...known ...
...is thorough, ...ble in her efforts ...hools, and success ...s, for the schools ...nt teachers, and ...d progress. Mrs. ...whole attention to ...to vitalizing and in-...unty schools. Superin-...tets, are born, not made; ...n seems to have been born ...ession she is filling so suc-...It is no exaggeration to say ...she should be retired the loss ...e irreparable to the community ...poor requital for faithful services. ...Horton's unanimous election would ...a just reward to superior merit, and ...County Court at its January term will ...no doubt unhesitatingly perform an act ...which will be sustained by all the parents ...guardians who have sent their children ...d wards to the county schools and have ...witnessed ample opportunities of witnessing the efficiency of Mrs. Horton's system ...of teaching. The salary paid the county superintendent should be increased. Several years ago $1200 was paid the superintendent. The office was then regarded ...as a sinecure, as the men elected could not live on that amount, engaged in other business and paid but little attention to the public schools. The consequence ...was that the salary was reduced to only $600 per annum. This sum was without doubt ample compensation ...for the few weeks services performed, but ...it is wholly inadequate to the labors Mrs. Horton has bestowed. The expense in visiting the various schools, widely separated from each other, amounts, in the aggregate, to nearly half the salary paid. She has been a most faithful public servant; her qualifications are conceded by all; her toil has been slavish in its severity, and if there be no increase in the remuneration now allowed this arduous and invaluable worker, the ultimate result will be the deterioration of the county schools from the high standard of excellence to which they have attained under the superintendency of Mrs. Horton. She cannot afford to remain long in a position ...her experience, qualifications ...to vitalizing and in-...unty schools. Superin-...tets, are born, not made; ...n seems to have been born ...ession she is filling so suc-...It is no exaggeration to say ...she should be retired the loss ...e irreparable to the community ...poor requital for faithful services. ...Horton's unanimous election would ...a just reward to superior merit, and ...County Court at its January term will ...no doubt unhesitatingly perform an act ...which will be sustained by all the parents ...guardians who have sent their children ...d wards to the county schools and have ...witnessed ample opportunities of witnessing the efficiency of Mrs. Horton's system ...of teaching. The salary paid the county superintendent should be increased. Several years ago $1200 was paid the superintendent. 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She cannot afford to remain long in a position ...her experience, qualifications ...

...ve ... of mer... ...lar's worth ... and thus the c... It is often said th... help commerce, but it ca... corrects its own mistakes. T... must insist upon the coining of silve... ing stopped, or it must bear an extension and an intensifying of the deplorable distress that is causing want and destitution at the present moment.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

In former years the Christmas holidays were made the occasion for dispensing alms. Remember the poor was the appeal of the press and the pulpit. But these appeals are gradually growing fewer and feebler. We presume this is attributable to the fact that organized charity has taken the place of that promiscuous charity which made no discrimination between worthy objects and the impostors. Systematic charity is becoming the policy of all civilized countries. In many cities street begging is punished, because there are organized institutions which provide aid for the deserving poor. It has been discovered that indiscriminate charity increases the demand for relief. Those who visit the tenement quarters and the slums of our cities find the same fact that Robert Trent, of Boston, recently described in these words:

> Picture for a moment the return of the professional mendicant, laden with booty, into the same tenementhouse where other men and women are laboring hard and earning less. What influence can be worse for all who see that begging pays better than work? This bane is alike for beggar and worker, for adults, and especially for the young. How quick children are to see—how eager to compare! What wrong poison can taint the blood of boys and girls when their character, like wax, is to receive the stamp to last through life than the belief that begging prospers while honest industry is hungry?

