State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1883. VOL. XLIII--NO. 234

THE sheep in this State are dying for want of a dog law.

CARLISLE is the winning candidate for Speaker of the House.

THURSDAY, the 4th instant, is Tennessee day at the Louisville Exposition.

THE Vice-Presidential boom is booming. A Southern candidate is wanted.

THE next House of Representatives will stand—Democrats 194, Republicans 131.

THE straightout Republicans of Virginia do not take cordially to Mr. Arthur's intriguing with Mahone.

THE Baltimore *Day* says Randall cannot get the caucus nomination for Speaker by forty votes. We hope so.

MR. GEO. BANCROFT will remain in Newport until he celebrates his eighty-third birthday, in the first week of October.

THE Nashville *American* says the coal business and the lumber business are becoming of immense importance in Tennessee.

GEN. IGNACIO, the Mexican Commissioner to settle the Rio Grande boundary line with commissioners from our government, is in New Orleans.

A BRAHMAN woman has entered at the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, and is to be followed by others of her sex if her reports are favorable.

JUDGE DIXON, Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is judge of the Supreme Court of that State, but he declines to resign until he sees how the election will pan out.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* asks why should the West and South with 132 Democratic votes in the House elect a man Speaker from the East which only has forty-two Democratic votes in that body.

LEO XIII, learning that many Roman Catholics in Canada are joining the Free Masons, has sent an ambassador to Montreal to ascertain what draws his people into an order which Rome denounces. How is he to find out?

THE Augusta *Chronicle* gives its readers a very pointed pointer when it says "that when there is a short crop in the Mississippi Valley it is all picked out, which is not the case when there is a large one. We look for 6,000,000 bales."

JOHN A. WALSH has raised a breeze in Star-route circles by dismissing his suit against Thomas J. Brady in the District of Columbia and bringing it before the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Walsh had no confidence in Washington juries.

ON November 1st Gen. Sherman will turn over the command of the army to Gen. Sheridan. He will not be placed on the retired list until February, 1884, but he will anticipate that event by seeking the sweets of private life three months earlier.

MR. WM. STEINWAY, the renowned piano manufacturer, who appeared before the Senate committee Thursday, agreed with Mr. Medill, who appeared the day before, upon the desirableness of technical education, which he would impart by means of "a good apprentice system." Correct.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church will this week celebrate its centennial at Philadelphia. It was in 1783, upon the promulgation of the final treaty of Versailles that a number of clergymen met and elected a delegate to visit England and arrange for the separation from the mother Church.

TYPHOID FEVER prevails to such an extent in New York City that the Board of Health has been moved to issue an address advising the destruction or purification of all clothing that has been in contact with the disease. This would imply that this type of fever is contagious to some extent at least.

THE Hon. John Bigelow, one of Mr. Tilden's intimate political friends, stated a few days ago that that gentleman told him not six weeks ago that "if every man, woman and child in the United States would sign a petition asking him to run for President he would refuse." That ought to settle it.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that certain officers of the army who resigned, were dismissed by court martial, or whose connection with the army was severed by prohibitory legislation and were subsequently restored by executive order, are not legally in the service. He refuses therefore to pass their pay accounts.

"AN honest confession is good for the soul." A member of a manufacturing firm that employs 500 men told the Senate committee in New York on Friday last that the knowledge he possessed he got by reading the newspapers, and not from books, and that by reading the papers he kept himself informed on the literature and current events of the day.

THERE is another indication of the advance by the South in things material. Col. Duffy, of Mobile, is to sail on the 8th instant for the isle of Jersey, where he will elect a ship-load of Jersey cattle on commission for Southern breeders. The cattle will be landed in December, and remain in quarantine in Mobile for ninety days. It is thought they will cost $175 to $200 each.

THE last wish of the Russian novelist, Turgeneff, that he should be interred by the side of his critic Belinsky, is to be fulfilled in a curious way. As there is no room in Belinsky's vault it is proposed to disinter the remains of Belinsky and reinter them beside the body of Turgeneff. The novelist's last story, *La Caille: Impressions d'Enfance*, has just been published abroad.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* said the other day that the Republicans of New York have not only the naming but the election of the next President in their own hands. And it is furthermore asserted that if the said party "want to fool away the chance by sectional bickering, all right." The bloody-shirt business has played out. Can the Democratic party take a hint?

THE Charleston *News and Courier* says Hancock will not do, because "what he said about the tariff showed him to be hopelessly muddled on that vitally important subject, while his telegram to Mr. Plaisted, congratulating him upon the victory of the Greenback-Democratic combination in Maine, shocked the business sense of the public."

