THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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DR. EZRA ABBOTT, noted for great Biblical and historical learning, died yesterday in Boston, full of years and honors.

IT is believed at Suakim, from the latest intelligence received from the rebels' position, that Osman Digna's forces have almost entirely deserted him.

THE Citizens' Committee of New York City are in favor of holding elections in the spring of the year and placing the election machinery in the hands of a non-partisan body instead of the Board of Police, as at present.

A TELEGRAM from Hot Springs, received last night, states that the Congressional Committee closed its investigation of the government work on Hot Springs creek yesterday, and left for Washington. The allegations of fraud were not sustained.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, for many years prominently identified with the business and political life of the city and State of New York, who has been suffering from serious illness for many months past, is rapidly sinking. He is not expected to live through to-day.

COUNSEL for Representative William P. Kellogg yesterday sent the Attorney-General a communication notifying him they would on Wednesday next move in the Criminal Court, at Washington, to have the case against him in connection with the Star-routes set down for immediate trial.

OUR Washington correspondent has a very full budget of news in this morning's APPEAL, one of the best things in which is the very agreeable news of an endeavor by leading and influential Democrats to heal the breach between the Randall and the Carlisle men and harmonize the Democratic majority of the House. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

THERE is no reason why Memphis should not have a fast mail service by way of Lynchburg, as is suggested by the Merchants' Exchange, but many why she should. Along this route there are many thriving cities, and on lines of railroad connecting many more that could be served and would be benefited by it. We hope Mr. Money, the very efficient chairman of the House Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, will give this matter his personal attention.

THE convention of the National Association of American Inventors, which is to meet in the Music Hall, Cincinnati, March 25th, promises to be fully attended. The Hon John J. Geghan and Jas. S. Zeerbe, publisher of the *Inventor*, who have been arranging for the convention, have received notices from the boards of trade of many cities of the appointment of delegates. Manufacturers and owners of patents, as well as inventors, are eligible as delegates.

MR. HENRY CRAFT, one of the ablest lawyers in this section of the country, a man of a very high order of culture, will speak to-day in the Cumberland Presbyterian church on the observance of Sunday from a legal standpoint. Whatever his position, and however it may differ from those of other men, Mr. Craft's hearers are sure of an intellectual treat. We feel quite justified in assuming that the church, the largest in the city, will be crowded, and that the best classes of all creeds and shades of thought will be largely represented.

THE city readers of the APPEAL will be glad to learn that instructions have been telegraphed the contractors to begin immediately the work of removing the buildings on the site, on Second street, selected for the new Cotton Exchange, which, it is expected, will be completed before winter again reaches us. The bonds for its construction are now on the market. It will be beyond question one of the most imposing Exchange buildings in the country, certainly the handsomest and most commodious at the South.

THE very lengthy letter from a special correspondent touching State politics and the approaching campaign, which we print on the second page of this issue of the APPEAL, will be read with interest by all who follow the affairs of the State. Of course, we will not be understood as being in any degree responsible for the views expressed by our correspondent or his statesman. The letter is given for what it is worth, and as containing many indications of what is possible as well as probable in Tennessee between now and November.

A TELEGRAM received from Galveston last night states that Dr. Chas. L. Gwynn yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of the City Board of Health, saying that the "sanitary condition of that city is deplorable, and that the Board of Health under the revised ordinances is merely an advisory body and is utterly powerless to help it, although looked to by the people for protection." He states further that "should by any chance the quarantine be a failure, the germs of yellow-fever would find a rich pabulum to feed upon and become fearfully fatal and epidemic." Mayor Fulton, upon accepting the resignation, says he does not share Dr. Gwynn's lugubrious views.

OUR industrious Washington correspondent is very severe in his strictures upon the House and the Senate, the latter especially. The APPEAL does not indorse all that he says. It is true we have no Websters, Calhouns or Clays, but we have a higher average of intelligence throughout the country, which increases the difficulties in the way of public men shining as luminaries in or out of Congress. We think the present Congress will compare favorably with any of those that have preceded it since 1850. If Northern prejudices did not intervene to prevent Southern Senators from taking the lead they are entitled to by their experience and abilities, the Senate would appear to better advantage, more legislation would be accomplished, and the debates would be of a higher order.

THE Chicago *Sanitary News* calls attention to the meeting to be held in Washington in May of the secretaries or other representatives of State Boards of Health. The purpose of the conference is to consult with reference to general plans and specials lines of practical work, and with a view to the organization of a section devoted to State board work in the American Public Health Association, or the formation of a permanent organization, especially adapted to the needs of the State Boards of Health. There are two reasons for holding the meeting in Washington in May, the American Medical Association meets there at that time, and, as Congress will also be in session, it will give the representatives of the State Boards an opportunity to confer with members of Congress from their respective States in regard to sanitary legislation.

