THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 282

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Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

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feb18

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Internal Revenue Taxes.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE 8TH DIST. TENN., MEMPHIS, June 8, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual List of Taxes on Income Business or Professions, Carriages, Watches, etc., etc., for this district has been returned to me by the Assessor, and all persons are notified that said Taxes are now due and payable.

Payments in this city and county must be made before the 1st day of July, at my office, or additional costs and penalties will accrue.

jel 21 BOLTER SAUNDERS, Collector.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

BON MOT.

An article by the ousted Treasurer of Arkansas appeared in the Little Rock *Gazette* a few days since, containing a demonstration in figures that the appointment, by Gen. Ord, of Col. Henry Page, Military Treasurer, and removal of people's money to the National Bank in that city, had been for the benefit of said bank, of which members of Gen. Ord's staff were the founders and stockholders, and the bank by its own report was out $27,000 of the people's money, placed in its vault by military orders. Col. Page, recently chosen Radical Treasurer, saw fit to take exceptions to the article, and approached the editor of the *Gazette* in a manner not pleasant to Woodruff, the latter, although it might *not* have been *intended* to be insulting, whereupon he got a black eye, which was a poser, instantly.

Said his friend, an attorney, subsequently to the editor, "and so you dotted another 'i' on the page of Radicalism to-day."

Editor (deaf)—"I am not good at punctuation."

Attorney—"You intended to make a period?"

Editor—"Yes, I meant a full stop."

A SPRINKLE OF WAR.

We learn by our Nashville exchanges that for threatening language, an old negro man, living near Chapel Hill, forty-one miles from Nashville, was taken out and whipped by several men disguised, who, on administering the fourth blow, were fired on from an unpected quarter, and some of them wounded. The man was released, and the supposed Ku-kluxes separated. The *Banner* says:

On Tuesday afternoon eighteen negroes, armed with muskets and pistols, marched upon the pike a short distance from Chapel Hill, and announced that they intended to kill all the Ku-klux in that vicinity. As soon as this was known in town fourteen whites took their shot guns and pistols and proceeded in double quick to meet the dusky warriors, but the latter having received news of the advance of the white party, retreated into the woods, and secreted themselves in a ravine. After diligent search the whites came suddenly upon the blacks, and firing immediately commenced on both sides. It is reported that four or five of the white men were killed and wounded. The loss of the negroes is not known. Runners were sent out at about four o'clock yesterday morning, when the stage left that place, to secure heavy reinforcements of whites. A bloody fight was expected yesterday.

The affair was very much regretted by a majority of the citizens, who discouraged the demonstrations made by both hostile parties.

NEW INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has reported a bill to consolidate the Indian tribes and organize a system of government in the Indian Territory, to be known as the Territory of Ok-la-homa. The tribes in such Territory are to retain all rights secured to them by treaty. Subject to these, the government of the Territory is to be vested in a Governor appointed by the President, a Secretary appointed in like manner, and a Legislative Council composed of one member from each tribe of more than 500 persons, and an additional member for every 1000 persons, or by the chiefs of the tribes as selected by tribal usage. Every adult male Indian shall be entitled to vote for or be elected a member to the Council. The laws to be passed by the Territorial Council shall not interfere with the tribal organization, nor annul tribal laws, save to a limited extent. Justices of the Territory and Courts are provided for in the usual manner, and the Legislative Council elects a delegate to Congress. The bill appears to aim at combining the tribal with territorial government, and, should it succeed, would inaugurate a new mode of treating the Indian question.

The Indian Territory thus to be created will include the country west of Arkansas, owned by the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, extending from Arkansas to the lines of New Mexico and Texas. In many respects it is one of the finest countries in the world, and is bereafter to contribute greatly to the prosperity of Memphis, if Memphis has wit enough to take measures to open rail-road connections with it.

A WELL-TURNED RETORT.

