At the recent elections held in Virginia the people buried William Mahone so deep beneath the waves of popular condemnation that a ripple will never rise to mark the spot where he went down. Mahone has shared the fate which sooner or later overtakes renegades. For three years this political buccaneer has been galloping over the State of Virginia, the boss of the Republican party, the hope of officeseekers and the terror of those in office. He was monarch of all he surveyed; the Republican Senate his facile instrument; the President of the United States the creature of his potent spell, and the several departments of the government registered his edicts as though they were the decrees of fate. His servitors were many, and obsequiously bent the supple hinges of the knee in the hope that thrift would follow fawning. He was bold, adroit and unscrupulous. His power was not more vast than he was sordid and selfish in the use of it. He levied blackmail on officeholders to raise the means to enable him to purchase power. In a word he was the vilest and most brutal boss since the days of Tweed. The corrupt coalition which Mahone organized was merely intended to secure offices. It had no regard to principle, and the dictatorial manner in which the boss distributed offices produced discord and disaster. The Republicans have become disgusted with the rule of the Virginia boss, which a majority never favored, and now that the last elections show that Mahone cannot transfer Virginia to the Republican party he will be kicked and cursed by both parties. Mahoneism in Virginia is dead. It has started on its downward course, and its descent will be as rapid as was its growth. Mahone's power is over, and the recent victory shows that in the Presidential election of next year Virginia will be Democratic. Napoleon on St. Helena was impressive, but Mahone in the Senate of the United States without followers, and despised by both political parties, will be more so. In the result of the Virginia election poor little Chalmers, the feeble imitator of Mahone in Mississippi, can read his own destiny. If he is too big a man for either of the two political parties he will discover he is too small to create a party of his own. Indeed, the Chalmers party in Mississippi died in "hornin'." Personal politics have had their day. Boss rule has been dethroned. The scepter has departed from the hands of the Tweeds, the Camerons, the Conklings and the Mahones, and it will never be wielded by the creature who proposes to boss Mississippi. The next Presidential election will be a contest solely between Democrats and Republicans, and it rejoices the heart of the patriot to see that for the first time since the war it will be a contest in which both parties will be inspired by worthier purposes than formerly. There is a determination on the part of the American people to cut loose from boss rule, the rule of the Mahones and the Camerons and such would-be bosses as Chalmers. Sectional hatreds have expired; the honest masses of both political parties are now seeking the public good by inquiring into the honesty and capability of candidates, and the day is at hand when the triumph of either party will not be considered as fraught with disaster. During the days of Whigs and Democrats, neither party, in ascending to power, perceptibly impeded the progress of our national greatness, and the dawning of the same era can be seen. The proposition that there must be two great parties in the country, so evenly divided that the administration will, with more or less frequency, pass from one to the other, does not admit of serious argument. But bossism in politics will never again be tolerated, and the aspiring boss in Mississippi might as well abandon his ambition. Both the great political parties are engaged in earnest competition for popular favor, but it is evident that the confidence of the people is with the Democrats, for they see the tendency of the Republican party, long in power, to become wedded to abuses and disinclined to reforms. The evils to be reformed have grown up under Republican rule, and secured its toleration, if not its confidence and support, and it is so entangled with them that the process of correction is impossible. Both parties are bidding for public confidence. The day is not far distant when no disaster will follow the triumph of either party. But the day will never return when Pennsylvania will be ruled by Boss Cameron, Virginia by Boss Mahone or the State of Mississippi by Boss Chalmers.

THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SITUATION.