A CONSULTATION between Federal and Confederate soldiers, suggested by Gen. John B. Gordon, was held at New York on Wednesday last to devise a way to assist in providing for disabled Confederate soldiers. The New York *Herald* is very enthusiastic over it, and characterizes it as "a Union meeting in every sense of the word. The men who did the fighting in the late unpleasantness were the first to know when the war ended, and, unlike statesmen and other politicians, they never changed their minds on this important subject. While the strife lasted they knew to the full its earnestness, but whenever a battle ended they were quick and hearty to aid the sufferers regardless of the original color of the blood-stained uniforms. What they did then they can and will do again. If the Northern veterans do not give substantial help to the movement in aid of the brave fellows upon whom they conferred the uncomfortable honor of wooden legs or empty sleeves, it will be because of lack of management—not lack of will."

THE LOWLANDS

Between This City and Plum Point—How the Great River Appears from the Hurricane Deck

Of a Steamboat—A Racy Description Given an Appeal Man by a Returned Passenger.

The Ice Breaking Up in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri—Disastrous Floods Apprehended.

BISMARCK, DAK., March 22.—The river is stationary at Bismarck and Lincoln. Fort Buford reports a rise of fifteen feet in forty-eight hours and still rising, with the ice broken in some places. Washburn, forty miles above Bismarck, reports the river stationary, with solid ice, but broken in places. The rise reported at Buford is expected at Bismarck Sunday night or Monday, which will certainly cause a break-up, and a flood may ensue. Much apprehension is felt for settlers on the lowlands. The ice at Bismarck is considerably honeycombed, but firm.

Only One Break Reported on the Lower Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The only break reported to-day was near Mat Bradford's place, just below Delta. At Vicksburg the river is above the rise of 1882 and rising. Rose two and one-half inches at Baton Rouge, and is now two inches below the high water of 1882. No progress has been made in closing Mulatto bayou levee from Vicksburg. A number of steamers are engaged in rescuing people and saving stock in the overflowed sections. At St. Joseph, La., the water is three inches above the rise of 1882.

The Gorge Broken at Sioux City, Ia.

SIOUX CITY, March 22.—The ice broke here this morning and is running freely, but fears are felt for threatened gorges below.

Later.—This morning's apprehensions of the flood are entirely wrong. The ice is rapidly going out. All fears of an overflow from the gorges have subsided.

Information from Yankton says the great ice gorge has broken. The river fell eleven feet last night. The ferryboat Senator, at Yankton, was carried away by the gorge, and is supposed to be lost. There are a number of logs lying at this point, but in a safe condition, except the Nellie Peck, which has been pushed aground by the ice. She is no immediate danger. All railroads entering here are undisturbed, except the Milwaukee, which suffered a washout about sixty miles above here in Dakota bottom. It is stated that it will be repaired by Monday. The river is open as far up as Chamberlain. The ice is going out quietly. The river is not as high here as during the ordinary break-up.

Graphic Account of a Trip Up the River from Memphis to Plum Point.

An observant and well-posted gentleman, who has just returned from a ninety-mile trip up the river, was seen by an APPEAL man yesterday, to whom he gave a detailed account of all he saw from the hurricane deck on his way up. The first place noticed, he said, was Hopefield, Ark.—immediately opposite Memphis—a little town of which the principal business is transferring the trains of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad across the river. Here as well as could be judged, the water stood two and a half feet up on the sides of the houses, and the wharfboat had been gradually moved up until it stood nearly a quarter of a mile from the place where it formerly stood. No trains were coming in or going out of this interesting town, and the people, robbed of their usual occupations, were riding about in skiffs, dugouts and flatboats, rescuing endangered animals and doing whatever else they could to protect their persons and property from the encroaching waters.

All the country above Hopefield was just like the town—under water from two to ten feet, and Mound City, some five miles further up, is no better off. Skiffs and canoes have taken the place of wagons, and instead of roaming at large over grassy fields, the poor cows, horses and hogs are penned up and elevated above mother earth on scaffolds. There is a little stream, an old

ARM OF THE RIVER,

running into the main river just above Mound City, which, under ordinary conditions, is "navigable for boats" only, as the stupid boy in the *Third Reader* said. But then the steamer Overton was making regular trips up it as far as Marion, some five or six miles back from the river. On her route she passes, and, I am told, runs over a part of the famous Hadden farm, where the great jurist of that name loves to spend his Sundays, listening to the rythmic cadence of his gurgling bottle. But there is so much *aqua pura* in the neighborhood now that it no longer has the power to lure the judge away from Memphis, notwithstanding the blue Sunday law.

On up the river the same peculiarities prevailed, "water, water everywhere," the banks on either side being inundated to such an extent that where the plowshare should have been turning up the rich soil the skiff prow was plowing up the muddy water.