In all large cities there is a tendency to what may be termed unjustifiable poverty. People have become paupers simply because they will not work and can make a living by begging. In such cases pauperism is of its own. And it is a crime to encourage it. It has been discovered that as the charitable fund increases pauperism increases. The dispensation of charity in England has furnished the world with all the data necessary to form a correct conclusion as to the effects certain to be produced. It is known that, precisely in proportion as the amounts donated to charitable funds and the agencies for their distribution have increased, the demands for assistance have grown. The *rationale* of this is obvious at sight. There is a large class of people who, when assured that relief may be depended on in case of extremity, decline to make any effort for their own support, either at present or in the future. These soon become a class of permanent mendicants, they and their children. There are others who would work and "do" for themselves if they foresaw that only their efforts lay between themselves and absolute want. They gradually make less effort to earn their living, certain, in any event, that they will be cared for in case of extremity. In time this body attaches itself to, and becomes a part of, the permanent mendicant class; and thus the total is swollen from year to year, always, in growth, keeping abreast with the increase of the agencies of relief. The APPEAL favors the most catholic methods of relief, best calculated to supply the needs of the deserving poor, and to prevent society from being made a party to schemes of vagabonds who refuse to work. But the impositions of the impostors should not prevent the bestowal of charity on the deserving. In every ward here in Memphis there are those suffering for the necessaries of life. Their neighbors know them to be honest and worthy, ready to work, but through sickness and accumulated misfortunes have been driven to beggary. All such should be remembered. The more fortunate, those blessed with plenty, have spent the past week in purchasing and bestowing valuable presents, and they should devote the remnant of the Christmas holidays in contributing to the wants of their poor neighbors—known to be deserving but unfortunate. The chilly winds and biting colds of winter are upon us, and the deserving poor, without coal and wood, food and clothing, should not be forgotten. Or shall it be said of those who are surfeited with the luxuries of the holidays:

> Few, save the poor, feel for the poor:
> The rich know not how hard
> It is to be of needful rest
> And needful food debarred:
> They know not of the scanty meal
> With small pale faces round;
> No fire upon the cold, damp hearth,
> When snow is on the ground.

BRAZIL—MONOPOLY AND MISERY.

Some years ago it was generally believed that Brazil, with its fertile lands and valuable products, was a country where new settlers could live in comfort and grow rich, and at the conclusion of the war some prominent Southerners, including the Governor of Tennessee, sought homes there. They found no inducements to stay, however, and generally came back to the best country in the world, their own. An article published in the New York *World* gives a glimpse into the interior of this American empire, and the view is anything but attractive. The census of 1872 showed the population to be 10,000,000. It is now about 12,000,000. Dom Pedro, who visited the United States some years ago, is Emperor. He is a well-meaning man, but weak and prejudiced. Immigrants find no inducements, and have to endure the senseless dislike of the Brazilians to all foreigners. The government is unable to keep the promises it makes to immigrants, and they find little opportunity for success. Trade is hampered with monopolies and privileges. Should an enterprising foreigner make any specialty successful, somebody gets a monopoly for the business and cuts him out. Every town has its privileged baker and butcher and so on, and there is no place for superior skill or industry. The commission the United States are sending to the South American States can do no good, for reciprocity with the United States is impossible. Three-fourths of the revenue in Brazil comes from import duties. There is no tax upon the lands of the rich, but the necessaries of the poor have to pay the taxes that support the government. The United States takes Brazil's principal products, but as the only article of the trade our government taxes is sugar, Brazil has nothing to gain from reciprocity. Besides she is greatly embarrassed, and England is her principal creditor, and any privilege granted the United States would also have to be conceded to her. So embarrassed is the country that it could not even pay the interest on its debt. The ...

TENNESSEE AND THE EXPOSITION.

