MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SUNDAY, : : DECEMBER 2, 1883.

SIX PAGES.

INTELLIGENCE AND MORALITY.

The pulpit, the press and the friends of education generally are cultivating the intellect of the young to the neglect of the moral faculties. The impression obtains that education instils correct principles, when the history of the world shows that conscience and intellect are often divorced. Laboring under the delusive idea that the acquirement of knowledge is at the same time cultivating the moral faculties, parents neglect the correct training of their children, when in fact the education they are receiving is often a curse instead of a blessing. Greece was fast decaying when she was swarming with philosophers, orators, rhetoricians, and sophists. Luxury led to vice, the moral faculties were neglected, and the people became corrupt while cultivating the arts and sciences. Intellect and conscience are not often equally developed, even when they occur together. This is known by the fact that the most accomplished villains and conspicuous rascals are men of education—men whose intellectual faculties were cultivated at school and at home to the neglect of their moral preceptions, which, after all, is what makes the good citizen. Education produces only evil when misdirected. Emerson says talent uniformly sinks character; and the same may be said of all intellectuality, unless with it and largely independent of it there is a corresponding development of that more subtle sense of moral right and wrong—a right and a wrong deeper than the mere conveniences of things. Intellectual education carries the ship gracefully and far out on the great sea of life, but conscience is the rudder which will steer it clear of reefs and rocks. We need more rudder in the education of the rising generation. There are men who can neither read nor write articles who are valuable citizens because they had in their youth correct moral training; there are men with classical educations who are basely ignorant, a nuisance to society, because they were crammed with the learning which the school-books taught to the neglect of that more valuable knowledge—how to do right. Education does not make a good man out of a bad one, or an honest one out of a dishonest one. It is a great help to men, but it enables them to become more dangerous citizens when misdirected. Education brings no mercies to a people, is of no value to a nation unless it makes a better people. Cultivate the intellect, but there should be a corresponding cultivation of the conscience. Education sown in corrupt soil instead of producing a harvest of good, will bring forth a crop of evil.

A PHENOMENAL SUNSET.

On Tuesday evening persons about the bluff and in other parts of this city had their attention attracted by the appearance of the western sky, where a peculiar glow of light lingered in the sky long after the sun had set. In New York the sight was still more striking. The New York *Tribune* tells us that on that evening the sun set at 4:35 o'clock; and from 5 to 5:45 o'clock the western sky was lit up by a beautiful glow of rich crimson light, extending half way from the horizon toward the zenith. It shone steadily, and for miles the surrounding waters reflected the light, and the landscape was like the scenes imagination has imparted to fairyland. From the East River bridge the sight was unusually grand and impressive, as the red glow from the skies lit up hills, and towers, and tapering spires. Many attributed the crimson beams to the occurrence of some immense fire, and telegraphs and telephones were busy with innumerable inquiries, to which the usual answer was "sunset." The suspension of the usual darkness puzzled most of the spectators, as there was nothing in the state of the atmosphere, or in the appearance of the clouds, to afford any visible explanation of the singular but fascinating phenomenon. No electrical disturbance occurred on the telegraph wires; the humidity was not great, nor the temperature unusual. The *Tribune* reporters made inquiries as to the nature of the occurrence of Prof. Rees, of Columbia College, who thought it due either to some cloud that was high enough to reflect the sun's rays back to the earth, or to refraction. The latter might be caused by varying density in the upper atmosphere. When light enters a medium of different density to that hitherto passed through it is refracted, or bent. We see this in the familiar case of a stick, one-half thrust into clear water, when the stick looks as if bent. Refraction appears still more striking when a coin is placed at the bottom of a cup. The experimenter retires backward until the coin is hid by the brim. An assistant then pours water into the cup, gently so as not to move the coin, which then becomes visible. This is because the ray of light between the eye and the coin is bent, so that the experimenter sees as the Irishman's gun shot, "round the corner." Our young readers should try it; it explains why the mirage brings to view objects usually beyond the line of the earth's curvature, and why we see the sun later than his time of setting, and other phenomenon that are often puzzling, like Tuesday's sunset, until the nature of refraction is understood. The rays of the prolonged sunset were red, as is frequent at that time, we see them because the red rays have greater energy than the other colors of the spectrum. Their greater penetrating powers enables them to pass through the lower atmosphere or through a light haze, so they are reflected or refracted where the other and less penetrative rays are stopped.

PAVEMENTS.

The world is busy in trying to solve the problem as to what material will make the best pavements. This subject is puzzling the people of Europe, and it is attracting much discussion in the leading cities of the United States. This is not surprising, as there is no question of more importance. In the many experiments that are now being made, it is hoped something will be discovered which will furnish a cheap and durable pavement. For several years the people of St. Louis have been sorely exercised on the pavement question. An experiment fund was raised three years ago, and the committee appointed to report on the value of each test, have decided in favor of fire-clay brick pavements. These have been tried on the streets for two years, and the committee report that the chipping and breakage amount to but little, and have not impaired the durability of the pavement, which is now as good as when it was laid. The abrasion of the bricks, even under the heaviest traffic, is hardly perceptible. Pavements can be made of brick at one-half the cost of granite, and if this material furnishes a durable pavement it will be generally adopted, as it is accessible to all cities. But there seems to be two parties to the pavement contest in St. Louis, one insisting that fire-clay bricks are too brittle to be durable, while the other denies that they are brittle enough to diminish their value, and even if they are not durable, they are desirable so long as they last, and their cheapness will permit the renewal of the material every few years. If fire-clay bricks can be made indestructible, the pavement problem will soon be solved. Strange to say that after so many failures of the Nicholson pavement that any city should adopt it. But the city authorities of San Francisco have decided to substitute the Nicolson for stone pavements on several streets. This will prove a mistake in the end, for the cities which have tried the Nicolson pavement unite in pronouncing it a failure. Sixteen years ago eight miles of Nicolson pavement occupied the streets of Memphis. At first everybody was delighted with it. Its smoothness and noiselessness caused it to be greeted with an acclaim of delight. But its charms were quick to fade and vanish. It was discovered that it was laid in ignorance or defiance of the laws of nature, a forgetfulness that wood will expand in bulk when saturated with water, and the lamentable consequences of trying to war with nature were seen after every shower. The smooth, beautiful pavement bulged up and soon became irregular and uneven, and when it commenced rotting our streets presented the appearance of a country corduroy and some of them were impassable. Nearly all the misfortunes of Memphis were traced to the Nicolson pavement. It entailed upon the people a load of debt which still burdens them, and many attribute the epidemics of 1878 and 1879 to the disease-breeding nuisance of the rotting Nicolson pavement. But strange to say that in London, which, as the largest city on the globe, has had a greater variety of experience in pavements than any other city, wood pavements have been again adopted. Wood and asphalt are now about the only materials of which all the new pavements are made, and wood is the more popular of the two. In London wooden pavements were first laid in 1839, so they have had time for testing their value. But the difficulties which in the United States constitute such insuperable objections to wooden blocks were experienced in London, and caused their rejection until an improved method of laying had been discovered, which is said to avert the evils complained of here. Instead of placing the blocks on the sand, or on a plank foundation, they are set on a bed of concrete nine inches thick, which is made of gravel and Portland cement. Before laying, the blocks are creosoted, and the interstices between them are filled with asphalt and cement, the latter on top. Theoretically, it would look questionable whether even this preparation could defy the expansive properties of wood; but, according to the facts and figures, the Londoners claim superiority for these pavements on about all the points of merit a pavement can have, namely, cheapness, durability, cleanliness and safety. But wooden pavements have been tabooed in the United States, and will never be generally adopted. Memphis will certainly never renew the experiment.

