MEMPHIS APPEAL
BY
GALLAWAY & KEATING.

Terms of Subscription, Daily & Weekly

DAILY:

One copy, one month, by mail	$ 1 00
One copy, one year, by mail	10 00
One copy, six months, by mail	5 00
One copy, one week, in city	25
One copy, one month, in city	1 10

WEEKLY:

One copy, one year	$2 00
One copy, six months	1 25

Rates of Advertising.

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

Eight lines solid nonpareil makes one square, and twelve lines make one inch.
Local Notices are twenty cents per line first insertion, fifteen cents per line per week.
Wants, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Death and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and Obituaries, are charged at regular rates.
We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter.

To Contributors and Correspondents.

We solicit letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.
We will not return rejected communications.
Specimen copies sent free of charge.
In ordering papers changed from one postoffice to another, the names of both postoffices should be given.
Our mail-books are kept by postoffices, and not by individual names.
All letters, communications, or anything else for the APPEAL, should be addressed
GALLAWAY & KEATING,
M. C. GALLAWAY, } 282 Second street,
J. M. KEATING. } Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY, : : MARCH 28, 1878.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN.

This gentleman is a candidate for governor of Kentucky. He has issued an address to the people, in which he discusses elaborately the present depressed condition of the country in connection with the finances; ascribes it to the contraction of the currency, and favors the making of greenbacks equally legal-tender with gold and silver as the chief remedy. Upon State matters he is equally explicit; is in favor of equal protection to all, without regard to caste, color, or condition, and proposes, if elected, to suppress outrages and murders; will advocate the material development of all the rich resources of the State, and promote the interests of education; is opposed to employing convict labor, except in limited cases, and will guard honest labor from its competition; deprecates local prejudices and sectional animosities between various portions of the State, and will give careful attention to the public health, by the advocacy of sanitary regulations, to be enforced by an efficient board of health. In the interval, until the convention, he proposes to visit each county in the State, and "freely and frankly address the people on every subject of public interest." If the people of Tennessee, and especially those of Memphis, could have any voice in the selection of a candidate for governor of Kentucky, Dr. Blackburn would be the man, for they remember with gratitude his services during the yellow-fever epidemic. He sacrificed the ease and comforts of home, and risked his life for our suffering community. Dr. Luke E. Blackburn is a man of great abilities, and the people of Tennessee would rejoice to see him made the next governor of Kentucky.

GEORGE B. PETERS.

This gentleman may be considered one of the rising young men of West Tennessee. We are not the champion of Mr. Peters in any aspirations he may cherish, but we are proud of his position as a young Democrat. As a member of the legislature, he made an enviable record. His speeches were able, fresh and original, and characterized by a logical vigor and a breadth of statemenship rarely found in one so young. At the request of a friend, we republish the following tribute to Mr. Peters, from the Bolivar *Bulletin*: "We learn that George B. Peters is a candidate for attorney-general, to succeed General Luke E. Wright, of Memphis, who declines a re-election. Bolivar feels a deep interest in the public usefulness of Mr. Peters. He formerly lived in Bolivar, and greatly endeared himsef to our people by his many mental and moral excellencies. Outside of our appreciation of his high personal worth, we have watched with the greatest pleasure his legislative career, seeing in his eminent usefulness in that field of work a sure sign of still larger success when weightier responsibilities should rest upon his shoulders. He is ready and fitted to move up higher in the public service, and we hope the people of Memphis, who have heretofore favored him, and been by him honored in return, will see to it that this gifted and worthy gentleman be triumphantly elected to the office he seeks, which, professionally and otherwise, he is especially prepared to fill. It is a pleasing sight to see a young man move forward from one position of public service to another, and at each successive step securely fix himself in public confidence, thus using the experience of the past as so much scaffolding out of which to construct a future of the highest usefulness."

BLUNDERING COTTON POLICY.

