MEMPHIS APPEAL

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1873.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

This subject is now before the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and is attracting much discussion. The debates are most interesting. They occupy whole pages in the Philadelphia papers, and on perusing them we find that one member is in favor of woman suffrage because his mother was a woman. Another member pops up and opposes woman suffrage because his mother, wife and daughters, are women. One member wants the question submitted by the convention to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, and also upon the same day therewith, to those women of the Commonwealth, who, upon the day of voting, shall be of the age of twenty-one years and upward, and have been residents of the State one year, and in the district where they offer to vote at least sixty days previous thereto, and that if a majority of all the votes cast at said election should be in the affirmative, then the word "male" as a qualification for an elector, contained in the section on suffrage and elections, shall be stricken out, and women in the State shall thereafter exercise the right of suffrage, subject only to the same restrictions as are placed upon male voters. The opponents of the measure violently war upon this proposition, and oppose bothering the people with a matter which will be voted down. One speaker declares, by everything sacred and profane, that the exercise of the right would introduce an element of discord into the family circle; that it would tend to substitute for the natural and proper delicacy of the woman more masculine characteristics in the assertion of her opinions, and a display of some degree of physical strength in reaching the election window. Indeed, a woman would be compelled to make an entire change of her style of dress; she would have to assume the "bloomer" costume, for how could a lady dressed in the present fashion get to the election window without her trail being tramped upon by a dozen men? This argument riled Mr. Mann, and he said with great vehemence that he had observed at the Academy of Music the other evening some eight hundred of these "trails" belonging to ladies, each of whom had a partner, making altogether one thousand six hundred persons, and all these whirled around for two or three hours, and yet no accident occurred to any "trail." He thought, therefore, the ladies might go to the polls and vote without an accident to any of their personal property. A Solon, representing the city of Philadelphia, was bitterly opposed to female suffrage because the voting would be done mainly by the corrupt women, while the more refined of their sex, such as the mothers of families, would stay at home. This argument is worth something, as past elections have demonstrated that the non-paying vagabonds are always noisy in elections, while the tax-payer and the best citizens are indifferent as to the result of elections. As the debate progressed it waxed hotter. Members hurled nursery poetry at each other. One member offered an amendment that the constitution read so as to make every freeman a voter. This was regarded as raising the question whether a woman is or is not a "freeman." The only authority thought pertinent on that point was that of the old nursery rhyme, which says:

Adam was the first man,
Eve was the other;
Cain was a wicked man,
Because he killed his brother.

A venerable old codger from Pittsburg spoke of the family quarrels and domestic difficulties to follow as one of the evil consequences of allowing women to vote. He thought that if a cause was to be determined by the character of its supporters it would be most unfortunate for woman suffrage, because a project that was mainly upheld by the Woodhulls and Claflins of New York, and persons of that ilk, could not be a good one, but must be as bad and dangerous as it could possibly be made. He trusted that after a vote upon the amendment the convention would never hear anything more of the proposition, and that the submission of the question to a vote of the people would not be insisted upon. One delegate could not understand why the possessor of an estate, who happened to be a woman, was not as well entitled to exercise the suffrage as was any pardoned miscreant, fresh from the penitentiary. Regarding the question as one not of expediency, but of right and justice, he reminded the convention that its enactments were framed not alone for the benefit of the people of our own day, but for those who were to come after them. He failed to appreciate the objection that the new system would create dissension in the household, because differences of opinion upon politics, religion and minor topics were now common to many families, and he did not need to go outside of his own family relations for an illustration. Another objection was that woman might cause herself to be elected to office. He hoped that such would be the case, and he desired to say that if she did not make a better legislator than some of those who were now in power, "the Lord have mercy upon us." A delegate was horrified at the idea of giving woman suffrage because it would make them as corrupt as men. This incredulous member was met with the argument that a woman could set up a pull in her parlor and invite her neighbors of the precinct to come in and cast their ballots. Was there anything in the act that was degrading? The mere circumstance of pressing to the polls was of no account in the argument, because if the right were given, the women would exercise it in that manner which would be most agreeable to them. Such was the substance of a whole day's debate on the woman suffrage question. Although it was known that the debate was to occur, but few ladies were present, which was regarded as an unfavorable indication, as the progressive women will never secure the rights for which they yearn until a majority of their own sex favor the measure.

