INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEWARK, : : NEW JERSEY

INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL

Assets, Jan. 1, 1877:

$32,260,324.75

LEWIS C. GROVER..........President
JAMES B. PEARSON..........Vice President
EDWARD A. STRONG..........Secretary
BENJ. C. MILLER..........Treasurer
B. J. MILLER..........Actuary

J. E. WARNER, STATE AGENT.
24 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
70-106

PUBLIC LEDGER

OFFICE—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

MEMPHIS:
Tuesday Evening, June 19, 1877.

The subscription price of the PUBLIC LEDGER is $8 per annum for the Daily, and $2 per annum for the Weekly—Postage free.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can order the DAILY LEDGER at 75c per month, or two dollars for three months, in advance, with the privilege of changing postoffice.

WHY THE EXTRA SESSION WAS POSTPONED.

A statement is circulated again that Hayes postponed the extra session of Congress chiefly because of an alleged conspiracy between Democrats and discontented Republicans to introduce a resolution questioning Hayes' title to the Presidency. Mr. Hayes might have had such a fear, but it was groundless as far as the Democrats are concerned. He knows that they could do nothing of this kind that would give him any trouble unless they were united, and he knows that it was through the conservatism and good faith of Southern Democrats especially that he was not filibustered out of his seat and another election made necessary. Such a report as the above seems ridiculous in view of the position taken by the Democratic press and statesmen of the country. Mr. Tilden positively declined to apply for the seat to which he was legally and fairly elected, by quo warranto proceedings, and discouraged all such propositions. It would be too late in the day to revive them now in any shape. The Democratic party, conscious of its strength and advantage of position, can afford to wait, and to approve whatever Hayes does that is constitutional, just and deserving. He has made concessions to the popular majority of the country, which have satisfied good men of both parties, and quieted the feverish excitement. Whatever his motives in postponing an extra session of congress, once determined upon, whether from a weak fear of a plot to deprive him of his seat, or from a wider knowledge of facts acquired after his mind was first made up, it is really a matter of congratulation on all sides that the session was postponed until October. A midsummer session would be a bore to the country, and could not be of any benefit. By October the public mind, as well as the weather, will cool off, the situation will clear up and we may look for some sensible legislation looking more to the interests of the whole country than temporary party advantage. The Republican party will in due time be held responsible for defrauding the voters of the nation of the result of a popular election. There can be no mistake or doubt about this. The offense will not be condoned on account of any subsequent good behavior, but the time is not in congress, or on the stump, or in the press just now. It will come when the people have another opportunity to express themselves at the ballot-box. For the present the people are content to follow the peaceful avocations of industry—to sow and reap, to build up and enlarge their possessions and to rest from political turmoil.

A BILL is pending in the municipal assembly of St. Louis to assess an annual special license of fifty dollars on lawyers. We had a State law in Tennessee, and passed while the Radicals were in power, which imposed a tax on lawyers, and allowed counties and municipalities to collect a tax also. The Democrats failed to repeal it when they came in power, but the Supreme Court decided it unconstitutional.

LADY STERLING MAXWELL, better known as Hon. Mrs. Norton, who was married last March in her seventieth year, died in London on the 15th inst. She was confined to her bed with rheumatism when married to Sir William Maxwell. He was fifty-nine, and had been her fast friend for thirty years. Her first marriage, at the age of nineteen, resulted unhappily.

FROM the abuse heaped on Tilden and sneers at Hendricks, who both for the first time since the election recently expressed themselves in regard to questions in which all citizens were equally interested—from the dirt that has been thrown at these two gentlemen, it would seem that somebody is hurt by their utterances.

THE seventieth annual commencement of the East Tennessee University was held last week at Knoxville. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon eleven young men, one of them, David Bancroft Johnson, from this county; the degree of Bachelor of Science upon five, and Master of Arts upon seven gentlemen.

AT the commencement exercises of the University of the City of New York, on the 14th instant, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. Lyman Abbott, of New York; the Rev. Edward W. Bentley, of Ellenville, New York; the Rev. Geo. W. Dubois, of Minnesota, and the Rev. George C. Harris, of Memphis.