We have endeavored, again and again, to arouse the attention of cotton growers to a misapprehension common among them, that if one-half of the cotton now produced was grown, the planter would get as much for it as for a whole crop. Within this very week we saw, in a published letter to the grangers, this question: "What profit is there in a full crop of cotton when half the amount would bring the same money?" This assertion is simply false. If half a crop of American cotton only is raised next year, cotton will be higher, of course, for the reason that the world's crop of cotton will be decreased by that amount. But if of the crop of the cotton produced outside of the United States—though it is possible those who make the assertion we are objecting to do not know that any other country besides the United States grows cotton—half of it only was grown just the same result would follow. But suppose the outside growers, from this time, should grow only half a crop a year, so raising the price, would the American grower be "smart" enough to increase his crop that he might profit by the improvement in prices? When that increase reached the point where the total production of the world got back to the ratio existing before Europe dropped its whole crop to half of one, the price would naturally have fallen back to the former proportion. The advantage of price, in short, would prove but temporary, but the American grower would have obtained one inestimable advantage—he, and not Europe, would be supplying the world with the great bulk of the cotton consumed. We presume the reader, whether granger or not, can see what a grand advantage that would be to gain. But if the American grower was the one to grow the half crop, how then? Clearly the foreigner would grow as much as would make up for the deficiency, but in the end he, and not the American grower, would be the principal supplier of the world's cotton. It follows, from what we have said, that it is to the interest of the American cotton-grower to raise large crops, not small ones, for no country reckons its gains by the small, but the large amount of its produce. Were not that the case, those who had the poorest lands and the smallest crops would be the greatest gainers. To grow any sized crop, however, would be growing at a loss unless it was grown on paying terms, and it is not paying terms to grow cotton by the aid of labor whose meat was bought with borrowed money, or assisted by mules whose corn was paid for in hard cash. The true secret of what is the proper amount of cotton to grow is simple. In your garden grow your own vegetables, in your fields grow your own wheat, oats, hay, and corn, and let your meat be of your own raising—all this having been provided for, then grow every plant and fibre of cotton your industry and skill will produce, and so get the world's cotton market into your own hands, and let the United States cotton market be a vast one, not a little contemptible affair. We can imagine some of those who know so little as to recommend half crops, equally in want of knowledge as to what can be done by rival growers of this country by growing less than the world requires from it should stimulate them to do all they can. For the benefit of these and others whom they would mislead, we add some facts upon this subject. There is no country in the old or the new world that is superior, if equal, for cotton growing to Africa where the climate and soil are such that it grows wild. Dr. Livingstone found it abundant in the interior; he saw it at times cleared off as a weed and a nuisance to make room for other crops. In Liverpool the little African cotton that is exported brings three to five cents more than India. In Youba Dr. Livingstone found the natives offering large quantities of cotton for sale. In July, 1858, Lord Palmerston expressed his opinion, before the British parliament, that the time was coming when Africa would furnish a large portion of the world's supply of cotton. What one portion of Africa can do we practically know, for since 1821 a considerable amount has been grown along the Nile, and it can be grown in the Nile country clear into the interior of the continent. Stanley following Livingstone has said that the interior is open to it, and the commerce of the world will very soon penetrate every portion of it, and bring all its productive powers into use; and for raising cotton they have the very negro labor by the aid of which we have raised it. But this is not all. One of England's greatest ambitions is to grow herself, within the scope of her own power, every pound of cotton her artisans spin. She has tried in India, with only partial success. If she could have Egypt in her hands, then, with her improved implements and modes of culture, and her machinery, she would accomplish all she desires. The issue of the present disputes in Turkey is quite likely to result in England taking the suzerainty of Egypt, now held by the sultan. This would make the khedive England's vassal, as the native princes of India are. What England will do in such circumstances is plain, from the fact that English engineers are already publishing plans by which with proper dykes, dams and canals, such as England could readily construct, three deserts lying up the country could be irrigated. Wherever the Nile waters reach they deposit the rich mud that made Egypt the granary of the world hundreds of years before Abraham went there or Jacob sent his sons "down to Egypt to buy corn." By their irrigation the English could multiply their cotton fields without limit, or they could grow cotton up to Nubia and to the very center of Africa, aided by the natural annual-overflow of the river. As the reader spelled out at his parents' knee or in the Sunday-school the sweet story of Joseph and his brethren, he little expected a time to come when that fruitful land of the Pharaohs would threaten him with rivalry in the way he gains his bread, yet that is what has actually come to pass. Let the American planter grow his half crop; let Manchester be visited by a cotton famine once more; let the factory chimneys cease to smoke and the looms lie idle, and the artisan be pinched with hunger for want of cotton, and England will not suffer as she did during our war; she will grow Egyptian cotton, and then there will be plenty of chance for blundering, short-sighted American planters to grow only half crops and be thankful to get customers for even that amount.

THE REVIVAL OF EMIGRATION.