A CIRCULAR from the Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, states that a convention of representatives of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States will be held in Chicago, Thursday and Friday, November 15 and 16, 1883, for conference concerning contagious diseases among our domestic animals. In addition to addresses and reports, the following topics are proposed for discussion: First—The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country. Second—The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated. Third—Methods by which they may be eradicated, or infected districts be isolated. Fourth—The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases. Agricultural, live stock, and dairy associations are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in breeding, rearing, transporting, importing, or exporting any class of farm animals will be welcomed to the convention.

HOG CHOLERA.

Experiments by the Bureau of Agriculture to Ascertain Means for the Prevention of the Disease.

Public Debt Statement,—Reduction of Nearly Fifteen Millions for September—Capital Points.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Brownsville, Tex., sends the following, recently received from Mexico: In Tapachsula, State of Chiapas, a panic reigns on account of the great mortality caused by black smallpox. The town has a population of 20,000, and 1200 were dead, deconposition setting in in many cases before death.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease of Nearly Fifteen Millions During September.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The following is the public debt statement for September:

Three and a half per cents	$ 9,145,000
Four and a half per cents	20,000,000
Four per cents	737,842
Three per cents	35,520,000
Refunding certificates	932,750
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest-bearing debt	133,081,700
Matured debt	1,643,023
Legal-tenders	346,739,671
Certificates of deposit	119,415
Gold and silver certificates	176,985,487
Fractional currency	6,992,906
Total without interest	542,993,358
Total debt	1,806,823,525
Total interest	12,577,093
Cash in Treasury	397,846,679
Debt less cash in Treasury	1,421,454,053
Decrease during September	14,767,229
Decrease since June 30th	20,279,071
Current liabilities, interest due and unpaid	2,027,133
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,745,000
Interest thereon	36,625
Gold and silver certificates	176,985,487
United States notes held for redemption of certificates	11,045,000
Cash balance available	156,546,906
Total	355,546,679
Available assets: cash in Treasury	355,546,679
Bonds issued to Pacific railroad, interest payable by the United States, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued not yet paid	809,352
Interest paid by the United States	59,222,095
Interest received by companies by transportation service	17,628,522
Net cash payments, five per cent. of net earnings	655,188
Balance of interest paid by United States	41,038,337

HOG CHOLERA.

Interesting Experiments by Dr. Salmon, of the Agricultural Bureau.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—During the past summer Dr. Salmon, of the Agricultural Department, has been conducting a series of experiments intended to ascertain means for the prevention of hog cholera and pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at the cattle stations near this city. About thirty cows have been the subjects of the experiments. Fifteen were inoculated to ascertain if the lung disease, which prevails about Washington, was contagious, but no results were established that are conclusive. Other experiments made discovered that the serum of vaccinated hogs protects hogs and chickens from cholera. The greatest obstacle encountered was the lack of stability in hog virus and its liability to deteriorate. Virus must be cultivated so as to keep its uniform strength, and as the best means of doing this is yet unknown it must be ascertained by further experiments. Better results have followed investigations into the character of the virus in chicken cholera, and Dr. Salmon expresses the opinion that means of protecting chickens from that disease will soon be known.

A DARING FEAT.

Viewing Washington from the Capitol Dome Railing.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—An unknown man, evidently a madcap and a daring one, performed a feat about noon which chilled the blood of everyone who witnessed it. He ascended to the dome of the Capitol, and, producing a pair of opera glasses, mounted the railing surrounding the dizzy-highted platform hundreds of feet above the ground and walked deliberately around the narrow footing, viewing the city and the surrounding country through his opera-glasses. Several persons in the parks below, who witnessed the manœuvre, outlined against the sky like a speck almost in the clouds, rushed in and told Capt. Albaugh, of the Capitol police force, and he immediately dispatched an officer to the dome with instructions to bring the foolhardy man down. The officer upon reaching the top commanded the stranger to get down. The command was observed by the aerialist, who remarked in a cool manner: "Why, that's nothing; I am used to that sort of business." He refused to give his name, and descended in company with the officer. The dome is nearly 400 feet from the ground, and to even look down from behind the railings would make the average mortal quite dizzy.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Meeting Called for November 15th and 16th at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The following circular is being issued from the Department of Agriculture: A convention of representatives of all classes in the agricultural industries of the United States will be held in Chicago, Thursday and Friday, November 15th and 16th, for conference concerning contagious diseases. In addition to the address and reports, the following topics are proposed for discussion:

First.—The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country.

