MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

TEST OATHS, AND THE FRANCHISE LAW OF TENNESSEE.

NO. 2.

"If the Convention of 1865 *intended* to empower the Legislature to change the Constitution, and to annul the right of eighty thousand men to vote, to whom the Constitution guaranteed that right, and from none of whom, under it, could the right be taken away, except upon conviction of an infamous crime, *could* it delegate that power to the Legislature?"

We were compelled to pause, yesterday, at this question, for want of space. We do not apologize for the length of this discussion. We edit the APPEAL *pro bono publico*, and not for our own profit; for we starve at it. We have not concealed the fact that we thought our opinions of some value, and entitled to weight and consideration. Every man, we suppose, thinks so of his own. Every public speaker and every editor does, or he ought not to speak or write. We at least give the public, for the pittance of a crust and a cruse of water, the matured reflections of thirty years. If they are worthless, others have been mistaken before us, and many will be mistaken in the same way, after us.

When the Constitution framed by the Convention of States in 1787, was submitted to the States, by the Delegates of States, for individual ratification by each State, it was thought that the Legislatures were not clothed with the power to surrender any of the sovereign powers of legislation of their States, that they might no longer be exercised by each severally, but should be exercised by each jointly, by one agency created by them, and whose action was to be the action of all. Therefore it was required that the assent of each State to this mode of the exercise of its sovereign powers, should be given by each State in the only authoritative manner that could commit it to such a restriction of its future separate action, a Convention of its people.

It is not to be *presumed* that the Convention which spoke the sovereign will of the free, sovereign and independent State of Tennessee *meant* to invest the Legislature with the power of making amendments to the Constitution. *Could* it do so, if it so intended? If it could, *it could have empowered the Legislature to make a new Constitution, ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the preamble to the authentication. Concede the power of the Convention to delegate to the Legislature the power to add one clause to the Constitution or strike one from it, and you concede its power to authorize the same body to make a complete Constitution, changing the old one at its absolute and unlimited discretion. Can we concede that? We, for one, cannot.

Delegatus non potest delegare, is a maxim to which there are no known exceptions. When the people empower a convention to make or amend a Constitution, there is a personal trust and confidence reposed in the members and the body, which *cannot* be delegated. The people have not authorized it. They have not selected the members of the Legislature for that purpose. A trustee to sell must himself make the sale. He cannot appoint another to do it. The principle is so broad as that; and what trust is there in the world, as to which so much confidence is reposed in the *person*, as that of making a permanent Constitution for a State,—an immense power, a sacred trust, so easy to be abused?

The principle is general, in public as well as private affairs, nay, *more* peremptory in public than in private affairs, that an agent cannot delegate his discretion, but *may* do any *mechanical* act by deputy. An attorney appointed by deed cannot delegate his authority to a third person. *Mason v. Joseph*, 1 *Smith* 406; *Com. Bk. of Lake Erie v. Norton*, 1 *Hill* 506.

In *Lyon v. Jerome*, 26 *Wend.* 485, this question was considered as to *public agents*; and the Court held that "*In all cases of delegated authority, where personal trust or confidence is reposed in the agent*, and especially where the exercise and application of the power is made subject to his judgment or discretion, the authority is purely *personal*, and cannot be delegated to another, unless there be a special power of substitution." And, as Senator Verplanck said in that case, the reason and policy of the rule apply much more strongly to the delegation of authority by the State, to its high public officers, made with the solemnity of a legislative act. The highest powers that a State *can* confer, are those conferred on a Convention to frame a Constitution. How, then, can it delegate these powers? How, especially, when the Constitution itself provides the mode of its amendment, and it never was imagined that any other mode could be adopted, except the direct action of a Convention representing the people itself in Council?

We do not say that the Convention *could* not give the Legislature power to fix the qualifications of voters and the limitation of the elective franchise. We only say that it could not empower them to make their enactments part of the Constitution; and that any subsequent Legislature could repeal and can repeal, what the first one did. The 9th section of the schedule simply transfers to the Legislature so much of the power which the Constitution had reserved to be exercised by the mode of amendment provided by itself. It simply puts the subject within the domain of the ordinary legislative power. It could do that, but it could not delegate to the Legislature the power to make one article of the Constitution; for if it could, it could have delegated the power of making a Constitution complete. State Constitutions are not *grants*, but *limitations* of legislative power. What is not forbidden, is therefore permitted, to be done by legislative act. The 9th section merely removes a prohibition of the Constitution, and leaves the question of franchise to the legislative power.