The progress of business affairs is scutinisingly watched, and the state of the crops is studied almost with anxiety. The New York *Public* reports the exchanges of the last week in May as being quite favorable, for gains appear in comparison with last year both in New York and in the aggregate condition outside of that city, but still in several of the cities there has been a decline in the volume of trade. The total week's exchanges at Memphis amounted to $919,401, against $515,218 at the corresponding time last year, an increase of 78.4 per cent. "With a good yield of grain and cotton this fall," says the *Public*, "we shall have a large increase in volume of traffic, and perhaps a larger increase than the country can profitably face." The intermediary period is likely to be one of much uncertainty and doubt, for transactions that would have been considered large a few years ago, now falls to be a satisfying trade for a majority of the merchants and manufacturers. Speculation is likely to continue active with a danger that it may become too active. The New York *Chronicle* regards the crop prospect as being as favorable as during any similar season, except that there is some backwardness. The business situation it regards as showing some improvement. The anticipated strike at Pittsburg did not occur; the prices of iron have declined, yet we find the manufacturers signing last year's scale of prices without a condition. It looks as if the losses in the iron trade were confined to localities unsuited to the industry—places where iron cannot be made economically, but has to be supported by artificial aid. There are indications of a better feeling in trade circles at the West, and, in a less degree, at the South. There has been a fair distribution of merchandise this spring. Under the circumstances, railroads keep up their earnings well. The import trade is on a conservative basis, that serves to lighten fears about difficulties next fall from silver accumulations. If we can keep the imports down, with good crops there can be little doubt—especially if we have an import of gold—the silver catastrophe may be deferred until opportunity allows Congress to prevent it. The really disquieting feature of the moment is the strong tone of foreign exchange, which is due to the scarcity of bills. As long as money rules extremely easy here, and high in London, there cannot but be a peculiar sensitiveness in financial circles. The fears of trouble in the London market felt last week have generally subsided, as settlement day passed without unusual difficulty. If, therefore, London and continental markets remain in a normal condition, no gold movement of moment can be expected. An obstacle exists just now to the free movement of breadstuffs by the existing speculation, which is based upon an assured scarcity of grain for delivery within the next two months, by which prices are kept at a hight that prevents exports. Money continues in abundant supply, and the demand is limited by the diminished interest; commercial paper is in active demand. On the whole, it is seen that the reports of the last week look more favorable, but there is the same anxiety about crops and the same leaning upon our import of gold in the latter months, and a feeling almost of consternation as to what mischief the accumulation of silver may produce in the fall. That silver is the weak link in the chain of our financial system. Should any monetary crisis arise making it necessary to use silver in the payment of debts, premiums would at once be offered for payments in gold. That is to say, silver would be at a discount, taking the note circulation with it, and this, with the immense stock of it we have in hand, would produce commotion and sap confidence. The Boston *Advertiser* says that money continues to be very dear in London, that is, it is dearer than at Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam; "it is to be presumed that the Bank of England will become more liberal toward the bill brokers, and that the struggle for gold will assume another form. But England will make very unusual efforts to obtain gold, especially from New York and Paris."

THE HELENA CITY DEBT.

Helena has decided not to become a "taxing-district." Two circulars, issued by its debt commissioners, have been received, and from them we learn how Helena's prospects became blasted and the present insolvency brought about. An indebtedness of $150,000 was subscribed by the city to the Arkansas Central railroad, and also to the Iron Mountain and Helena, thirteen years ago. By means of the Central the city was to connect with Little Rock, and by the Iron Mountain with St. Louis. Up to this time only half the Central has been constructed, while the Iron Mountain has only just now connected with the Iron Mountain and Southern, instead of being finished twelve years ago, as engaged. The city, therefore, being left just where she was before, having no new business brought to it, if unable to meet the $150,000 it owes, as the total valuation of the property within the city limits is only $967,764, with no prospect of increase, but with decreased revenues, for in 1872 the assessed value of the property inside Helena was $1,242,065. The city therefore offers new bonds for the debt at fifty cents upon the dollar. The Commission met a number of the creditors at St. Louis, and so kind they proved, so thoughtful for the citizens, that the city felt confident the creditors would generally agree to the new terms. Encouraged by the St. Louis conference the citizens voted, May 24th, to retain the city charter and not become a taxing-district. In conclusion the commissioners in their circular give their creditors the following broad intimation: "We submit that the election held on the 24th instant was influenced by the confidence of the taxpayers in the compromise being fully carried out, and if other creditors stand out while the courts continue their mandamuses forcing the levying of last year's heavy taxes we cannot foretell the result of another city election, which, under our laws, can be held upon thirty days notice."