Is there one Tennessean who attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia that did not blush for shame when he saw the raggedness, with its dirty, unfurnished interior, that represented, amid the handsome State buildings around it, the State of Tennessee? Is there a Tennessean willing that his State should begin be, in a similar way, degraded in the eyes of the world at the present Exposition at New Orleans? Such, however, will be the case unless the Legislature of the State do as the other State Legislatures have done, make an appropriation that shall put this State at least on a par with her sister States. Our citizens want capitalists to invest in Tennessee enterprises, to establish manufactories, to open mines, and to cultivate our fertile lands. They also want immigrants who will settle among us and help to advance our prosperity and increase our wealth. They certainly know that these desirable results will not spring up of themselves, like weeds by the wayside. Other States desire the advantages Tennessee is longing for as much as Tennessee does, and they, from one end of the Union to the other, have made substantial grants of money by legislative action so that the products and manufactures of their States shall be represented for the world's gaze in the most attractive possible style, and to the utmost extent of the State's possibilities. Shall Tennessee suffer disgrace, and her citizens be again put to the blush by Tennessee standing alone amid its sister States, insensible to its own fame, neglectful of its own interests, so destitute of pride in the State where their home is that their children are reared as to make it an object of contumely, scorn, jeers, and mockery from the thousands that, from every State in the Union, and from many a foreign land, will be present at the Exposition and form their opinion of the advantages and the absolute ... different States by ... them by the diffe...

...Egypt—The News ...ictory—Bismarck ...he Reichstag.

...December 27.—Later details ...g the earthquake show that the ...e to property and loss of life are ...greater than at first believed. The ...ovinces of Malaga and Granada were ...the scene of the severest disturbances. Several places were partially destroyed. The mayor reports many parts of Albuquero in ruins, and 150 persons are believed to have perished. At Arenas del Rey forty persons were killed. Disasters are likewise reported from other towns. Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt in many places in Spain since Thursday.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

On the Northern Railway Extension in Canada.

TORONTO, December 27.—Information has been received here of a terrible accident on the Northern railway extension near Bracebridge, two or three days ago The fireman of a gang of rockmen was engaged in ramming down dynamite into a drill-hole, when it exploded, throwing him clear over the derrick and killing him instantly. His body was blown to pieces. Three others were terribly injured and are now lying in the temporary hospital at Bracebridge.

EUGENIE'S FALSE EMERALDS.

A Story that the Jewels of the Ex-Empress were Bogus.

LONDON, December 27.—The story is now told that the emeralds which adorned the crown of the Empress Eugenie were false. The crown was among the jewels at the government sale at Paris. The bogus emeralds were purchased by an English nobleman for 40,000 francs, and the money paid the ex-Empress for her claims to the emeralds as personal property. The money, however, was returned when it was found that the emeralds were only imitation. *Figaro* asserts that the Empress was aware of the deception.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

Latest News of the Most Unsatisfactory Character—Wolseley's Movements.

LONDON, December 27.—News from Egypt is not of the most satisfactory character. It appears that Gen. Wolseley decided to abandon the attempt to reach Shendy by the desert route from Korti, thus cutting off the great bend in the Nile. The difficulties of the way seem to him too great to be surmounted with the resources at his command. Instead of the desert route, he will use the road from Mereweh to Berber, likewise through the desert, but much shorter than the other. He has accordingly changed base from Korite to Mereweh. This change places the relief of Khartoum two months further into the future than was expected. Gen. Wolseley is far from satisfied with the arrangements for his expedition. He has sent furious complaints to the War Office of the inefficiency and absolute breakdown of the transport and commissariat services. Although there have been ...

...Cleveland ...ain incidents ...paign that would ...that the prize pig ...be killed for him by Mr. Cleve-...ut Mr. McLean apparently had no misgivings concerning his visit. He knew that he had cast a majority of the votes of the Ohio delegation for Cleveland at the National Democratic Convention. That action had removed practically from the list of Presidential candidates one of Mr. Cleveland's rivals, Allen G. Thurman. Yet there were men in Albany who could have told Mr. McLean that there was nothing in the campaign which so aroused Mr. Cleveland's anger as "Gath's" articles in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* assailing him. That they should appear in the leading Democratic newspaper of Ohio was of course an additional aggravation. Mr. Cleveland's friends vainly strove to prevent the publication of the articles. Mr. McLean saying he had 20,000 Republican readers for whom they were intended. Then there came the Cleveland scandal. Full particulars of it were given by the *Enquirer*. Mr. Cleveland was astounded. He could not speak of the *Enquirer* afterward except in terms of wrath. His friends say that he is man of a forgiving nature, but that in this case he feels that he cannot condone the offense.