THE recent announcement in high quarters that the Democratic party is dead again, has not brought out the sham mourners in much force. Even the pall-bearers stand off at a respectful distance, and the ceremonies seem to be indefinitely postponed. It will prove to be a mighty unwieldy subject for the undertakers.

MUM is the word in the Russian lines. The three hundred and twenty army correspondents in Roumania might as well be at home in their offices for all the news they actually bring to light. It oozes out somehow, but not much of it from them.

IT is reported that James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, is coming home soon. He cannot run his paper as well by cable cipher as if on the ground to give some general directions.

GRANT dined with the Reform Club in London the other day, but he was never known to do anything of the kind in this country.

THE Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, the well-known historian, died at Fair Haven, Connecticut, on Sunday the 17th inst.

A SON of President Hayes will graduate from the Law School of the Harvard University on the 27th inst.

GEN. A. M. WEST will be a candidate for the State Senate of Mississippi from Marshall county.

Seduction, and Its Terrible Consequences.

Fort Smith Independent, 6th.]

A shooting affray took place near Greenwood a few days since, which will probably result in the death of one of the participants. The parties concerned in the affair were two brothers, named respectively Sam and John Higgins and a young man named John Weaver. The cause of the difficulty was a criminal intimacy between the latter and a sister of the former.

From the way we understand the matter, Weaver was working in his field, when he was approached by the two Higgins brothers—both of whom were armed—and told they had come to demand that he should marry the girl whom he had so fearfully wronged. This demand Weaver was willing to accede to, and so stated, but said that he had not sufficient money at the time to procure a marriage license. After some further conversation, he left the place where he was at work and went to another part of the field, where a brother was engaged, from whom he borrowed the requisite funds. Before leaving he went to his house for his saddle-bags; at the same time he procured a revolver, which he placed in his bootleg for concealment. He then started to Greenwood with John Higgins to get the license.

So far all had gone well. Weaver was willing to repair, so far as in his power, the injury to the unfortunate girl, and no doubt the matter would have ended in a quiet wedding and nothing more been said about it, but for the hasty action of Sam Higgins. He returned home, and after brooding over the affair for a while, thought that perhaps Weaver might try in some way to give his brother the slip, and that he had better go along and see the thing through. So he picked up a shot-gun and followed the parties, whom he overtook about one mile from Greenwood. The sight of Sam Higgins with a gun infuriated Weaver. He told the brothers that he intended to marry their sister, but would not be forced into the matter by any shot-gun arrangement. This commenced a quarrel, during which a scuffle took place for the possession of the gun. Weapons were drawn on both sides, and the fracas was finally ended by Weaver shooting John Higgins through the stomach, inflicting a wound from which death will probably result. After the shooting Weaver fled, and is still at large.

A GAMBLER'S SERMON.

Good Advice to Young Men Who Fool With Chance.

Cincinnati Enquirer.]

His clothes were good, of the latest pattern and most fashionable cut. His watch chain was the heaviest of the heavy, and as fine as the gold of Opal. It surpassed in richness the gold chain that the King hung about the neck of the young prophet Daniel. His boots were highly polished, and shone like the exterior of fine black walnut coffins. His diamond pin twinkled like the evening star in a summer sky. His shirt bosom was as white as an infant's soul, but his eyes was sad and his voice was as sorrowful and sorrowing as the wailing of the winds in the drooping branches of the weeping willow. He tapped his boot with his natty ivory headed cane, slipped down in his chair, to give the base of his spinal column a rest, pulled his hat over his eyes, and languidly said—which painfully indicated that the gambler had struck a loser, had coppered in the wrong place—

