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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : : APRIL 20, 1886.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The general Clearing-House report on another page shows that during last week the total exchanges increased 17.6 per cent. over the corresponding week last year, or outside of New York 10.1 per cent. Taking places Memphis is interested in, we find that Chicago's share of the increase was 3.1 per cent.; Cincinnati 5.6, Kansas City 22.9, New Orleans 12.1, Lowell 28.9, Memphis 46.4. St. Louis had a decrease of 5.6, and Louisville of 6.7 per cent. Notwithstanding the strike disturbances, these figures show that the tendency of our trade is still upward and onward, although there are two cities where the interruption of freight transport has caused some decline. The ease of money still continues, and the *Chronicle* reports a tendency toward lower rates, the average of the week in New York being under 2 per cent., extremes 1½ to 2½ per cent. for banking balances; call call loans 3 per cent. Unless gold exports should have a serious increase no advance from these rates is looked for for some time to come, and the supply of money is quite beyond the current demand. Bank deposits are increasing, government disbursements have been heavy and funds are gradually coming in from the interior, while the demand is restricted. In England the agitation of the Irish question proves to be quite a disturbing element, and both business and speculation approach toward a stand. Gold continues to flow from the Bank of England, which flow may increase the official rate to protect the gold reserve. France is firm, and any special call would probably force rates to the gold exporting point. Imports continue large, and the trade movement this as well as last month is expected to be against us. The adverse trade balance gives a tendency toward further exports of gold from this side. In London last week silver had a fall and touched the lowest point on record, 46 3-16d. This makes the American dollar worth for its silver 78 3-10c., but Congress considers that to be quite good enough for American citizens. There appears to be some probability that, as a relief measure, England may issue £1 notes; now £5 are the lowest. This, it is thought, would ease the strain upon gold in some degree. The disturbed labor market here, the continued extreme depression of trade in England, and the strong political agitation that exists there upon the Irish question, are all weighing with some force against business just now. If Congress would put the Mexican treaty into operation the effect would be to turn effort in a new direction, which could not but put some spark of life into the present quiet dullness.

UNHAPPY CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland has not been able to escape the odious tax of censure which has been levied and rigidly enforced against the President of the United States. He is a man of iron nerve, and conscious of the rectitude of his purposes it was supposed he would be impervious to criticism; but it seems his philosophy has deserted him and he is greatly worried in paying the penalty imposed on all who have occupied the station he fills. Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, speaking of President Cleveland, is reported as follows:

"I spent a day with him a short time ago when I was in Washington, and really he presents a pathetic picture—a strong man fighting alone a great battle to which he is pledged, ridiculed by his enemies and doubted by his friends. He feels his position keenly. He said to me: 'I have made mistakes; I see them; many of them, and could kick myself when I think about them; but I am only human, and I am as liable to err as other men. But I get no generous sympathy and honest, patriotic counsel. All I hear is bickering and strife and fault finding among scheming politicians, who have no him but to get themselves and friends in office. But for the occasional wave of popular indorsement that breaks its way over the reef of office seekers and politicians that hedge me about and comes to me like a season of refreshing and a cry of God speed fresh from the people, I should break down, heartsick and discouraged.'"