Now, "a legislative act does not bind a subsequent Legislature. Each body possesses the same power, and has a right to exercise the same discretion. . . There is no mode by which a legislative act can be made unrepealable, except it assume the form and substance of a contract. . . Every legislative body, unless restricted by the Constitution, may modify or abolish the acts of its predecessors." *Bloomer v. Stolley*, 5 McLean, 161.

In *Collier vs. Frierson*, 24 *Ala.* 100, it was held, that the Constitution of Alabama could only be changed *by the people in Convention*, or in the mode prescribed in the instrument itself.

In *Thorne vs. Cramer*, 15 *Barbour* 112, the Legislature of New York had passed an act, providing that the electors should decide by vote whether it should become a law. The Supreme Court said that the act was no law, the Legislature either having no will, or, having one, not daring to express it; but sending the inert skeleton to another Tribunal, to be invested with that living principle which the representatives had not the disposition or the courage to impart.

The Court said, in the language of a Judge of a neighboring State, that the act operated not *proprio vigore*, but, if at all, only by virtue of a mandate expressed subsequently to its enactment, in pursuance of an invitation given by the legislative bodies."

The Court said, in substance, that the law-making power was entrusted, in New York, by the Constitution, to the Legislature, and could not be lodged with or transferred to any other body. The members of that Legislature were elected by their constituents for the important duty of making laws. No higher trust and confidence, the Court said, can be reposed by man in man. But that was an error, because the trust and confidence reposed in those selected to make a Constitution are *infinitely* higher. It is to be presumed, the Court said, that they are chosen for their wisdom, integrity, experience and fitness. And then it asked the pertinent question: "Upon what principle, then, can the representatives transfer to any other person or persons the power of making, or what is tantamount, the power of breathing life and efficacy into laws? Suppose they should attempt to clothe with this authority some *individual*, as the Governor or Attorney-General, would not the common sense of the whole community be shocked at their dereliction of duty? There is moreover a well-established rule of law which forbids such a transfer. A member of the Legislature is the voluntary agent of his constituents. He is not compelled to serve them, if he chooses to decline. If, however, he accepts the office of Legislator, he takes it with all its duties and responsibilities; and as a true and faithful agent, he cannot shrink from meeting and discharging them. *And above all, he cannot delegate to others the trust which has been expressly confided to him, by reason of his supposed knowledge and sound judgment. Delegata potestas non potest delegari*, is a settled maxim of the common law, in full force at the present day; and never more applicable than to the case of a Legislator."

The same subject was examined at length and with great ability, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in *Parker vs. The Commonwealth*, 6 *Barr*, 507, and the same conclusions were reached.

But it will be said that the Convention only *proposed* the amendments and schedule, and that they were *adopted* by the people themselves, to whom they were submitted; so that the Convention did not delegate to the Legislature the power of making new Constitutional provisions; but this power was conferred on them by the people themselves.

To this we reply, first, that it cannot be assumed that the people, by voting for the schedule, meant to confer any such power on the Legislature. They *meant*, undoubtedly, to give the power to fix the qualifications of voters, and determine the limitation of the elective franchise, for they *did* do it. But they were not advised, by the schedule itself, or in any other way, that what the Legislature might, under this authority, enact, was to become a part of the Constitution itself. It cannot be inferred that they meant to give the power to do more than *legislate* on the subject, in the ordinary mode, and with the usual effects of ordinary legislation.

Second: It is matter of very grave doubt whether, the Constitution of 1834 remaining in force, as it did, the people could, by their votes given in mass, empower the Legislature to amend the Constitution. That instrument does not entrust the power of amendment to the majority of the people only. One-half of all the members of the Legislature must vote for the amendments at one session, and two-thirds of all at the next, and then the people.