The great increase of emigration from the eastern to the western States is creating great excitement in the eastern States. We see it stated by the Baltimore *Gazette* that at all the leading points on the trunk lines the increase has been very marked, running up into the thousands, and there is, as yet, no sign of abatement in the exodus. The majority of the emigrants are represented to be farmers of the poorer class and mechanics who have abandoned all hope of procuring employment during the present hard times, and determined to resort to agriculture for a livelihood. Strange to say, the tide of emigration sets chiefly in the direction of Kansas, and we are told that in one day alone of the present week fifteen hundred emigrants settled in the southwestern part of the State, while twelve thousand acres were taken at a single government land office. The causes of this sudden and extensive emigration are not hard to discover. The labor agitation of last summer and autumn, following immediately upon the riots, convinced the better class of workmen that to go on fighting against the laws of demand and supply, which control labor as well as capital, was a sheer waste of time and effort, and that the only way to bring about better times was to utilize the surplus labor of the country in developing new resources of wealth and prosperity; and it will be remembered that this feeling led to the organization of numerous colonization schemes, some of which were carried out and others interrupted by the approach of winter. The present movement may, therefore, be set down as the continuation of that of last year, the result of the same causes and animated by the same spirit. Its effect can scarcely fail to be beneficial, draining our eastern centers of industry, as it must, of their unemployed labor, and opening up new regions of our territory to settlement and cultivation; but it is certainly surprising that this emigration should be directed to a section of the country which offers so comparatively few advantages to the settler. It is a striking commentary on the attitude of the south that with all its superior attractions of climate, soil, crops and society, it is neglected for the distant prairies of Kansas, which cannot be tilled without great labor, and which must be always subject to great extremes of weather and the ravages of the grasshoppers. The south will never reach its true level of prosperity until it realizes the importance of competing with the west for skilled labor and capital, which now flow in a steady stream from all the larger centers of population in the east.

THE American national cotton exchange has published its official report for the six months ending February 28th, and we are indebted to the courtesy of the superintendent of the cotton exchange, John Toof, Esq., for a copy of it. It states the total net receipts at United States ports for the time named above to be 3,563,927 bales, against 3,581,434 at the same time in 1877, and 3,478,039 in 1876. Total exports 1,311,046 bales, against 1,476,076 in 1877, and 1,330,541 in 1876. Stock at ports 854,355, against 880,956 in 1877, and 850,066 in 1876. Total overland direct from producer 417,907, against 471,456 last year, and 496,483 same time the year before. Shipments direct to mills 180,627 bales, against 227,787 in 1877, and 205,477 in 1876; this portion of the statement is noticeable, the figures for this year being 47,160 bales less than the corresponding six months of the year before, and 24,850 less than during the same time in 1876.

THAT tickling in the nose, stop it before it becomes catarrh, by using Dr. J. H. M'Lean's celebrated catarrh snuff. It soothes and allays irritation, it cures sores in the nose or skin, and removes pimples off the face. Trial boxes 50 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

E MEMPHIS DAILY APPEA

SHOT WITH SLUGS.

A Blood-Curdling Tragedy in Columbus, Ohio—An Old Man Kills His Son and then Blows Off the Top of His Own Head.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

COLUMBUS, March 25.—A blood-curdling, sickening tragedy, which has shocked the entire community, occurred here about half-past six o'clock this evening. An old man named George Weiman, between sixty and seventy years of age, shot and instantly killed his son, and immediately afterward blew his own brains out. The deed of blood was committed at an old box-factory, at present unoccupied, at the foot of the Broad street bridge, and was the result of a quarrel over some business matters between the father and son. It seems that they had been carrying on the business of pump manufacturers on Water street, near the bridge, and that on the fifteenth of March last, George M. Weiman, the son, bought out his father's interest, the latter retiring from active participation in the business. Some trouble arose between them about the settlement made, and a quarrel resulted, which culminated in the sickening tragedy of to-night. Yesterday Mr. Weiman, sr., visited his son at the works, and they had a long conversation together, parting apparently on the best of terms. George did not see his father all day to-day, and this evening about half-past six o'clock he left the shop in company with a man named Osgood on his way home to supper. Their road brought them past the old box factory mentioned above, which is a dilapidated wooden structure, two stories in hight, with a window in the second story facing on Broad street. As they were passing the building, and when almost underneath this window, the loud report of a gun rang out, and with the words "I'm shot," Weiman placed his hand to his breast and dropped lifeless to the ground. Osgood, who was not a foot from him at the time, looked up to the window from which the shot had been fired and saw the father hastily leave it with the gun in his hand. Immediately afterward a second report was heard, followed by a heavy fall, and some of those who ran up stairs found the old man lying in a corner of the room with the whole top of his head blown off, and the weapon, a doubled-barreled shot-gun, beside him. The report of the horrible affair spread like wildfire, and in a short time a large crowd had gathered on the scene. The coroner was immediately notified, and the bodies of both men were removed to their former homes. George M. Weiman, the son, is about thirty-eight years of age. and leaves a wife and six children, whose grief, when his body was brought home, was heartrending. He lived at 174 West Broad street. The father, who resided at 33 Center street, was nearly seventy years of age, and always bore a good reputation, although slightly addicted to drink. No motive other than the business difficulties between him and the son can be assigned for his bloody deed. The gun used by him belonged to one of his grandchildren, and he had it loaded with slugs and buckshot. He was seen to enter the box-factory early in the afternoon, and it is said he lay in wait there until evening, watching for his son, whom he expected to take that road when going home. On an examination of the bodies the son was found to have had his breast riddled with the shot and slugs, a portion of which had also entered his brain. The upper portion of the old man's head was shot completely off, and the blood and brains were spattered over the walls and floor.