Second.—The methods by which they are introduced or disseminated.

Third.—The methods by which they may be eradicated or infected districts be isolated.

Fourth.—The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases.

It is desired that this convention may be national and thoroughly representative in its character. The time and place have been selected for the convention, because a large number of those directly interested in the questions to be discussed are expected to be in attendance at the usual fall stock show, under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and meetings of a number of important live stock associations will be held during the continuance of this show. Agricultural, live stock and dairy associations are invited to send representatives, and all persons interested in the breeding, transportation, importing or exporting of any class of farm animals will be welcomed to the convention.

GEO. B. LORING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Standard Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending September 29th, $671,499; corresponding period last year, $561,499.

Remains of Confederate Soldiers to be Removed to North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The work of removing the remains of 107 North Carolina Confederate soldiers from the Arlington Cemetery to North Carolina, which has been undertaken by the Woman's Memorial Association of North Carolina, was begun to-day under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Harris, who represents the association in this city. It is expected that the remains will be ready for removal by the 6th of October. They will then be taken to Baltimore, thence by way of Norfolk and Weldon, N. C., to Raleigh. There they will lie in state in the Statehouse and be finally interred.

Garlington at Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Lieut. E. A. Garlington, of the Seventh Cavalry, who commanded the Greely Relief Expedition, arrived at Washington this morning from New York and reported at the War Department. He subsequently visited the Signal Office and had a consultation with Capt. Mills, Acting Chief Signal Officer, and Lieut. Colonel of that service, on matters relative to the recent expedition. Lieut. Garlington will report directly to Secretary Lincoln as soon as that officer returns to Washington, and in the meantime declines to say anything whatever on the subject of his expedition for publication at the present time.

Jackson, Miss., Lighted by Gas.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, October 1.—Jackson to-night presents a city appearance. All the streets are lighted with gas, the first time since the war. The Board and Mayor of Aldermen have contracted for the same for one year.

To Every Reader.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is a purely vegetable remedy, prepared from the roots which grow in the forests of Georgia. It is the most powerful alterative and tonic known to the world. It is a complete antidote to all sorts of blood taint, blood poison and skin humor. It relieves the system of the poison by eliminating it from the blood through the pores of the skin, and thus makes permanent cures without any of those recurring symptoms which follow the so-called cures by the use of mineral remedies, all of which are poisonous, and drive the poison instead of driving it out. Send your address to us for a copy of our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, and we will mail it free. Ask or write to any prominent citizen of Georgia as to our standing and reputation. Our remedy

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas Revenue.

THE total amount of funds in the Texas State Treasury, according to a recent report, is $2,758,298 in currency, $17,487 in gold and $4,476,370 in bonds. The principal items are as follows: Revenue, $345,354; available School Fund, $424,961; permanent School Fund, $1,327,808 in currency, $17,484 in gold and $37,672 85 in bonds; permanent University Fund, $253,823 in currency and $358,591 in bonds; Asylum Funds, $88,736 in currency and $33,400 in bonds; Agricultural and Mechanical College, $4700 in currency and $200,000 in bonds; special School Fund, $10,479; land sales account, $130,400; available University Fund, $61,315. The amount disbursed for the quarter ending August 31st was $4,036,984, and the amount paid in by the Comptroller during the same time, $402,476.

BISHOP PURCELL'S DEBTS.

A Case of Great Magnitude Decided by the Hamilton County (O.) Court.

A Number of Nice Points of Law Involved in the Suit.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—The Hamilton County District Court, composed of Judges Johnston, Smith, Morse and Kernon, decided the case of J. B. Mannix, assignee, vs. J. B Purcell *et al.*, which was an action by the assignee to obtain a judgment of the court as to the liability of the diocese Church property to pay the debts of the Church. The Bishop Purcell case is one of great magnitude. The hearing occupied three months, ending in June, 1882. It has been under consideration till now. The opinion is delivered by Judge Smith, and beginning at 2 o'clock, occupied nearly three hours. Out of nearly 300 pieces of property held by the archbishop, fourteen were selected for this trial as being representative of all. None of these were churches. The others were the cathedral, including the archiepiscopal residence, and the school and seminary at Cumminsville, the orphan asylum and St. Joseph Cemetery, and the old and new convents. It was found in the case of the churches that, though the title was in fee simple in Archbishop Purcell, yet they were built from money raised by the members of the different congregations, and that the title in the archbishop, by reason of the rules of the Church, which in such cases as this the court is bound to regard, that the archbishop held the title only as trustee for the uses of the congregation, and that property so had could not be subjected to the payment of the debts of the archbishop. In the case of one church the majority of the court found that the evidence showed that the archbishop had advanced some money, and the church was liable for that amount to the assignee. As to the cathedral and cathedral school, built by the archbishop directly from funds placed in his hands, except about $80,000 raised by subscription, the court held that though the archbishop held the property in trust as he did other churches, yet to the extent of the amount advanced the assignee was entirely able to recover interest for the benefit of the creditors. The orphan asylum at Cumminsville was also declared a trust not subject to sale, and the mortgage given by Archbishop Purcell on it to secure a creditor was declared of no binding force. The same view was taken as to St. Mary's Cemetery, with order for reference to the master to ascertain if the archbishop made advances to the property. As to the cemetery, a majority of the court held that that was not dedicated to the public; that in consequence it did not amount to a dedication, and that such portion as was not sold for burial lots could be sold for the creditors. Judge Johnston dissented as to referring two pieces of property to the master for an account, and dissented wholly from view that the cemeteries were not dedicated to the public, and held in trust by the archbishop.