At Harrison's plantation the same dreary desolation marked the view. All the houses nearer the river bank were surrounded by water, and the residence, which is several hundred yards back, could be reached only by boat. There was some high land back of the house out of water, where the stock was corralled and cared for. Mr. Harrison is an Ohio man, who

SETTLED IN THIS COUNTRY

some twelve years ago, and during that comparatively short time has amassed a snug competence, even in the face of disastrous floods with which he had to contend—an evidence of the fertility of the soil and the value of energy. Some miles further up the river is the Brad-ley place, a beautiful tract of land, at present leased and operated by Messrs. Park & Wormley. The dwelling, located about 100 yards back from the river, was blocked up eighteen inches just before the high water, and with that elevation barely escaped with dry floors. The stock was penned up and kept out of water by the system of scaffolding in vogue in all the lower places. One solitary turkey cock was observed perched upon the top of the warehouse, with drooped feathers and woeful countenance. He looked gloomy and peculiar, if not grand. The steamer, in making her landing here, passed over ground that produced cotton last year and will be put under cultivation this season. This is a beautiful tract of land, cleared and cultivated two miles back from the river. Between the Bradley place and the Kansas City railroad lies the Clark place, owned and operated by Mr. Cleveland Clark, president of the Pioneer Cotton Mills of Memphis. It suffers like its neighbors.

On and up the river sped our good ship through the

BOUNDLESS EXPANSE OF WATER,

stretching out on either side as far as the eye could reach. No break in the monotony of flat, drowned-out country was met until we came to Dean's Island, which lies just at the head of Centennial cut-off, some thirty-five miles above Memphis. This valuable property, embracing some 4000 or 5000 acres of the most fertile alluvial land, is owned and worked by Mr. Horace Andrews, whose residence is at Memphis. The place was improved for many years and made something famous by the efforts of the late Capt. Andrews, who was well known and liked throughout the entire valley.

At Osceola an incident was related which speaks volumes, and tells more of the love and esteem in which Capt. Andrews was held than would whole columns of print. An old and wealthy citizen of that place on one occasion was notified of the arrival of a package of freight from Memphis addressed to him, which came in on one of the larger boats, but refused to receive it. "Take it back to Memphis," he said, "and tell them I want it shipped on the Osceola Belle and no other. No man except Capt. Andrews shall haul my freight."

The town of Osceola, and, indeed, the whole of the adjacent country,

OWES MORE TO CAPT. ANDREWS

than to any other man. It would not be saying too much to assert that he established the trade of Osceola and the neighboring country. He first began in that trade with a very small boat, and accepted in payment for freight any commodity the farmers had to dispose of, from cord-wood to poultry. The country was gradually built up, and Capt. Andrews purchased a larger boat, but nothing grew faster than the planters' regard for the captain. To resume, the Andrews place was quite a contrast to other scenes described. The water lacked some two feet of reaching the top of the bank. Six or eight spans of fat, sleek mules were plowing in the rich fields; the ring of the woodman's ax added its music to the songs of the birds and the noisy gabble of the barn-yard. Two big four-horse wagons loaded, one with corn, the other with cotton, were standing near the landing; happy little pickaninnies gamboled and danced among the fat hogs that grunted out their satisfaction as they rooted round the stable-yard in the sunshine. The whole scene was a delightful change from what had been previously looked upon—a grateful break in the desolate panorama, and may be considered as a sample of what the

WHOLE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

will be in a few years when it has been protected from the disastrous floods. Prior to 1876, when Centennial cut-off was made, this place was overflowed nearly every year to a depth of four to six feet; now it stands fully above the highest water that may reasonably be expected.

The next important place above Dean's Island, and separated from it by a small chute, is Pecan Point—store, postoffice and fine plantations owned by Mr. Robert Dründ. This is one of the finest places along the river front, and though not entirely exempt from overflow, results, I am told, for $4500 per year. It was partly under water when we passed, and is said to have been completely inundated during the last high water. Some farm work was being done when our boat landed there.

After leaving Pecan Point, the further up the river we got, the worse the condition of things appeared. The cause of this may be found in the fact that Centennial cut-off carries off the waters as rapidly as they can accumulate immediately above it. Everything on both banks was under water, and no work was being done anywhere until Randolph came in sight. Richardson's place, just below the bluffs, which begins at and runs north from Randolph, was sleeping under a sheet of water, which came up just to