HOW TO COLLECT TAXES—JOHN OVERTON'S MONEY-BORROWING BILL.

The purpose of John Overton, as defined some days ago in telegraphic dispatches, should be effected. Merchants and citizens of all classes should urge Representatives to support a measure contemplating the utilization of real estate as a basis of commercial credit. There are thirty millions of dollars worth of property in this city, and yet five thousand dollars in cash could not be borrowed on the whole. Stupidly, selfish and unwise codes render it utterly impossible. There are not less than one million dollars owned by citizens of this county loaned abroad on bond and mortgage. Not one dollar is loaned here on any such security. Of all cities those of Tennessee alone find it impossible to obtain money on real security. The reason is plain. If one execute a trust deed, when the day of payment arrives the lender is uniformly enjoined and payment postponed just so long as false-swearing in chancery will defer honest compliance with an honest contract. What is wanting is honest legislation in behalf of honesty and plain dealing. If we choose to mortgage our home for half its value, and do not pay when the debt matures, let the honest proper owner have it. But deprivations of property would never occur. Men would not execute deeds of this sort, knowing they must be complied with to the letter, unless almost absolutely certain of meeting the liability, and if they find, when the debt is about to mature, that they cannot pay all or the greater part of the mortgage debt, there will never be any difficulty in finding other money lenders to renew the loan. Read the advertisements in St. Louis and Eastern and Western papers. Do we ever see such in Memphis publications? They are commonly written as follows:

Money to lend on bond and mortgage in sums to suit applicants. Refer to ——, real estate broker, etc.

If the Legislature had more confidence in the good sense of the people, and their capacity to take care of themselves, if the wiseacres that make laws would remember that the government is best which governs least, if people could make their own trades in their own way, without this interference of the law at every point, the country would be infinitely more prosperous.

Let the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House define a bill which will relieve the people of the supreme mastery of Shylocks, which will lessen rates of usury, and make real estate a basis of credit. Within a year after such a law is enacted, not less than ten millions of capital of this and adjacent States will be utilized in this city, and until this is done the development of the resources of Tennessee must be tardy to the last degree. Until such a law as here defined be enacted, it will constantly be impossible for holders of real estate to pay taxes. It is the want of such an honest code destructive of perjury, to which the law now panders, that begets the suspended real-estate tax list of one million dollars in this city. On personal property money can be raised; on real, the task is simply impossible; therefore merchants pay taxes, and land-owners do not. The one class is as honest as the other, but the law enables one, and prevents borrowing by the other. The property of one is, and of the other is not convertible.

PROTECTION TO PROPERTY—THE PUNISHMENT OF INCENDIARIES.

The frequent incendiary fires of late years have been from time to time the subject of grave discussion. Many oppose all insurance to property from the ravages of fire upon the ground that it makes property holders careless, and it sometimes invites the torch of the incendiary. Frequent fires—fires evidently the work of the incendiary—are attracting the attention of the State Legislatures. It is hoped some means will be devised and applied calculated to relieve the community from so grievous an evil. A knave can insure an old barn for nearly its full value; he wishes to get rid of it for the purpose of building a new house; it is cheaper to burn than to tear down and remove; the torch of the incendiary is applied, and many a man unable to insure his property is ruined. Bills have already passed several of the Legislatures which contemplate the appointment of certain officers, to be duly qualified with power to examine, under oath, all parties connected with property destroyed by fire, in relation to the causes and origin thereof. We hope a bill will be enacted by the Legislature of Tennessee, that will require a rigid and thorough investigation into the causes of all fires, and prevent rogues and incendiaries from all escape of punishment for their crimes. In New York this system of inquiring into the cause and origin of fires, by persons clothed with authority, has been of great utility. A similar system, we understand, is in force in other places, and, wherever tried, has been found to be a terror to rogues. The frequent occurrence of disastrous conflagrations, the increase of incendiarism, particularly where property is well insured, renders this a subject of deep interest and great importance to the whole community. We believe, according to the laws of France, no money can be recovered under a policy of insurance for loss of goods by fire in the building in which the fire originated. So watchful are the French people in guarding against conflagrations that fires seldom occur. In our own community we have witnessed the rate of insurance increased, resulting from the many disastrous conflagrations, and the fearful increase of incendiarism. But it is not only in relation to the destruction of property that a remedy is needed. The persons and lives of our citizens are in jeopardy—for the torch of the incendiary once applied, who can foretell the result?