SNOWED IN.

Five Feet on the Level in the Black Hills—All Communication with the Outside World Severed—Expectations of a Great Flood—Casualties.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, writing from Deadwood, Dakota, under date of the fourteenth, gives the following distressing details of the recent snow-storms in that region:

Previous to last week every one here has had good cause to rejoice at the moderation of the weather in this section of the country; in fact, so mild and spring-like has it been that freight trains have been running with such regularity as to keep the market glutted, and thereby prevent merchants, who, in anticipation of a hard winter, laid in a heavy stock of goods last fall, from reaping the golden harvest they anticipated, and miners have been enabled to stay out on prospecting expeditions for weeks at a time, without being driven to the camps by hard weather. So little snow or rain had fallen that old miners were beginning to look anxious and talk of a short supply of water during the coming summer, which would convert our anticipations of flush times and big "clean-ups" into but air castles. However, such talk is no longer heard, the Storm King having treated us to a snow-storm, the magnitude of which is a surprise to "old-timers," for snow fell continuously for a period of about one hundred hours, commencing one week from this (Thursday) evening, and continuing until this following Tuesday. During that time at least four feet of snow fell in the valleys, and a much larger quantity in the hills. The streets of this town present

A PICTURE SELDOM SEEN,

except at extremely high points on the Sierra Nevadas. Piles of snow, in many instances ten to twelve feet in hight, mark the spots where it was shoveled off the house-tops to prevent the roofs from caving in under the weight of the snow, which settled to the depth of from four to six feet upon them. The grade of the streets is also several feet higher than the sidewalks, which, for the most part, have been cleared off to admit of the passage of pedestrians. All communication with the outside world by telegraph or stage has been severed; in fact, it is only within the past two days that the roads between this and the nearest outlying camps have been opened. Freight trains and stages are blockaded within four and five miles of here, and, at this writing, cannot move, but for the past two days men and teams have been busily engaged in breaking the roads, and everyone is now on the *qui vive* to witness the arrival of the first mail for a week, which is expected to-night or to-morrow morning. From a few men who had the energy to be the first to attempt to travel, we have learned of many casualties which have been caused by this sudden change in the weather. They tell of lost men of whom no trace can be discovered; of blockaded stage passengers who were compelled to abandon the coaches, and walk miles to the nearest ranche in search of sustenance; of mule and ox trains, the stock belonging to which was literally buried alive in the snow, and

MANY OTHER STORIES OF SUFFERING

too numerous to mention. But the weather has now changed again, and the vast snow-banks are commencing to melt away rapidly, in consequence of which the talk regarding the water supply for the summer assumes a new character, and instead of hearing complaints as to scarcity, the cry is now, "Look out for the flood!" In fact, some of our citizens have already taken steps to remove from residences and storehouses situated on the low ground into others built on the hillsides and above the high water mark. But if the weather continues as it now is, and we have no rains, the probabilities are that the capacity of the creek will be sufficient to carry the water off, although the facts that a large proportion of the buildings are located on very low ground, that the channel of the creek has been necessarily rendered very crooked by mining operations, the "tailings" have been left in such position as to effectually dam the original bed of the creek in many places, it must be acknoweledged that the chances are not calculated to inspire those residing on low ground with much confidence that they will not some fine morning wake up and find themselves compelled to take a cold bath in order to escape the danger of drowning. However, the majority of our population are not in the habit of meeting trouble half way, so they amuse themselves by pelting one another with snow-balls, much to the disgust of the possessors of store windows, and to the delight of the glaziers, whose faces assume a look of intense gratification every time a snow-ball passes through a square of glass, for

EACH ACCIDENT OF THIS KIND

means so much bread and butter. Taken altogether, this storm has not been a bad thing, for many a poor fellow who has had to economize, and live sometimes on one meal a day, and sometimes on none, and whose sleeping accommodations have been, for some weeks past, a straight-backed chair near the stove in some saloon, is now "living high," and sleeping on prairie feathers, having made a "grub stake" by shoveling snow off the roofs and sidewalks at one dollar an hour. Prices have not advanced yet, owing to the large stock of provisions on the market before the storm commenced. The damage sustained by property in this town is inconsiderable—in fact, hardly worth mentioning. The roofs of a few houses caved in under the weight of snow, and one row of tenement houses, built on the side of a hill, was crowded over into a pig-pen, about twenty feet below, by the volume of snow which was allowed to accumulate in the rear. The greatest losers will be freighters who were snowed in on the roads, many of whom have lost mules, horses, and oxen, Messrs. Pratt & Ferris alone having lost stock valued at about five thousand dollars. With but one or two exceptions, the quartz mills were all shut down, but most of them start up again to-morrow, the roads between the mills and the mines having been cleared sufficiently to permit the teams to haul ore again.