THE SOUTH ON DRESS PARADE.

Now, that a steady tide of immigrants have turned their faces toward the South, the Southern people should consider themselves on dress parade and put on their best bib and tucker. The boast about the developments of the New South is fully realized. The remarkable growth of the Southern States in population, as shown by the reports of the last census and the records of material progress, have aroused public attention, and the South is no longer regarded as a country to be shunned. Immigration is pouring into the South not from Europe, but from the East and West. It is a strange revulsion in the course of human events to see the old settlers of Indiana, Illinois and other Western States hunting new homes in the South; but this is nevertheless true. The prospectors are coming singly, in squads and battalions. We have the same unvarying information from every Southern State. A gentleman from North Alabama informs us that, during the last three months, over 100 Western men have purchased land in that region. The following special telegram from Duck Hill, Miss., published in the APPEAL on Thursday, shows that the South has entered upon a career of unprecedented prosperity: "The announcement that the Illinois Central excursion train would bring 600 or 800 land-buyers from Illinois on the 28th instant to seek homes on the line of this road, has created intense excitement all along the line. Committees have been appointed at all prominent points to go up the road and meet them, and induce them to stop off and examine lands. There is universal rejoicing among the planters, merchants and men of every class. They will be welcomed everywhere, and will be entertained free of charge at almost every place they stop. The excursionists are supposed to be earnest, good citizens, who bring their means and muscle to locate among us. All such will be heartily welcomed and given every facility to see our country and learn for themselves the immense advantages we offer." Everywhere these new citizens have been most cordially welcomed by the Southern people, and they have been surprised to find, instead of desolation, idleness and inaction, a thrifty and prosperous people, who are symmetrically extending all their industries. Every new settler expresses the opinion that in a surprisingly small number of years the South will not only be the chief producer of cotton, but also the sole manufacturer of the raw material into finished fabrics. We learn that in the last four years the number of spindles in the South have increased sixty per cent., with satisfactory profits, and that in a few years the entire cotton crop will be manufactured in the immediate vicinity in which it is grown. New ideas are certainly developing in the South. The old system of inertia is giving way to enterprise and vigor—old customs have been supplanted with new devices—an old civilization with a newer and more aggressive personality. The new-comers are bringing with them resistless energy and unconquerable purpose, and will aid in building upon the decaying fragments of past generations. We are to have a new South of kindling energies and glorious possibilities. It is to be regretted that the old cotton producers look upon any increase of population with fear and jealousy. They make the mistake of regarding every new land-buyer as a cotton producer, and fear an over-production will so reduce the price of cotton that the old planters who can make a living at nothing but growing cotton, will, on account of the competition in business, be reduced to beggary and want. This is a selfish and ignorant view of the situation. But few, if any, of the emigrants settling in the South come with the purpose of producing cotton, a business about which they know nothing. They come because land is cheap and productive, and with the view of developing truck-farming into a profitable industry. Truck-farming is the great need of the South, and the new emigrants will supply the desideratum. Many of the new emigrants will engage in small industries. The prosperity of New England is not in her large factories, but in her small industries. These are *the* basis of her prosperity. The Southern people seem to think it a waste of time and money to undertake manufacturing of any kind except on a large scale. Cotton and iron manufacturing may be the cornerstone of our prosperity, yet it is in the small factories in the alleys, in the cellars and garrets, where skilled men are manufacturing small articles, that augments the wealth of a country just as the little rivulets make the river and the sea. The new settlers in the South do not come to produce cotton and thereby reduce the price by over-production, but to engage in what we need—manufacturing and small farms. The greater and more varied the enterprises of a community the more it will have to sell, and the greater will be its worth, power and influence.

The Shelby Burglars.

SHELBY, O., December 1.—The fourth man of the gang of burglars has undoubtedly escaped. Two of the gang registered at the Junction House November 21st, as James Wilson and Jackson, of Lima. Jackson is the one killed by Marshal Sutter. Wilson, the one in jail, now calls himself Rob Johnson.

Lockout of Chicago Cigar-Makers.

CHICAGO, December 1.—The cigar manufacturers have decided to close their shops against members of the Cigar-Makers' Union, No. 14, on account of the refusal of the latter to work with members of the Progressive Union. The lockout begins next Monday. Union No. 14 is part of the International Union, and numbers about 2000 members in the city.

DOOMED TO DIE.

O'Donnell Found Guilty of the Willful Murder of Carey, the Informer, and Sentenced to

Death, Notwithstanding the Efforts of Able Counsel in His Behalf—The Jury

Out Less Than Three Hours—Speeches of Charles Russell and the Attorney-General.

LONDON, December 1.—The trial of O'Donnell, for the murder of Carey, was resumed to-day. The court-room was crowded. There were but few persons outside the building. Pryor sat behind Charles Russell, senior counsel for O'Donnell. The prisoner's brother was present. O'Donnell appeared calm.

WALTER YOUNG,

of Port Elizabeth, a cab-driver, was called for the defense. He testified that he frequently drove the Carey family around Port Elizabeth, and they ought to know him. When Mrs. Carey and her son, Tom, denied it, he was panic-stricken. He once said to Tom Carey at Port Elizabeth, "You are a fine fellow; why didn't you shoot O'Donnell when he shot your father?" and Tom answered, "I had no gun; I went to get it, but when I went there it was gone, because father had it. Witness had mentioned this to other cab-drivers. The cross-examination did not change his testimony. No other witnesses were called for the defense, and Russell began his

ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

Russell charged the jury that, in considering the case, they should dismiss from their minds all they may have read upon the subject of the killing of Carey. The prisoner did not deny the shooting of Carey. The question for the consideration of the jury was, did he do it under reasonable apprehension of his life. If so, they should acquit him; if short of this, O'Donnell acted only under a threat of personal violence, and they could not convict him of murder, although it might not be possible to let him go free altogether. The statement is utterly false that O'Donnell went on board the steamer Kinfauns Castle to track Carey like a sleuth-hound at the bidding of a secret society. Russell said these were only newspaper charges, which he warmly denounced.