Mr. McLean is said to have been received with politeness by the Governor, and to have been treated with consideration till he proffered some advice concerning the Cabinet. Then the Governor is reported to have said bluntly that ...

...December 27.—Secretary Chandler has in preparation a circular to the heads of bureaus instructing them in the matter of the fiscal responsibility of the department after the 31st instant, beyond which date the current appropriations for the naval service do not extend. If Congress acts at once upon assembling no embarrassment will result from the failure to make appropriations in advance. If there should be a deadlock for a considerable length of time the Navy Department will continue to serve various purposes, though it will be at considerable inconvenience. The pay of the navy will go on, contracts may be entered into for the continuance of work which has already been begun under former appropriations, and supplies may be purchased; but for all these purposes the department will merely give certificates instead of cash, and the sailor, officer or contractor will become a creditor of the government. In cases of emergency the department may accept the services of individuals or private vessels, but cannot hire or contract for such service. The prospect for an early reconciliation of the differences between the House and Senate is not good. Incidental expressions by members of the House committee indicate a purpose not to confer with the Senate upon either of their amended bills. Randall has sent Secretary Chandler a copy of the "thirty-one-day" bill as amended by the Senate so as to provide for six months, with a letter asking if the amount therein provided will be sufficient for the department during the remainder of the fiscal year. There can be little doubt that the Secretary will declare the amounts named for some bureaus insufficient, which fact may be used in justification of the position of the House in refusing to assent to the Senate amendments. Should the point be made that the amounts proposed are too low, the Senate committee will meet it by showing that the disputed measure is a House bill prepared at the last session upon the basis of estimates, and only ...

BUCK'S STORY.

Young Grant, on the Witness Stand, Gives Some Interesting Information Regarding the

Late Firm of Grant & Ward and Their Crooked Transactions—How the Vanderbilt

Loan was Obtained—Their Relations With Fish and the Marine Bank —Chaffee's Interest.

NEW YORK, December 27.—In the suit brought by Senator Chaffee against the receiver of the defunct firm of Grant & Ward to recover about $500,000 worth of securities found among the assets of the firm but claimed by Chaffee, Ulysses S. Grant, jr., testified that he was a partner in the firm of Grant & Ward and a son-in-law of Chaffee. Mr. Chaffee gave witness some bonds, on which he borrowed $40,000 and went to Europe. He intended to repay his father-in-law, but instead on his return borrowed an additional $100,000. This money went into the firm as his individual interest. Witness had charge of all of Chaffee's securities and owed him $150,000. Ward suggested that it would be better to use the money of a friend rather than an outsider, and witness, after writing Chaffee and telling him what a good thing it was, obtained his consent to transfer the securities. Ward guaranteed the loan of money, which was supposed to be used in filling government contracts and making loans to railroads with fifty per cent. profit. Ward frequently showed advertisements of

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

and said he would try to get them. The profits were to be distributed among the members of the firm equally, but sometimes when they were smaller than usual Ward would take his share and divide the balance. On the profits made on loans of the firm Chaffee was to have fifty per cent. of the profit, out of which he allowed something to the witness. Ward knew the loans were from Chaffee, because the witness told him so. Ward displayed great knowledge of what went on in the office, and if the witness had $5000 or $10,000 in bank to his own account Ward generally borrowed it. When the contracts of the firm, with contingent profits, amounted (on paper) to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, witness asked Ward if they could be let in, but Ward replied that he wanted to build up the banking-house, and contracts were outside enough to take all he could handle; he said he had got contracts away from David Dows, and somebody might in turn get them away from him. So they let the matter rest for a time. Witness said he had advanced in