This is the wail of despair. But Mr. Cleveland should be consoled by the reflection that the people are at his back, and that the character of Washington was cudgeled until the last particle of dross was extracted, and by this purgatorial process he was prepared for immortality. President Cleveland is not to blame for his party divisions, and it is hard for him to be criticised by his party friends and denounced by his enemies. The worst of all he is condemned, not so much for the errors as for the merits of his administration. It is more because he has honestly and bravely, if not always successfully, tried to carry out his pledges as a civil service reformer and to execute the civil service law that he has been deserted and is continually denounced and ridiculed by many influential men in his own party. There was never a President whose views and position on a public question were more clearly understood by all parties than were those of President Cleveland. The very men who are to-day denouncing him for keeping faith with the people utilized his statements and pledges on the civil service reform on the stump and in the press for the purpose of getting the people to vote for him. Civil service reform was "a good enough Morgan" for them till after election. Then they expected the President would turn out as big a hypocrite as the worst of them. They have been astounded to find that he has shown some regard for his word and his honor. Politicians and partisans may have turned against him, but the masses of the people still believe Mr. Cleveland, though seriously handicapped, is doing his best to give the country a clean, wise and efficient administration. Neither the President himself nor his friends will claim that he has made no mistakes. He has been unfortunate in the choice of some officials, but so were Grant and Lincoln and Jackson and others of our Presidents. Some of his appointments have been bad; but that ought not to surprise any one when such desperate traps are constantly laid to mislead and deceive him. The Democratic party was not given the Presidency by the people merely to parcel out the offices, but to purify the government by administrative reform. This President Cleveland is trying to do and the people are with him. There is a moral to be drawn from the utterances of the President in his conversation with Mr. Barrett, which will be profitable to the young men of the country. They show that there is no happiness in high official station. In Europe, "uneasy the head that wears the crown." Washington's two administrations encountered the enmity of open foes and treacherous friends. Jackson's career was stormy and tempestuous, in comparison to which Cleveland's administration has been one of serene tranquillity. Harrison and Taylor could not stand the odious impost levied upon the Presidency, and it required only a month's labor to kill them. Lincoln and Garfield paid a heavy penalty, for both were assassinated. And now we are told that Cleveland "presents a pathetic picture," "ridiculed by his enemies and doubted by his friends," heartsick and discouraged at the bickering and strife that surrounds him. These facts should be a lesson to the ambitious young men of the country. They show that high official station is like the Dead sea fruit, which turns to ashes on the lips, and that after all contentment and the luscious sweets of plenty and unalloyed happiness are only found in the life of the private citizen.

UNSOLVABLE AND IMPOSSIBLE.

If the Tories have not "thrown up the sponge" they have come very near doing so. Lord Salisbury and Lord Churchill have both declared that the Irish problem is insolvable and its arrangement impossible. Although their assertion is a general one in terms, in fact it is a confession by the Tory leaders that the problem is an insolvable and impossible one to them and to their party. Accordingly, none of them, while objecting to Mr. Gladstone's policy, have a policy of their own to offer as a substitute. Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, declares that what has been done in British colonies in Austia-Hungary, in Norway and Sweden and elsewhere, shows that the problem before the country is neither insolvable nor impossible, for what has been done elsewhere can be done in Ireland. In proof of the substantial correctness of his position he introduces a full and sufficient measure, a thing the Tories are incapable of producing. The only policy that domineering party can recognize as fitted for Ireland is force, drive, compel, coerce. Imprison, exile, hang—that is the trinity to which the Tories look for delivering England from being troubled with Ireland. The policy of compulsion has had a long and complete trial. It has only added to Irish discontent by increasing Ireland's woes. That the Tories should have got no further than the policy used by ignorant and brutal nations ever since history began its record, shows what the Tories and Tory policy are. Not only is the force policy morally wrong, but it is unstatesmanlike. Military domination, imprisoning and transporting and hanging have been tried for generations, and have not succeeded up to this day. Yet the narrow-minded Tory desires to continue the use of brute force. This is a discreditable exposure of Tory tactics and Tory moral conception. Force is a proved failure. Home rule offers itself, and the Tory, unable to offer anything as good or better, opposes it passionately, furiously and frantically. Such a position shows imbecility, and now, or on some other early occasion, the good sense and the might of the people will accomplish what the shortsighted Tory regards as unsolvable and impossible. Such an assertion of insolvability and impossibility will prove perpetual doom to Tory policy in the future.

The Enchanted Summerland.

A book descriptive of the summer resorts of the Northwest will be mailed to you *free* on application to R. S. Hair, general passenger agent Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST A SERIOUS RIOT.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT OF NEW YORK STRIKERS.

The Eight-Hour Agitation at Chicago—Circular From the Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A mass-meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Knights of Labor and Columbia Typographical Union for the purpose of listening to addresses delivered by members of Congress and others on the labor question. Representative J. M. Farquahar of New York was elected chairman. Alluding to the strike in the West he asserted, and the assembly warmly applauded the assertion, that notwithstanding East St. Louis no more blood would be shed in labor troubles in America. The *posse comitatus* might murder, the workingmen would not, but instead of the bullet, the workingmen of America would settle their battles with the ballot.

Mr. F. Fogg, a representative of the General Assemby of the Knights of Labor, said that the workingmen were the people and intended to run this country. Jay Gould, W. H. Vanderbilt and Tom Scott had taught them communism, agrarianism, socialism, organization, defense, and by the eternal living God they would profit by that teaching. He summed up the civilization of the present day by describing the men of America as Christianized, civilized, Harvard College educated cannibals.