Judge Denman remarked that counsel was hardly promoting the interests of his client. He could trust the jury not to be influenced by anything except the evidence given in court.

Russell said the accusation had an important bearing, because it suggested the words, "I was sent to do it," which were put in O'Donnell's mouth by Mrs. Carey, but in deference to the judge's remark, he would make no further reference to newspaper attacks.

Russell then continued his address. He compared O'Donnell, who, he said, was an honest, hard-working man, with Carey, who was a villain, execrated by the people, unpardoned by the Queen, known to be cruel, treacherous and desperate, who, forced by a man likely to denounce him, would not scruple to resort to any weapon to overawe or kill, and who, in all his murderous conspiracies, took care of his own life. It was unreasonable to suppose that if O'Donnell had premeditated the murder of Carey he would have committed it in the presence of several witnesses.

Russell, with dramatic effect, gave O'Donnell's own story of the murder, substantially as already published.

Attorney-General James and Judge Denman at first objected.

Russell then narrated that a brief altercation took place in the cabin of the steamer Melrose Castle between the two men, the drawing of pistols by both, and the shooting of Carey, all of which, said Russell, occupied less time than it took to tell it, hence there was no recrimination heard. The circumstances fitted with the testimony of the witnesses Jones, Boother and Monks. The evidence given by Parish and young Carey was, he contended, unworthy of credence. It was beyond doubt that Carey had a pistol at the time he was shot. The boy's testimony to the effect that his father went ashore at Capetown without it, and did not carry it after his identity was discovered, was false. O'Donnell's remark to Cubitt, after he was shown Carey's portrait, "I'll shoot him," was merely a piece of laughing bravado, having no indication in it of serious purpose, and to which nobody would attach importance. Russell said that although no witness saw his pistol in his hand, yet it was quite likely it was drawn, but owing to the uncertain light in the cabin, and the excitement of the moment, it escaped observation. He submitted that the boy Carey picked up and pocketed a revolver when his father fell and kept it for the purpose of shooting O'Donnell, if he got a chance, or for the purpose of concealing it, in order to make it appear that O'Donnell had committed an unprovoked murder. If they were drawn irresistibly to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty they would convict him, but if they felt there were important parts of the evidence which crumbled when they attempted to stand upon them, then whatever suspicions they might have they would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. It was better that a guilty person should sometimes escape punishment than that an innocent person should suffer.

Russell spoke four hours, and upon conclusion was loudly applauded by the crowd. Judge Stanley suppressed the applause.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JAMES

closed the case for the government. He said so much had been said to blacken Carey's character that the people might believe it was right to kill him. The jury had nothing to do with this. The question for them to consider was "Did the prisoner wilfully murder him?" The sworn facts left no doubt as to that. The prisoner never pleaded self-defense until he saw his solicitor at Port Elizabeth, and there was no tithe of evidence to support the theory of a struggle or quarrel. The prisoner's counsel had told the jury a story which O'Donnell had told somebody else. This was a theory unsupported by evidence. The attorney-general denied that O'Donnell had shunned Carey. He invited him to drink before he shot him. The woman with O'Donnell in the steamer knew all about the shooting. It was strange she was not called as a witness. If she was O'Donnell's wife, she could not testify; if she was his mistress, why were the prisoner's counsel afraid to call her?

Sullivan, of counsel for O'Donnell, objected to the remarks of the attorney-general, and said the woman had been alluded to in the evidence as Mrs. O'Donnell, and the attorney-general had no right to throw suspicion on her.

Judge Denman said he considered the attorney-general's remarks quite fair.

The attorney-general continued, saying it was evident that she was not called, because she could only corroborate the other witnesses. At Port Elizabeth O'Donnell stated before a magistrate that he snatched a pistol from Carey's hand. If so, he was no longer in danger of his life. If so, how did young Carey get the pistol which O'Donnell snatched from his father? That statement was so absurd that another one was made for the prisoner to-day inconsistent with the former, and equally incorrect. It would compel the jury to believe that young Carey was guilty of perjury, and was so precocious as to conceal the pistol in order to fasten the crime upon the prisoner. The attorney-general said he thought Mrs. O'Donnell's remark, "Never mind, O'Donnell, you are no informer," showed what really happened. She saw O'Donnell shoot Carey, and thought the crime was nothing out of common with the offense of being an informer. The whole theory of self-defense, said the attorney-general, was untenable. The prisoner shot Carey deliberately and openly, because he believed it to be a praiseworthy act, and wished to enjoy all the notoriety that would attach to it. History was full of instances of men seeking such glory. The jury, he knew, would be superior to any bias and pronounce upon the facts. The attorney-general occupied an hour and a half.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Denman then delivered the charge to the jury. He said the evidence was compact. The question simply was, was the killing done in self-defense? The jury must decide the case regardless of what they may have read in the newspapers, which, he thought, were partially responsible for the shooting of Carey on account of their morbid and sensational paragraphs concerning him. The judge, in reviewing the evidence, said he found the witnesses agreed that up to the moment of the shooting, O'Donnell and Carey seemed to be friendly. As to O'Donnell's words to Mrs. Carey, under the circumstances, the judge thought the jury should adopt the version most favorable to the prisoner. It was plain O'Donnell did not say, "I am sorry, but I had to do it: he attacked me first." The boy Carey, who was astute and over-sharp, was deeply interested in the result, and likely to stretch the truth. He contradicted himself and his statements should be narrowly watched, and were not to be relied upon unless corroborated. The absence of the woman called, but not proven to be Mrs. O'Donnell, was of great significance and open to the comment of counsel, especially as she came from the Cape with one witness. O'Donnell's threat to shoot Carey was of the greatest importance, in view of the fact that he killed Carey next day. The judge, referring to the testimony of Cubitt, said the giving of the portrait and sketches of Carey was a dangerous proceeding, and one likely to make the killing of such an infamous man no crime. The foundations of society would be sapped if it was supposed that the life of an infamous person might be excusably taken. The judge said O'Donnell's statement that he snatched a pistol from Carey's hands, if true, would not justify an acquittal for the killing, nor a verdict of manslaughter, for O'Donnell was no longer in danger of his life, and had no excuse for shooting Carey then. The judge then defined the terms murder and manslaughter. If the jury were satisfied that self-defense was proven, they should acquit the prisoner. If they thought the prisoner suffered real provocation, they should find for manslaughter. If, however, they were convinced that the deed was not committed in self-defense, or under grave provocation, then they must pronounce him guilty of willful murder.