THE HIGHEST POINT

of the cabins along the river banks. The stock and cattle belonging to this plantation were taken to the adjacent hills and fared sumptuously in companion with their fellows further down the river. On the Arkansas side of the river opposite the bluffs the same conditions as have been described above exist—everywhere overflowed. The chain of bluffs follows the river some miles to where the flat country again sets in and the waters have full sweep. Osceola, from where I write, is the first town above Memphis of any importance. It boasts of about 600 inhabitants, the male portion of whom have lately been made happy by the failure of the popular vote to institute prohibition on the sale of liquor. The *Globe-Democrat* lately said something about people of this city stepping out of their second-story windows into skiffs, which statement was slightly exaggerated. The water was not mere than three feet deep in the streets, and as the people have been visited by floods previously, the houses are set up on blocks to a sufficient hight to protect them from inconvenience on account of high water. The sidewalks were also elevated so that it was possible to go nearly all over town dry shod. A day was spent at

THE PLANTERS HOUSE

in Osceola. I will spare you a recital of the throes, the struggles, the anguish that was endured there.

The headquarters of the Mississippi River Commission, First District, under charge of Capt. Jno. G. D. Knight, is located at Plum Point, Tenn., just opposite Osceola, where a part of their plant is at present anchored. While in Osceola, the pilgrim went over there and put in a day very pleasantly on quarter-boat No. 2, formerly called the Amelia, which is the flag ship of the fleet. Mr. George W. Gender, assistant engineer, is at present in immediate charge, and a more pleasant, affable gentleman it has never been the pilgrim's good fortune to meet; he kindly invited me to accompany him on a tour of inspection over the reach, but as he stated that it would be impossible to see anything except water, the invitation was declined.

By permission, the following data in regard to floods was gleaned from a hydrographic chart in the commission office: The highest point reached by the water in 1882 was on the 1st of March, when the gauge read 32.70 feet above the low water of 1879; in 1880

THE HIGHEST POINT

was reached on the 28th of February, 32.20 feet above the low water of 1879, and this year, on the 26th of February, it reached 32.05 feet above the low water of 1879. The government engineers took observations to determine the discharge of the river at Fulton during the last days of February. At this point the river proper is quite narrow and very deep, no bayous, chutes or other outlets, so that the whole volume of water passes through one channel. The maximum discharge occurred on the 26th of February, and was determined to be 1,466,446 cubic feet per second, with a maximum velocity in that vicinity of 101 miles per hour. This all means that 1,466,446 cubic feet of water pass a given point every second and the current ran at the rate of 101 miles per hour in the swiftest places.

At Plum Point the whole country was inundated, and a number of cabins had been deserted by their occupants, who sought refuge in some abandoned buildings put up some time ago by the government and built with a view of avoiding danger from high water. Some distance back from the river is a small elevation, known as "schoolhouse ridge," about an acre in extent, upon which all the dumb beasts from the whole surrounding country were crowded. I failed to learn why this elevation is named schoolhouse ridge, as there isn't a schoolhouse within seven miles of Plum Point. From Plum Point the pilgrim steered for Osceola, where he spent just enough time to get his grip-sack packed, and then lit out for home.

On the whole, the people between here and Memphis have suffered financially little, beyond the loss of stock and fences, and not as much from these causes this time as during former high waters. Previous experience taught them a lesson, by which they have not been slow to profit.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Supposed Foot and Mouth Plague Not a Contagious

Disease at All, but Caused by Ergot in the Feed.

NEOSHA FALLS, KS., March 22.—The following veterinary surgeons have been in consultation here and have made a thorough examination of the alleged foot and mouth disease among cattle: Dr. Beattee, Chicago; Dr. D. E. Salmon, veterinary surgeon for the Department of Agriculture; Dr. M. Tinsebower, Sterling, Ill.; Dr. Geo. C. Faville, Colorado State Agricultural College; Dr. E. C. Hazzar, an old Scotch surgeon, now of Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Stocker, of Iowa. These gentlemen are positive that they have discovered the source of the trouble, and all agree, first, that it is not epizootic aphta, lacking many of the important symptoms of that disease; it is not a contagious disease, neither is it alkali water; it is not a contagious disease whatever, as not a new case has appeared for a week in the infected herds, although the weather has been moist and warm. Dr. Salmon says as soon as he saw the cattle he thought of ergot, and they proceeded to examine the hay. This had not been done before. They found it contained a large amount of wild rye, which was full of ergot. The surgeons all say they never saw one-twentieth part as much ergot in a bunch of feed. The theory is that the ergot, by contracting the blood vessels and otherwise retarding the circulation in the extremities, caused the feet to freeze. This sends the great scare, while it has proved not to be a contagious disease, yet the people of this section did only what was prudent to do. Finding a disease among the cattle which they did not understand, they reported it to the Governor, and he applied to the general government for the best skill they could furnish. The Department of Missouri sent an expert, whom they fully recommended. The Agricultural Department at Washington sent another. Their decision has been published far and wide. While many will not give full faith to the verdict of these experts, it was thought to be the duty of the community, in justice to the people of other sections, to act in accordance with their decision. Had they not done so and the judgment of these experts proved to be correct, and a terrible disease allowed to spread over the State, our people would be unjustly condemned. They are very glad to learn they erred on the safe side.