THE Montgomery correspondent of the Selma *Times* says of the question of the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad by the Governor of Alabama, which has been settled by the asking for further time to investigate the same, but reporting a joint resolution which authorizes the Governor to raise funds with which to pay the balance of the three hundred and twelve thousand dollars bid by Governer Lindsay, at bankrupt sale, one hundred thousand dollars having been already paid; which joint resolution was unanimously adopted by the House, and afterward adopted by the Senate. And we learn from the Mobile *Register*, that in the United States Circuit Court, which is now in session at Mobile, the case of Seth Adams *et al. vs.* the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, came on to be heard. The result was that the Receivers were empowered by the court to purchase thirty-five acres of land on which the depot and buildings are situated in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the purchase subject to the confirmation of the court. It was also ordered that if the State of Alabama shall, at any time, have sold, or shall sell, the railroad and any other property of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, to a purchaser heretofore authorized or sanctioned by the Legislature of said State, the arrearages of interest due on the first mortgage bonds shall be discharged and satisfied to the holders of the same; then the Receiver shall, at the request of the said State, through her Governor, deliver the said railroad to such purchaser.

CONGRESSMEN have practiced a very creditable dodge upon the press. The latter very generally demanded, in view of outrages and frauds perpetrated by politicians in political campaigns, the nullification of the franking privilege. Congress yields most gracefully. At the same time, "sauce for the goose" is deemed "sauce for the gander," and the press finds itself suddenly bereft of many benefactions accruing under late liberal postoffice regulations. Very soon newspaper publishers must pay all postage in advance, and the Government will thus save annually quite as much as by the repeal of the franking privilege law. Many newspapers will be forced to suspend publication, and a wider field of usefulness will be opened for those that withstand the shock of Congressional revenge. Would it not be well for the press to strike for still further reforms? Why should the central government manage the transportation of letters any more than of other private property? Why not have the whole scheme rationalized and cheapened by giving the business of letter and newspaper distribution to individuals and private corporations? The work would be done infinitely better, and at greatly lessened cost to the people. Such has been the experience in other countries. Government can do nothing cheaply or well.

A KING UPSET AND REPUBLIC SET UP.

The news from Spain this morning is somewhat startling. The revolution by which a republic supplants one of the oldest monarchical governments in the world—by which a King is dethroned, and the people become supreme—the very suddenness of these accomplished facts will make mankind reflect that the world moves, and that popular power advances hand in hand with popular intelligence. Outside of Spain, King Amadeus was perhaps more esteemed than by his own subjects. In any event, his sudden exit from the country, as announced last night, would indicate his complete overthrow. All this is the more curious, when we remember that when the Cortes was opened last spring, and when insurrection threatened on every hand, he declared, in a brave speech, that he had accepted the crown of Spain because it was voluntarily proffered, and that there was no power on earth which could expel him. Now, how suddenly and how seemingly easily he has been dethroned and exiled!

THE citizens of Norfolk have published twenty-five thousand copies of an excellent, well-written pamphlet, containing a map and full description of the lands of Virginia. The character and avocations of Virginians are given, except of that one who began, in grim old age, to put grass in his whisky, and therefore died; advantages to settlers are shown in detail, and every fact of climate and geographical situation is defined, with the peculiar products and prices of land in different localities. It would be very well for the people of Memphis to have distributed over Europe, through the intervention of the Austrian World's Fair, French, German and English pamphlets, recitative of the advantages and peculiar attractiveness of this and adjoining counties and States. Such a scheme will be adopted by the Arkansas Legislature, as we are advised, and our General Assembly and the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis should assent to propositions submitted some time ago, by prominent real estate brokers of the city.