"Faro is a h—l of a fascinating game! In all the games for gambling it has no equal. A man's a d—n fool to play it, but it catches the oldest of 'em. The chances, on the closest calculations, are three to one on each play at the outset against the player; occasionally we strike a winner, but we only win to lose. The most prosperous of us die in the gutter—unknown, forgotten and deserted. Luck only smiles on us for a brief season, and when fickle fortune deserts us, she never roosts above our doors again! Few of us are wise enough to save in luck, in order to live in a rainy day. But while we live, we live, and after all, that is all there is of life! The hereafter is a chance, and the old man has put up the cards so well that nobody has ever called the turn. It's a 'cat hop' at the best. We are not utterly heartless. It makes my heart ache to see how many young men are drawn into the vortex and down to ruin. They begin on a game of base ball. They lose on a horse race, get caught at a friendly game of draw, and in an evil hour try to get even on faro. They often win on the first venture, but it is a terrible success. They always pay 1,000 per cent. on the first winning, and often they play life and blood on the first investment. The first winning opens the fascinating road to hells; builds up a barrier behind them which few ever climb over to reformation. A little sentimental, ain't I? Have something? You don't drink? Good. Barkeeper, give me a whisky punch light! I'm blue to-day. Gambling and its attending excitement burn all the stamina out of a man, but, thank God! it cannot, dees not, blot out his sympathies. I wish I had never touched a card, but I am a born gambler. It's in me; it always was; and I'm in for it until the deal is out. I hate to see young men of promise at a gaming table. They have mothers and sisters who love them; they have good situations and employers who trust them; but the day they set foot inside a gambling-room their fate is sealed. The Recording Angel enters up the books ahead ninety-nine times out of a hundred, and loafs around the gate of St. Peter to notice the arrivals and say 'tah! tah!' to the boys who are assigned rooms lower down. I have a case in mind now. A fine fellow, who a short time since was agent for a New York varnish house, and commanded a salary of $5,000 a year, in traveling got lonely. He gambled for amusement when his business was over. He fooled with the tiger, put his hands through the bars, petted the beast, and suddenly found himself torn to pieces. To-day he is an outcast—drunken, broken, deserted. I would advise every young man who has a business never to cross the threshold of a gambling-house. I have made big winnings and I have made big losings. I lost $6,000 in Chicago trying to make ten. I was broke and down and stayed down for a long while. I'm up again. If I had a business, you would never catch me gambling again. Guess I'll go and buy a couple of stacks of reds and see how luck runs to-day. good afternoon.

Governor Hendricks Abroad.

Baltimore Sun.]

Of the sincere respect and esteem which Mr. Hendricks takes with him abroad he may well be proud. Going there simply as a private citizen, partly for his health and partly on a tour of observation, to see, as Chancellor Oxenstiern told his son, "with how little wisdom the world is governed," it is not probable that he will be the recipient of many public honors. He may not be welcomed by municipal deputations, or dine with princes and statesmen, or be presented with the freedom of a great city in a gold box, or even be invested with the honorary degree of D. C. L. by an ancient university, but we doubt whether his tour will be any the less enjoyable. He need not regret such ceremonial observances so long as he has that which he told his Indianapolis friends he cherishes as the richest thing a man can carry with him down to the very verge of the grave—"the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens."

Professor Bell estimates that when he gets the telephone perfected as he contemplates it can be made so effective in the case of a fire as not to require the populace to get up out of bed and holler.—[Danbury News.

Down They Go.

New York Cor. Boston Journal.]

One of our heaviest real estate men has been under the harrow for some months. To-day he has abandoned the fight, and given up everything to his creditors. He was a very successful cotton broker. All the money he made he put into real estate. His revenues were very large. His income was eight hundred thousand dollars a year. One building, near Trinity church, yielded him a rental of ninety thousand dollars per annum. Everything he touched turned to gold. He was loaded down with cotton. One day a merchant handed him a check for three hundred thousand dollars to cancel a contract. He took it. Within ten days cotton surged up and he made a fortune. He owned an elegant house on Fifth avenue. He crowded it with paintings, statuary and works of arts. Not content with this, he was induced by a speculator to take hold of a railroad. He bought bonds at sixty. Soon after they went down to forty, and the gentleman bought all he could lay his hands on. He took the road. He proposed to run it. He found it unfinished. He equipped it; spent $300,000 in locomotives and rolling stock. Ruin came to him as it comes to every one who dabbles in outside matters. The panic completed his demoralization. His fine New York property was mortgaged for more than it was worth. To-day he has ceased to struggle. Few men will be warned and few men will be the wiser for all this. Here is a man who a few months ago had a royal income of $800,000 a year. He wanted to make it a million. To-day he is hopelessly bankrupt.

Utilizing the Telephone.