GERMANY.

The Eighty-Seventh Anniversary of the Emperor's Birthday.

BERLIN, March 22.—To-day, the eighty-seventh anniversary of the Emperor's birthday, is a complete holiday. Buildings throughout the city are decked with flags and thousands of people are throwing around the palace. Nearly all the German princes are present. The first congratulatory telegram received was from Queen Victoria.

The Emperor appeared at the window of the palace, whereupon the multitude that thronged the streets saluted him with enthusiastic and long-continued cheers. Bismarck drove to the palace through cheering crowds, and at the head of the Ministry offered his congratulations to the Empress. Later he paid a second visit at the head of the deputation of the Prussian nobility. The ceremony of mounting guard was attempted by the principal military and naval officers at Berlin in full uniform. The watchword of the day is "long live his majesty, the Emperor and King." The Emperor has appointed Capt. Von Seckendorf, of the navy, his principal aid-de-camp. This is the first time the honor has gone to the navy.

"WHEN will the average citizen stop spending half of his hard earnings on cigars and tobacco? Give it up? Well, when he finds out that he can do without tobacco and cigars, but can't keep up without the infallible remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup." One bottle twenty-five cents.

Hanged by a Mob.

MARYSVILLE, KS., March 22.—About forty masked men went to the jail last night, and five of them entered the jailer's room and presented revolvers at his head and compelled him to open the doors. Sam Frayer, convicted of the murder of John Pennington and wife, was then taken out, conducted to the wagon bridge in the south part of town and hanged. He is said to have made a full confession, stating that he had no accomplice in the murder. The mob was very quiet, and dispersed as soon as their work was done.

APPEAL SPECIALS.

The Bonds of the Railroad Commissioners of Mississippi Approved by the Governor.

Death of "Faro" Foster at San Antonio, Tex., from Wound Received in a Recent Fight.

A Negro Nurse Sentenced to Five Years in the Penitentiary at Nashville for a Fiendish Crime.

NASHVILLE.

Sentenced to Five Years in the Penitentiary—The "American" Injunction.

Special to the Appeal.

NASHVILLE, March 22.—The case of Harriet Green, colored, charged with assault with intent to kill Arthur Gordon, the adopted son of Mrs. S. W. Kees, by stuffing pins down the child's throat, was tried to-day in the Criminal Court and she was found guilty of assault with intent to murder, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Charles Jones was put on trial yesterday for the murder of Pitts Weeb, colored. The killing happened Christmas last. He has been confined in jail ever since. The defense proved that the defendant was not aware that the pistol was loaded. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The editors of the *American* disobeyed the injunction to-day issued by Judge Matt W. Allen yesterday, by writing articles on both the tariff and railroad question, which were prohibited. No action in the matter yet.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Death of "Faro" Thompson, Wounded in the Thompson-Fisher Murders.

Special to the Appeal.

SAN ANTONIO, March 22.—Joe Foster, better known as "Faro" Foster, who was wounded in the shooting of Ben Thompson and King Fisher, died this morning from the injuries then received. Bill Thompson, brother of Ben Thompson, is in town, and more trouble is expected.

The proposition for sewerage here was finally defeated by a public vote.

JACKSON, MISS.

The Bonds of the Railroad Commissioners Received and Filed.

Special to the Appeal.

JACKSON, March 22.—The bonds of Gov. Stone and Capt. McWillie, as Railroad Commissioners, have been approved by the Governor and filed. Mr. Augustus is expected to file his bond Monday. No appointments were ever better received. They give universal satisfaction. The commissioners will meet Thursday or Friday next for the purpose of organization.

The planting interest in this section is much retarded by continuous rains.

JACKSON, TENN.

Political Talk in Madison—The Candidates Most Talked Of.

From the Special Correspondent of the Appeal.]

JACKSON, March 22.—The effort to organize a poltitly association is meeting with considerable encouragement, and its consummation is looked for early.

Now let me give you something a little political. Jackson is going to furnish the fat jobs with fillers next November, so other cities, towns and vicinities in this section of the State will please let up. Judge T. C. Muse, it is thought, (and he has been mentioned by the *Forked Deer Blade*, of this city, as the most available man in the Republican camp) has his eye riveted on the Congressional chair. He is a Republican, and will get the support of this and surrounding counties in the Republican State Convention on the 4th of April next. Postmaster Geo. K. Foote, this city, who is also a Republican, has been called out to run for Congress, by his friends. Of course he will run, but, very likely, he will not get the.

The Hon. B. A. Enloe will be a candidate, and so will the present incumbent, Col. Jno. M. Taylor. Mark what I tell you, Enloe will be the next Congressman from this district.