The Convention made no change in the Constitution, except by the specific amendments proposed. It did not change its provisions as to the mode of amending it. Could that body, while these provisions remained unaltered, *empower* the people to confer the power of amendment on a mere majority of a single Legislature, at one session? or could the people themselves, by majority vote, confer that power?

The Constitution could be amended, only by the procedure provided for by itself, or by a convention of the people. The people could not confer that power on the Legislature, if they themselves possessed it. It is quite evident that if this can be done, Constitutions can have no sanctity or stability; and may be changed by every succeeding Legislature. The people of Tennessee had wisely divested themselves of this power, only reserving to themselves the right to pass at the polls upon all amendments, after they should have been adopted by two succeeding Legislatures.

The whole proceeding of the Convention was singularly anomalous. While the provision of the Constitution in regard to the mode of amendment remained all the time untouched and in full force, they proposed to amend it in a mode forbidden by itself; not by their own action, as a convention representing the sovereignty of the State, and authorized to make, if they chose, a new Constitution, but by a simple vote of a majority of loyal voters. The Convention *received* its powers from the people, and possessed them because it *was* "the PEOPLE of the State of Tennessee in Convention assembled." It could not *confer* any power on that people. It could not *give* them the power to adopt the amendments or schedule. It could only recognize their right to do so. And that right, if the people had it, was inherent in them, and may be exercised again at any time. It is absurd to say that the People in Convention authorizes itself at the polls, to amend the Constitution, or to authorize the Legislature to do it. As little will any act of a Legislature be necessary hereafter, to give the people that authority.

Admit that the power is inherent in the people. Could they exercise it when they had solemnly stipulated in what manner alone the Constitution should be amended? As was said by the Supreme Court of New York, in *Thorne vs. Cramer*, when the people make a Constitution, they part with their original right of making laws, and reserve to themselves no authority, directly, to make or administer laws. So long as the Constitution stands, their natural rights are suspended, and they can only resume them by destroying the Constitution, that is, by a revolution. "Majorities, the Court said, "are to govern ONLY IN THE PRESCRIBED FORM. If the majority wish the passage of a certain law, they must elect such Representatives as will make the law, in the mode pointed out by the Constitution. The minority have consented to be governed by such statutes as are passed in the constitutional manner; but they have never consented to submit to such laws as the majority should enact at the polls; and the Constitution is designed for the protection of minorities against the caprices, recklessness or prejudices of majorities. . . The interest of the whole community requires that the fundamental compact should be preserved sacred and inviolate."

And the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania said, "If the two Houses can divest themselves of their office of law-makers, and devolve it upon the body of the people, what security have we against the passage of laws, perhaps well meant, but liable to be glaringly wrong, because inconsiderately adopted? And what check is left upon hasty and ill-advised zeal, open to be influenced and misguided by interested cunning or blind fanaticism? If the practice be sanctioned, there may follow a train of experiments, which, unarrested at some point of their progress, must end in the final overthrow of the Constitution. Every case of doubtful propriety will be referred to the result of a ballot; and acts of the Assembly, subject to the popular vote, will be yielded to unthinking clamor or partisan importunity, by faithless legislators anxious to escape the responsibility of their position."

These remarks, of both courts, apply as strongly to the case we are considering, as to those in which they were made.

In amending a Constitution, as in making laws, majorities can govern ONLY IN THE PRESCRIBED FORM. If the majority wish a particular amendment, they must either follow the mode provided by the Constitution, or assemble in Convention, by delegates duly elected, to do it. The minority have consented that the Constitution may be amended in the prescribed mode; and, as seems now to be too well settled to be disputed, that, notwithstanding the Constitution provides a particular mode by which it shall be amended, a Convention may at any time be called together by the majority, and amend, remodel or utterly destroy the Constitution. The *power* to do this, we must concede. The *right* we deny. The minority have no guarantees at all, if the Constitution can be amended in any other way than according to the compact in the instrument itself.

But we do not deny that, under the exceptional circumstances of the case in Tennessee, a Convention of the loyal men of the State could assemble and act with plenary power in the premises. They could have abolished the old Constitution; *but they did not touch it*, except by the specific amendments proposed. They *could* have abrogated the provision which prescribed the mode of amending it;—*but they did not*. They adopted and re-affirmed the whole Constitution, except so far as they proposed amendments to it.