The editor of the Alton *Democrat*, T. Dimmock, Esq., repudiated the idea of turning over the Democratic party to the support of Salmon P. Chase for the Presidency; being content with nothing else than a straight-out Democrat. The Springfield (Ill.) *State Journal* reminds him that he was an original Republican and Lincoln man, and should be more tolerant of those who repent at the eleventh hour, and chides him for rebuking "those bogus Democrats who are attempting to foist the special champion of negro suffrage on the Democratic party." In reference to himself he has the following manly showing, and draws a striking contrast between the mere partizan camp-follower [illegible] the true man of principle. There is a moral in the lesson that should not be lost:

The personal allusions to us contain nothing either particularly new or particularly interesting; as we have proclaimed the same facts in each of the divers and sundry speeches we have made in this section of Illinois during the past six years. In 1860 we honestly advocated the election of Mr. Lincoln, because we were fool enough to believe that he and his party would adhere to the principles laid down in their platform. In 1861 we honestly advocated the Crittenden resolutions, because we were again fool enough to believe that this solemn declaration was something more than an impudent lie to be repudiated at the first convenient opportunity. When the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation finally revealed the cloven foot, we deliberately went over from a triumphant to a defeated party, and left behind us whatever honor and profit we might have gained by adhering to those who held both purse and sword. We have never regretted that decision; we have always been proud that though led into "the first false step, we did not to hell's perdition go."

We are not surprised that the editor of the *Journal* is unable to appreciate the motives which dictated our action in this matter. He is troubled with a slight mental or moral obliquity of vision which prevents him from seeing the poor Right in the presence of the rich Wrong. In 1860-61, he thought as we did, and acted as we did. When the Republican party and Mr. Lincoln ignored their platform and broke their pledges, he prudently shut mouth and eyes, followed the winning side, and enjoyed the substantial fruits thereof, in the shape of heavy contracts and paying speculations. We do not blame him for clinging to the Mammon of unrighteousness and making all he could out of it. He is satisfied—so are we. He was faithful to pocket, we to principle—that is all the difference.

THE INDIANS.

From the New York Tribune.]

THE OSAGE LAND JOB.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: Having hitherto written you that the Osage Indians had sold their entire lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway Company for a few cents per acre, let me now briefly narrate the strange circumstance which induced them to do so:

The Indians did not desire to sell at all, and all the efforts and temptings of the Government to induce them to send a delegation to Washington, to make a treaty for the sale, were in vain; but, finding the Government fatally bent on getting their lands, they were firmly resolved to sell but one half thereof, and quite as earnestly determined to receive $1 per acre therefor; and, upon this *ultimatum* of the tribe, the energetic and persistent Council apparently abandoned the project in despair. At just about this juncture two of the Osages, who were engaged in a thieving excursion in the neighborhood, killed one of the settlers; and this unfortunate circumstance was seized upon by the parasites of the Railroad Company to terrify the Indians into at once signing the treaty, under threats of the dire vengeance of the Government upon the whole tribe in expiation of the said murder, if they further resisted. It is scarcely needful to add that every Indian clamored lustily to "make his mark," and thus to avert the impending stroke of the nation's uplifted arm. Such was the foul meal by which this nefarious treaty was made. Since my last communication, I have seen Father Shoenmaker, for twenty-nine years the pious and eminent missionary of the Osages, and he does not hesitate to make the following distinct avowments regarding this so-called treaty:

1. That the Indians would not have made it unless they had been forced thereto.

2. That two-fifths of the entire tract is of the highest order of farming and grazing lands, and adorned with the most picturesque beauty, and that the remaining three-fifths is of still greater mercantile value on account of its immense wealth of minerals.

3. That settlement on the trust lands will almost cease, and the country will relapse into a wilderness if this treaty is allowed to prevail.

4. That under no possible state of the case should a monopoly be allowed to engross this land, but that it should enure to the benefit of the people.

5. That if the Osages are sent to the region contemplated by this treaty, they will be exterminated within ten years by the *Plains* Indians, who intensely hate them.