Louis J. Brooks is in St. Louis.

J. T. Botts, of Robertson & Botts, is in the East buying spring clothing.

William Holland has gone to New York for his spring stock of dry goods.

Senator John Y. Keith has returned from Hot Springs.

The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon and family left Thursday for Nashville. Dr. Witherspoon takes charge of the First Presbyterian church of that city.

Capt. J.G. Mann has returned from New York City.

Col. G. M. Dougan and wife are in St. Louis.

Representative J. H. McDowell, of Union City, was in Jackson this week, and D. P. Shoffner, of the same place, is here to-day.

Bishop Quintard has been in the city this week.

Dr. D. H. Parker killed a mad dog near Medon, in this county, a few days ago.

Everybody is gardening, and it looks spring-like, and sure enough.

Now let me give you something else. Main street is going to be the scene of a brilliant wedding—that is, a wedding in high life—in a few weeks. This is authentic. And now, suppose I tell you it is whispered that a newspaper man has something to do with it. It is not me, because I am married.

LECTURES ON MUSIC.

The Last of a Course of Twelve Delivered by Mr. B. Curtis.

Mr. Benjamin Curtis, of the Mozart Society, gave the last of his course of twelve lectures on Friday afternoon. These lectures have not been lessons in harmony in the sense of treatment of chord progressions and modulations, but literally what the title indicates—how to intelligently listen. The theory is that the study of contracting the blood vessels and otherwise retarding the circulation in the extremities, caused the feet to freeze. This sends the great scare, while it has proved not to be a contagious disease, yet the people of this section did only what was prudent to do. Finding a disease among the cattle which they did not understand, they reported it to the Governor, and he applied to the general government for the best skill they could furnish. The Department of Missouri sent an expert, whom they fully recommended. The Agricultural Department at Washington sent another. Their decision has been published far and wide. While many will not give full faith to the verdict of these experts, it was thought to be the duty of the community, in justice to the people of other sections, to act in accordance with their decision. Had they not done so and the judgment of these experts proved to be correct, and a terrible disease allowed to spread over the State, our people would be unjustly condemned. They are very glad to learn they erred on the safe side.

POLICE COURT.

List of Cases Disposed of Yesterday Morning.

A. Riley, drunk, fined $2 and costs; Bill Yolless, vagrancy, fined $5 and costs; Jas. Glover, plain drunk, fined $2 and costs; M. Jones, drunk and disorderly, fined $5 and costs; Abram Moore, committing a nuisance, $3 and costs; Pat Riley, assault and battery, fined $3 and costs; M. Welsh, committing a nuisance, fined $3 and costs; John Wheeler, assault and battery, fined $3 and costs; Peter Peck, peddling without a license, $2 forfeit; Henry Boodman, committing a nuisance, fined $5 and costs; Isaac Wise, violating health ordinance, fined $5 and costs; David Frazier, violating another health ordinance, fined $5 and costs; Sam Richardson, drunk and carrying a pistol, fined $50 and sent to Criminal Court; Thomas Mahone and Albert Jones, drunk and disorderly, each fined $5 and costs. Several cases against various parties for different offenses were continued, while other parties were discharged. Nineteen cases against various parties charged with violating health ordinance, were continued until the 25th instant.

Y. M. C. A.

Lecture by Prof. Jones on Self-Culture—Coming Meetings.

On Friday evening last the initial lecture to the young men of the Christian Association was delivered by Prof. W. S. Jones, on the subject of "Self-Culture," which was handled in a masterly manner. The thought was mature, the diction beautiful, classic, and in many parts sublimely eloquent. We, a first visitor to the association, were surprised to see so few young men present. Quite a number of ladies graced the occasion. It would be well for the association to request a repetition of the lecture, as it contains much practical advice to young men, by a young man, on the true method of forming character. The exercises of the evening closed with a characteristic recitation, very artistically rendered, by Miss L. Jones. Young men and strangers at the hotels over Sabbath are cordially invited to attend the general meeting Sunday evening, at 4:15 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association reception-room.

An Original Plan for Extinguishing the Fire in a Marshal Mine.

BRADFORD, PA., March 22.—William Dupring, a prominent oil operator and one of the stockholders in the Pocahontas coal mine in West Virginia, in which 153 miners recently lost their lives in an explosion, has hit upon a novel plan to extinguish the fire, which is still raging. His idea is to have an engineer locate five of the nine chambers, and then drill wells or holes through the top of the mountain, an estimated distance of 500 feet. Through the openings this made it is proposed to throw steeling of water, until the entire mine is flooded and the flames extinguished. A gang of rig-builders left for the mines yesterday, who will employ the oil methods in drilling the wells. Within a week the drills will be in operation, and it will be fully two months before the mine will be flooded. Mr. Dupring says the cause of the explosion is still a mystery.