The minority of the loyal men of the State never consented to submit to such amendments to the Constitution as the majority at the polls should authorize a majority of the Legislature to make at a breath. If this can be done, what protection is there against the caprices, recklessness or prejudices of majorities? How could the Constitutional provision as to the mode of amendment, a part of the fundamental compact, be preserved sacred and inviolate, *as it was*, and the Legislature be authorized by vote of the people at the polls to incorporate new provisions into the Constitution?

If the people can in *that* manner amend Constitutions, notwithstanding a Constitutional provision that absolutely excludes the exercise of such a power, what security is there against the hasty and inconsiderate adoption of Constitutional provisions, procured by interested cunning or blind rancor? The practice of so amending, if continued, would necessarily end in the overthrow of the Constitution, the whole of it at once becoming a mere ordinary legislative act. A popular vote, obtained by unthinking clamor or partizan importunity, would make and unmake Constitutions, and there would soon be no fundamental compact or supreme law at all.

We repeat, the Schedule does not *say* that the Legislative enactments as to voting should become parts of the Constitution: the people did not vote for the Schedule, with any knowledge or understanding that such would be the case: and the true construction and law of the matter is, that the Schedule simply removed from the Constitution all that related to the qualification of voters and the limitation of the elective franchise, and placed it among the subjects of ordinary legislation,—declining, it must be supposed, to introduce proscriptive provisions into the Constitution, where they would be permanent, and removing the restriction on the powers of the Legislature, which thereby become plenary, that such *temporary* provisions might be made as the exigency of the times required, which could be again changed by the Legislature at pleasure, when a change should be found expedient.

"*De mortius nil nisi verum*" says the inconoclastic, who it seems would destroy all tombstones. But what does he propose to say *De vivis* does refuse to apply his *nil nisi verum* to the *living?* [*Nashville Gazette.*

What does our neighbor mean? What and whom is he driving it? Who is this inconoclastic that has been getting off such fearfully bad Latin?

LAST spring the sovereignty of Michigan repudiated the nigger, and this fall it promises to repudiate the nigger party. A good Democrat friend in Detroit writes: "You can count on Michigan for eight more electoral votes. We have our Seymour and Blair clubs all over the State. Such a stampede from the Jacobin ranks was never known before as is going on now, and just as sure as there is an election, will Michigan go Democratic."—*Winona Democrat.*

—The Chattanooga *American Union* says: We learn through a letter from Gen. Weitzel, dated Cincinnati, August 4th, to Col. Gaw, that the late appropriation to the improvement of the Tennessee river, will be immediately applied. Col. William B. Gaw has received the appointment as First Assistant Engineer, and will leave this city early next week for Cincinnati to receive instructions. Of the amount appropriated, $75,000, will be used between Decatur and Chattanooga.

We can safely say to our Bluff City friends that old Hardeman can *sit flat* in the road and *walk over* any Radical log ever put across the path of white men by even as mean a set as compose the Legislature of Tennessee. Old Hardeman is a club within herself. However, there's nothing like having a wheel within a wheel, and we'll wager that the work *does* move gloriously in old Hardeman.—*Bolivar Bulletin.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, August 18.—The sculling match for the championship of America will take place on the Monongahela the 16th of September.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—The provision store of Collins & Rapp, on Front street, was burned this morning. Loss, $200,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Two men were run over by a train on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday and killed.

The prize fight in Jersey City yesterday was broken up by roughs.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 18.—The London *Herald* to-day thinks that many abler Americans than Stevens have lately been lost, but none whom the Republican party could so illy spare.

BERLIN, August 18.—It is officially announced that Switzerland will summarily repel any proposal of France looking to an alliance with that power.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—Exaggerated accounts of a difficulty near Waynesboro were published here this morning. None were killed. The following is a true statement: On Thursday last a number of persons in masks went out to Wayne's Furnace, where some negroes had been drilling. After consulting with the proprietor, they conferred with the leading negroes, and advised them to quit drilling and give up their arms to the Superintendent of the furnace, to be turned over to the State. The negroes consented, and the maskers left. As they rode back through Waynesboro, they were fired upon by the Sheriff's posse, concealed in a stockade in town—three of them being wounded and several horses killed. They returned the fire and scattered.