6. The Osages had an earnest desire to preserve a home in the lands of their ancestors, and feel grief-stricken at being ejected therefrom. Father Schoenmaker was himself present with the Council for several days; but the strifes and quarrels of rival railway companies who were present, and the trafficking and dividing, in anticipation, of the many speculators and land-sharks who were also present, were so torturing to his sensitive, religious nature, that he was compelled to leave, which he did, several days before the final consummation.

Is there any ground for hope that the President and Senate, who have yet to do with this incipient treaty, will consider the foul iniquity of despoiling an oppressed and weak people of the last acres of land bequeathed to them by their fathers; and the still more grievous outrage of forever barring 9,000,000 fertile and beautiful acres from the ingress of the nation's poor? W.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 6.

The Charities of New York.

From the N. Y. Tribune.]

A statement has been published recently from official reports of the sums contributed during the past year for the support of the local charities of this city. We reprint it below, with such corrections as we have been able to make from our own knowledge, but even yet it is by no means perfectly accurate:

New York Bible Society	$ 32,000 00
Female Bible Union	11,045 03
New York Orphan Asylum	40 092 38
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	13,138 9
African Colonization Society	18 649 00
Shelering Arms	11,000 00
Protestant Episcopal City Mission	54 930 00
Howard Mission	69 709 71
New York Doccese Committee	7,500 00
Female City Mission	3,485 39
New York City Mission	37,074 04
City S. S. and Miss. Society of M. E. Church	65,798 95
New York Branch of Freedmen's Commission	78,556 25
House of Industry at Five Points	29,508 27
Ladies' M. E. Mission	18,128 23
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	77,777 03
New York Infirmary	11,887 83
Midnight Mission	8,003 91
Nursery and Child's Hospital	43,369 41
Samarian Home	18,281 17
Children's Aid Society	115,845 48
New York Juvenile Asylum	159,231 62
R. C. Protectory for Destitute Children	100,318 81
Ladies' Educational Union	12,268 91
Prison Association	12,712 67
Magdalen Society	8,000 00
Working Women's Home	4,229 98
Relief Society for Children of Seamen	13,509 92
Young Men's Christian Association	16,204 81
Wilson Mission	9,500 00
Total	$1,078,510 66

Several of the societies here enumerated are not strictly local in their sphere of operations, though they have their headquarters in this city, and derive most of their funds from the voluntary contributions of our citizens. Some of the largest sums which figure in the table were, moreover, obtained chiefly from the Legislature, and can hardly be considered charitable donations; but, on the other hand, there are many liberally supported institutions from which we have no returns whatever. For example, no Roman Catholic establishments are reported except the Protectory; yet it is well known that the Catholic body equals any other in the number and importance of its denominational charities: it has in this city thirty or forty charity schools, two orphan asylums, extensive organizations for the relief of the poor, a tract society, convents, etc., supported mainly by voluntary contributions. Moreover, out of the seven or eight millions annually given in the United States for the maintenance of missionary and benevolent enterprises whose labors are not confined to any particular city, it is estimated that New York gives the lion's share. The handsome total which appears in the above table is, therefore, undoubtedly much below the true measure of our liberality; the charitable gifts of New York are nearer three millions than one. In the prevailing corruption of official circles and the frivolous extravagance of private life, such tables of alms-deeds are particularly gratifying. Bad as our city is, there must be great good in it when so much of our substance is freely given for the relief of the ignorant and the needy.

Financial Breakers Ahead.

A hundred millions of taxation has been taken off, and that chiefly to benefit a small portion of the community—the manufacturers of the Eastern States—while the revenue is declining in every direction and nowhere coming up to the estimates. The expenditures have been increasing, and in the War Department enormously; the weight of the debt has been increased by the mismanagement of Mr. McCulloch, for the aggregate interest on the debt is much larger; the Treasury is being depleted and there is every prospect that within a short time the income of the Government will not meet the demands. If there be not some radical change for the better soon, the Treasury will be bankrupt. Looking at the extraordinary proceedings in Congress on the tax bill, revenue laws and other financial measures and at the incapacity of members, we fear the Government is approaching financial ruin. We advise the people to look out for breakers ahead.—*New York Herald*

—Admiral Farragut has invited King Leopold to review the squadron under his command. The King has accepted the invitation, and the review will take place at an early day in the harbor of Ostend.