PRATT MINE

Employes Make a Demand for Higher Wages—Residence Burned.

Special to the Appeal.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., October 1.—The miners in the Pratt mines, about 650 in number, this afternoon made a demand for higher pay. A meeting was held to-night to determine the advance to be asked and the attitude toward the company. A meeting of the stockholders of the company here to-day called a meeting for November 1st, to decide the proposed issue of $800,000 in twenty-year mortgage bonds.

The residence of E. J. Murphy burned this morning. Defective flue. Loss near $1600; partially insured.

CORA SELLERS.

Of Abilene, Wanted—She Has Been Absent from Home Nine Months.

Something of a Mary Churchill sensation is now agitating North Texas and South Kansas. Mr. L. B. Petty, a cattleman and heavy contractor, living at Abilene, Ks., lately arrived in Fort Worth in search of his step-daughter, who nine months ago left his home to attend school in Seguin, Tex., where she was expected to remain until November. A few days ago Mr. Petty received a telegram from the girl, asking for $20. He sent the amount to Seguin. The next day another telegram was received from her, requesting the same amount, which was also furnished, and still a third came, containing another request for $20, in answer to which Mr. Petty again remitted the amount. A fourth was received, when Mr. Petty perceived it was dated Fort Worth, and not Seguin. The others upon examination were also found to have come from Fort Worth. He immediately started for Fort Worth, first sending money there for the account of Miss Sellers, but upon his arrival found that it remained untouched, and no trace of the girl has been discovered. The case has been placed in the hands of the police, and a diligent quest is being prosecuted, but so far fruitlessly. The girl, Cora Sellers, is said to be a handsome brunette, aged seventeen, with dark hair, large black eyes, is fair in figure and weighs about 110 pounds. Her education is good and her nature bright and vivacious.

SPORTING NEWS.

Pools.

At the new Memphis Jockey Club pool-room last night pools sold during the day on purse races Nos. 3 and 4 were cashed back; pools sold on stake races Nos. 1 and 2 hold good. The races for said stakes will be run this afternoon, provided heavy weather does not again interfere.

The races at Louisville this afternoon will be as follows:

First Race.—Three-quarters mile, Bluegrass Stake, three horses—Mona, Modesty and Eva S.

Second Race.—St. Leger stakes; for three-year-olds; two-mile dash, five entries, including Vanguard as a doubtful starter.

Third Race.—Mile heats; selling; six starters.

Fourth Race.—One and one-eighth miles. Nine starters.

French pools and combinations declared off on account of the continued rain at Louisville. Entries for to-day's races at Jerome Park will be put on the boards this morning.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Races postponed, owing to rain.

The Thilton Regatta.

THILTON, PA., October 1.—The veterans' race was won by Faulkner and the professional race by Teemer.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, October 1.—The winners to-day were Lyon, Lena, Battledore, Henry B., Centennial and John Hamilton.

The Return of the Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—An immense crowd greeted the Athletic Baseball Club to-night. The champions arrived at 7:35 o'clock in charge of a reception committee, and were met by an enthusiastic crowd at the depot. All along the line of the procession the houses and stores were hung with flags, bunting and illuminations. The procession was reviewed by the mayor.

OBITUARY.

George Knapp, of the St. Louis "Republican."