The telephone seems likely to become a practical apparatus, at least a practical toy. A Boston firm with plenty of money and all the necessary energy, is prepared to furnish telephonic communications between places not over twenty miles apart. In a circular the advantages are set forth as follows: No skilled operator required: a little practice makes any one master of the telephone; communication more rapid; the telephone transmits one or two hundred words a minute; the old telegraph apparatus averages not more than twenty; no expense required in its operation; no battery needed; two telephones connecting two houses may be leased for twenty dollars per year. The company keep the instrument in working order. It must be understood that the rental mentioned above is for the use of the telephone instrument. A telegraph line when required will cost from $100 to $150 per mile.

Slam, Bang, Whiz!

New York Express.]

That the Fourth of July is rapidly approaching, any one looking into the store windows can easily perceive, fireworks being already displayed to attract Young America's eyes. A box of crackers can be bought in China for about seventy five cents, the cost of transporting which around the Horn is twenty-five cents per box (forty packs in a box.) On reaching this port fire crackers pay a higher duty than any ware entering the port—about $1.33½, gold. In this city a very large trade is done in this line, prominent houses shipping the crackers to every State this side of the Rocky Mountains. The toy pistol has the next largest sale, 300,000,000 percussion caps being used. These caps are of domestic make, and keep many hundreds of people employed during the entire year. The caps consist of a little powder and gravel placed between two shells of paper. They were formerly manufactured in France and Germany. The foreign make, however, was rather clumsy. Now they are made in the United States, and very much cheaper. There are sixteen important factories for the make of pyrotechnics in the United States, being situated all over the country. These factories turn out work costing from twenty-five cents to $10,000. Previous to the war the trade was very large, and is now somewhat recuperating. The Government has collected over $5,000,000 duty on Chinese crackers within the last thirteen years. Of the principal articles manufactured in in the United States, rockets, Roman candles, wheels, bengolas, or colored lights, etc., are more generally known. A few years ago these articles were clumsily constructed; now they are very neatly done. The principal chemicals used are powder, charcoal, sulphur, saltpeter, shellac, and other things known only to the trade. Owing to the animosity of the authorities toward the smaller articles, it is thought that a much larger trade will be done in large pieces. Prominent houses are now shipping these goods from New York in all directions, and expect to do about as much business as last year. The prices from last year vary but little.

White and Black Morality.

St. Louis Republican.]

The health report of Charleston, S. C., presents some facts touching the comparative vigor of whites and blacks that it is not easy to explain. The population of the city is 24,000 whites and 32,000 colored persons. As the colored persons outnumber the whites, of course the mortality tables embrace a greater number of the former than the latter; but the disproportion of deaths is strikingly greater than the disproportion in the population. Thus, among the whites there were 668 deaths, and among the colored persons 1,344 deaths in 1876—or twice as many among the latter as the former, though the colored population exceeds the white only one-third. In 1875 there were 624 deaths among the whites and 1,240 among the blacks—still about the same disproportion. In 1876 there were 27 deaths in the the thousand among the whites and 42 in the thousand among the blacks. The difference is still more strikingly exhibited in the infant mortality. About 44 per cent of all the deaths were of children under five years old, or 896; but of this number only 238 were white children and 658 colored—or nearly three of the latter to one of the former. These facts are not explained by the inability of the colored people to secure medical attendance, for medical attendance can be had by the poor, white and black alike, without cost, and there is probably no city in the United States where the colored population are in a more comfortable condition than in Charleston.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Turkish Army Leaves Nicsics and Enters Montenegro.

Neutralization of the Suez Canal—Layard and the Porte.

LONDON, June 19.—It is believed that Prince Milan will sign a convention with Russia, allowing her troops to cross the Danube at Gladova.

Suleiman Pasha has left Nicsics and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with the Albanian division.

The Montenegrins have abandoned Duga Pass, and are concentrating in Ostrok Pass.

Lieutenant General Mehemt Ali has resumed his official position.

In the house of commons this morning the under secretary for the foreign department, in reply to a question by Dulane, a Liberal member from Swansea, said that it was not true that the porte had, at the request of Layard, the British ambassador at Constantinople, permitted the neutralization of the Suez Canal, for the simple reason that such request had never been made. The porte has not yet answered the intimation contained in the published papers.

Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, on a Tour North.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, arrived in this city yesterday and immediately left for Ocean Grove, below Long Branch, avoiding a company of political friends awaiting him at the New York Hotel. He has two objects in view, it is said, in visiting the North at this time. He will attend the anniversary of the Shields Guards at Auburn, New York, on Wednesday, and will add to the interest of the occasion by exhibiting the flag which was the ensign of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war. Then, it is said, he will visit New York long enough to negotiate a temporary loan, which the Hampton legislature authorized, to meet the expenses of the new South Carolina government until the treasury should be replenished by the regular tax levy. Governor Hampton is not expected here until Thursday.

Excursion to the Rocky Mountains.

NEW YORK, June 19.—President Barnard, of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage and a number of other gentlemen of New York, Boston and other cities, forming a party of about thirty persons, left New York last night in Pullman palace cars, by the Pennsylvania railroad, for a pleasant trip to the Rocky Mountains. The party will go direct to St. Louis, where a day will be passed, and then continue to Denver City, Colorado. From this point an excursion will be taken, principally on horseback, into the surrounding country, every one disposing of the twelve or fifteen days allowed for the trip as he thinks best. The excursion is in acceptance of an invitation extended by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.

The Fishery Commission.

MONTREAL, June 19.—At the first meeting of the Fishery Commission, the American agent resisted ineffectually the admission of counsel to the sittings. Procedure of the court was agreed on without exception. On the question of ex parte affidavits, which was objected to on the part of Great Britain, the point was settled by admitting affidavits quantum valiant. The British case was then filed. It consists of a most voluminous history of fishing difficulties since the American revolution, and claims $12,000,000 damages on the part of the Dominion, and $2,800,900 for the part of Newfoundland, for twelve years, six of which have elapsed.

Killed on the Rail.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Late last evening a stranger named John G. Heinge, attempted to board a moving train at the Relay House, East St. Louis, but falling under the wheels, was cut in two and instantly killed. Papers on the body show that he had served in the Eleventh Illinois infantry during the war, but there was nothing to indicate where he lived.

Louis A. Conley, foreman in the yard of the Carondelet branch of the Missouri Pacific railroad, in the extreme southern part of the city, while coupling the cars last night, caught his foot in the frog, was thrown down and four cars passed over him, almost instantly killing him.

Robbery of Bonds—Caution to the Public.

NEW YORK, June 19.—L. Von Hoffman & Co., 50 Wall street, have cautioned the public against purchasing certain securities, stolen during the night of June 1st from a mail car while in transit from London to Paris. Securities consist of French rentes, Egyptian, Spanish, Russian and United States bonds of the aggregate value of more than £70,000, with railway stock valued at several thousand pounds. The robbery was a bold one, and so skilfully executed that only a slight clue, if any, can be obtained of the perpetrators.

Mysterious Disappearance.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Joseph O. Glanville, collector in the freight department of the Northern Central Railway Company, has been missing since Friday last. That day he had collected several thousand dollars, which he turned in. He is also vice president of the Peabody Savings Institute. His accounts there are pronounced correct.

Purloining Registered Letters.

RICHMOND, VA., June 19.—R. G. Mosby, a mail carrier, has been arrested by special agents for purloining from registered letters. Mosby is highly connected, and is said to be a cousin of John S. Mosby. He was committed is default of $5000 bail.

Presbyterian Assembly.

HALIFAX, June 19.—In the Presbyterian assembly yesterday a delegate from the general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Rev. J. Gillespie, of the Presbytery of Southern Illinois, was introduced and in an address referred at length to the work of the church in the United States and the benefits resulting from recent revival services.

Strikers.

PATERSON, N. J., June 19.—Two or three hundred employes of Pamil & Booth's silk mills struck to-day for higher wages, and the strikers, male and female, marched through the streets.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley stationary and higher pressure, stationary or lower temperature, variable winds mostly from northeast to southeast winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, June 19.—Arrived: Moore, Pittsburg, 2 a.m.; Belle Memphis, Vicksburg, 3 a.m.; Ed. Hobbs, Ohio river, 5 a.m.; Polar Star, Tennessee river, 6 a.m. Departed: Belle Memphis and Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis, 5 a.m.; Polar Star, St. Louis, 6 a.m. Weather fair and hot.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 19, 11:45 a.m.—U. S. 6's of '81, 110⅞@110⅞; do. coupons, 114¼@115; 5-20's of '65, new issue, 109⅝@109¾; of '67, 112⅝@112¾; of '68, coupons, 115¾; 10 40's, 112¾; do. coupons, 11 ¾@112⅞; currency 6's, 122¾; new 5's, 111⅛.

