MUSIC.

Established in 1853.

E. A. BENSON'S

OLD AND RELIABLE

Wholesale Music House

— And —

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,

317 Main Street.

— IS NOW OFFERING —

BENSON & CO.'S Pianos from..$350 to $45
VOSE & SONS' Pianos from.....$350 to $500
GABLER Pianos from.....$400 to $550
STEINWAY & SON'S Pianos..$500 to $1250
MASON & HAMLIN Organs...$100 to $500

100 PIANOS FOR SALE

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Monthly Payments, as Follows:

Cash Down—
$50 $100 $150 $200 $250 $300 $350 $400 $450 $500
Monthly Payments—
$45 $40 $35 $30 $25 $20 $15 $10 $5 —
Or a Liberal Discount for all Cash Down.

Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen. E. A. BENSON,
28-t 317 Main treet, Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrives. A.M.	P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	P.M.
Express daily (except Sunday)				3.30
Mail Train		3.15		11 00
Acc'n except Sunday	8.25			5.00

Depot at head of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R. R.

	Arrives. A.M.	P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	P.M.
S. C. Mail (daily)		1.30		2.00
Express (daily ex. Sunday)	8.15			4 45
Freight (daily ex. Sunday)		4 30		6.15

Depot at foot of Main street.
Ticket Office, 287 Main street, corner of Madison.
M. BURKE, Gen'l Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD

	Arrives. A.M.	P.M.	Leaves. A.M.	P.M.
Mail Train daily		2.00		3.10
" " " Leaves Louisville Depot				3.30
Freight and Accommodation daily		8 00		5.00

Sleeping cars on mail train. Depot Center Landing, foot of Washington street. Ticket offices, 287 (cor. Madison) and 278 Main street.
W. E. SMITH, Act'g Gen'l Sup't.

PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.

Mail and Freight Train leaves..... 4:15 p.m
" " " " arrives..... 9:00 a.m

The mail and freight train leaves Covington for Memphis at 6:15 a.m. and returns to Covington at 7 p.m. Trains leaving Memphis will start from the Underwriters' Warehouse.
M. BURKE, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE.

Mail train leaves depot, foot Washington street, daily ..... 3:10 p.m
L. & N. R. R. depot ..... 3:25 p.m
Arrives daily ..... 2:15 a.m

New Pullman Palace Cars on Mail trains from this date, June 6, 1875.
For further information and Tickets, apply at Depot, Center Landing, foot of Washington street; No 278 Main street, corner Madison, and 278 Main street.
W. E. SMITH, Acting Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. H. PERRY, Gen'l T'k't Ag't.
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86-111

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE

— AND —

Great Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE.

Express train leaves daily (except Sunday) ..... 3:30 a.m
Mail Train leaves daily ..... 11:00 a.m
Accommodation leaves daily (except Sunday) ..... 5:00 p.m

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
For tickets or information, apply at Ticket Office, 287 Main, northwest corner of Madison street.
JOHN T. FLYNN, Sup't Memphis Div.
JAMES SPEED, Ticket Agent. 72†

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LITTLE MIAMI, PAN HANDLE

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Shortest and Quickest to all Eastern Cities.

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THROUGH FROM

Cincinnati to New York IN 26 HOURS.

ALL SATURDAY TRAINS RUN through to New York without detention. Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

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128-† G. P. and T. Agt., Columbus, O.

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No. 39 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
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MANHOOD RESTORED.

A VICTIM OF YOUTHFUL IMPRUDENCE, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. 30-eod-107

PUBLIC LEDGER.

AGRICULTURE. COMMERCE.

Eight Dollars per Annum. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents per Week

VOL. XX. MEMPHIS, TENN: TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1875. NO. 122

PUBLIC LEDGER.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER IS PUBLISHED every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 13 Madison street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to city subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, $8; six months, $4; three months, $2; one month, 75 cents. Postage free.

Newsdealers supplied at 1½ cents per copy.

Weekly Public Ledger,

Published every Tuesday at $2 per annum (in advance). Postage free.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts WILL NOT be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY:

First Insertion	$1 00	per square
Subsequent insertions	50	" "
For one week	3 00	" "
For two weeks	4 50	" "
For three weeks	6 00	" "
For one month	7 50	" "

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY:

First insertion	$1 00	per square
Subsequent insertions	50	" "

Eight lines of nonpareil, solid, constitute a square.

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the SPACE occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of deaths and marriages, twenty cents per line.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to

E. WHITMORE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

FCTS AND FANCIES.

The yellow rag—The Boyne of contention.

Saratoga hotel porters bring you their cards on silver waiters when they show you your room.

The Wisconsin farmer who left a candle burning in the barn to scare thieves away has no barn to watch now.

He was scalded to death from a boiler explosion, and on his tombstone they chiselled deeply "Sacred to the memory of our 'steamed friend."

A correspondent of a Western paper having described the "Ohio as a sickly stream," the editor appended the remark, "That's so; it's confined to its bed."