Upon the completion of the judge's charge the jury at 7 o'clock p.m. retired to deliberate. When the jury first retired O'Donnell stood in the dock and looked about with great composure. The jury first returned to ask if a man had a deadly weapon in his hand and another thought he was about to use it against him, and shot the former, would it be manslaughter or murder? The judge replied that it would be neither, but he asked where was the evidence of any act of Carey which induced O'Donnell to think Carey meant to shoot him? When the jury retired Sullivan expressed doubt as to whether the judge had not given a wrong direction to the minds of the jury by his question. The judge asked Sullivan if he could suggest where such evidence was? When the jury returned the second time they asked the judge the meaning of "malice aforethought." The judge carefully defined the law of murdur bearing on that point as applied in the present case, quoting authorities in support of his definition and application. The jury again retired and returned in four minutes with a verdict of willful murder. When Judge Denman asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him O'Donnell made no reply. The judge then passed the sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner now wanted to speak, but the judge ordered his removal. The police seized him, when O'Donnell put up his right hand fingers extended and shouted, "Three cheers for old Ireland. Good-by, United States. To hell with the British and the British Crown. It is a plot made up by the Crown." The prisoner, shouting, cursing and struggling, was forcibly removed by the police amid the most fearful confusion and slamming of doors. This action of O'Donnell's caused the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had previously been gaining sympathy among the audience by his good behavior.

Gen. Pryor sails from Liverpool for New York in the Germanic on the 6th instant. The lord mayor of Dublin has invited him to a public dinner.

Why Pryor Did Not Apply for a Hearing in the Case.

LONDON, December 1.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor states that he had resolved to apply for a hearing in the case of O'Donnell, and force an explicit refusal to his application, but the other counsel in the case gave it in writing, as their opinion, that the appearance of an American lawyer, sent by the Irish, would be fatal to the prisoner. They further stated that if the application was made they would surrender their briefs. Gen. Pryor finally consulted O'Donnell, who decided to abide by the opinion of Russell and Sullivan.

Gore and Greenbacks.

Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*: It was the lamented Kilpatrick, of strong memory, who in the heat and fury of the Indiana campaign wrote to the late equally lamented Garfield, that all "the boys" needed was "plenty of money and the bloody shirt," to carry the Hoosiers. This pungent political maxim is now reviving among that lofty minded body of statesmen who have discovered the merits of "Chet. Arthur" for a renomination. Mahone has given "Chet." solemn assurances that he has bales of bloody shirts gathered up from the Virginia holocaust, and that once flung to the breeze with plenty of Dorsey's "crisp greenbacks," no candidate can hope to withstand them. The bloody shirt is to be the great moral and central idea of the campaign of 1884.

The Pittsburg Glass-Workers' Strike.

PITTSBURG, December 1.—Since the inauguration of the window-glass strike over 100,000 boxes of glass have been imported in this city. Five years ago the annual foreign importation was reduced from 1,000,000 to 300,000 boxes, but late strikes revived importations, and it is asserted that it will again reach 1,000,000. The blowers and manufacturers view this fact as respectively in favor of each. The blowers say the manufacturers cannot afford to see importation increased and their furnaces cold, while the employers assert that importations must prove to the strikers their assertion that it is better to import than to produce at the present cost of production. The strike is three months old to-day, with prospects of a settlement no brighter than when the lockout was inaugurated. The conference committees meet again next Tuesday.

John D. Adams Will Not be Governor.

Little Rock *Gazette*: The slate-makers must count Maj. John D. Adams out of the contest for Governor. He will not consent, under any circumstances. Maj. Adams is one of the foremost business men in the State, and for the next ten years Arkansas will need the services of Governors who thoroughly comprehend the material wants and necessities of a growing commonwealth like ours. But so far as Maj. Adams is concerned, his private affairs demand his undivided attention, and he cannot afford the sacrifice.

They Don't Want to Divide.

Dallas *Herald*: The Memphis APPEAL has been trying to get the Northern Congressmen to express themselves on the proposition to place a Southern man on the next Democratic Presidential ticket, but they fail to respond in any alarming number. The Northern Democrat is as dumb as an oyster when it comes to asking him to divide up with his Southern brother. A few of those to whom the APPEAL wrote regret that they "have no opinion to express on the subject."

ATHENS, GA., November 6, 1883.—I am averse on general principles to saying anything commendatory of proprietary articles, but there are a few on the market that force those of the profession who come in contact with the diseased and suffering to acknowledge their superiority. Among those I find Swift's Specific to rank high. One poor unfortunate requests me to tell you that he had long been a sufferer with terrible blood taint, and securing little if any relief from other treatment, finally resorted to Swift's Specific. He claims now that it has afforded him relief, that he feels that his blood is pure again, and wishes me to express his deep obligations, with which I cheerfully comply. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH JACOBS, Druggist.

Reads Like Joe Mulhatton.

ST. PAUL, MINN., December 1.—The skeletons of twenty-three persons and about that number of horses were discovered in the northern part of Dickey county, Dak., near the head of Moose river, by a party of explorers, a few days ago. Among the skeletons were found brass cavalry buttons, guns and other effects of mounted men. It is supposed to be the remains of some party traveling with a cavalry escort, but there is no record of any such missing expedition.

National Butter and Cheese Association.

CINCINNATI, O., December 1.—The local committee of the Produce Exchange has made complete arrangements for the comfort of delegates attending the National Convention of the Butter, Cheese and Egg Association here next week. A steamboat excursion along the city front is among the features of the entertainment provided. Col. R. M. Littler, the secretary, is already here, and says a number of interesting papers and addresses will be presented.

The Conflict.

It is better to be provided with cheap and simple remedies for such common disorders as coughs, colds, etc., than to run the risk of contracting a fatal disease through neglect. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam is a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the lungs and chest. If taken in season it is certain to cure, and may save you from that terrible disease, consumption. It has been known and used for many years in America and it is no exaggeration to say that it is the best remedy in the world for coughs, etc.

Brutal and Unprovoked Assault.

PITTSBURG, December 1.—While Joseph Wiehl, an inoffensive man, was returning home from work last night Patrick Moran, a puddler, made a brutal and unprovoked attack upon him, knocking him down, and then kicking him on the head, fracturing his skull. Wiehl is still alive, but physicians consider his recovery doubtful. Moran was arrested.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists.

Attempted Train-Wrecking.

BOSTON, December 1.—An attempt was made Thursday to wreck the Washington express on the New York and New England road. The train was passing through Walpole at a high rate of speed, when the engineer noticed an obstruction on the track, and applied the brakes. The train was not stopped until it passed the obstruction. Railroad ties had been laid between the rails, others laid crosswise, and the whole securely wedged. The locomotive, however, plowed its way through. No clew to the miscreants.

Glove Fight at Boston.

BOSTON, December 1.—A six-round glove fight, Marquis of Queensbury rules, for a purse of $200, took place here at a private club-room last night between Jimmy Connelly, of Boston, and "Fiddler" Neary, of New York. The first round resulted in first blood for Connelly. Both men were rather groggy in the fourth round. In the last round Connelly came up smiling, but very weak. Nevertheless, he led off well, and staggered Neary, winning the fight.