Senator Voorhees urged the workingmen to organize and promised his vote and influence to secure such legislation as they desired.

He was followed by Representative Warner of Ohio, who covered about the same ground.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the course pursued by General Master Workman Powderly in relation to the strike of the Gould system of railways; heartily commending his appeal for aid for the strikers; calling upon all opposed to monopoly to contribute liberally and promptly; demanding of the National government the building and improvement of the highways and waterways for the direct benefit of the people instead of the middlemen and speculators; commending the action of wo kingmen in sending memorials to Congress urging an appropriation for the construction of the Hennepin canal; declaring their opposition to the passage of the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage, and urging the House of Representatives to determine upon a day in the near future for the consideration of the different bills recommended by the Committee on Labor.

Representative O'Hara [N. C.] said the workingmen in their efforts to secure shorter hours of labor had the sympathy of the class he represented.

The chairman announced that letters had been received from Senator Logan and Representative O'Donnell of Michigan, regretting their inability to attend the meeting. Representative Murphy said he felt prouder when he was the janitor of a college than now as a Representative in Congress. He argued that the passage of the Hennepin canal bill would bring comfort to the fireside of thousands of workingmen. He wanted to go into the United States Treasury and take $1,000,000 out of it now to bring bread and meat to the people west of Chicago, and he wanted to do this in consideration of labor.

Grand Master Workman Powderly did not arrive to-night as was expected.

The Eight-Hour Agitation.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Eight-Hour Committee of the Trade and Labor Assembly, to-day issued a circular to all trade and labor associations of Chicago and vicinity, announcing that May 1st had been set apart for general inauguration of the eight-hour system; that as the Trades Assembly of Chicago, was the most influential body of organized labor west of New York city, it was natural that the working people and public should hold it responsible in a great measure for success or failure of the eight hour movement; that there is a uniform understanding among the different unions to accept a corresponding reduction in wages if necessary to bring the eight-hour system into operation, and advising all trades which have not yet completed their arrangements to elect suitable committees and prepare for a mutual solution of the question at the time mentioned.

Wm. H. Taylor, president of the Independent People's Labor party of the United States, is in the city and will soon be joined by other members of the party. They have in view the organization of workingmen into bodies called councils, and the object is to support candidates for office, irrespective of party, who have the interest of the wage-workers at heart. The party advocates the eight-hour working day among other things.

New York Street-Car Strike.

NEW YORK, April 19.—With the exception of Eighth and Ninth avenues the streets on which horse-cars usually run are deserted and quiet to-day. All the railroad men—drivers, conductors and stable men—have concluded to take a holiday in sympathy with their brethren on the Third avenue line. Almost the entire police force of the city has been on duty since 5 o'clock this morning. All the street-car stables are guarded by detachments of police, and the streets along which the lines run are filled with "blue coats."

The employes of the Dry Dock line state that they left work because they were ordered to do so by the committee, and not because they had any grievances. The Forty-second street line men stopped for the same reason; in fact the men on none of the lines, with the exception of the Third avenue line, have any complaints to make in regard to their hours or pay. The general "tie up" was ordered so as to force the directors of the Third avenue line to yield to the demands of strikers. The men ordered out on a number of the lines feel very bitter over the action of the committee in stopping all cars, and state that "this general tie up business is being run into the ground."

About 4:30 this afternoon the Third avenue line started the first of twenty-five cars they proposed to run. Inspector Byrnes and four men on the platform. At Sixty-fourth street a big fellow rushed out and grasped the horses by the bits and drew a knife to cut the reins. He had not accomplished his purpose when Inspector Byrnes "put him asleep" with his club. The man was left senseless in the street and the car went on. The next car was driven by a new driver, and when at Fifty-ninth street one of the horses fell on the pavement. The crowds of strikers along the walks cheered and jeered in derision. The tumult grew greater, and finally the crowd began hurling bricks from a new building on the corner. The windows were smashed and the car demolished. Two officers were hurt by missiles. The police then charged the crowd, and seventy of them were injured. Eight prisoners were taken, and in the pockets of two of them were found licenses as drivers of the Fourth Avenue Line, the men of which road have no grievances, and are out because ordered to tie up.