BESSIE TURNER AN ACTRESS.

A Modest First Appearance on the Stage Under an Ussumed Name.

New York *Sun:* Miss Bessie Turner, the able witness for Mr. Beecher in the great scandal trial, has become an actress. She made her first appearance on the stage on Monday evening last, in Danbury, Connecticut, as a member of a company sent out from this city by J. W. Collier, the actor and keeper of a saloon at Thirtieth street and Broadway. This organization presents *A Celebrated Case*, by permission of the Union Square theater management, and Miss Turner's *role* is that of one of the girls who appear in Renaud's cottage, in the prologue. She has only a few sentences to speak, but it is said she shows aptness indicative of talent for the business. On the following evening she acted in Waterbury. She is to travel with the company throughout New England, the performances being in the smaller cities. Her principal stage companions are Messrs. E. K. Collier, Charles M'Manus, M. W. Lefingwell, W. H. Thorne, Frank Harrison and Miss Lillie Eldredge. She is called Beta Avery in the bills, and no intimation as to her identity is given in the advertising. It is palpable that, after the training gained by this tour, she will secure a place in some New York company this season. Miss Turner has had a varied experience since her achievement as Mr. Beecher's useful witness. The Plymouth people did little or nothing for her, and her notoriety made it difficult for her to get desirable employment. She was at one time a waitress in a dairy restaurant. Later she came under renewed attention through a fight in Long Branch between the coachman who claims to be her brother and a New York politician.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

The Prospective Rush of Trade and Travel to the Northwest—The Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Steamboats Ready to Accommodate It.

St. Paul *Pioneer*, March 24th: Mr. T. C. Powers, of Helena, Montana, of the Fort Benton line of steamers on the upper Missouri river, reached St. Paul yesterday on business connected with the transportation trade of the northwest. Mr. Powers negotiated a contract, last evening, with the Northern Pacific railroad company, by which the steamers will make regular connections between Bismarck and Fort Benton, and through tickets will be sold from St. Paul, and other prominent railroad centers, to Benton and Helena, a thing which illustrates the advance of civilization to the foot of the Rocky mountains. The steamers will make their trips so that a boat will leave Bismarck once a week during the season of navigation, and, though this attempt at direct connections at Bismarck is merely an experiment, it is believed that it will be accomplished, let the condition of the river be ever so low. The river is now open and boats will be ready to leave Bismarck by the middle of April. The freight already engaged for transportation warrants the prediction that this combination of river and railroad through rates from St. Paul to Helena, will be a grand success. There will probably be no other regular line of steamers on the upper Missouri this season, though both Commodore Kountz and Commodore Coulson will resume steamboat operations on the upper Missouri and its tributaries, the former having taken the government contract for its Yellowstone transportation business, and the latter for the transportation from Bismarck to Benton. The government rates are about forty per cent. lower than Commodore Davidson's figures last year. There is a prospect for an immense emigration of people this spring and summer to Montana and adjoining Territories, in addition to the usual rush to the Black Hills, and the Northern Pacific railroad company is making active preparations to adapt itself to its increased business.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rome, March 27: Cardinal Dipietro has been appointed pontifical camerlengo, and not Cardinal Morichini, as before stated.

Berlin, March 27: The test votes at the meetings of the political parties show that Bismarck's railway bill will be rejected.

London, March 27: The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was two hundred and sixty thousand pounds.

London, March 27: George Banniston, a grain merchant at Retford, has failed, with liabilities at one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rome, March 27: It is reported that the forthcoming encyclical letter of the pope will refer to the Italian government in severe terms, but will be very reserved regarding other powers.

London, March 27: The race for the Lincolnshire handicap took place at the Lincoln spring meeting to-day, and was won by Kaleidoscope. Rosey Cross was second and Cradle third.

London, March 27: A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "Whether General Ignatieff comes here to interpret the treaty, or negotiate an understanding, opinion here is not favorable to his success."