THE SOUTH

Still Advancing Along the Line of Manufacturing, Mining and Mechanical Enterprises,

So Far Overtaking the Great Northern Centers of Industry, and Will Soon Surpass Them

In Wealth and Importance Because of the Abundance of the Raw Material.

Speaking of the growth of manufactories in the South, Director-General Burke, of the New Orleans World's Fair, in his address before the National Cotton Planters' Association at Vicksburg, said: "In respect to manufactures, the progress of the South has been truly marvelous. Eighteen years ago the manufacture of cotton goods in the South was almost unknown—some mills at Augusta and Columbus, Ga., and a few others scattered throughout the South, and manufacturing only yarn or the roughest kind of goods. In 1880 these factories had increased in the Southern States to 197 establishments, 14,534 looms, 608,205 spindles, 188,431 bales of cotton used, 18,181 employes. This is a gratifying increase without skilled labor for the mills, without knowledge of the business, and with limited capital, but this increase in the past decade, in which the South has doubled her cotton manufactures while the balance of the country has increased only fifty per cent., is not to be compared to the enormous increase since the census of 1880."

Cotton factories throughout the South are paying dividends of from twelve to twenty per cent., and some as high as thirty. Not one is paying below ten per cent. profit on the capital invested.

The South Carolina Legislature, at its last session, chartered nine new cotton-mills, with an aggregate capital of $1,725,000.

When the South shall manufacture all its catton into cloth, the crop will yield $900,000,000 instead of $320,000,000 a year as it does now.

The effect of the World's Industrial Exposition, to be held at New Orleans in 1884, upon the growth of the manufacturing interests of the South cannot be estimated. Everyone having the good of the country at heart should accord it a generous and hearty support.

The oil-mills of the South add about $8,000,000 per annum to its wealth.

FLORIDA.

THE Pensacola *Commercial* says the moss crop of that State is worth more than the cotton, and can be put on the market with very little expense. The demand exceeds the supply, and there is not a county in the State in which the product is not now going to waste.

THE shipment of cattle from Massachusetts to Florida, without any change of cars, is a considerable undertaking, but it has been successfully done. On Monday the first through car of cattle passed over the Charleston and Savannah railway. It was consigned to John Bradford, of Tallahassee, and contained thirty-six head of fine Ayrshire and Jersey cattle, valued at $1800. The car was furnished by the Burton Stock Car Company, of Boston, and was shipped with a through bill of lading in charge of Eli Blake and made the entire trip without any change or accident. The stock were watered and fed while on the run, the food and water being placed in the car through the roof. It was furnished with air-brakes and left Boston with the regular passenger train. It will probably make the return trip loaded with oranges for Boston.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY has electric lights on her main streets.

HOG cholera is raging to a very serious extent in Pike county.

THE Scottsboro *Citizen* suggests a bank for that enterprising town.

THE award of $200 for the best bale of cotton from Alabama at the Louisville Exposition was given to Tandy W. Toney, of Eufaula.

CINCINNATI capitalists have purchased mineral lands in the vicinity of Clanton, and will begin operations at once in getting out copper and mica. The mica is to be found in the greatest quantity.

THE negroes of Sumpter county have organized a Farmers' Club that surpasses the grange. If any member fails to attend properly to his team or keep his fences in repair he is fined from $1 to $10.

AS OUR farmers learn to make more cotton to the acre and not try to cultivate so much territory, and we have the manufactories to make it into cloth at home, instead of being almost a curse to our section, cotton will make the South vastly rich in the coming years.

THE city of Sheffield, of which so much has been said and written, is located at the old military ferry, or York's Bluff, on the farm of Mr. John W. Barner. Notwithstanding he has sold a large body of land there, his friends will be glad to learn that he has retained enough to make him immensely wealthy should Sheffield, Ala., prove to be what Sheffield, England, now is.

GEORGIA.

THE cotton receipts at Dalton are declining.

THE Spring Place *Times* says Murray county will likely see more corn this coming year than any other county in North Georgia.

THE wheat and oats crops in North Georgia are reported as looking remarkably healthy, and promise a more than ordinary yield.

THE railroad from Graysville to Rome, a survey and partial grading of which was made before the war, will now certainly be built, a company having undertaken the work that propose to put it through within the next twelve months. It will run through the rich counties of Walker and Chattooga.

TENNESSEE.

THE operahouse at Knoxville has now 1014 seats.

THE new woolen-mill at Maryville is ready for occupancy.

THE Southern carworks at Knoxville are to have the electric light.

OVER 1900 bales of cotton have been shipped from Covington this season.

BROWNSVILLE has received 5231 bales of cotton this season up to November 29th.

CHESTER COUNTY contains about 288,000 acres of fine farming and grazing lands.

THE business men of Maryville are talking about introducing the electric light.

NASHVILLE is now deriving a large portion of its coal supply from Kentucky coal mines.

THERE is not a vacant dwelling of any description nor an empty business house in Gallatin.

CLARKSVILLE is preparing to light its streets with gas—a little behind, but better late than never.

As an educational, manufacturing, orderly town, Maryville has no superior in East Tennessee.

COLUMBIA wants a cotton factory, and a public-spirited citizen offers to give the lot it is to be built on.

HENDERSON has received more cotton than she had received last year at same date, and business is good.

AT Chattanooga the broom factory has been considerably enlarged, and work has been begun on a chair factory.

MISS J. C. BROWN, of Henderson county, received the premium for the best bale of Tennessee cotton at the Louisville Exposition.

JACKSON *Dispatch*: "Cotton is coming in at a lively rate this week. This market has bought about 7500 bales to date this season."

BUSINESS is paralyzed at Gadsden, owing to the spread of smallpox. Vaccination in time would have saved the loss of trade and of life.

BOLIVAR *Bulletin*: "Bolivar needs a bank with $100,000 capital. It is the county site of one of the best counties in West Tennessee."

THE Trenton *Globe* says that a hub and spoke factory will be built immediately in Trenton, and that timber is now being contracted for.

UP to last Sunday 1900 bales of cotton had been shipped from Mason, and it is thought that 3000 bales will wind up the crop—500 bales behind last season.

THE First National Bank at Nashville, in consideration of receiving the city's deposits, has agreed to loan her money at any time and to any amount without interest.

CLARKSVILLE *Chronicle*: "The new sawmill of the Clarksville Lumber Company, situated near the river beyond the freight depot, has been completed and is now in operation."

A GREAT deal of stock is being shipped from Maury county. It is said that the railroads are literally crowded with stock, and large numbers are awaiting shipment to various points.

MORGAN'S Mill, near Columbia, is on a boom. It boasts of a family grocery, sawmill, cotton-gin and a grist mill, and is situated on Duck river at the termination of the Sowell's Mill pike.

THE property of the Brownsville Cotton-Mills, consisting of grounds and tenement houses, will be sold at public auction. These mills, it will be remembered, were burned down some time ago.