The *Telegram* says that several of the up-town clubs have made up a list of 209 fashionable young men of their membership who will to-morrow take out licenses and volunteer to drive cars for the tied up lines without pay on the proviso that the public shall be allowed to ride free of charge.

The Railroad Commissioners spent the entire day in a series of conferences with the representatives of the Third avenue road and the strikers' committee. It is hoped that some arrangement will be made by which the cars will run to-morrow.

The Boston Assembly of Knights of Labor.

BOSTON, MASS., April 19.—District Assembly 30, Knights of Labor, opened its quarterly convention today with 700 delegates present. The district comprises 300 assemblies, with 50,000 members. The convention will last three days, and will consider the project of forming assemblies directly interested in the shoe trade into a strictly trade district, and will also take action on the Gould strike.

Went Back to Work.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 19.—On the first day of last March the coal miners employed at McKenna's mine went out on a strike because of the discrimination made against the Knights of Labor and for an advance of wages. Mr. McKenna refused to arbitrate with the Knights until Saturday, when he sent for a committee of the Knights of Labor, including Master Workman Golby of the Gellespe Assembly, and agreed to make no discrimination against the Knights of Labor and employ all the old hands at an increase of wages. The committee immediately communicated the facts to Master Workman M. A. Sullivan, who advised them to go back to work, which all the miners did this morning.

OPPOSITION TO GLADSTONE.

The Scottish Members Against the Land Bill.

LONDON, April 19.—The defection of Scotch Radical members of the House of Commons has been growing since the land bill was made known. It is estimated that twenty-five will vote against Mr. Gladstone and that more will abstain from voting.

Duncan McLaren, a former member for Edinburgh and a prominent Radical member since 1820, denounces the whole scheme. He is Mr. Bright's brother-in-law.

Mr. Bright's hostility to the scheme is pronounced. He considers the terms of purchase intolerable. It is reported that he urges Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country if the home rule bill passes by only a small majority.

At a crowded meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to-day the proposed Dublin Parliament was denounced as dangerous to the commercial interests of the kingdom. The speakers were Liberals and were formerly Gladstonians. An active campaign will be conducted during the Easter recess, in which Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyn, Lord Hartington, Mr. Morley, Mr. Goshen and Lord Spencer will take part. The Conservative leaders will hold aloof, desiring to leave the front of the opposition to the Whigs. Some of the Conservative members, discontented because their members decided not to take part in the campaign, sent a protest to Lord Salisbury, who, however, declined to change their course.

Mr. Brand's motion against the second reading of the home rule bill has been tabled, under an arrangement with Lord Hartington, who will make the motion in place of Mr. Brand.

Sir Charles Dilke has informed the Electorate Committee that he will make a full statement at a public meeting on May 3d if the Queen's Proctor fails to reopen the Crawford divorce case previously.

Travelers' Club Concert.

The Travelers' Club are making preparations for one of the grandest musical concerts ever witnessed in Memphis, to be given at Estival Park on Derby day, Wednesday, May 5th. Prof. Arnold's orchestra, in conjunction with Prof. Eichhorn's band of Louisville, Ky., will furnish the instrumental music for the occasion, while a chorus of seventy-five voices under the direction of Prof. Winkler will vocalize. A grand hop will conclude the entertainment. In view of the fact that the refreshment and supper tables will be under the management of the Woman's Exchange, it is safe to say that the wants of the inner man will be bountifully and daintily supplied. The members of the Travelers' Club have put their shoulders to the wheel to make this affair a brilliant success, and as the hotels and leading business houses are lending a hand, there is no doubt that it will prove a memorable and brilliant occasion.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

Beautify Your Home.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve tints. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Disinfects and prevents diseases. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. $500 given away. S. MANSFIELD & CO., Memphis.

It is to Your Interest

to bear in mind that one Benson's Capcine Plaster is worth a dozen of any other porous plaster. Benson's plasters are a genuine medicinal article, indorsed and used by the medical profession from Maine to California. They cure in a few hours ailments which no others will even relieve. Cheap and worthless imitations are sold by dealers who care more for large profits on trash than they do for the sweets of an approving conscience. Beware of them, and of the "Capucin," "Capsicin," "Capsicine" and "Capsicum" plasters which they sell to the unwary. These names are nothing but misleading variations on the name "Capcine." Note the difference, go to reputable druggists, and you will not be deceived. The genuine Benson's has the "Three Seals" trade-mark and the word "Capcine" cut in the center.