THE ANDERSON CASES.

Important Report Made in the Court of Referees Yesterday.

Some Nice Points of Law Regarding Public Administrators.

The final report of the Referee Court in the case of Joseph Weaver vs. J. A. Anderson, which involves most of the nice points of law in all the suits against that late official, was read yesterday.

The act of 1869 authorizes the election of a public administrator only at the January and April quarterly sessions of the County Court, with the duties of such administrator elected at the October term of a Quarterly Court, who, after such election, sign his bond as public administrator and enable him to be inducted into office, are stopped to deny the validity and regularity of the election. They are not, however, estopped to deny that he was authorized to administer a particular estate which the law did not commit to his charge as public administrator, although the Probate Court order letters of administration thereon to issue to said administrator, and he, in fact, takes possession of the estate. The law makes it the duty of the public administrator to enter upon the administration only of those estates of which the owner died intestate, and of which the persons entitled to administer neglect or fail to apply for administration within six months from the death of the intestate. After the expiration of this time—no such application having been made—it is the duty of the public administrator to enter upon the administration thereof, first applying to the Probate Court for the "necessary letters of administration." The Probate Court does not appoint the public administrator administrator of any particular estate. That court only issues letters of administration to him empowering him to take charge of some one of the particular estates, to administer which he is already appointed by his election as public administrator in the County Court; and where also he has given the bond and taken the oath as administrator in respect to the class of cases referred to. So, on his application, all the Probate Court can lawfully do is to issue letters of administration to him upon any one estate, and to add that counts letters of administration in any other estate in his charge. Under the law, immediately after the death of the intestate and within two months) the order and the letters issued are void and confer no authority on the public administrator; and his sureties are not liable, because it is no part of his duties to do this, and he has no jurisdiction and administer such estate.

It was not intended, of course, to turn over all estates to the public administrator. The law defines what estates shall be committed to his charge, and the proper administration of these and so other, the sureties on his bond assume responsibility for. The bond they executed is conditioned that the public administrator will "well and truly discharge all the duties which are, or may be, required of him by law as such public administrator." Of the duties which are imposed on him by law, such duties they are strictly bound and liable, but for no more.

They are not bound for the discharge of any duties which Joseph A. Anderson did not, within the duties of his office, and the administration of the estates committed to him of his office. The bill is dismissed.

HERNANDO ROAD.

Progress Made by the Committee to Collect Subscriptions.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting, held at Segler's grocery, to obtain subscriptions to stock in a turnpike out the Hernando road, were hard at work all day yesterday, and succeeded in raising quite a handsome amount. They wish to inform the public that after to-bid for a full third of the money now in the hands of the Turnpike Commissioners. As the latter have called a meeting to take place on the Hernando road on April 1st to listen to discussion and to receive *bona fide* subscriptions, the residents along the line of the road are anxious to finish their labors very quickly as possible. As the pike will be of the greatest benefit to Calvary Cemetery they think there should be no trouble in obtaining considerable aid from the owners of lots there. People along the line of the road of the most important thoroughfares of the county, are fully alive to the situation, and will do their best to accomplish the end in view. The cash subscribed value of property is a big item to be considered.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Indicted by the Grand Jury for Assault and Battery.

The grand jury met yesterday and in the afternoon reported a true bill against Col. J. M. Turner, the attorney-general, for assault and battery on Frankie Martin, an inmate of the Mansion House on Cayoso street. She is the girl who, it is said, was in the act of putting her poodle out of the way when the attorney-general is said to have seized her by the waist and threw her half way across the hall. She had just got up from a bed of sickness and was too weak and nervous to offer much resisting, but escaped up the stairway. When the indictment was handed in to the Criminal Court Judge Greer asked the foreman if he had any further testimony to report on the matter, and the reply was that though they had examined several witnesses they desired to make a complete investigation, and had concluded to postpone making a final report until Wednesday.

THE NEW EXCHANGE.

Progress of the Committee in the Work of Building.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, held yesterday afternoon, it was adopted authorizing the Building Committee to telegraph Messrs. Pearce & Morgan, Frankfort, Ind., the contractors for the new Exchange building, that the Exchange was ready to finally close the contract and asking them to come at once prepared to begin work. This the Building Committee has done, and it is now only a matter of a short while when work will be actively pushed on the proposed building. An active inquiry has sprung up for the six per cent. bonds of the Memphis Cotton Exchange among capitalists, banking houses, Cotton Exchange, banks and insurance companies and citizens generally. They have all been received from the printer, and are being placed on sale at all the banks in the city and at the Exchange. They run twenty years, redeemable at the option of the company in five years, and interest is a total of $95,000, secured on ground and building that will be worth $190,000. They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000, bearing 6 per cent. interest from January 1, 1884.