Mr. Widmer, of Philadelphia, not only attempted to kill his wife, but tried to bite off her nose. It is supposed he will plead that he was trying to prepare her for the Centennial.

Two mammoth dirt piles keep the people of Indianapolis away from their drinking fountain. As the fountain spurts only water, they bear their trouble with a sweet resignation.

The first female lawyer admitted to the bar of Ohio has proved a dismal legal failure. The baby is doing well, however, and if the clients can wait their cases may possibly come around all right.

There is a town in Hungary that pays for its street improvements in eggs, each citizen giving the contractor an egg every day. He would like to take chromos, but not being much of a judge of art, he accepts the eggs.

The Pittsburg Chronicle speaks of "the lost art of telling the truth." It is a little strange that some Pittsburg paper has not alluded to this loss before, as the fact is well known that the art disappeared just about the time that the first Pittsburg baby was beginning to talk.

The Catholic clergy of Troy, New York, have failed in their attempt to abolish round dances at picnics, the giddy young people of the church insisting on keeping up the demoralizing and ridiculous amusement. The young women are said to be even more rebellious than their vealy partners.

The Chicago Times seems to think it was right for Sir Douglas Forsyth to remove his boots in honor of the King of Burmah. Of course. If Sir Douglas had been a Chicago man he would not only have removed his own boots but he would have removed those of His Majesty—as soon as His Majesty was fairly asleep.

A Brooklyn dog-owner's whiffet bit Mrs. Helmer on the hand, and the dog-owner struck the wound contemptuously and said, "Vy for you goes around doze way, spreiching dot somedings voz de madder mit dose hands?" Mrs. Helmer has now brought suit and calls for $10,000 damages. A doctor, who also made light of her distress, is sued for $5000.

The name of the new Minister from Austria got struck by lightning while on its way here. Its hyphen was completely carried away, and the letters got so jumbled together that the telegraph editors nearly bursted their heads in trying to so connect them as not to overtax the jaw of the morning reader. The real name, as it comes by mail, is Ladislaus Hoyas-Prizenstein, if there is no error in the type setting.

THE TURKISH BATH.

An Oriental Luxury as Described by a Woman.

Mrs. Burton, in her "Inner Life of Syria, Palestine and the Holy Land," gives the following description of the Turkish bath: Firstly, we enter a large hall, lit by a domed skylight, with a huge marble tank in the center and four little fountains spurting in the corners. All around are raised divans, covered with cushions. Here we wrap ourselves in silk and woollen sheets, and towels round the head. We shall now pass through six marble rooms, all with domed skylights, marble floors, and a gutter cut in them to let the water out, and surrounded by large stone basins and troughs, each with its tap of hot and cold water. The first is the cold room, the next warm, the third warmer, and so on until you came to the sudarium, of about 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Here the operation commences. Firstly, they lather your head and hair thoroughly. Then you are washed over, first with flannel and soap, if you like; secondly, with a brush and soap; thirdly, with lif and soap. Lif is the fibre of the palm-frond soaked in water, sun-dried and pulled out. It looks like a large sponge of white horsehair, and it rubs as hard as a clothes-brush. You are douched from head to foot, between each of these operations, with tubs of hot water thrown at you and over you. You are then shampooed with fresh layers of soap, and douched again. By this time you are beginning to feel rather exhausted. They then cover your face, neck and arms with a sort of powder which looks like meal and move you through the other rooms, each warmer than the last, till you are turned into the hottest. If it is steam, 150 degrees will content you; if in dry heat, you can, with practice, bear 300 degrees. Your stay in the calidarium lasts about twenty minutes. They give you iced sherbet, and tie towels dipped in cold water round your head, which prevents your fainting and makes you perspire more freely. The white powder passes away of itself. They scrub your feet with a hard, rough stone; indeed, it appears to me that one's first skin is wholly peeled off. Now you move back again through all the rooms, but gradually, staying ten minutes in each. You are again douched with water and shampooed with towels, as you pass from heat to cold. The most rigorous of all is when you arrive at the latter, when pails of cold water are thrown at your back and poured down the spine. In the last room the final shampooing is done with the towels. We now return to the hall where we first undressed, enveloped in silk and woollen cloths, and we recline on divans It is all strewed with flowers, incense is burned about us, cups of very hot and rather bitter coffee are handed to us, and nargiles are placed in our mouths. A woman advances and kneads you like bread; you fall asleep during the process, which has almost the effect of mesmerism. When you awake you will find music and dancing, the girls chasing one another, eating sweetmeats, cracking nuts, and enjoying all sorts of fun. Moslem women go through much more than the above performances, especially in the matter of being henna'd and having their eyebrows plucked. The best time for the bath is with a wedding party preparing a bride. One feels very light after these baths, and the skin is wonderfully white. Easterns are not content with less than peeling the outer skin off.