NOT A SETTLED FACT.

NO CHOICE BETWEEN WOLF AND HORN LAKE.

What Gen. Greene and Chairman Hampton Have to Say on the Subject.

The discussion on the water question has assumed a different shape since the report of Gen. Greene was taken up by the committee, and since the action of that body on Friday last an erroneous impression has gotten out that it has gone back to first principles and declared in favor of Wolf river, first, last and all the time. And further, a great many pass over the important point that in no event is it prepared to take a supply from the pumping station near the mouth of that stream, but several miles above Raleigh, where the supply is absolutely free from all contaminating influences. Gen. Greene said yesterday that the Horn Lake plan had allurements for him of the strongest character, and that he had not come to any decision between it and Wolf river. If observations, which were now being taken, showed that the water-shed was sufficient to furnish the supply, and he was correct in other things, Gen. Greene thought Horn Lake might be best after all.

Chairman Hampton Explains.

In a letter addressed yesterday to the editor of this paper, Chairman Hampton of the committee says: In order that your correspondent, "Reformer," and the public generally may not labor under the erroneous belief that the Water Committee is acting hastily or thoughtlessly in their consideration of this all important subject, it is right and proper that I should thus publicly submit some facts as a response to the communication published in your paper Sunday, and also to one that appeared in *Avalanche* of same date over the signature of "Citizen." The latter asks, "Will Wolf river furnish an adequate supply of water for a large city?" In reply to this the following extract is taken from a report made by skillful engineers employed by the city to investigate this very matter: "To determine the quantity available from Wolf river, the stream was carefully gauged in the month of October when it was at its lowest stage of the season, and reported by the oldest residents along its bank to be at its lowest annual fall stage. The gaugings were made October 9th, 10th and 12th at a point four and a half miles above Raleigh, and the average discharge during the time of these observations was found to be 8,636,775 United States gallons per hour, being equal to nearly eight times the minimum discharge of Croton river, supplying the city of New York." So much for the Wolf river supply. These gaugings have never been disputed or question by any competent judges. Having been made by skillful engineers fully capable of doing such work correctly, the Water Committee accepts them as a safe and true basis on which to work, in so far as the question of supply is involved; for the estimate of Memphis consumption is sixty gallons per capita daily, or 3,000,000 per day for a population 50,000 souls. To quote further from the same report: "The sources of Wolf river are reported to be about sixty-five miles southeastwardly from Memphis, and composed of a comparatively small number of springs, discharging great volumes of sandstone water. These statements are corroborated by the fact that for three months last fall, during the driest weather, the stage of the river did not vary six inches, and also by the analyses showing comparatively a small quantity of lime and a large quantity of silicic acid (or flint) held in solution by the water.

As to the relative purity of the different supplies of water accessible to Memphis, there is this to be said: Sealed packages of water taken from the Wolf river, the Mississippi, Hatchie lake and a local well, with no mark or designation on the packages, except a number on each, were sent to Dr. John Locke and Joseph M. Locke, eminent analytical chemists in charge of the laboratory of the Western Military Institute, near Dayton, O., and we have their elaborate and critical report of the analyses of these several packages by their numbers, they themselves being purposely kept ignorant of the sources whence the water was taken. The specimens were taken from the two rivers in the months of June, July, August, September and October, so as to secure the variations resulting from the changes in the rivers and state of the water during that interval. The result was reported as follows: After settling and filtering, and thus eliminating all impurities which were merely held in suspension, it was ascertained that the two specimens from Hatchie lake contained of solid matter in solution 12½ and 14 1-5 grains respectively; the three specimens from the Mississippi contained 14 1-16, 10 9-10 and 9 7-10 grains per gallon respectively; and four specimens from Wolf river contained, respectively, 2 8-10, 4 4-10, 2 7-10 and 2 4-10 grains per gallon. The specimen of well water, clear and sparkling as it appeared to the eye, contained the greatest number of mineral substances of all, and showed 7 7-10 grains of solid matter per gallon. The solids thus held in solution in clear, filtered Mississippi water thus analyzed are lime, magnesia, sodium, alumina, silicic acid, carbonic acid, chlorine and organic matter. Those in Wolf river are lime, alumina, silicic acid and carbonic acid. The correctness of these analyses have never been disputed or questioned by any competent authorities. These facts show that the Water Committee have not acted blindly or carelessly in the steps they have thus far taken. They have been eight months considering and digesting these and other important facts, so that when their recommendations should be made to the city government they would be intelligent, sensible, practicable.