IN VIEW of an appropriation by the Canadian government, amounting to eight million dollars, for the construction of a new ship canal to connect Lake Erie with Ontario, the passage of which is to be made forever free to our people as well as to those of Canada, the Chicago *Tribune* strongly and strenuously opposes the purchase by the United States Government of the canal system of New York State. In its issue of the tenth, concluding an article on the subject, it says: "With the St. Lawrence thus made navigable and free, the talk of purchasing the New York and Erie canal from a State which has already placed thirty million dollars of surplus tolls in her treasury, is nothing better than an invitation to robbery. These millions of dollars have been collected from the West, and the West protests against being taxed over and over again for that route, which in the end will be wholly insufficient, and leave us as helpless as ever."

DON'T blush at the following: In conversation to-night with Colonel J. B. Killebrew, the talented editor of the *Rural Sun*, he remarked to me, in the presence of a large crowd, that the Knoxville *Chronicle* was the most interesting paper in the State. That is a distinguished and a well-merited compliment, and one which you cannot fail to appreciate. But he complains of you a little. He says you don't send him your daily in exchange. Why not do it? I think you ought, especially after such a compliment. Let it come along.

The above is from the Nashville correspondent of the Knoxville *Chronicle*. Killebrew has in this proven his fitness for the position of editor of the *Rural Sun*. His "rural simplicity" is surely matchless, and a marvelously tender and delicate *Sun*-flower is Killebrew.

THE Tennessee and Pacific road—its name will never be forgotten while there are tax-payers in Tennessee—received one million two hundred thousand dollars in State bonds, and thirty miles of road from Nashville to Lebanon were built at a cost of about forty thousand dollars per mile to the tax-payers of Tennessee. We believe the road has been sold by the State for three hundred thousand dollars in State bonds. Did the same ring buy that borrowed the bonds and built the road? This is the only railroad built in Middle Tennessee since the war, and it is to be hoped it will be the last constructed on such terms in behalf of the plundered tax-payers of the State.

WERE it not for the newspaper press, which distributes and liberalizes sectional and selfish opinions, the unity of American governments would be wholly impossible; and yet Congressmen, because the press demanded the suppression of frauds such as were practiced during the late Presidential campaign under the franking privilege laws, now undertake to destroy the press of the country, or at least the poorer newspapers.

THE Chicago *Tribune* favors an outlet to the sea for Western commerce by the St. Lawrence, which is open only six months in the year, and is perilous at that. Why not, Mr. *Tribune*, favor the Southern route by the Mississippi, which is seldom closed thirty days at a time, and is less difficult of navigation, and will cost less money to put in readiness for vessels of all classes? Please answer.

WATER-SPOUTS.

They are whirlwinds on the water. In their gentlest form, at sea, they are terrific objects to mariners on account of the possibility of having a vessel struck by them in their swift and furious march over the sea. In character, a water-spout is like a whirlwind on land. Two opposing currents of wind meeting, the water is whirled up into the shape of an immense tube, elongating as it is rapidly driven along with more than the speed of a locomotive over a rail track, till the upper end spreads out widely in the clouds, resembling the conical shape of a funnel. The apparent column of water is really a thin sheet, with nothing in the center but air, although of many feet in diameter. Such rapid gyration on its axis while running at the rate of many miles a minute, finally twists in two about the middle, when down falls a vast body of water that would crush a seventy-four instantly, were it to strike the deck. For many leagues in all directions the commotion equals the boiling of a pot, the waves dashing and foaming with irresistible energy. Thus the thirsty clouds are quickly supplied by the amount of water vaporized by atmospheric heat above, to be wafted about by fitful winds to fall in gentle showers or deluging rains in the tropics.

PEN PORTRAITS.

The Governor's Private Secretary—What Manner of Man He is—Heads of the People of Arkansas.

A Curious Memorandum, and a Lively Irishman—Mr. McCanany.