CLEAN MONEY

for business various sums. He had $200,000 or $300,000 before he went into business with Ward. Sunday, May 1st, he learned of the troubles, when Ward came to his house and said he was afraid all was up with them. Witness asked what he meant, and Ward explained that the Marine Bank had drawn heavily on its reserve, and there was $750,000 to the credit of the firm there. The failure of the bank would make it difficult to obtain loans on Wall street. Ward said if money could be raised they would be all right. Witness said he could not raise any money, but that his father might. Witness and his father then went to Mr. Vanderbilt and got a check for $150,000. Gen. Grant told Vanderbilt he thought the check of Grant & Ward was as good as the check of Vanderbilt. The check was drawn to the order of Gen. Grant. Next day witness took a check for $150,000 to Mr. Vanderbilt and he regretted he had not had it earlier. This check was drawn on the Marine Bank. That day witness received the letter addressed

"DEAR BUCK,"

and went to see Mr. Elkins, who went with him to Ward's house, in Brooklyn, where they waited until midnight before he came in. Ward said the balance in the Marine Bank was about $200,000 or $300,000, and if Spencer (the cashier) had said it was $663,000 he made a mistake. Evans thought that the interests of Chaffee should be protected, and Ward thought that there were other interests to be protected. Up to that time witness had no idea that money was due any others than his own family and Mr. Chaffee. Ward had agreed to meet them with keys to the safe next day, but did not, when witness went to the Safe Deposit Company and informed the officers that he wanted the safe opened, after which the securities were counted by Messrs. Larcque and Elkins.

ABERDEEN, MISS.

Two Business Houses Closed by the Sheriff—The Trade Outlook.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

ABERDEEN, December 27.—To-day J. Boyle & Co., dealers in dry goods and general merchandise, were closed by attaching creditors. In less than an hour the whole town was started to find that C. Buchanan & Co., dealers in books, stationery, jewelry, etc., had also been closed by the sheriff. No statement of their liabilities or assets has yet been made. Trade is dull and the outlook is not reassuring.

James Connor and M. McEacheren, the new lessees of the Gordon House, will take charge on that building on January 1, 1885. They are from Tillsonburg, Ont., Canada, and are experienced hotel men.

Quite a large audience assembled at the opera house last night to witness a charade given by the young people, under the supervision of the accomplished Mrs. E. C. Herndon. It was a grand success.

The World's Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—The World's Exposition to-day presented an animated picture. Fully 10,000 people were on the grounds. About 2 o'clock the crowd learned that the car-drivers had struck. The Exposition management wired the Illinois Central railroad, and in short order passenger coaches were running to the grounds over a railway which hitherto had only been used for freight. Steamboats are likewise pressed into service.

The Bartholdi Statue.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The Bartholdi Statue Pedestal Committee met to-night and contributed $50,000 to the fund. One hundred thousand dollars is expected from the government, and with an additional $35,000 from the public the pedestal is assured. The secretary of the committee thinks that the statue will be in position by May.

THE WEATHER.

Indications.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, nearly stationary temperature and southerly winds.

Meteorological Report.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 27, 1884.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
6:00 a.m.	30.091	41.7	S.E.	Light rain.
10:00 a.m.	30.101	45.5	S.E.	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	30.023	48.8	S.E.	Light rain.
6:00 p.m.	30.033	49.3	S.E.	Cloudy.
10:00 p.m.	30.080	55.5	S.E.	Light rain.
Mean.....	30.064	47.6	S.E.	Light rain.

Maximum temperature, 51.5.
Minimum temperature, 38.7.
Quicksilver—7 a.m., 38; 2 p.m., 0—scale 1 to 10.
Rainfall, .48.

Dr. Bernhardt's Second Professional Visit to Memphis after a Lapse of Seventeen Years.

Morris Bernhardt, OPTICIAN!

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

Formerly of Berlin, Prussia, and New York, is stopping at present

At the Peabody Hotel

Office Room No. 4 Parlor Floor,

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE

Offers to those who are suffering from weakness and

DEFECTIVE SIGHT

—HIS—

Brazilian Pebble and Australian Crystal

Glass Spectacles

Superior to any other in use. Constructed in accordance with the science and philosophy of nature, admirably adapted to the organs of sight, and perfectly natural to the eye, affording altogether the best artificial help to the human vision ever invented.

1. They can be worn with perfect ease for any length of time at one sitting, giving astonishing clearness of vision, by candle or other artificial light, and comfort to the spectacle wearer heretofore unknown.