"Reformer" argues that agitation purifies water. Most people prefer that water should have a chance to settle, to precipitate its impurities before they use it. Stirring don't improve a muddy pool, nor a muddy lake, nor a muddy river. A running stream that deposits impurities held in suspension does thus become purer by its activity. But this is just the thing that the Mississippi does not do. In this respect it does not possess the merit of other rivers which get rid of part of their impurities by precipitation. It has a turbulent, rolling, boiling character peculiar to itself which keeps all its impurities stirred up from the bottom and thoroughly well mixed. Who has ever seen the mighty "Father of Waters" and not observed this wonderful characteristic which makes it a river of its own kind—alone in its singularity? And this peculiarity which "Reformer" considers an advantage renders it only the more objectionable as a source of water supply for a great city. Impure, offensive matter which other streams would deposit and cover with gradual accumulations of earth this great stream continues to stir up and roll around. A dead animal in the Mississippi is thus gradually worn into atoms and thoroughly distributed, many of its poisonous elements assimilating with the water and held in solution by it only to be eliminated when it reaches the salt sea or is spread over the country by overflow to fertilize the land and finally to pass into vegetation. Hence the Mississippi not only retains solids in solution, like all other rivers, even when clear, but by its turbulent, boiling peculiarity it retains in suspension great quantities of foreign impurities which other running streams lose by precipitation. Here is the reason why the great river carries in it such a large proportion of hurtful substances—animal and vegetable, organic and inorganic—and this is the reason why intelligent medical gentlemen consider it a dangerous vehicle of disease, as is the case with all impure water. Without being authorized to speak for these gentlemen, it may not be amiss to say this is probably the reason, and a very sound reason, too, why Drs. Mitchell and Thornton consider the Mississippi water more dangerous than Wolf river water in time of cholera epidemic or other pestilential visitation, for such was their emphatic opinion as expressed before the committee. Your correspondent "Reformer" also states that Wolf river for many miles up from its mouth abounds in stagnant pools and small lakes. Such is not the information the committee has acquired from intelligent sources and from recent careful investigation. For many miles from its source down it is a bold stream, passing through a hilly, broken country. Then it courses through a portion of Fayette county exceptionally free from marshy districts and stagnant pools. But what is the Mississippi on this score? Does it not abound in swamps, and marshes, and stagnant waters and sluggish foul bayous for miles and hundreds of miles? For nearly or quite 2000 miles it passes through just such a country, with only occasional bluffs. The soil is a rich loam, easily washed, and its current is constantly wearing it away and washing up debris which has been buried for centuries, decayed vegetation and animal remains, the prolific source of disease. It is the drain of a great territory, occupied by 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 people above us, with many great cities and countless towns and villages. The sewage all finds its outlet to the Mississippi. And as the years advance and population increases this feature will be aggravated. Does such a stream present advantages for drinking water over a stream that rises in springs among the hills and is fed by them perennially? With Wolf river below Raleigh this article has nothing to do. The committee deem that point unworthy of consideration, and have never even remotely entertained the idea of a supply from that part of the river. It is just this water taken from Wolf river near its mouth, within reach of back-water from the Mississippi and the bayou, and receiving washings from slaughter-houses, and other objectionable works, that our people have been using for years past, and which has given Wolf river water such a bad name. But the people of Memphis will understand that this water is nowise comparable with the water taken from Wolf above Raleigh at the point contemplated by the committee. It is this fact that should be fully and clearly impressed on them, so that the prejudice, which has been so thoroughly grounded in their minds by the use of Wolf water from present point of intake, may not influence them against the ample supply of pure water to be obtained higher up.

Aside from the quality of the water, the project for taking a supply from the Mississippi above the city has been thoughtfully considered and earnestly discussed, in deference to the well-known views of many of our citizens. The unreliability of the river, its changing banks and shifting currents, its resistless and destructive power, all these presented insurmountable obstacles to the committee. Engineering problems were involved which have never yet been solved. Even a thorough preliminary examination by competent engineers would require a large expenditure of time and money, and would only be experimental at best. With unlimited resources it might do to make the trial. But, circumscribed financially, with the public urgently demanding better water, it seemed unwise to enter upon experiments with the Mississippi, when an easier and better solution was within reach.