The death of George Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican*, by the way a Tennessean by birth, is a positive loss to journalism, as his co-laborers of that paper admit he was for more than fifty-six years, in various capacities from apprentice to editor, its life and soul. To it he devoted the best energies of mind and body from boyhood to manhood, from manhood to advanced age. And though he died away from the scene of his long labors, seeking in vain for the health and strength these labors had spent, yet he may be said to have "died in the harness"—faithfully and conscientiously working to the last. Though the *Republican* now represents the zeal, the energy and the wisdom of more than one generation of managers, it is no injustice to his predecessors to say that it owes more of what it is to-day to George Knapp than to any other one; and while this child of his brain and hand survives his memory can never perish. He was a thoroughly Western man in ideas, tastes and aspirations, and nothing that touched Western interests ever so remotely was indifferent to him. Yet beyond his State and his section there was always room for his country, his whole country—North, South, East and West. The claims of party were always with him subordinate to the claims of patriotism, and as upright patriot ever lived.

REMARKABLE for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

ALARMING RUMORS

Of Serious Complications Growing Out of the Insults Offered to King Alfonso at Paris.

The Spanish Cabinet Will, it is Said, Demand a Public Apology from the French Government.

PARIS, October 1.—President Grevy visited King Alfonso at the Spanish Embassy yesterday afternoon. The interview was of the most cordial character.

The *Temps*, referring to the hostile reception of Alfonso by the populace, says: "The regret and patriotic humiliation occasioned to all good citizens by the events of Saturday should not cause us to exaggerate the importance of this melancholy manifestation. The few thousands who are the authors of this scandal are a band of brawlers, always the same, who whistle and stamp their feet at public meetings, and who treated Thejrs and Gambetta in a manner similar to that in which they treated Alfonso; who no more respect the interests and dignity of France than they do the honor of other nations. We trust that other nations, especially Spain, will not regard the errors of a few fanatics as expressing the sentiments of France."

A majority of the journals contain editorials of a like tenor.

The King and suite left this city on the 8:45 o'clock train this morning on his return to Spain. No demonstration was made by the populace on their departure.

Satisfied of the Good Faith of France.

LONDON, October 1.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says King Alfonso is satisfied of the good faith of Prime Minister Ferry, as representing the French government. The King does not admit for a moment that the spirit shown on Saturday by a mob, which was excited by false statements of Anarchist agitators, represents the French nation. In abridging his stay in Paris by one-half the time intended, the King desires to diminish his difficulties that have arisen from his visit. The Marquis de La Vega de Armigo, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Spanish government, entirely agree with the decision of the King to leave Paris. Alfonso was quite unaware of his appointment to the colonecy of the Uhlan regiment until he received it and his uniform simultaneously. The Emperor William intended the appointment as an agreeable surprise. He would not lend himself to anything that was likely to excite prejudice against one for whom he had taken an exceptional liking. Bismarck had nothing to do with the appointment. Alfonso and the Duke of Connaught exchanged visits Sunday. President Grevy went to the depot Saturday to greet King Alfonso reluctantly, but if his manner appeared cold his words were cordial.

Increased His Prestige at Home.

MADRID, October 1.—A correspondent of the *Times* says the hostile reception accorded Alfonso in Paris has considerably increased his prestige at home. His personal courage and discretion, his dignified bearing during his progress through the streets of Paris, and his visit to President Grevy's residence at the Elysee without an escort, are subjects of general eulogium and of admiration by the Spaniards.

Alarming Rumors.

PARIS, October 1.—Alarming reports prevail that the Spanish Cabinet will demand that the French government make a public apology for the insults offered Alfonso, and the German government will make a diplomatic remonstrance at the indignities to which the Spanish King was subjected. The Radicals violently attack President Grevy and Prime Minister Ferry for the course they have pursued in the matter. The Cabinet is divided in opinion as to its policy.

EARTHQUAKES.

Predictions of a French Army Officer—The Passage of Jupiter.

The following interesting article is translated from the Paris *Temps*: Four years ago a captain of artillery, M. Delauney, addressed to the Academy a memorandum in which it was stated that ten years of the last quarter of our century would be remarkable for earthquakes. It is known that not a year or even half a year passes without some trembling of the surface of the soil. However this may be, the author of the memorandum indicated the month of July, 1883, as a period of serious earthquakes which would obtain a maximum of intensity only in 1886. The catastrophe of Ischia and the immense disaster of Java would therefore be only the beginning of a remarkable period such as the human race has never known. A committee was nominated to examine the memorandum of M. Delauney. M. Faye, a member of the committee, explains why he has made no report upon it. The author bases his predictions on the one hand upon a series of observations upon earthquakes, on the other hand upon astronomical phenomena. This presupposes two preconceived ideas which remain to be proved. The first is that there exists a certain rhythm in the movement and liquid kernel of our planet; the second is that the phenomena which occur in the heavens directly influence the earth. The theory seemed at the outset so hypothetical that the committee did not think its discussion necessary, for from the value of the theory is directly deduced the value of the assertions.