INDIAN AND NEGRO EDUCATION.

At Hampton, Va., not far from the extensively known Old Point Comfort, is an institution that in certain respects has an interest no other educational institution in the country presents. All educational institutions have features which attract the attention of those who think that "the proper study of mankind is man," but nearly the whole of these are confined to the development of the minds and talents of youth of our own race. The Hampton Institute, on the contrary, is devoted to the training of young persons not of our race, that have not our tastes, modes of regarding things and events, nor our traditions and associations. It is training the children of people who are in the condition our ancestors were in when they were hunters in the woods, and fishermen on the waters, and others whose immediate ancestors have been much in the same position as Walter Scott's Gurth, the swineherd, and Gambs, the fool. The training of such has the interest of an experiment, upon the issue of which vast results depend. The anthropologist cannot but feel a profound concern in an effort that will show how far modern skill can counteract the defects arising from ancestral degradation or ancestral ignorance. The question of transmitted tendencies have brought to a practical issue that cannot but have its effect upon modern theories. The Hampton Institute is engaged in imparting to Indians and negroes the school education hitherto almost altogether restricted to the white race. The APPEAL recently gave some account of the peculiar difficulties that beset this task. The principal one, so far as the experiment has gone, appears to arise, not from anything peculiar in the organization, but from the surroundings amid which the pupils have been brought up. The white child, when he enters the school, has already a fund of intelligent ideas, gathered from home and from associations elsewhere. He has listened to conversations from those who, at least, read the newspapers. He has at his command a considerable vocabulary of words connected with a wide range of knowledge, and he has been used to hearing those words used in all manner of ways, literally and figuratively. When he enters school he understands without effort the words he meets with in the simple book he begins to read in. Not so the negro child. He has spoken and heard spoken at his home only a corrupt English, which often incapacitates him from understanding most of the commonest words he meets with when he has learned to read in a book. Instruction teaches him to utter the words, as instruction would teach any of us to read the words of a Hebrew book. But as the child may be taught to read Hebrew without any conception of the sense of what he is reading, so sometimes the case with the less instructed Jews, so the negro can be readily taught to read English, but it requires much effort to make him understand it. There is a great amount of knowledge at the back of words which is necessary to the understanding of words and what is associated with them. For want of this knowledge, or from a distortion of knowledge that is worse than ignorance and has to be unlearned, the negro youth labor under an immense disadvantage, not easy for those who are not very intimately acquainted with them to understand. With the Indian it is still worse, he does not know our language, and in his own there are no books. As far as these initial difficulties go, it will be seen that they are the results of outward conditions, and of themselves indicate no natural inferiority of mental power. These remarks will enable the reader better to comprehend the following account of the anniversary proceedings at the Hampton Institute two weeks ago. There was a large attendance to witness the proceedings, and great interest was manifested. The exercises were not a mere show for which the pupil had been drilled weeks beforehand, but were the ordinary lessons and routine of the institution as it goes on every day. The decent appearance and simple dress of the pupils excited admiration as suitable to the occupations in which they were engaged. The girls especially made a pretty appearance in their plain, neat attire. The subjects of the lessons included civil government, history, literature, grammar, arithmetic and reading. An Indian class had a lesson in botany. In the shops connected with the institute Indians work busily as carpenters, tinner, harnessmakers, shoemakers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights. Negro students were in the sawmill and wood-working departments, fourteen or fifteen of them were at work at buildings in the fields. There is a printing office, where instruction is given in printing and book-binding, and in one of the halls was displayed work of the pupils of both sexes in metals, wood, leather and cloth. The domestic industry of the house was found to be admirably conducted in the kitchen, laundry and the gardens. In these very useful training is given. There are night schools, in which pupils are prepared for the day schools; the church service was especially reverential and pleasing. If such a thing as a moral atmosphere can be created, there were evidences of its existence; it encompasses the student from his admission onward, and few resist its elevating influence. Many of the maturer pupils are church members, and are spoken of highly by the chaplain. They aid in prayer-meetings and teach in Sunday-schools. The graduates read essays, the contents of which manifested great advancement. They were generally of a practical nature, some referring to their school experience, some relating to the aim in life to which they intended to devote themselves. Many of the negroes intend to become teachers among their own race, some graduates who are teachers told of their experience, the obstructions they meet with, and the hopes they entertain at their various stations in Virginia, Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere. Some of the Indian boys and girls gave recitations, one of them made an oration in Sioux, another interpreting. The music and singing delighted the visitors by its sweetness and beauty. The school has 500 normal students and nearly 100 Indians; there are fifty teachers, clerks and officers. To the country the work doing at Hampton is of the profoundest importance, its tendency is to raise the negroes from their deplorable ignorance and make them rational, reflecting citizens. The Indian portion of the experiment is of especial interest. It would indeed be a happy thing if these children of the forest and the prairie could be brought by education under civilizing influences, and fitted to become citizens, and all without the atrocities of war, but with books for weapons and intelligent and reasoning minds for spoils.