A meeting of citizens of Waynesboro was held Saturday. It protested against all violence, and pledged the people to peace measures.

The session of the Teachers' Convention was to-day devoted to the American Normal School Association. A number of interesting topics were discussed, and able speeches were made by White, Gregory and Bokklen.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—Advices from Ellsworth, Kansas, state that on Monday, the 10th, a band of some 100 Indians appeared at Spellman Neck, about sixteen miles northeast of Ellsworth. Arriving at the house of Mr. Shaw, they caught and beat him unmercifully and drove him away. The devils then caught Mrs. Shaw and her sister and violated their persons, continuing to abuse the helpless women till long after they had become senseless. They then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Smith, caught and beat him in the same manner, and violated the person of his wife, leaving her in a critical condition. It is very doubtful whether these poor women will recover. The Indians met and abused several other citizens, but after destroying everything in their reach they left suddenly for the North. A detachment of twenty soldiers was sent after the Indians from Fort Hooker, accompanied by fifty or sixty settlers. On Wednesday night they sent back for reinforcements, and on Thursday a full company under command of Col. Benton followed. The latest report was that Benton had come on the Indians, who had some ten or fifteen women surrounded in a house, and that he had driven the red skins away, but how many killed was not known. These are probably the same Indians who have been murdering and committing their outrages on Solomon creek.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Republican Congressional Committee have been sending out 25,000 political documents per week, and they expect to average 50,000 to 100,000 per week until the election.

Recent riotous proceedings of the Butler Zouaves have ventilated circumstances connected with the disbanding of the militia companies in the district. The President ordered their disbandment. Grant referred the order to Gen. Emory, who returned it with the indorsement that there was no authority for such proceeding since martial law did not exist. The order was returned to the President, and there the matter rests.

Mr. Watts, Minister to Austria, is here waiting instructions.

A long Cabinet session to-day; all present except Welles.

Farragut comes home in October.

It is seriously stated that Rosecrans' visit to Virginia is for consultation with Gen. Lee regarding Mexican relations and the Southwestern boundary. Other parties say Rosecrans desires to consult Gen. Lee with regard to views, purposes and probable action of Southern Democrats, as preliminary to a letter of advice.

Rosecrans intends addressing the Germans before leaving the country. It is a positive fact, though, that Rosecrans goes to Virginia to see Gen. Lee.

Collector for New Orleans not yet named.

Havana advices say that Salnave intends coming here. A war vessel with Salnave's wife and minister was captured. Salnave had imprisoned the Prussian, and threatened the British minister. The British man-of-war Favorite was preparing to bombard Port au Prince.

The rebels in the State of Vera Cruz had failed. The city of Vera Cruz is filled with malcontents. The city authorities have suspended their functions.

Passengers arriving from Cuba, unless known to be neutral in politics, are imprisoned.