2. How to Select Glasses.—It requires professional guidance, even when a good article is offered. Dr. Bernhardt not only has the best glasses to be found in the market, but carefully examines the eyes of the patient, and gives indispensable advice as to the proper selection of them.

DR. MORRIS BERNHARDT

comes recommended in the highest terms of praise by numerous certificates from the most eminent Physicians, Oculists, Divines, and the most prominent men of our country. Among them are those of MEMPHIS, TENN., and from all the principal cities of the United States.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 13, 1884.

Some seventeen years ago, in the spring of 1867, our city was visited by an eminent Optician, Dr. Morris Bernhardt, of Berlin, Prussia, enjoying at that time the indorsements—now in his profession—of A. K. Taylor, M.D., J. S. Frazer, M.D., John Pitman, M.D., Geo. R. Grant, M.D., F. R. Hopson, M.D., E. Miles Willett, M.D., W. F. Brown, M.D., A. Creighton, M.D., M. D. Lilly, M.D., D.S., the Rev. C. A. Davis, the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, the Rev. J. C. Stedman, the Rev. G. White, the Rev. S. H. Ford, Practicing his profession since in the principal cities of the United States, and after a permanent location in Chicago, indorsed by the Medical School in that city, the Doctor, on account of ill health, has been obliged to temporarily suspend his Chicago business, and concluded to visit our city again. We have examined his credentials as well as a large and assorted variety of his instruments and lenses for correcting defects of vision, and believe from our intercourse with the Doctor that he is thoroughly qualified in his profession to receive the unanimous indorsement of the scientific application of glasses, and as such indorse him.

JOHN A. WYETH, M.D.,
JOHN K. FRAYSER, M.D.,
SAMUEL P. MORRISON, M.D.,
HERMAN WISE, M.D.,
JOHN PITMAN, M.D.,
J. G. MATLOCK, M.D.,
J. L. SIMS, M.D.,
JAS. MITCHELL & MAURY,
G. W. OVERALL, M.D.,
D. P. SAUNDERS, M.D.,
Chas. Wm. Wright, M.D.,
W. E. ROGERS, M.D.,
SHEP. F. ROGERS, M.D.,
A. W. LAMAR,
Pastor Central Baptist Church.
EUGENE DANIEL,
Pastor of First Presbyterian Church.
N. M. JONES,
Pastor of Strangers Church.
R. A. WHITEHEAD,
Pastor of First Baptist Church.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 16, 1884.

I have been long familiar with the name and reputation of Dr. Bernhardt as an artist and feel assured that their indorsement is a guarantee for the doctor's professional skill.

I gave Dr. M. Bernhardt, seventeen years ago, a certificate corresponding with the one signed, written by medical gentlemen.

GEO. WHITE,
Rector Emeritus Christ Church.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 15, 1884.

I have read a very flattering notice of the ingenuity of Dr. Bernhardt as an optician and his wonderful skill in the scientific fitting of instrumented professor, Dr. C. A. Davis. All who know Dr. Davis will bear testimony to the fact that any communication from him would be merited and deserved.

H. A. JONES,
Pastor Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 16, 1884.

Dr. Bernhardt, of Chicago, brings the indorsement of all the principal physicians and clergymen of that city, the most of whom I know, and many of them personally and very well.

He certainly stands at the head of his profession as an oculist and optician. I have unqualified confidence in him to do about to the limit of the possibilities of his profession. He has the best indorsements on both sides of the Atlantic.

GEO. W. SWEENEY,
Pastor Christian Church.

Dr. Bernhardt extends a cordial invitation to the members of the Medical Faculty and Clergy whom he has been unable to meet to visit him at his office.

RECOMMENDED

By the Leading Physicians and Divines of Chicago.