London, March 27: A *Times* Berlin dispatch says the pope's conciliatory letter to the German emperor has been answered in the same spirit. There is a prospect of the ultramontane difficulty being overcome.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 27: O. F. Bullard, the member of the house who embezzled a certain building association funds, and who escaped from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms in February last, was this morning expelled from the house.

Boston, March 27: The supreme court this morning, on application of the savings bank commissioners, granted an injunction upon the Broadway savings bank of Lawrence, deeming it injudicious to allow the bank the advantage of the new law.

Albany, March 27: The senate to-day voted not to remove Smyth, superintendent of the State insurance department, who was charged by the governor with violating the law in the matter of payment of bills by the insurance companies for official examination of said companies.

New York, March 27: The will of the late Samuel Woods, who proposed by his last bequests to found the Samuel Woods college of music of the city of New York, was offered for probate this morning. The will has been contested, and the trial of the case is to take place during May next. Mr. Woods left a fortune of about three million dollars.

Boston, March 27: At Waltham, Massachusetts, yesterday, James Larkin, while intoxicated, beat his mother senseless with a poker. Supposing her to be dead, he set fire to the house and jumped into the river, but the current bore him to the land, where he was arrested. The fire was extinguished. The mother, though severely bruised, is likely to recover.

Rumors of Indian Hostile Preparations Confirmed.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Unofficial, but trustworthy, information from Fort Walsh confirms the recent story of a large confederation of hostile Indians in that vicinity. Sitting-Bull and Spotted-Eagle have been reinforced by lodges from the Missouri river agencies, including Red-Cloud's, and it is now estimated that there are from five to seven thousand warriors within a hundred miles of Fort Walsh. Some of these bands have been seen by Miles's scouts. The savages are very restless, and are under constant surveillance of the too limited force of Canadian mounted police, who evidently anticipate trouble. At a council the last week in February, the Indians resolved to resist the buffalo law, and Sitting-Bull counseled moderation toward the Canadians, but breathed defiance against Americans. The force is well armed and splendidly equipped, and could probably be augmented to ten thousand men, in which case a vigorous summer campaign would be probable.

An old darky who was asked if, in his experience, prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some pra'ars is ansud an' some isn't—'pends on what you axes fo'. Jest arter de wah, w'en it was mighty hard scratchin' fo' de culled breddern, I 'bsarved dat w'enebber I pray de Lord to sen' one of Marse Peyton's fat turkeys fo' de ole man, dere was no notice took of de partition; but w'en I prayed dat he would sen' de ole man fo' de turkey, de matter was 'tended to befo' sun up nex' mornin', dead sartin!"

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Human Tigress Hammers her Invalid Sister to Death.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BOSTON, March 25.—The community here were startled to-day by developments showing that Mary Ann Jones, a maiden lady seventy-six years old, had been beaten to death by her sister, Mrs. Phebe Atkinson, seventy-eight years old, at Andover, a short distance from this city. The victim, who was infirm and crippled, died last week, but the facts attending her death have been carefully concealed until to-day, when, instead of her dying in a fit, the police became convinced that she was murdered. The sisters have for six years lived together in a house owned jointly by them in the town, and during the time Mrs. Atkinson had been excessively cruel toward her invalid sister. Neighbors have often interfered, but this only increased the fury of the aged tigress and the sufferings of her victim. A few days before Miss Jones's death, Phebe, armed with a short, stout cane, with a heavy knob on the end, clubbed her on the head in a shocking manner. The victim, weak, and almost helpless, resisted as best she could, but the recreant assailant, with a ferocity almost inconceivable in one of her age, jumped upon her, and tore the hair from her head by the handful. The inhuman Phebe renewed her assault during the same day, using a bottle and a thick umbrella handle, and only desisted in her devilish work when she found Miss Jones insensible on the floor. For two days after she allowed the poor woman to lie on a cold floor utterly neglected, and then discovering her victim was dying, suddenly disappeared. The body presented a terrible appearance. The head was covered with innumerable severe bruises and cuts, and the blood flowed from the nose and ears. The upper part of the body was most horrible, and plainly showed the extreme tortures which the woman had endured, and to escape which death must have been a relief. The bosom was covered with bruises. The skin was torn from the back, and the raw flesh, exposed to the cold and wet clothes she was allowed to lay in by the brutal sister for two days, must have caused the victim excruciating pain. No motive can be ascertained from the deed, except the murderess desired to possess the interest her victim had in the property. The women are of good parentage, and their property is free of incumbrances. Secreted in the house were one thousand six hundred dollars, which Phebe left behind, together with quite a number of shares of railroad stock. The police are actively engaged in searching for the assailant to-night.

Suggestion to the Traveling Public.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects than an unhealthy climate, vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health would otherwise produce. On long voyages, or journeys by land in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zones sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia and other countries.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D. Bible House, New York.*

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand disideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LITHOGRAPH PRINTING.