THE new Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Dover put a tax of $100 per annum on liquor dealers, and passed a strict Sunday law. They also put a tax on drummers of $5 per annum or $1 each trip.

THE preliminary organization of the "Mossy Creek Creamery," in Jefferson county, has been effected, and a meeting will be called in a few days to secure subscriptions for the capital stock.

BROWNSVILLE *States*: "There are some parties here who are doing very well in business under our present system; and as long as the wreck affords sustenance they do not care to make a change."

THE Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Company has recently purchased a lot of land near the depot in Dixon on which it expects to erect an enginehouse, repair shop, car-yard and waterworks.

THE Brownsville *States* advertises 50,000 acres of Tennessee land for sale on the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, between Memphis and Clarksville. It can be had in any quantity, and prices are from $5 to $50 an acre.

THE *Plateau Gazette*, published at Rugby, says: "A private meeting, held in a private manner, on Thursday evening, resulted in private measures for establishing a public college in Rugby, and this private clique is just what ails Rugby."

J. H. CRANE, one of the firm of Crane & Crane, of Summertown, was in Columbia last Monday, on his way to Pennsylvania, where he goes in the interest of immigration to this State. From there he will continue his trip to New York City.

JACKSON *Dispatch*: "Some of the State papers which were so hasty in severely criticising Gov. Bate for appointing Mr. A. J. McWhirter Commissioner of Agriculture, Emigration, Mines, etc., are now apologizing for their ill-timed remarks."

THE people of East Nashville, or many of them at least, have adopted the new time, but they cannot get it to work well. The housewife cooks her meals on the old time, but the male members, who are in business in the city, come to their meals on the new time.

THE Tennessee Cotton Mills at Nashville have recently declared a dividend on their stock of fourteen per cent. Besides this six per cent. has been paid on a bonded debt of $250,000, which would bring the real profits up to about eighteen per cent. on $500,000, the total capital.

NASHVILLE is increasing its manufactures, and the people are well satisfied with the result. The *Banner*, speaking of the workingmen employed says: "They are the very life of the city. They are both producers and consumers. They are the people who keep money in circulation."

IN Hickman county the farmers are quite busy gathering corn, picking out cotton, sowing wheat, etc. A great many gallons of sorghum molasses have been made in the county this season. During the cold weather last week a large number of hogs were killed in the surrounding country.

IN the vicinity of Telford, Tenn., says the Johnson City *Enterprise*, in Carter county, we are informed, the acreage of wheat sown will be much less than last year; but the improvement in cultivating will be about fifty per cent. Scarcely any is sown broadcast, and almost all of it is fertilized.

CLARKSVILLE *Chronicle*: "A number of the leading business men and prominent citizens of Clarksville assembled in the Chancery Court-room Monday night to consider a proposition from the Malleable Iron-Works of Cincinnati to move to this place on conditions. A commitee will go to Cincinnati to investigate."

ASHLAND CITY *Reporter*: "Mr. W. L. Nance, of Nashville, accompanied by two gentlemen from Michigan, was in town last Monday. Mr. Nance owns a body of about 4000 acres of timbered land lying near this place, and the two gentlemen above spoken of came down to look at the land with a view of purchasing it."

JACKSON *Dispatch*: "In the past the South has had the toil and labor of making the cotton at the cost of wearing out their lands, their teams, and often themselves, and just when the material was in the proper shape by which a change increased its value several fold, we have to lose all the advantages of this change by not having our manufactories at home."

TENNESSEE sells millions of dollars worth of peaches, berries, grapes, fine beeves, spring lambs and other food to Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other Northern centers of consumption. From the vicinity of Chattanooga about $150,000 worth of fruits and berries were sent north during the past spring and summer.

NASHVILLE *World*: "There is less time lost by the mills and factories of East Nashville in running during the entire year than one would think. Barring accidents, the whole number of steam industries in that section—some fifteen—do not lose one hour during a year." This is more than the Eastern factories and mills can generally boast of.

FAYETTEVILLE *Observer*: "In this section the scepter has passed from cotton, and it is no longer heralded as king. By reason of its being the principal crop and the keystone of the agricultural arch on which rest the hopes of the farmer and the success and prosperity of the county generally, wheat has supplanted 'King Cotton' and ascended to the throne."

THE cotton crop in Gibson county is not near all picked out. The farmers have spent a great deal of the fall in preparing the land and sowing wheat, a large amount of which has been sown on stubble land. Rodgers & Sons expect to start their chair and handle factory in a few days, probably the middle of next week. They will make from 400 to 600 chairs in a week.

THE Bascom Chapel correspondent of the Jackson *Dispatch* writes: "Recent rains and bad weather have completely suspended cotton-picking. Wheat-sowing is about completed. Much of the corn crop is still in the fields. Owing to the warm spell of the last few days but little pork has been slaughtered, consequently the supply of provisions with many of us has run as low down as a sick kitten's breakfast."

COLUMBIA *Herald*: "Mr. A. C. Sealy, who lives five miles from Columbia, brought us a very pretty sample of sorghum sugar. One and a quarter acres, planted in 'Gray Tip,' yielded, after grinding and evaporating 118 gallons of syrup. This was put in a centrifugal-mill and the product was two barrels of sugar and two of syrup, the whole worth $76; also forty bushels of seed."

State Gazette: "Dyersburg, located at the head of steamboat navigation on the Forked Deer river, contains about 1200 population, three substantial church edifices, and Odd Fellows and Masonic Hall, excellent schools, two steam saw-mills, a first-class planing-mill, one newspaper, one of the finest steam flouring-mills in the State, three hotels, one bank, a tobacco manufactory, a wagon factory, a spoke factory and about fifty other business firms."

THE Shelbyville *Gazette* reports that the desirability of the "no fence" law is discussed there, but the county is not yet ready for it. The annual burden of repairing fences is eight times greater than the assessment for State taxes. No wonder the farmer complains of taxation! The money expended for yearly repairs on the farm fences in Tennessee cannot be less than $3,200,000. State and county taxes, on the same property, are not a fourth of that amount.

ON Wednesday last, Jackson received another visit from Northerners who came to inspect West Tennessee lands; of 150 who started, some left the train at other places than Jackson, and some went on to Mississippi. A banquet was given by the citizens to those who remained. They were generally from a good farming country, but they wanted the genial climate of the South. A number of them will go out to inspect farms with a view to settle.

COVINGTON *Call*: "Mr. John G. Hall has produced quite a sensation in the community by the introduction of a flour-corn. This remarable product is a hybrid, and was imported from Brazil, in which country it supplies the place of wheat. It has been grown successfully in Carroll county, this State, for two years. It will produce five times as much per acre as wheat, and will turn out more and whiter flour to the bushel. It is impossible to distinguish it from flour made from wheat."