UPON THE OLD EARTH A NEW SEA.

We are not aware that F. De Lesseps & Co. have a sign up in Paris stating "F. De Lesseps & Co., Sea Manufacturers," but into the sea manufacturing business they appear to have gone. Beyond Tunis is an extensive country of sand and rock long known as the Desert of Sahara. It is found that this desert is below the surface of the Mediterranean sea, and M. De Lesseps proposes to dig a canal which will let the waters of the Mediterranean run into the desert and convert it into a sea. By this sea it is expected the rainfall will be increased and the crops of the surrounding country with them, while communication could be had all along the new coast with the rich interior country. The present intention is to flood what are known as the Chotts, large marshy lakes which extend from Gabes to Bistria, 300 miles inland. The water is to be admitted by a canal starting from Tozier, and will make a sea of between 2000 and 3000 miles area, and deep enough to admit the usual sea vessels. M. De Lesseps says the canal will be easily cut, as at the opening toward the sea all the soil is sand; at the base of the Gabes bar lies a deposit of sandstone which will supply the material for putting up piers and port buildings. The time of completing the work is estimated at five years, the expense $30,000,000. The proposition to construct a sea, with its port and other appurtenances, certainly looks the boldest project man has yet undertaken. The native that wanders in the Soudan forests will be astonished as ever Arab was when Jinn built Aladdin's palace and performed other wonders, when he awakes some sunny morning and finds that he has become an inhabitant of the seashore, and can exchange his desert steed, if he chooses, for a smack and become a fisherman; that he gasps no longer upon the immensity of the arid waste, but feels blowing upon his cheek the refreshing sea breeze. And the fishes themselves, one would think, must feel some surprise when they are suddenly floated off from the plant-covered depths of the Mediterranean, and are floating over the bare and burning surface of the sun-scorched desert. They will be in the "pretty pickle" the poet described when he wrote, as if he had a prophetic insight of the coming of the new ocean:

The sun's perendicular heat had illumined the depths of the sea—
The fishes, beginning to sweat, cried, "Dust it, how hot we shall be!"

ALL ROUND THE SOUTH.

ATLANTA papers report a great deal of sickness in that city.

CHATTANOOGA has 162 telephones. It estimates its population to be 21,000.

THE Hiawassee (Tenn.) Woolen Mills turn out daily about 400 yards of excellent jeans.

A $60,000 saloon is flourishing at San Antonio, Tex., the mirrors of which alone will cost $7000.