SHIPPING TAGS

PRINTING

AND

LITHOGRAPHING!

As cheap as any house in St. Louis or New York.

S.C.TOOF & CO.

Nos. 15 and 17 Court Street.

NEW FIRMS.

Notice.

THE Floral Department of the Nurseries of R. G. Craig & Co. have been this day sold to Messrs. J. H. Nale & Co., who will continue the same as heretofore, at the Seed Store of R. G. Craig & Co., 370 Main street, Memphis. Thanking a most liberal public for past patronage, we bespeak a continuance of the same to the above firm.

March 22, 1878. R. G. CRAIG & CO.

J H.NALE&CO

FLOWERS,

Bedding Plants,
Ornamental Shrubbery,
and General Nursery Stock.

We offer for sale at lowest RETAIL and WHOLESALE rates, what we believe to be the largest and best assorted stock of the above articles in the Southwest. **Fine Roses a specialty.**

379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted JOHN H. COCKE as a partner in business. The style of the firm will be H. B. HOWELL & CO. from this date. All parties indebted to the old firm of H. B. Howell are requested to come forward at once and make settlement. March 12, 1878. H. B. HOWELL.

NEW FIRM.

H. B. HOWELL. JOHN H. COCKE.

H. B. HOWELL & CO.

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

And Commission Merchants,

268 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

The new firm solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

WEEKLY APPEAL.

ONLY $2 PER YEAR

THE MAMMOTH

Weekly Appeal

CONTAINS 40 COLUMNS OF

Well-Digested Topics

OF THE

NEWS of THE WEEK

AS WELL AS THE

Latest News of the Day

AND IS WELL FILLED WITH

Literary Selections

Embracing Political, Commercial, Literary, Scientific, Agricultural, Philosophical, Religious, ordinary news, and all other matters of interest to the Farmer, Manufacturer, Mechanic and Merchant.

MEDICAL.

TUTT'S PILLS

The Greatest Medical Triumph of Modern Times.

Recommended by Physicians.
Indorsed by Clergymen.

These Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Druggists everywhere say their sale is unprecedented.

THE REASON IS OBVIOUS

They are no worthless nostrum, puffed up to deceive the credulous, but are the result of long research, by a chemist and physician of thirty years' experience, who values his reputation more than gold.

WHAT TUTT'S PILLS WILL DO

THEY CURE Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Fever & Ague, and Wind Colic.
THEY CURE Sick Headache, Foul Breath, Flatulence and Indigestion.
THEY GIVE Appetite, Flesh to the Body, and dispel Low Spirits.
THEY ACT on the Blood, and remove all Impurities.
THEY CURE Gout, Rheumatism, and Kidney Disease.
THEY CURE Dizziness, Heartburn, and Bilious Colic.
THEY CAUSE the food to assimilate, and nourish the body.
THEY CURE Nervousness, and give refreshing Sleep.
THEY ARE invaluable for Female Irregularities.
THEY ARE the best Family Medicine ever discovered.
THEY ARE harmless, and always reliable.

Sold everywhere. 25 Cents a Box. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 260 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER! On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

NO CURE-NO FEE! Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital: 187 East Washington street, Chicago, for the cure of all Private, Chronic and Special Disease, **Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility,** and **Lost Manhood,** permanently cured. Dr. O. is a graduate of the Reform School, and uses no Mercury; has the largest practice in the United States. **LADIES** requiring treatment with home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send Fifty Cents for **MARRIAGE GUIDE!** 275 pages, Illustrated. **MARRIED LADIES** and gentlemen send Fifty Cents for Sample of Rubber Goods and Circular of important information, by express. Consultation free and confidential. Reliable Female Pills, $5 a Box.

MARRIAGE SECRETS A Book of nearly 300 pages, numerous engravings; reveals secrets which the married and those contemplating marriage should know. How to cure diseases. Hundreds of Recipes. Sent securely sealed for 50 cents (money or postage stamps).

Address C. A. BOHANNAN, 621 N. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.

For Pamphlets address DR. SANFORD, New York

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST!

The American Soft Capsule Company's

PURE CAPSULATED MEDICINES In Metallic Boxes. Full directions.

Castor Oil, Codliver Oil........25c
Oil Turpentine, Bals. Capaiba..25c
Oil of Cubebs with Copaiba.....50c
Oil Male Fern with Kamala.....75c
Finest Oil of Sandalwood.......$1

☞ ASK FOR THE AMERICAN "STAR" TRADE MARK, and see you get it. ☜
For sale by all Druggists.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhoa and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth street [illegible]

STOVES.