THE PASSAGE OF JUPITER.

Among other astronomical phenomena cited by M. Delauney as exercising an influence upon earthquakes, M. Faye calls attention to that of the passage of the planet Jupiter across the swarm of shooting stars. It should first be shown upon what the opinion is based that regards this as affecting the oscillations of the terrestrial kernel. But as a fact, the coincidence does not exist. M. Faye has calculated that in the month of July last Jupiter was 100,000,000 leagues from the belt of shooting stars, and that he would not cross it. What conclusion, therefore, could be arrived at except that chance come to the aid of the author of the prophecy, that no law relating to earthquakes has been discovered and that nothing obliges us to believe in the prediction as regards the year 1886? It belongs to geologists and not to astronomers to seek out the laws of earthquakes. These remarkable oscillations are announced some time beforehand by very light shocks, which the inhabitants of Sicily are well able to perceive. When the warning is received they hastily leave their houses and seek refuge in wood-built cabins. M. J. Bertrand remarks that the ten years taken by M. Delauney and assigned within a period of twenty years would, in all probability, having regard to the frequency of earthquakes, include some remarkable phenomena. The prediction, moreover, is vague. With the exception of 1883 it indicates neither the period of the earthquake nor the place nor the district, nor even the part of the world in which it is to occur.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A Special Month of Prayer.

TORONTO, October 1.—At high mass in St. Michaels a letter from the archbishop was read to the effect that his holiness the Pope wished October to be a month of special prayer for the wants of the Church, which was struggling against persecutions and assaults from all sides by bad governments, secret societies and false brethren.

LEVEE CONVENTION.

A Permanent Organization Effected—Many Delegates Detained.

VICKSBURG, October 1.—At the Interstate Levee Convention to-day, a number of delegates failed to arrive, being on steamers detained by low water. W. A. Percy, of Washington county, Miss., was made president, and J. Hal pin secretary. Maj Birchet made an address of welcome and invited the members to a banquet. When the convention reassembled committes were appointed and addresses made by Gen. B. F. Jonas, of Louisiana, and Gov. Lowry, of Mississippi. The Tennessee delegation is expected to-morrow.

WIRE WAIFS.

Louisville, October 1.—The Louisville School of Pharmacy for Women opened to-day with a good attendance.

CHICAGO, October 1.—There was an unusual rush for the two-cent stamps to-day, and up to noon 20,000 had been sold.

Atlanta, Ga., October 1.—The Northeastern road has been thrown into a receiver's hands. Ex-Gov. Alfred H. Colquitt is receiver.

Columbus, O., October 1.—A special says Charles Dutler, of this city, shot and killed his wife at Pierceton, Ind., last evening. Butler is in jail.

St. Louis, October 1.—The funeral of Col. George Knapp, of the *Republican*, took place yesterday afternoon, and was one of the largest ever seen here.

New York, October 1.—Coluran Bros., clothiers, of New York and San Francisco, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities, $200,000.

Cleveland, O., October 1.—Judge Hoadily spoke nearly an hour to-night at a Democratic mass-meeting without much fatigue. His health is much improved.

St. Louis, October 1.—The twenty-ninth annual fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of this city opened to-day under the most favorable auspices.

Manchester, N. H., October 1.—Heavy rains have given sufficient water power to all the mills of this city, which have been idle some weeks, started up this morning.

Leavenworth, Ks., October 1.—The storm here this evening caused about $40,000 damage. Several buildings were unroofed. Mrs. Osborne was seriously injured by her home blowing down.

Lawrence, Ks., October 1.—A young lady from Indiana named Laura O. Brown committed suicide on the farm of Mrs. Andrews on Sunday by hanging herself in the granary. She was twenty-two years old. A note was left in which she said she was tired of life. No other cause for the act is known.

Philadelphia, October 1.—Emily Griffin, who attempted to kill herself Thursday week by taking laudanum, yesterday leaped into the river, from which she was dragged, and when taken to the stationhouse endeavored to hang herself.

Galveston, October 1.—A sailor belonging to the quarantined schooner Woods, lately from Vera Cruz by way of Ship Island, has been captured trying to effect a landing from a small raft. He was promptly returned to the vessel.