HENDERSONVILLE, Sumner county, Tenn., will ship, this season, over 30,000 barrels of early potatoes.

ONE bar sold over $300 worth of liquor and lemonade on the day of Jones's execution in Georgia.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., has increased the health giving qualities of the place by setting up a beer garden.

VICKSBURG has dug a public well and now it is taking a rest until it can put up a pump to bring the water out.

A WOMAN named Annie Hawkins was arrested in Murfreesboro, Tenn., last week for trying to pass counterfeit money.

AT Grantville, Ga., last week, a boy plowing a field turned up a gold watch and chain, supposed to have been buried during the war.

THE Bibb Manufacturing Company, of Chattanooga, has just made a contract for 6550 tons of coal. That looks like business.

A CAT has lately been making raids on squirrels in the courthouse yard in Murfreesboro, Tenn., and has killed several of them.

OPIE READ, the genial humorist of the *Arkansas Traveler*, has lately been on a visit to his relatives at his old home in Sumner county, Tenn.

THE health officer at Murfreesboro, Tenn., reports that all the smallpox cases are convalescing, and there is now no danger of the disease spreading.

WHEN the fast women of Chattanooga drive out the police arrest them. A number of them have been fined $3 each when arrested driving out.

A COLORED youth of Henry county, Tenn., while riding on a load of hay a few days ago, shot himself through the thigh with a pistol he had in his pocket.

SCOTTSBORO, Ala: "There have been several gentlemen from the North here, looking around with a view of settling in our midst. They are heartily welcomed by our people."

WORK on the tunnel on the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, between Knoxville and Corryville, which has been in progress nearly two years, is now finished. The tunnel cost $30,000.

CHATTANOOGA *Times*: "Chattanooga gets the Methodist University. It comes really because the shrewd and experienced committee having the matter in charge desired to place it there."

CHATTANOOGA is shipping off tons of straw berries. The *Times* there says they are selling in the town at five cents a box. The shipment of Thursday last was 2300 pounds. Peaches are $2 a bushel.

SAMUEL WILSON has established a barrel manufactory at Brownsville, Tenn. The citizens are clamorous for an oil mill; the farmers take their trade to neighboring towns where they sell their cotton-seed.

THE Chattanooga people are subscribing liberally and declare they shall have a Fourth of July such as the South has never yet seen. The celebration begins on the night of the 3d and continues until the night of the 5th. Well done, Chattanooga!

ON the 1st of June, at Vicksburg a public bell began to ring at 6 o'clock every evening, to continue throughout the summer. When the bell begins to ring the porters begin to put up the shutters of the stores and business is closed for the day. An excellent custom.

THE Chattanooga *Democrat* and the *Times* are foolishly still at their quarrel. The *Times* says: "When a publisher is persistently and viciously assailed he has two courses open to him: Chastise the assailant personally or defend himself in his paper. If he whip or perforate his antagonist he is certain of giving the affair wide publicity, while he gets nothing except the answer a club or bullet may make to injurious imputations."

A BELL'S DEPOT, TENN., correspondent of the Brownsville *Democrat* says that on Tuesday last they were visited here by a hailstorm. The hail split shingles, knocked off the wooden roofs and riddled the tin ones, and smashed the windows. Trees were stripped of leaves and fruit and grain beaten to the ground, cotton and corn were badly damaged. All berries and plants were ruined. The path of the storm was not more than a mile broad. Gadsden estimated its loss of fruits and vegetables at $30,000. Fruit trees were ruined by the thousand. One house was torn down. The hail-stones were almost as hard as rocks and some of them nearly as large as goose eggs.

ONE cold is sometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary diseases can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a cold to take care of itself? On the first intimation of a cough or cold, or any throat or lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long-established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

Memorial Services in Honor of Bishop Peck.

NASHVILLE, June 4.—Memorial services were held at Clark chapel yesterday, regarding the death of Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal church. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Haygood.