J. Adams Allen, M.D., LL.D., President of Rush Medical College.
Moses Gunn, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Rush Medical College.
J. P. Ross, M.D., Professor Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, Rush Medical College.
DeLassie Miller, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Rush Medical College.
Vincent L. Halbert, M.D., Professor Gynecology, Rush Medical College.
W. H. Byford, A.M., M.D., Professor Gynecology, Rush Medical College.
Henry M. Lyman, A.M., M.D., Professor Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System, Rush Medical College.
F. L. Wadsworth, M.D., Adjunct Professor, Rush Medical College.
A. Reeves Jackson, M.D., President College Physicians and Surgeons.
Robert L. Rea, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Chicago Medical College.
J. V. Hollister, M.D., Professor General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, Chicago Medical College.
R. N. Isham, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Chicago Medical College.
E. O. Roler, A.M., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Chicago Medical College.
Thomas Bevan, M.D., Professor Clinical Medicine, Chicago Medical College.
J. N. Danforth, Professor Pathology, Woman's Hospital.
Truman W. Miller, M.D., Surgeon United States Marine Hospital.
A. E. Small, M.D., Professor Theory and Practice, Hahnemann College.
George A. Hale, M.D., Hahnemann College.
F. Hodges, M.D., Hahnemann College.
Mitchell, M.D., Chicago Homœopathic College.
Rev. David Swing, Rev. Robert Collyer, Charles E. Cheney, Unity Reform Episcopal Church and Rotcher Christ Church.
Rev. W. H. Ryder, St. Paul Universalist Church.
Clinton Locke, Rector Grace Church.
Edward Sullivan, Rector Trinity Church.
Edward P. Sullivan, Pastor First Congregational Church.
Rev. Arthur Little, New England Church.
Rev. H. W. Thomas, Centenary M. E. Church.

John Atlee, M.D., the eminent surgeon of Lancaster, Pa., says: "Dr. Bernhardt has fitted glasses to my eyes, making the vision almost as perfect as in youth."

"His glasses are superior in quality and workmanship, and indicate high professional skill on his part, in their adaptation to all the different varieties and conditions of the eyes."

A. H. Stephens,
Ex-Governor of Indiana.

"I take great pleasure in certifying to the excellent quality and great value of the glasses fitted to my eyes by Dr. Bernhardt in being better suited to them than any I have ever tried. I recommend him to the public."

Richard Yates,
Ex-Governor of Illinois.

"He is entitled to confidence, as an optician I recommend him."

E. H. TALBOT,
Ex-President United States.

"From personal experience I can recommend him as a skillful optician."

Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor New York.

"Dr. Bernhardt's lenses are made of superior material, and with his aid, must materially assist infirmities of sight."

R. E. Fenton, ex-Governor New York.

"Have suffered many years from defective sight—glasses adapted by Dr. Bernhardt suit my eyes better than any I have ever used."

A. G. Curtin, ex-Governor Pennsylvania.

"Dr. Bernhardt's skill must be of great benefit to those availing themselves of it."

J. F. Hartranft, ex-Governor Pennsylvania.

"The glasses used in my family adapted by Dr. Bernhardt are of superior quality and workmanship. I have no hesitation in commending him as an accomplished and skillful optician."

O. P. Morton, ex-Governor of Indiana.

"I cheerfully concur in the above as stated by Gov. Yates."

Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of State.

"He has fitted glasses to my eyes perfectly. I cheerfully recommend him as a skillful, practical optician."

Simon Hirshbach,
Ex-Secretary of Governor of Illinois.

"The glasses admirably answer the purpose for which they were designed. It gives me great pleasure to certify to your ability, and to cordially commend you to all who have imperfect vision, with fullest confidence in your power to greatly assist them."

William E. Smith,
Ex-Governor Wisconsin.

"I cheerfully add my testimony in Dr. Bernhardt's favor as a scientific and practical optician."

Alex. Ramsey,
Ex-Governor Minnesota.

"The glasses adapted to my eyes by Dr. Bernhardt suit me exactly. He is an adept in his profession. I most cordially recommend him as a gentleman and skillful optician."

Henry A. Swift,
Ex-Governor Minnesota.

"Dr. Bernhardt's glasses, fitted to my eyes by him, are the best I ever used. I can see perfectly as I could in my youth. I heartily recommend him to the confidence of the public."