Facts, Not Guesswork.

As there seems to be a mistaken idea on the part of some that the calculations made by Gen. Colton Greene in his report are based upon mere guesswork calculations, the following careful notes of analysis made by eminent authority as to the purity, etc., of Wolf river water are given:

Analyses of the waters of the Mississippi and Wolf rivers, made by Prof. John Locke, M.D., in the year 1867, showing the quantity in grains of the substances contained in an American gallon (58.372 grains):

	Wolf, June 13th	Wolf, July 11th	Mississippi, July 15th	Wolf, Sept. 18th	Mississippi, Sept. 18th	Wolf, Oct. 7th	Mississippi, Oct. 7th
Solid matter	2.778	4.383	14.108	2.697	10.866	2.992	9.650
Lime	0.375	0.514	3.481	0.500	3.156	0.391	1.836
Alumina	0.063	1.362	(.360)	0.595	0.525	0.578	0.475
Silicic acid (flint)	1.574	2.127	1.877	1.192	0.462	0.762	0.286
Carbonic acid	0.134	0.404	3.179	0.300	3.279	0.259	3.219
Organic matter	.....	.....	1.892	0.337	2.313	0.686	1.308
Total	2.776	4.383	14.108	2.697	10.866	2.992	9.650
Loss	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

In addition to the above the analysis of July 15th showed that the Mississippi contained .401 grains of magnesia, 1.015 grains of sodium, a trace of sulphuric acid and 1.523 grains of chlorine. The analysis of September 18th showed that the Mississippi also contained 1.124 of soda. The analysis of September 7th showed an addition to the above of 211 grains of magnesia and 2.185 grains of soda in a gallon of Mississippi water. Traces of iron were shown in all four of the first analyses. All these quantities are included in the totals given above and are given separately from the table to reduce its size in the column.

Proportion of sediment in the waters of the Mississippi and Wolf rivers:

River.	Authority.	Water to sediment. By weight as*	Water to sediment. By bulk as*	Measurements made.
Mississippi at Carrollton	Miss. Delta Survey.	1.808 is to 1.	3.435 is to 1.	For twelve months, 1851-52.
Mississippi at Column	Miss. Delta Survey.	1.301 is to 1.	2.310 is to 1.	For nine months, 1858.
Mississippi at mouth Bayou Manchac	Miss. Delta Survey.	1.256 is to 1.	2.398 is to 1.	For two months, 1852.
Mississippi at various places	Mr. Mesale.			
Mississippi at Memphis	Prof. Riddle.	1.245 is to 1.	2.366 is to 1.	For fourteen days, summer 1843.
Mississippi at Memphis	Lieut. Maury, U.S.N.	.596 is to 1.	1.132 is to 1.	For three and half flood months, '49
Mississippi at Memphis	Lieut. Maury, U.S.N.	.....	2.560 is to 1.	For twelve months, 1850-51.
Wolf river, five miles above Memphis	Water-Works Survey	1.661 is to 1.	3.156 is to 1.	Average of three specimens taken July 15, Sept. 18, Oct. 7, 1867.
Mississippi at Saint Louis	Water-Works Survey	10,000 is to 1.	.....	Average of four specimens taken June 12, July 11, Sept. 18, Oct. 7, '67.
Mississippi mean	Water Works Survey Humphrey & Abbott.	268 is to 1. 1,500 is to 1.	2,970 is to 1.	In the condition of dried mud. U. S. Topog. Survey, 1857-58.

*Computed by assuming the specific gravity to be 1.9, which is nearly that of the natural deposit of the Mississippi river.

Comparing these analyses of the waters of the Mississippi and Wolf rivers with the analyses of the public supply of our leading cities, and taking the Cochituate water of Boston as 1, the purity of Wolf river would be represented as 3.06, and of the Mississippi as 11.58; and, while the Mississippi bears 15 34-100 tons of sediment to 6,000,000 gallons (present consumption of Memphis), Wolf river bears 2 55-100 tons.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad Transfer and Bridge Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kentucky, has applied for the approval of the Secretary of War of plans submitted for the erection of a Bridge between the cities of Covington and Cincinnati, pursuant to the provisions of its charter and the act of Congress relating thereto. E. ZIMMERMAN, President.