Who Shall Be President?

For the Memphis Appeal.]

The question which is here asked sometimes resolves itself with some into: "Who *can* be President?"

The perverseness of human nature is forever manifesting itself. In one shape or another it is bound to crop out. In morals, in ethics, in politics, it is all the same—but now of politics.

Instead of being content with a popular candidate for the Presidency, our people seem difficult to please, and discover that it is hard to choose.

The difficulty of choice arises from two causes. 1. The fears of some that somebody might be elected. 2. The hopes of others that somebody cannot be elected.

And a third specification might be founded on the other two—the determination that nobody but a Radical, or one who will overthrow the old government *shall* be elected.

When the name of Pendleton was brought forward, it inspired wonderful enthusiasm. Political battles were fought and won, under that inspiration. The signs were most auspicious.

Then the croakers began. He would be opposed by the bondholders, and there was power in money!

Some thought it indispensible that a candidate should be found who can reconcile all differences!

Some fancied that the only way to whip the Radicals was to fight them with a Radical, (as if that would mend the matter) because somebody's great ancestor thought the only way to whip the devil was to fight him with his own fire!

On! we must have a military man—one with a war record—he alone can concentrate the disaffected Radicals, who are tired of seeing the Government torn piecemeal, and the liberties of the people threatened with complete subversion, under the plea of extending the area of freedom!

The public record of Mr. Pendleton has been subjected to the severest analysis by *pretended* Democrats or *Conservatives*, and the sole weakness discovered in his line of battle, was, that he was not clamorous for war, but was steadfast to the Union and the Constitution. His private character was unassailable, unless on the score that he is a thorough gentleman, *sans peur et sans reproche*. Their objections, to the reflecting, must seem *sans rime et sans raison*.

Despite the industrious hunt for a suitable candidate, who can reconcile all differences and can be relied upon for a patriotic, just and statesmanlike administration of the Government, George Hunt Pendleton yet remains far beyond all others, "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Despite the doubts and apprehensions expressed by those who have ulterior ends to be gained, and hope to have the management of the next administration, the name of Pendleton is still "a tower of strength which they upon the adverse faction want."

Had the same efforts been made to concentrate the public mind (that have been made to divert it,) upon *him*, who has been shown beyond all others to be the general favorite, does it not stand to reason the opposition to Radicalism would have been this day stronger than it is, with its yet unsettled determination, and busy-bodies still hunting up their man?

Mr. Pendleton is positively popular—his views as a statesman and patriot are broad, comprehensive, and in full sympathy with the public heart. His is not that negative popularity which can only obtain success as a *dernier resort*, to reconcile differences under the *availability* of extreme moderateness.

AMICUS PATRIÆ.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Monroe street.

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J. W. COBBS & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 264 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

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Just Received

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK AND OTHER Eastern and Western Markets, a full and complete

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In our line, which we offer to the trade and the public generally, at FIGURES WHICH CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD IN THIS MARKET.

50 tierces S. C. Canvassed Hams,
25 hhds. choice Sugars,
50 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
25 bbls. Powdered Sugar,
50 bbls. Coffee "A" Sugar,
50 bbls. Extra "C" Sugar,
100 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
30 casks Clear Sides,
10 casks Shoulders,
20 bbls. choice Syrups,
25 bbls. Molasses,
75 bags Coffee,
30 mats O. G. Java,
50 kegs Leaf Lard,
150 cases 1 and 2 lb. Oysters, etc., etc.,

Rendering our stock as COMPLETE AS ANY IN THE CITY. Having purchased EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer extra inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS, and all such are especially invited to call and give our stock an examination.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

266 Front Street,

jel4

REMOVAL.