Trenton, N. J., October 1.—A fire broke out here after midnight in the St. John's Catholic church. The whole building was gutted. The vestments and sanctuary vessels were saved. Crowds of women gathered about the edifice weeping.

Mattoon, Ill., October 1.—A fatal case of confluent smallpox occurred to-day near Oakland, this county, and as the patient was visited by a number of neighbors without their knowing the character of the disease, fear of an epidemic prevails, and the public schools have been closed as a precautionary measure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Opening of the Session Yesterday With Appropriate Ceremonies.

Addresses by Dr. McGhee and Judge W. W. McDowell.

The Memphis Hospital College was opened yesterday morning with appropriate ceremonies. Among the visitors present were Judge W. W. McDowell, Judge T. W. Brown, Capt. T. H. Taby, Dr. Battle, of Danceyville, and a number of ladies.

Opening Address.

Dr. McGhee made an elaborate address, from which the following are excerpts:

Such is our interest and ambition for you, gentlemen, that I undertake to say, not for myself alone, but for the entire faculty, that no amount of time or labor will be spared on our part to insure the success we so much wish you to attain. But allow me to remind you that you too have a work to perform—a work, the most earnest, serious and responsible. In the language of the great Sydenham: "He who gave himself to the study and work of medicine ought seriously to ponder that he must one day give an account to the Supreme Judge of the lives of the sick committed to his care. That whatsoever of art or of science he shall attain is to be directed mainly to the benefit and safety of mankind, and that it is dishonor to himself and them to make these celestial gifts subservient to the vile lusts of avarice and inordinate ambition. Moreover, that he has undertaken the charge of no mean or ignoble creature, and that in order to his appreciating the true worth of the human race he should not forget that the only begotten Son of God became a man, thus ennobling by his own dignity the nature he assumed. And, lastly, that he is himself not exempted from the common lot, and is liable and exposed to the same laws of mortality, the same miseries and pains, as are all the rest, so he may endeavor all the more diligently, and with a more tender affection, as he shall himself a fellow-sufferer to help those who are sick."

Young gentlemen, my opinions, my convictions, as to the profession of medicine, place it so high that I am neither ashamed nor afraid to invite you to become its worshipers and partakers with me and my brethren in America and throughout the world, of those chances for fortune and for honor which the profession presents to every true-hearted student. But you must be students in fact, and I feel to know that if you fail the fault will be yours; for it is true that a man who is a man—"I speak not of fools"—can do, in this world of ours, very nearly, if not exactly, what he wills to do. I invite you to this vocation, as scarcely second to any, as presenting the means of doing good to your fellow-creatures. I invite you to come in and work along with the benevolent and learned physicians and the educated surgeons of America, and, like heaven's ministers, bear messages of consolation and hope; and through a knowledge and a power nearly akin to the miraculous, have strength to render the dying men to premature death; giving strength for weakness, joy for horror and dismay, and the sweetest complacence and tranquility, where was only indescribable and pain inexpressible but for you."

It is true that our institutions—our Western civilization—do not permit the hope of rising to, as in France, to ministerial dignities under a rich and powerful government, nor of obtaining, as in England, a barren title of knighthood, and a reluctant annuity; yet, to be tried by our peers, and bestowed in testimony of our esteem and approbation—*laudari laudatis viris*; to be pointed out and distinguished by them as worthy of honor and remuneration—earth has no crown to offer more desirable and more ennobling.

It is a curious, a solemn fact, that among the thousands of illustrious names of men and women of Greece and Rome that are enamed in the great scenes of classic biography and history a bare fifty-two of them, celebrated for virtue, for talents, or by their vices and crimes, have been transmitted to the present age by history, by medal and bust, or by statue in marble or bronze. These alone, out of the myriads who engaged in the tumultuous struggle for wealth, power, fame and dominion, are they whom we truly know. I say, gentlemen,

Illustrious examples of what may be accomplished by a fixed and determined effort abound in every department of science, art and literature. Demosthenes was the son and apprentice of a blacksmith, and Virgil of a baker; Tamerlane was the son of a shepherd, and Shakespeare of a butcher; Kepler and Galileo were poor lads; Tycho Brahe, Arkwright, Burns and Petrarch were peasant boys, and studied while they toiled in the fields. Arkwright, Watt and Ferguson—simple mechanics—by dint of industry and perseverance, accomplished revolutions in science surpassing all the revolutions in politics that ever have brought the annals of time.