LONDON, June 19, 3:30 p.m.—Consols for money, 94 5-16d; U. S. 5-20's of '65, 104¼; of '67, 106½; 10-40's, 109¼; new5's, 107⅞; Erie, 106¼.

BERLIN, June 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 6,300,000.

BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, June 19, 3:30 p.m.—Flour, 26s 6d @33s 3d. Wheat, Milwaukee red, 11s @12s 10d; California white, 12s 0d@12s 2d; California club, 12s 0d@12s 2d. Corn, 21s 9d@21s 0d. Pork, 54s. Beef, 80s. Lard, 44s. Bacon, long clear, 34s 6d; short clear, 36s 6d.

NEW YORK, June 19, 12:45 p.m.—Flour is quiet. Wheat nominal at 1 61@1 61; Milwaukee, 1 64@1 65. Corn nominal at 57½@58. Mess pork nominal at 13 90. Lard nominal at 9 05@9 10. Receipts: Flour, 8000; wheat, 15,-000; corn, 7000.

CHICAGO, June 19, 10:55 a.m.—Wheat quiet at 1 44¾@1 44¾ for July; 1 25½@1 25½ for August—stock in store: Wheat, 672,953; corn, 3,-800,237. Corn quiet at 45⅝ for July; 47⅜@47⅝ for August. Pork quiet at 12 7½ for July; 12 85 for August. Lard dull, with sales at 8 75 for July; 8 85 for August. Receipts: Flour, 486; wheat, 33,115; corn, 102,743. Shipments: Flour, 4856; wheat, 35,142; corn, 30,981.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat steady for white at 1 75@1 90. Corn is steady at 48@50. Whisky firm at 1 07. Pork is firm at 13 25@13 50. Lard firm at 9. Bulk meats firmer: shoulders, 4¾; short ribs, 6¾ bid, 6⅞ asked; clear, 7⅛. Bacon firm and unchanged.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Vice President Wheeler will summer in the White Mountains.

Senator Cameron has settled that case with the Widow Oliver.

Fighting Joe Hooker is rusticating at A. T. Stewart's Garden City.

The £20 Emma Mine shares have been sold in London at one shilling each.

Grace Greenwood rejoices in the designation of a "far-seeing stateswoman."

Matilda Heron's "Bijou" is in a fair way to make her fortune, God bless her!

The lady of an English lord has been detected in smuggling in New York city.

Ada Dyas denies the rumor that she is to go to Europe and quit the American stage.

People who prayed for rain and strawberries are now anxious on the subject of sugar.

At a Georgia fair there was a bouquet containing 350 flowers, each of a different kind.

The young shad deposited in the headwaters of the Allegheny in 1872 are being taken this season in the Ohio river.

General Sheridan is sorry his twins are not boys, and Mrs. Sheridan says there are some men you never can please.

Professor Edward S Morse, zoologist of the Peabody Institute of Science, at Salem, is going to Japan on a professional tour.

Brigham Young will begin celebrating his silver wedding next Monday, and it will be about three years before he gets through with it.

Farmers in the rural districts of New York make complaint that the tramps steal the hats and coats of the scarecrows they place in their fields.

George Law, the New York millionaire, became too fat to walk. His income is $3000 a week—the greater part coming from the Eighth avenue street railroad.

A man was so much interested in his newspaper the other day that he read it upside down all the way home. He was sitting in a street car, and a lady stood in front of him all the way.—[Chicago Herald.

"It is a standing rule in my church," said one New York clergyman to another, "for the sexton to wake up any man that he sees asleep." "I think," replied the other, "that it would be better for the sexton, whenever a man goes to sleep under your preaching, to wake you up."

A Providence man, who is fond of statistics, conceived an idea about a year ago that he would keep a memorandum to show just how many men whom he should have dealings with would do just as they agreed. Thus far only four out of 623 have the right kind of mark against them.