THE Nashville *Banner* states that the Cumberland River Commission has decided that the first duty of the committee was to influence, if possible, an appropriation from the next Congress for a survey of the lower Cumberland, with a view of locking and damming that part of the stream. The proper location of the dam at Nashville was also discussed, and it was decided that it would in no way be detrimental to the water supply of the city to place the dam at the head of the lower island.

MASONIC TEMPLE

At New York Badly Damaged by Fire—The Top Story, Containing the Knights Templar

Asylum, Entirely Destroyed, Together With Much Valuable Property in the

Way of Costly Pictures, Regalia and Equipments—The Total Loss Over $100,000.

NEW YORK, December 1.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning the roof of the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, was discovered to be on fire, and before the engines reached the spot great volumes of smoke belched forth from the windows in the asylum of the Knights Templar, in the Mansard story, just below the roof and dome. Thick volumes of smoke also poured from the roof, followed by sheets of flame, which darted high up in the air. The fire-engines came tearing to the scene a few minutes after the alarms sounded. The report that the Masonic Temple was on fire spread rapidly, and

HUNDREDS OF THE FRATERNITY

hurried to the place. A large force of police kept the crowd back from the firemen. Patrick Lynch and Samuel Warren, of the foremost firemen in the Mansard story, were struck to the floor by the heavy plastering falling from the ceiling, and were overcome by heat and smoke. They were rescued by their comrades, removed to the hospital, restored to consciousness and sent home. As the building below the Mansard is fire-proof, the

FIREMEN DEVOTED THEIR ENERGIES

to saving what portion they could of the Mansard story. The entire building is water-soaked, and much valuable property destroyed. After two hours hard work the further spread of the fire was prevented in the Mansard portion, but it was still raging in the roof. It is thought that the loss will not fall short of $100,000, as the costly frescoing and other decorations were destroyed. In the commandery-room the

"ORDER OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE,"

largely composed of Masons, met last night until a late hour, and it is supposed that a cigar or match dropped on the carpet and caused a fire. The commandery-room was expensively fitted up, and in adjoining closets were many costly equipments and uniforms. The Sir Knights "Austin-room," named in honor of the deceased grand secretary, was recently fitted up at an expense of $10,000, and the beautiful pictures which the order have been so long accumulating, are very much injured, if not ruined.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Total loss on the building is $75,000. The roof was destroyed. The rest of the building was damaged wholly by water. Insurance on the temple, $200,000, distributed among eight companies, the policies being for unusually large amounts, as the risk was thought to be one of the safest in the city. The great crowd gathered was with difficulty kept back by the police. Gen. Grant tried to get through the line, but was repulsed by a police officer. On a second attempt he was recognized and allowed to pass. The Masonic Temple was five years in construction. The cornerstone was laid in 1870, and the building dedicated June 2, 1875. It cost $1,500,000, exclusive of the value of the ground, another $500,000.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

"GAIL HAMILTON" has used the *North American Review* to sit down on the late Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and it is well that the old growler is not alive to answer him.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says both Matthew Arnold and Henry Irving lack elocutionary training to enable them to "speak English in a manner understood by the people."

THE estate of the late Moses Taylor, of New York, amounted to $70,000,000, and his children and grandchildren each get $8,500,000. That was the debt he owed to posterity.

DORSEY has announced himself. He will attach his political future to the province of New Mexico. He will cultivate "soap and things," as President Arthur once said.

THE memory of the Princess Alice, of Hesse, is still cherished in her German home. A memorial volume about this amiable woman will soon be published at Darmstadt.

THE Boston *Post* declares that "there is nothing more damaging to the reputation of American journalism than the growing practice of furnishing and printing bogus interviews."

"THEY say" that the Dean of Bangor, preaching recently before Sir Stafford Northcote in the cathedral, took for his text: "Remember me, when Thou comest into Thy kingdom."

DR. SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE has just written a book entitled *New England Legends and Folk-Lore*, which will soon be published by Roberts Bros., of Boston. Who will do as much for Tennessee?

IT is thought that Miss Emma Bond, the victim of the notorious outrage of a year ago in Illinois, will be sufficiently recovered to attend the trial of the men charged with assaulting her. The trial will begin December 10th.

THE Hon. Thomas A. Robertson, Proctor Knott's successor in Congress, is said to be a better story-teller than the Duluth statesman. He has an easier command of language, and is much more graceful in his manner of delivery.

THE wooden plates now so commonly in use are an illustration of the great rewards of successful invention. Seven years ago the inventor sold his patent for $50,000, and the present owners are making a handsome fortune from it. More than 150,000 plates are sold every day.

THE New York *World* says that the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* telegraphed his resignation when that paper came out for Randall. He said he was a revenue reformer on principle and a friend of Carlisle, and did not propose to work against his convictions.

A TRAINED choir of boys at Ramsgate sang under Sir Moses Montefiore's window. After giving in Hebrew the famous Jewish hymn of Moses and "Rule Britannia," they closed up with "For he's a jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny." The old gentleman enjoyed the outburst.

IN the Washington *Star*, of Thursday last, among the "special notices" appeared the following advertisement: "The prayers of God's people are most earnestly requested for the thorough purification of a young church whose pastor and officers are inveterate tobacco users, much against the wishes of its members."

CARLISLE, of Kentucky, whether he gains the Speakership or not, will be a candidate to succeed Gen. Williams in the United States Senate, and has a strong interest already at work for him. The contest will be a bitter one, involving, as it will, Blackburn, Carlisle and Williams, three of Kentucky's most ambitious politicians.

IT may have been within the limits of international courtesy, says the New York *World*, to propose the health of Queen Victoria at a celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British, but to sing—yes, sing in grand American chorus—"God Save the Queen"—was that not a little too much like European royalty worship?

THE "special dispatch," double-leaded, and filling two columns in the *Boston Globe*, purporting to give an account of the massacre at Khartoum, was made up bodily in the office, and without any foundation in fact. The enterprising attaches of that paper sold it to a number of Western papers, and the Boston newspaper men are making merry over the affair.

LORD LYTTON in his autobiography refused to reveal the date of his birth. But his son and editor, the present Earl Lytton, has discovered on the register of St. Marylebone a record to the effect that Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer was born on May 25, 1803. His birthplace was No. 31 Baker street, now a milliner's shop, and he was not christened until his seventh year.

GOV. MURRAY, of Utah, and other officials who are so fluently ventilating their opinions about polygamy and the Mormon question, suggest no practical remedy for the evils. There is nothing in what they say that inspires the belief that they have any settled plan in which they themselves have any confidence. They deal in the vaguest generalities, and offer nothing which is tangible or intelligible.

NEARLY all the justices of the United States Supreme Court are good whist players, and they have formed themselves and their families into a whist party, meeting every Saturday evening at the home of one of their number. Justice Miller is probably the best whist player among them, and Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Blatchford, Woods and Matthews are said to be expert euchre players.