THE office of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY has been removed to 323 Main street, over Messrs Joyner, Lemon & Geiss. jel9 1w

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, a train will be run between Hopefield and Edmondson's, until further notice, on

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, as follows:

Leave Hopefield at 7:30 a.m.,
Returning, leave Edmondson's at 5:30 p.m.
Ferryboat Nevada will leave foot of Union street and connect with train.
Excursion tickets, good for three days, sold at reduced rates.
Tickets for sale at following offices:
Memphis and Charleston Ticket Office, No. 278 Main street.
Memphis and Ohio Ticket Office, No. 257½ Main street.
Levy & Miller's Ticket Office, No. 5 Jefferson street.

JAMES W. ROBINSON, General Superintendent.

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—AND ALL—

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Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line

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Leave Memphis	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:10 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:5 p.m.
" Cleveland	9 50 p.m.	6 25 a.m.
" Buffalo	8:20 a.m.	1:55 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
" Baltimore	1:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	3:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	3:50 a.m.
" Boston	12 night	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 4:00 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 4:30 p.m. next day.

THROUGH TICKETS

At reduced rates, can be procured at Company's Office, 247½ Main street, and at Depot, Head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.

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ARKANSAS STAGE LINES

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LITTLE ROCK

TO BENTON,

HOT SPRINGS,

Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarksville, Texas; Tulip, Ark. Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. D. J. CHIDESTER & CO., Proprietors.

jal

HARDWARE.

Prices Reduced!

TENNESSEE IRON STORE.

ALLISON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

No. 270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have removed our Stock of Hardware from the old stand, 224 Main street, and in connection with a full and replenished stock of

Builders', Farmers' & Mechanics' Hardware,

—EMBRACING—

NAILS, CHAINS, PLOWS, HOES, AXES, ANVILS, VISES, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER SHOT, LEAD,

Blacksmiths' & Carpenters' Tools,

BUILDERS' MATERIAL

—AND—

HEAVY HARDWARE.

We also offer at reduced price, a large and complete stock of the celebrated TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON; also, the cheaper "Kentucky," or "B" iron, made by Hillman, Bond & Sons at the Tennessee Rolling Works. They are the only manufacturers of these justly popular brands of iron, proven to be far superior to any other River Puddled Iron. Being their sole Agent in this market, (having succeeded Mess s. Paul & Crockett), we can offer inducements and make it to the interest of Merchants, Manufacturers and Farmers to purchase from us.

☞ A liberal discount from Price List allowed to Dealers. ALLISON BROTHERS.

June 9, 1868. je9

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON

—AND—

CONFECTIONERY!

L. Rocco & Co.,

No. 313 Main Street,

CORNER OF MONROE.

ICE CREAMS, SODA WATER, FRUITS AND Confectioneries always on hand.

LADIES' SALOON UP STAIRS.

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Buck Eye Salve

FOR SALE

BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, (established 1826), for the last seven years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 5864.

Dr. JAMES treats CHRONIC MERCURIAL SYPHILITIC BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all "DISORDERS of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide potassi, arsenic or any poison, but with his NEUTRALIZER, a positive cure for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and oftentimes insanity, with a deplorable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings—effectually and permanently cured.

Dr. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those afflicted should apply to him, and be cured at once.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes effects and their remedies, compiled from an experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address, securely wrapped. Price one dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORRHŒA, or one on SYPHILIS, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice drawer 5864, Chicago, Illinois. ap17 tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE undersigned heretofore trading under the name of LEHMAN & CO., Memphis, Tenn., and LEHMAN & JOHNSON, Holly Springs, Miss., give notice that said firms and partnerships are this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CYRUS JOHNSON,
J. C. JOHNSON,
E. W. LEHMAN.

Memphis, June 16, 1868. je16 5t

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C. W. STURDIVANT & CO.,

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je4 3m

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HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED—At Craig's Seed Store
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And are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work in a manner unsurpassed by any Job Office in the South.

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INSURES LIVES AND ADJUSTS AND PAYS losses promptly. Its principal business is with southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses.

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