A great deal of disappointment is felt among Rome dealers because the Turks and Russians do not eat more flour. Not much fighting is going on, and it would be no more than neighborly for the warriors to eat an extra meal now and then and give a lift to their friends on this side of the water.—[Rome Sentinel.

In Mt. Auburn, the celebrated cemetery in Cambridge, Mass., has just been erected one of the finest receiving tombs in the country. It contains 128 compartments. The top is a single arch containing 46,000 bricks; the floor is paved with tiles inlaid in colors; the whole structure contains 200,000 bricks.

Utica takes the proper view that every burglar is a murderer by intent. After it catches one it needs only a week to land him in the penitentiary for twenty years. The professional burglar has a perfectly well understood rule that he will kill any one who interrupts his plundering and threatens his liberty. Utica has got his points.

Queen Victoria has completed her fifty-eighth year; only twelve other of the thirty-eight reigning sovereigns of Christendom have attained to this age. The oldest of all is the Pope, who is eighty-five, Emperor William is eighty, the Czar is fifty-nine, Victor Emanuel is fifty-seven, Emperor Francis Joseph is nearly forty-seven. The youngest of the sovereigns is Alfonso of Spain.

After several years' labor, some one has invented a sun dial that will strike the hours. This is really a more important discovery than that of the telegraph or of steam. Having done this much for peace, he should now step into the arena of war and invent a bow which will make a report somewhat like a gun when the arrow is discharged.—[Danbury News.

A Connecticut dentist has got hold of a composition whereby he can make teeth at a cost of less than a half dollar a set. This will enable the female wearer of false teeth to have a set to match every suit she owns, both in color and design. With pink goods, pink teeth, with striped goods, striped teeth, and so on. The man who discovered Connecticut was no slouch.—[Danbury News.

The first seventeen-year locust went for the incipient bean, and all Boston howled with anguish. He chewed it leisurely and solemnly struck a disgusted expression, ejected the half masticated legume into a hole, carefully covered it up, and said he couldn't imagine why the beautiful and delicious flora of the earth was libelled by the addition of such a poisonous substance. Then the Bostonians rose up and smiled as one man.—[Graphic.

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 recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 129-xxiv 128daw

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO
Insurance Co.

MEMPHIS.

Office: No. 22 Madison Street.

S. H. DUNSCOMB..........President.
W. B. GALBREATH..........Vice-President.
F. M. NELSON..........Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. DUNSCOMB, W. B. GALBREATH,
A. VACCARO, N. FONTAINE,
L. HANAUER, JOE BRUCE,
R. L. COCHRAN, J. A. SHANE,
W. B. MALLORY, R. S. JONES,
W. S. TAYLOR.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

Risks on Private Dwellings especially desired. 14-3u-t

SHOOTING.

Memphis Gun Club.

FIRST SHOOT OF THE SEASON ON Wednesday, 20th inst., at 3 p.m. sharp. Private entrance on Hernando road. By order of the Secretary. 95-96

B. AND L. ASSOCIATION.

Irish-American Building and Loan Association.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING for loans will be held at the office of this Association, 39 Madison street, TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 8 p.m. Stockholders are requested to pay their dues before 3 p.m.
JOHN GUNN, Pres't.
W. J. McDERMOTT, Sec'y. 94-95

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF
Bluff City Insurance Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held on

Tuesday, July 3, 1877,

at the Company's office, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
92-107 W. M. MOORE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

J. A. SIMMONS,

No. 3 Madison St.,

MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE,

Represents Following Insurance Companies:

Ætna, of Hartford, assets..........$7,037,907 C
Phœnix, of Hartford, assets..........2,407,531
Franklin, of Philadelphia, assets 3,352,865 00
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, assets... 6,601,893
Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., assets.......... 1,515,672 00
Amazon Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, assets.......... 1,000,000 00
Mercantile Mutual (Marine) Insurance Company, of New York, assets.......... 1,000,000 00
1-xxvii-1

AGENTS.

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,
Publishers' Agents,
No. 25 Park Row, N. Y. 66t

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau st., N. Y. 78-xxv-27-eodaw

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS, 40c PER hundred, at this office, the cheapest wrapping paper you can get. 55-t