MISS ANDERSON'S studies in the British Museum have been not only of early Italian costumes for *Romeo and Juliet*, but also of Greek statues, for poses in *Pygmalion and Galatea*. "She is thus making good her claim, as far as study will assist," remarks the *Court Journal*, "to be the most graceful actress on the stage. It is pleasanter to think of this than of Sara Bernhardt watching death-beds in the Paris hospitals."

IN the course of recent excavations in the city of Rome an earthenware vessel was discovered containing a brooch bearing the name of Pope Martin III, who died in 946, and one gold and 824 silver Anglo-Saxon coins. These latter bear the names of the Kings Edward the Elder, Athelstane and Edmund I, who reigned from 901 to 946. There were also a few coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury of that period. It is supposed that the money was tribute, or Peter's pence, sent by the Anglo-Saxons to Rome.

MURAT HALSTEAD says of William Walter Phelps: "Phelps is a man of very large information and many accomplishments, and is a bold and vigorous public speaker. We understand he had the misfortune to be born rich, and that he has improved his fortune, and that, taken in connection with ability to talk in their own language with half the diplomatic corps in Washington, makes his case highly distressing."

WHEN Bartholdi's statue of Liberty reaches New York, says the Philadelphia *Times*, one of the rich men of that city can buy it and set it up in one of the cemeteries as a family monument. It would be quite as appropriate as some of the monuments which the millionaires have already constructed, and as New York cannot raise the money to buy a pedestal for the statue it is probably the only disposition that can be made of it.

ARCHDEACON DENNISON writes to the London *Post*: "Not many years ago we used to get Latin, and now and then Greek correctly reported in the public papers; it is a very rare thing now." So much the better. A few years ago a man could not write a half dozen lines for a newspaper without ringing in two or three foreign quotations in italics. Now English and United States can express all the ideas the modern newspaper deals in.

A FEMALE miser, eighty-three years of age, was found dead in London a few days ago. She owned several houses, 100 acres of land and $6000 in cash. She had written the Lord's prayer on both posts of the garden gate, as a charm against thieves. So afraid was she of burglars, that when she had occasion to go away from home for a day or two she carried her scanty furniture with her, even the kitchen utensils. She died of cold and hunger.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Mr. D. O. Mills and Mr. Leland Sanford intend to live in Washington this winter. These are all California millionaires who find the Washington climate—during the session of Congress—eminently salubrious, and the literary and artistic society there exactly suited to their cultivated taste. The fact that Congress has, or ought to have, more or less control of the Pacific railroad, has nothing whatever to do for their liking for the capital.

EMORY STORRS and Senator Logan were not asked to speak at the banquet to Lord Coleridge, given by the Chicago lawyers. Storrs revenged himself by giving Lord Coleridge a dinner costing $25 a plate, completely throwing the public affair in the shade. It is said, however, that a Chicago tailor, who had a $200 judgment against Storrs, sent a deputy-sheriff to levy on the banquet just before the guests entered the dining-room. Warren Leland came to the rescue, paying the bill, and the distinguished visitor got his dinner.

JACKSON, TENN.

The Smallpox Raging at Gadsden—Excursionists from the Northwest—Personals and Theatrical.

Regular Correspondence of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, December 1.—Capt. J. F. Merry, with his second grand excursion of people from the Northwest, arrived here last Wednesday. Our citizens turned out and extended them a royal reception. A great many people from this and adjoining counties were here to welcome our Northwestern guests. Quite a number of the excursionists expressed a determination to buy land and to locate in this county.

Messrs. Withers & Pearson, dry goods and clothing merchants at this place, made an assignment last Friday. Their liabilities are $12,000, with assets from $8000 to $10,000. They are worthy young men, and the general wish is that they will be able to resume business at an early day.

Mr. John Smalley, the engineer who was so badly mashed up in the late collision on the Illinois Central railroad, is still in a very critical condition at his residence in this city.

Mr. George Crudap, postal clerk, who was injured in the same collision, is lying very low at his home in this city. He is not expected to live but a short while longer.

We have just received the bad news that Gadsden, Crockett county, is in a fearful state of excitement in consequence of smallpox. Sixteen cases have recently broken out in and around that thriving little village. Business is entirely suspended. The fearful disease was carried there by a young man from Louisville.

Cotton has been coming in rapidly during the past week. Seven thousand five hundred bales have been received up to the 30th ultimo.

Minnie Maddern, a famous comedian, will play at King's Operahouse Wednesday night next.

Thursday last, national Thanksgiving day, was sacredly observed by many of our citizens. The postoffice, schools, and some of the business houses were closed during the day. There was union service at the First Methodist Episcopal church. JACKSON.

Shot Dead by His Stepdaughter.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 1.—A special to the *News* says that at Nahunta to-day Jennie Murray, colored, shot her stepfather, William Troup, dead. He was trying to restrain her from entering the house with strange men.

DARDANELLE, ARK.—Dr. M. M. Croom, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine in the world and is effecting miraculous cures."

Probable Indian Troubles in Canada.

OTTAWA, ONT., December 1.—Advices received by the government from British Columbia point to the probability of early trouble with the Indians in that province.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

Trustee's Sale.

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1883, in front of 22 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following house and lot: Beginning at the northeast corner of the Memphis Medical College lot; thence east 26 feet, and thence back, between parallel lines, 150 feet, and being east half of lot 62, Dunn's subdivision. I will sell this lot as trustee, under a deed of trust heretofore executed to me. McFARLAND, Trustee.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

DIPHTHERIA Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and Diseases of the Spine. Sold everywhere. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

A. RENKERT & CO., Memphis, General Wholesale Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

C. L. BYRD & CO

WATCHMAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

ENGRAVERS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

TO WHICH WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.

275 MAIN STREET.

A. S. LIVERMORE, President. H. A. TATUM, Sec'y and Treasurer.

The LIVERMORE FOUNDRY & MACHINE Co

House Fronts AND Building Work Railroad Work Steamb't Work Engines, Saw Mills, Steam Pump, Brass Goods, Pipe & Fittings

Cotton Presses Gin Gearing. Plantation Work Iron and Brass Castings, Gen'l Repairs and Everything in the Line. Send for Catalogue.

160 TO 174 ADAMS STREET.......MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

R. M. LEACH, General Agent and Solicitor.

JOEL THOMAS

GREAT WESTERN

HORSE AND MULE MARKET

KANSAS CITY, : : : : : MISSOURI.

A STRICTLY COMMISSION BUSINESS. I SHALL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS of Horses and Mules for sale, as well as orders to purchase same from Southern dealers. Terms for Horses of $125 and under, and all Mules, 2½ per cent. commission. Liberal advances made on all Stock consigned to me for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed to all consignors and purchasers. Stock taken to and from the depots free of charge. Correspondence solicited.

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

NO. 278 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

Coleman's

KO-KO TULU

CHEWING GUM.

IT PERFUMES THE BREATH, AIDS DIGESTION AND CLEANS THE TEETH

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