BANQUET BY THE BAR,

To Be Given the Departing Members of the Referee Court.

The Referee Court having completed the Shelby county docket yesterday morning, adjourned to meet in Jackson, the 3d proximo. Immediately after the adjournment of court a meeting of the Bar was held in the court room, and on motion of Judge R. J. Morgan Judge Archibald Wright was called to the chair and W. A. Collier was made secretary. On motion of Judge Morgan a committee of five was then appointed on resolutions, composed of the Hon. J. W. Clapp, the Hon. Wm. M. Smith, the Hon. R. J. Morgan, the Hon. J. B. Heiskell and the Hon. W. P. Wilson. On motion Mr. A. Coldren, C. N. Heiskell and J. E. Bigelow were appointed a committee to wait on Judges Snodgrass, Gardenhire and Bright and tender them a banquet, to ascertain when it would suit them to attend. The committee called upon the judges, and the Clarendon Hotel, Monday evening at 9 o'clock, was selected as the place and hour for the banquet. The chairman appointed Maj. W. D. Beard, W. H. Carroll, J. M. Trezevant, E. B. McHenry and W. A. Collier as a Committee of Arrangements.

Mortality Report.

Mortality report for the week ending Saturday, March 22, 1884, at 6 o'clock p.m.:

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Cause Death.
R A Albert	1	male	white	hydrocep.
Ada Kaspbesell	9 mos	male	white	cong. measles.
A McNally	3 mos	male	white	bronchitis.
T A Rhodes	1	male	white	cong. brain
Moe Scurry	22	male	white	ch. diarrhea.
Joel Smith	21	male	white	general debility.
W T Leonard	18	male	white	congestion.
Eliz Kerlhaw	55	female	white	consumption.
M C Jones	30	female	white	nervous exh.
Eliza Olin	65	female	white	trp. mal.
Cath Kelly	62	female	white	tetanus.
L Arnette	3	female	white	measles.
W McGinnis	3 mos	female	white	cere. cong.
Emma Fabbe	46	female	white	consumption
S Johnston	2	male	col'ed	lumbricoides
John Fry	5	male	col'ed	convulsion.
James Rose	46	male	col'ed	gen debility.
Willie Older	6	male	col'ed	mal. fever.
Geo Nesbit	56	male	col'ed	pneumonia.
Ed Fowlkes	38	male	col'ed	pneumonia.
H Williams	2 mos	male	col'ed	pneumonia.
Hiss Shaw	23	male	col'ed	ben. lungs.
Thos Jenkins	16	male	col'ed	consumption
Ch of R Craig	9 dys	female	col'ed	prem. birth.
S Blackwell	21	female	col'ed	pneumonia.
R Bettman	60	female	col'ed	heart dis.
Infant Moore	1 day	female	col'ed	prem. birth.
N Gillmore	30	female	col'ed	puer. eclam.

From city hospital. [Corner's inquest.

Distribution of deaths by wards—First, 2; second, 8; third, 2; fourth, 2; fifth, 2; sixth, 3; seventh, 2; eighth, 1; ninth, 3; tenth, 1. City hospital, 3. Still born, 3. White, 14; colored, 14. Total, 28. Mortality report for same week last year: White, 14; colored, 14. Total, 28.

G. S. GRAVES, M.D., Secretary.

SO INSIDIOUS are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant upon the first appearance of cough, pain or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a cold, and by so doing prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the House Committee on Accounts on the Action of Ex-Speaker Keifer

In Regard to the Enforced Resignation of Tyson, the Committee Stenographer, to Make a

Place for His Nephew—The Ex-Speaker a Party to the Transaction—Congressional—Capital Points.

PUBLIC LANDS

In Nebraska Memorial Issued by the Cattlemen to the Exclusion of Settlers.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In his report to the Commissioner General of the Land Office, George W. Fairchild, deputy United States surveyor in Nebraska, says all the agricultural land in that section has been fenced in by the cattle men; that ranges extend for hundreds of miles, and wire fences inclosing all desirable public lands, and even the water courses are posted at intervals with notices threatening death to any person opening them. The Herders' Association hold these lands under the desert law and timber cutters law. The result is a complete check to persons seeking to make homestead settlements.

KEIFER'S MEANNESS.

Official Report on the Dawson-Tyson Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Dockery [Mo.] from the Committee on Accounts, reported to the House to-day the joint resolution giving discharged employes one month's extra pay, and submitted the report of the committee respecting the removal of employes at the close of last session. In the matter of the removal of the committee stenographer, Tyson, by the late Speaker, the committee reach the following conclusions:

First.—That Gaines performed no service during the vacation of Congress. There were no committees of the House in session, and no service could be rendered by either of the stenographers to committees.

Second.—That the appointment as to