BILLY McGLORY

And the City Missionary Meeting Held at His Infamous Den and Dance Hall—Queer Converts.

How the Murray Hill Girls Become Artists—The Dudes and Kate Castleton—She has no Use for Boys.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

NEW YORK, June 2.—I was an eye-witness, last Sunday night, to an occurrence which I commend to religious revivalists for use in their exhortations to stable congregations. It also illustrates one sad phase of New York life. I shall not in the least exaggerate it in the telling. It was at a city missionary's meeting in Billy McGlory's infamous dance hall, which Billy is willing to give up on the off night for such purposes. His tough lieutenant, Andy Kelly, had treated the rather mixed congregation. All joined in the singing of a hymn, and the lame missionary, in reading the story of Peter's imprisonment by Herod, he read little, turned much of what he read into slang, and spoke of it as a great deal. Herod was about to do a bad act to please somebody else, just as many men do every day. Some men are always doing things for the benefit of others which injure them in the end. They do this when they spend money in barrooms and wind up by "getting on a good old jump." The missionary dwelt upon the way Peter was guarded both in the dungeon and in the street, and how the Lord came to him. "You never was lock'd up behind the bars," he asserted his hearers, "so tight as Peter was." In order to escape unassisted he would have had to "get away with at least four men." Later on the missionary drifted away from his subject, and told his congregation that he was almost always poor in pocket when he was serving the devil. "Of course," he explained, "I would sometimes fall up against it, call the turn and make a stake."

At this point in the discourse a drunken man who insisted upon staggering about the hall was seated by Conroy among the gospel people in the hope that he would be contented there. This hope was vain, for later in the service he was assisted down the center stairway by the toe of Kelly's trim boot. A girl with bauged hair falling to her eyes and red paint on her face fell up the stairs leading to the gallery, the other girls giggled and Conroy shouted "Order!" The lame missionary went on with his talk. The crowd kept fairly quiet while he was speaking, though the noise made by the drunken man going in and going out made considerable noise.

A chaplain from Blackwell's Island made an exhortation, but there was no slang in it, and the young fellows became noisy. The lame missionary arose and, turning on his crutch, cried out: "Say, boys and girls, this man has something to say that will do you good to hear. I ask you to be quiet as a favor to me."

The chaplain resumed, but the congregation didn't want to hear him. Some young fellows and girls in the gallery began to guy the good man. Again the lame missionary was on his feet.

"There's a party in here to-night that feel a little funny," he said rather sharply. "If they'll keep quiet there won't be any trouble, but if they don't they'll go out."

With considerable impatience the chaplain was tolerated for a few minutes more, when he followed by an elderly woman of large build, whom the missionary introduced as a lady from the Magdalen Asylum. "Perhaps some of you girls have seen her before," he added. One or two of the young women laughed nervously, and a little murmur of confirmation of the suspicion. The woman exhorted the young men and girls to seek the Lord. The girls seemed interested in her as being a curious product of one phase of life. A young man followed her with a comparison of Wiggins's flood prediction with God's, much to the disparagement of the former, and entreated his hearers to make ready for the weather that is foretold in the Revelation.

The missionary then announced that a young man, who had waited in the pains of sin, had been converted and now was working earnestly in the Lord's vineyard, had just entered the hall and would close the meeting. While the new-comer was speaking you could have heard a pin drop. He spoke earnestly, used a little slang and a good deal of bad grammar, but his talk kept the attention of the crowd. "There are plenty of boys and girls here," he said in the course of his remarks, "who when they speak of Peter's imprisonment by Herod, he read little, turned much of what he read into slang, and spoke of it as a great deal. Herod was about to do a bad act to please somebody else, just as many men do every day. Some men are always doing things for the benefit of others which injure them in the end. They do this when they spend money in barrooms and wind up by 'getting on a good old jump.'" The missionary dwelt up on the way Peter was guarded both in the dungeon and in the street, and how the Lord came to him. "You never was lock'd up behind the bars," he assured