Col. Jeminez and Gen. Alatonne are expected at Vera Cruz with reinforcements.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—The Lottery bill, against which the presiding officers of both Houses protested so strongly, became a law by lapse of time for the Governor's action. Not satisfied with the bill passed some time since, vesting the control of police affairs of this city in a Board of Commissioners independent of the city authorities, another bill is now before the Senate creating a Metropolitan Police district, comprising the city and parish of Orleans, and Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes, providing that the powers and duties connected with, and incident to, the police government be vested in a board of five commissioners of which the Lieutenant Governor is ex officio President. The Board is to appoint a superintendent, inspectors, captains, surgeons, sergeants, patrolmen, clerks and doormen. The commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The advocates of the bill say it resembles in most respects the Metropolitan Police bill of New York. It contains the usual proviso, that none can hold even the most subordinate position who is disqualified to hold office under the 14th article of State Constitution. The Board is empowered to provide such accommodations for itself as it may deem requisite, and appoint special patrolmen at discretion. Members of the Metropolitan Police force are empowered to discharge all constabulary powers, except civil process, in any part of the State. The Board to select one of their own number treasurer, and to control the disbursement of funds provided by this bill. This Board will also pass enactments, defining the powers and duties of officers and members of this force, only providing such enactments do not conflict with this act or the Constitution of the United States and this State.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment to use personal violence upon or abusive or threatening language towards any member of this force. It provides, also, that all criminal processes issuing from any court, justice, or Judge within this District be served by members of this force, and by them alone; and no Constable or Deputy Sheriff shall hereafter attend such courts or be paid by any authority within said Districts. The Board is authorized to exercise powers now conferred by law on Mayors of cities in respect to requiring aid of the Military Board and will estimate the sums required to carry out this law, assess them upon the corporations within this district, and from their assessment there is no appeal. Also empowered to lease or purchase anything they may deem necessary for their accommodation, such purchase or lease to be a proper debt against such corporation. It empowers them to procure steamboats, horses, chariots, any means of conveyance they may deem necessary, etc. These are specimens of the general tenor of the bill. An additional section, offered yesterday, providing that the entire cost of this public service shall not exceed $600,000 yearly, was voted down by a strict party vote.

LATE NEWS.

—The duties paid in the New York customhouse last week exceeded $4,000,000.

—Petitions are circulating in Boston asking the right of suffrage for males over eighteen years old, and proposing to memorialize Congress.

—The following New York news comes as special telegrams to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated New York, 16th:

The French residents of New York observed the Emperor's fete-day yesterday, after the customary manner.

A prominent officer of the Pacific Railway has made a bet of ten thousand dollars that the road will be completed by the 1st of May.

Parties interested in the Southern Pacific Railway are here arranging to raise money for completing the road through Southwest Missouri.

The *Herald*, to-day, predicts the triumph of the greenback principle in the event of Seymour's election, and warns the bondholding aristocracy of New York to prepare for defeat.

A wealthy lady died last week in Carkestown, Winchester county, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery under suspicious circumstances. Her body has been exhumed, and is being analyzed by a chemist. It is hinted that her husband was interested pecuniarily in her death, and hence the investigation which is being made under the auspices of her relatives. The property left by her is valued at $150,000.

The health officers to-day seized a quantity of meat said to be diseased, and intended for sale in market to-morrow. Fifteen beef cattle affected with the plague were found on a farm, near Patterson, yesterday. They were recently brought from Illinois, and their owner was endeavoring to deceive the officials.

—The following highly sensational item comes to us dated Chicago, 16th inst:

A boy disappeared two weeks ago, and has just reappeared. He asserts that he was enveigned by a stranger into taking a buggy ride, was carried to a lone house on the prairie, and was shut up in a cellar, with a dozen other boys, twelve to fifteen years old, all of whom were gagged and bound. He, with one companion, finally succeeded in making his escape. The police are looking into the affair. There are several theories in regard to the purpose of the kidnappers, one being that they are engaged in furnishing bodies for dissection, and another that they seek to train up the lads as thieves.

DIED.

MAHONEY—The child of James Mahoney, at the age of 11 months. The funeral will take place from the father's residence, on Main, above South street, this Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

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Under the direction of Messrs. WHEAT AND FARMER (their last appearance in Memphis), assisted by the Concordia Gesangverein, Prof. Winkler, Director; Mrs. Keating, Soprano; Miss Rice, Contralto; Mr. Henry Nathan, Tenor; Mr. Tomlinson, Flutist; Mr. Hollenburg, Violinist; Mr. Levy, Pianist. Prof. WINKLER, Conductor.
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IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE prospects of a bountiful season, by which there must necessarily insure

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We have concluded arrangements through which we propose to offer inducements for all

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2d—Through our large capital we are enabled to BUY FOR CASH, thereby can buy closer than those buying on credit.

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Through these advantages, it must be apparent to all that we will be able to COMPETE WITH

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People should not listen to the base fabrications of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis drummers, that Memphis cannot compete with their markets.

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Under the management of a No. 1 CLOAK CUTTER, making up the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, whereby we will save at least 25 per cent. and can thereby

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