A Reminder of the Siege of Paris

A relic of the siege of Paris is noticed in an article in the Journal de Provins, which states that one Vanot, a fisherman of the village of Vimpelles, lately dragged up in his net a globular tin box of light construction, and on opening it with a knife found it full of letters. It was of course a relic of the vain efforts made to communicate with the inhabitants of the invested capital by floating mails down the Seine. Those that the current bore were for the most part captured at the barrier the Germans formed for this purpose in their lines at Villeneuve St. Georges, but this one was probably overweighted from the first, for it had evidently not sunk from any leakage. Vanot, the finder, discovering the enclosures to be perfectly dry and in good order, carried the globe home to show his neighbors, and the letters, some five hundred in number, were for some time freely distributed about and read by all the curious eyes of Vimpelles. The affair, however, presently got to the ears of the police, who at once made domicilliary visits on Vanot and his friends and carried of all they could recover to Provins, whence they were remitted to the postoffice of Moulins, in the department of the Allier, where they had been originally stamped in 1870, and which is now forwarding them to the addresses in Paris to which they were directed.

Elegance of Parisian Society.

A writer in an English journal says: Parisian society at the present moment seems to be laboring under anything rather than a "conservative reaction." In the matter of clothing "novelty" takes the place of all other considerations—even, apparently, that of comfort. "To reach the hight of Parisian elegance nowadays," says the Paris correspondent of the Warehousemen and Drapers' Journal, "it is necessary to have something quite new, and, novelty thus taking the pas of all other considerations, an ordinary material may be found to render good service and be as capable of affording an eccentric combination as the most expensive and delicate fabric." There is a rush for "sensational costumes," and these, it is stated, may be made of linen or barege, as well as of China crape or satin. Even some of the "most elegant chapeaux" are made of the commonest kind of plaited grass and straw. The Parisian dressmakers justly argue that when grandes dames adopt the peasant apron or the shepherdess hat, there is no reason why they should not borrow also the fabric of which they are made. To eccentricity of color is now added eccentricity of material, which is often of the most homely description. It must not be thought, however, that this eccentric simplicity brings financial relief to husbands of the grandes dames. The dressmakers charge nearly if not quite as much for a toilet, of whatever it may be composed, and therefore lose nothing, but on the contrary gain much, by the simple tastes of their customers. The time is no doubt approaching when Parisian society, 'having rung the change on every other kind of novelty, will try the effect of arraying themselves in sackcloth and ashes, a garb which has much to commend itself to their reason, if not to their tastes.

How the Hindoos Regard Women.

The famous passage of the Padma Parana, translated by Abbe Dubois, has been part of the domestic code of the Hindoos for thousands of years. According to the Hindoo lawgiver a woman has no god on earth but her husband, and no religion except to gratify, obey and love him. Let her husband be crooked, old, infirm, offensive; let him be irascible, irregular, a drunkard, a gambler, a debaucher; let him be reckless of his domestic affairs, as if possessed by a devil; though he live in the world without honor; though he be deaf or blind, and wholly weighed down by crime and infirmity—still shall his wife regard him as her god. With all her might shall she serve him, in all things obey him, see no defects in his character, and give him no cause of uneasiness. Nay, more, in every stage of her existence woman lives but to obey—first her parents, next her husband and his parents, and in her old age she must be ruled by her children. Never during her whole life can she be under her own control.

These are the general principles upon which the life of women in India is to be conducted. The Hindoo writer was so considerate as to add a few particulars: "If her husband laughs she ought to laugh; if he weeps she ought to weep; if he is disposed to speak she ought to join in the conversation. Thus is the goodness of her nature displayed. What woman would eat till her husband has first had his fill? If he abstains she will surely fast also; if he is sad will she not be sorrowful? and if he is gay will she not leap for joy? In the absence of her husband her raiment will be mean."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Double Danger Averted.

The inhabitant of a malarious region is threatened by a double danger. He is not only compelled to breathe miasma, but to swallow it, since it infects not only the atmosphere, but the water. The aerial poison threatens his system through the lungs and pores, the liquid through the stomach. Against this double peril there is but one protection, and that is to invigorate the entire body through the digestive and secretive organs. Ordinary tonics usually fail to accomplish this—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters never. In the tropics, where the diseases originated by malaria are of a far more malignant type than those originated by the same cause in the temperate zone, it enjoys immense and constantly increasing sales, and there is no portion of this continent where it is not the reigning specific for miasmatic fevers and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, proceeding from malaria and other causes.
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A FORTUNE FOR $1.

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY.

Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature. Tickets $1 each. Six for $5. One Chance in every 9.

Fifth Extraordinary Drawing.

1 Cash Prize of	$100,000
1 Cash Prize of	50,000
1 Cash Prize of	25,000
1 Cash Prize of	20,000

51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,000

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Col. Patrick, Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by Governor James. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Hascall, Pres't of the Senate. Draws every 30 Days.

Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars send for Circulars. Address the Manager,

J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming

N. B.—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad between Chicago and Ogden.

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THRESHING MACHINE.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.'S

"Vibrator" Thresher.

The Brilliant Success of this Grain-Saving, Time-Saving THRESHER is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED, as the LEADING THRESHING MACHINE.

GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain, makes no "Litterings;" requires LESS THAN ONE-HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs."

Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.

If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
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WRIT OF FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER!
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