In 1463 Towns and Villages,
in 908 Counties,
in 74 Cities, in 18 States,

Where they can be seen on sale and in successful operation.

THE ACTIVE,

FOR COAL OR WOOD.

THE LADY GAY,

FOR WOOD

F. J. TURNBULL

SOLE AGENT,

Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Oils, Lamps and House-Furnishing Goods,

234 Main St., Memphis

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

APRIL 1, 1878.

MEMPHIS BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION—**Oldest Building Association** in Memphis—will issue a NEW series of stock from APRIL 1, 1878. The stated monthly board meeting held on the above date, at 7½ p. m., at 41 Madison street (basement), to loan out the moneys on hand and receive dues and interest.

Money to Loan!
Stock for Sale!
No Back Dues!

Pioneer Association of Memphis.
G. H. JUDAH, President.
S. STURM, Secretary.

Chickasaw Building & Loan Association.

THE regular monthly meeting occurs on THURSDAY, March 28th, over Union and Planters Bank, when the money will be loaned out. Dues must be paid by that time, or fines will be enforced. Stock for sale. R. G. CRAIG, President.
A. HATCHETT, Secretary.

New Series! New Series! New Series!

WORKINGMEN'S

Building and Loan Association.

ISSUES a new series of stock every quarter; commenced business in 1873, and has been and is a SUCCESS. Stated meetings held on FIRST TUESDAY EVENING of each month, at their office, 291 Main street, up-stairs, to make loans. Seventh Series commences April 1, 1878. Subscribe now.

Money to Loan! Stock for Sale! No Back Dues!
L. LAGRILL, President.
CHAS. T. PATERSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

LEAVING THE CITY.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of two Family Groceries, Butcher Counter, two Blocks, two Iceboxes and Tools, Household Furniture, one Wardrobe and Couch, handsome Illustrated Bible, two new Sewing-Machines; also, a single set Cricketing apparatus. If not sold before 22d April, will be sold on that date by public auction. J. AINSWORTH & SON, corner Hernando road and Clay street and Vance and Avery.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES

IMPORTATIONS EXTRAORDINARY OF

Summer Grenadines

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

We beg to announce the arrival, by "Direct Importation" from Paris, Ex. Ocean Steamship "Suevia," via New York to Memphis direct "in Bond," the most extensive and varied line of

BLACK & FANCY GRENADINES

EVER IMPORTED. THEY COMPRISE THE

PLAIN BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINE

In the very best and most desirable make and color.

Beautiful Resille Grenadines, Black Grenadines in Fancy Quadrille Plaids, Raye Stripes, Damassee and Matelasse Effects, Novelties in Black and Fancy Grenadines, exhibiting exquisite Bourette, Knickerbocker and Chenille Effects, the most attractive ever offered in this market.

As the season for the purchase and wear of of those unequaled and elegant fabrics is rapidly approaching we would recommend our patrons and the general public to lose no time in securing some of those charming goods that we are offering at such low prices.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242, 244 and 246 Main St., Cor. Jefferson.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

750 Brls. "Nelson Distillery" Fire-Copper

BOURBON WHISKEY!

SPRING OF 1873--'74--'75--'76--'77.

300 Brls. Yannissee Malt Whiskey

FREE AND IN BOND!

B. H. CARBERY. THOMAS CASEY

CARBERY & CASEY,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Merchants,

Nos. 347 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

MITCHELL, HOFFMAN & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE!

AND DEALERS IN

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

CURTAINS, LOOKING-GLASSES,

HAIR, SHUCK, MOSS AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

308 Main and 36 Monroe streets, Memphis.

J. T. FARGASON JAMES A. HUNT. C. C. HEIN

J. T. FARGASON & CO.

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Cotton Factors

369 Front and 32 Clinton Sts., Memphis.

NAPOLEON HILL. N. FONTAINE, JEROME HILL

HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS

Nos. 360 and 382 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED, CARVER COTTON GINS.

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

A. VACCARO & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

No. 324 Front street, Memphis.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COOK'S CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of Cubbins, Gunn & Fagan, for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Machine Business in Memphis, at the old stand of Cubbins & Gunn. This the ninth day of January, 1878.

JOHN CUBBINS. JOHN GUNN. WM. N. FAGAN, formerly Foreman Union Iron Works.

Union Iron Works,

Nos. 163 to 171 Adams street,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP

☞ All work in our line solicited. ☜

B. K. PLAIN. W. A. WILLIAMS. W. H. EADER.

W. H. EADER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings

ALL KINDS OF

Rough & Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Etc

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

358 and 360 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

SEND FOR OUR NEW AND REDUCED PRICE-LIST.