Nor is our own profession without illustrious examples. Velpeau was a working blacksmith, Charles Bell a watchmaker, Sir John Hunter a cabinet-maker, and Dupuytren an army apothecary's assistant. Now we might go on until your patience would be weary, to enumerate some of the name of men who in spite of the lack of early training, and in spite of poverty, have by sheer industry, and dogged perseverance, wrung as it were from the hard hand of destiny the prizes and the gratitude of mankind! And if you will do your part, I do believe, gentlemen, these things are within your reach; for I feel my colleagues are men in the highest degree competent to do their work, and filled with the most earnest wishes for your success and for the honor and fame of the institution of medical teaching, with which their own good name is allied.

Judge McDowell's Remarks.

A few timely remarks were made by Judge W. W. McDowell, who pointed out to the students the necessity of devoting all their energies to one profession, if they would succeed in life, and spoke of the evil of scattering one's mental forces in a haphazard and desultory manner. In order to gain the fullest meed of success, he declared it was necessary not only to pursue one single avocation, but to follow it studiously, perseveringly, and with a firm resolve to bear down every obstacle that lay in the path that had been chosen.

GEN. HANCOCK

Much Better and His Wound Doing Well.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Dr. J. H. Janeway, being asked as to the condition of Gen. Hancock, gave in reply the following bulletin: "Gen. Hancock is much better this morning. The wound is discharging freely and he rests comfortably well. His appetite is very good. His digestion is normal and he sleeps well. The statements in the morning papers of to-day are incorrect in many, if not all, particulars. I know of no kidney trouble, neither do I wish the wound to close, but heal from the bottom.

JOHN H. JANEWAY,
"Surgeon U. S. A."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's" is on the wrapper. None genuine without it.

Yellow-Fever at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, FLA., October 1.—Forty days ago two cases of yellow-fever were announced. The men were sent to quarantine and Surgeon Murray, of the Marine Hospital Service, from a *post-mortem* on one and treatment to cure of the other, pronounced both cases malarial fever. This was followed by twenty-five days unprecedented good health. For fifteen days there has been some malarial fever, due to remarkable drouth. Four days ago another case of yellow-fever was announced, but no case since. The community is divided about the matter. A large majority refuse to believe the case to be yellow-fever. About 100 refugees fled again. There is very little excitement, but business is prostrated and merchants suffer greatly.

In a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Perry, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's Bronchial Troches are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases they have no equal. Sold only in boxes.

THE Derby hat for street wear is worn large, with what is known as the English shovel brim, which is flat and straight at the front, and with a decided curl at the sides. The soft hat is worn very little, the "Baltimore," a low-crowned head covering, being the style, if, indeed, it can be said to have a style. A few gentlemen will wear the soft hat with an evening dress, but it is considered "bad form," and the crush will probably always hold its own as the proper head covering for evening use.

"I had epileptic fits for 16 years," writes John Kiethly, of Principio, Md.; "Samaritan Nervine cured me." $1 50 at Druggists.

Look Out for Frauds.

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (proprietor of "Rough on Rats"), and has laughing face of a man on labels. 15c and 25c bottles.

THE latest refrain of the Salvation Army is, "If you can't get in at the Golden Gate get over the Garden Wall."

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Dr. S. B. Myers says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite and want of strength."

MANHOOD FORCIBLY RESTORED! Medical Common Sense. Sent sealed free. Address Prof. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Yellow-Fever Prevented.

DECEMBER 21, 1877.

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

GENTLEMEN—On October 5th, I sailed on the schooner Joshua Grindle for the port of St. Jago de Cuba, and returned to port twenty days. During that time I lost two men with yellow-fever and three with fever, and I was taken sick the same night with the fever and recovered. Suffice it, mine escaped the myself, and I give the entire credit of it to the wearing of the Holman Ague and Liver Pad, for I never felt better in my life, which is certainly an unusual circumstance for me. I had at the time I bought the Pad but little faith in it, but from what I have seen already, I believe the Pad would have saved every one of my men. I cheerfully recommend it to every person going to any malarial or bilious climate. No seafaring man ought ever to be without it. Respectfully yours,

JOHN GALVIN'S Boardinghouse,
122 Main Street, Memphis.

WEEKLY CLEARINGS

The Exhibit Again Very Unfavorable When Compared with the Corresponding Week

Last Year, Showing a Falling Off of 20.8 Per Cent.—Causes of the Decrease.

BOSTON, October 1.—The *Post* says: The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of twenty-seven leading clearinghouses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ended September 30th, and the percentage of increase or decrease, compared with the corresponding week of 1882:

THE STATEMENTS.

New York, $763,567,336; decrease, 24.5.
Boston, $89,482,121; decrease, 7.