Jonathan Worth, ex-Gov. North Carolina.

"The glasses are better adapted to my eyes than any I have ever used. Your method of examination and adjustment furnished me conclusive evidence of your scientific skill in optics and thorough experience as an optician. Your attainments in your profession entitle you to the confidence, patronage and gratitude of the public."

James L. Orr,
Ex-Governor South Carolina.

"Inclosed I send you price of another pair of glasses, duplicate of those adapted to my eyes. They are beyond comparison the best and easiest to my eyes of any I have ever used. I would not be without them for any consideration, and desire another pair to keep in readiness to take their place in case of accident to the pair I am using. Your skill in your profession makes you a public benefactor."

Joseph E. Brown, ex-Gov. Georgia.

"I am enabled to see with the clearness of vision which I enjoyed in the days of my youth. Relieved by your scientific skill of an impairment consequent upon years of application and study."

Jas. Phillips Shorter,
Ex-Governor of Alabama.

"The perfect adaptability of the glasses fitted to my eyes is unmistakable evidence of your high scientific skill as an optician."

R. M. Patton,
Ex-Governor Alabama.
G. W. Glick,
Governor of Kansas.

The extracts herein are from valuable letters given by the above gentlemen, when in office, the originals of all of which are in Dr. Bernhardt's possession, in addition to many equally valuable from ...

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PLOWS!

...r. Pierce said last night that ...'s pulse had reached 160. The ...far off. The case is considered ...the most remarkable that has come ...e knowledge of the attendant phy-...ians, as the poison was not expected to ...each the brain for a year or more. There ...was only one case of a similar kind mentioned in the books.

Later.—Dr. Atkinson died to-night.

THE NAVAL DEADLOCK.

The House Determined that the Senate Shall Recede from Its

Position in Regard to the Appropriation—Chandler's Circular.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Secretary Chandler has in preparation a circular to the heads of bureaus instructing them in the matter of the fiscal responsibility of the department after the 31st instant, beyond which date the current appropriations for the naval service do not extend. If Congress acts at once upon assembling no embarrassment will result from the failure to make appropriations in advance. If there should be a deadlock for a considerable length of time the Navy Department will continue to serve various purposes, though it will be at considerable inconvenience. The pay of the navy will go on, contracts may be entered into for the continuance of work which has already been begun under former appropriations, and supplies may be purchased; but for all these purposes the department will merely give certificates instead of cash, and the sailor, officer or contractor will become a creditor of the government. In cases of emergency the department may accept the services of individuals or private vessels, but cannot hire or contract for such service. The prospect for an early reconciliation of the differences between the House and Senate is not good. Incidental expressions by members of the House committee indicate a purpose not to confer with the Senate upon either of their amended bills. Randall has sent Secretary Chandler a copy of the "thirty-one-day" bill as amended by the Senate so as to provide for six months, with a letter asking if the amount therein provided will be sufficient for the department during the remainder of the fiscal year. There can be little doubt that the Secretary will declare the amounts named for some bureaus insufficient, which fact may be used in justification of the position of the House in refusing to assent to the Senate amendments. Should the point be made that the amounts proposed are too low, the Senate committee will meet it by showing that the disputed measure is a House bill prepared at the last session upon the basis of estimates, and only ...

...Vandalia road. The extra engine was badly damaged and several cars of the forward train were thrown from the track, which will be blockaded for several hours.

Warm Springs, N. C., December 27.—The hotel burned here to-day was one of the largest hotels in the South. Nothing was saved. Loss, $150,000. Insurance, $50,000. Geo. Rumbough owned a two-thirds interest. The hotel will be rebuilt.

Conway, Ark., December ...o'clock this morning burglars ...glass in the window ...kind of the kind ...powder into the ...have of from ...

...Cordillera states that much snow has fallen lately. Fifteen hundred farm hands arrived here from Las Conda, seeking shelter.

DUBLIN, December 27.—The Irish executives have ordered the chief of police to inquire into the character of appointees to the detective force made under the