Of the personal worth and character of General M. McCanany, Governor Baxter's Private Secretary, we are informed by Colonel Jake Frolich, of the *Searcy Record*. It is not often that this editor is in a frolicsome humor when he writes of a Republican, and we were well pleased when this "Jacob" "lifted up his voice," like him of old, and pronounced his admiration of the even-tempered, amiable Secretary and Adjutant-General. The *Record* may be well pleased with General McCanany because the General was never a Radical, and only a straight Republican. For this reason Baxter was preferred to Brooks by multitudes in Arkansas. But the main reason for this kindliness of Jacob for the General is involved in the fact that both are printers and both journalists. Moreover, McCanany has not robbed the people or the Treasury of the State, and on this score there is a deep-seated fountain of sympathy welling up in Jacob's bosom, even like Jacob's well of old, clear and sparkling, and making a bright, delightful, wonderful oasis in the weary desert waste of Southern Radicalism. No wonder that Jacob bends in awe and admiration when contemplating the attractive features of General McCanany's character and history.

Governor Baxter is wonderfully suave and kindly in manner, and his face is full of benignity. In very truth, people often say that the erect and stalwart Governor, certainly in the exterior man, is very like Houdon's statue of Washington, that used to stand beneath the rotunda of the State House at Richmond. General McCanany has caught the very habitual look of Governor Baxter, and the same kindliness of feeling and purpose beams from the eyes and face of both these men. It is not my purpose to intimate, even most remotely, that Governor Baxter is another *Pater Patriæ*, though I am told he has founded a very respectable little village down on White river.

General McCanany was born in Ireland in 1844, and came to America when seven years old. His parents found a home in Milwaukee when he became a typographer in the office of the *Daily Wisconsin*. In 1864 he set out on the usual jaunt of tourist printers, and when "strapped" took refuge in the *Bulletin* office in Memphis. If his eyes fell on this manuscript, even when he sits beside his Excellency, he would break his neck getting to a "case," that, from sheer force of old familiar habit, he might "set it up." He went to Little Rock in 1866-7, and became the local reporter for the *Gazette*. He abandoned the place to Smithee, the present excellent manager of that journal, and established the *Republican* at Batesville, the home of Governor Baxter. He became Clerk of the Jackson County Court, and at the same time, having sold the *Republican*, edited the *Statesman*, at Jacksonport. Adjutant-General McCanany is six feet high, wears long black hair, dresses tastefully, has a pleasing address, is modest, good-looking, twenty-nine years old, very popular, and there can be no good reason why he may not lead a contented life. Fortune, surely, has often deigned to smile upon McCanany, and, unless she play him some scurvy trick, he will yet fill distinguished positions in Arkansas.

Note—While I was making memoranda from which this sketch is educed, Colonel McGhee's name was mentioned. His step is so elastic, his face so youthful and frame so vigorous and full of irrepressible vitality, that I was disposed to question facts I had stated as to the number and severity of wounds, fifteen, he had received in battle. Not long afterward I encountered General Govan, who commanded the brigade in which McGhee was Colonel. The General confirmed the statement, and also asserted McGhee's faultless heroism. It is the more wonderful, because true, that McGhee's body was twice perforated by bullets in precisely the same place. The wound had hardly healed when it was reopened by a ball pursuing, in the last instance, the opposite direction. It would have killed him, but the hole was used to it.

DENTON TURNER.

Denton Turner is the rollicking Patlander and Representative from Conway county. If old Governor Conway knew that his county had such a representative he would raise—well, his coffin lid and inquire, *sotto voce*, how it happened. It would be wholly incomprehensible if one went on to say that this Denton Turner, holding this honorable position, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1844, and now in his twenty-ninth year, is an Irishman, a Radical, and the impersonation of the political creed of perhaps one-third of the voting population of Conway county. Would not the resurrected Governor stare about him inquiringly when such a story was told? What a sudden and searching revolution has swept over the land! Turner's father died at sea *en route* to New York. When four years old, with his mother, he went to Portsmouth, Ohio; at ten he migrated to Illinois, and was a farmer's boy; at thirteen he went to Chicago, and was employed as a gardener by Long John Wentworth until the late war began. He enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois infantry, and was transferred to the Eighth Missouri. He was shot almost mortally at Stiliob, and after recovery of strength enough to march, joined General Grierson, by whom he was employed as a confidential private scout on his famous raid through Mississippi and Louisiana. Turner was then in the saddle, almost without rest, through nineteen days and nights. His comrade scout was captured and hanged as a spy, and Turner escaped almost miraculously. Afterward he was the special scout of Sherman and of Washburne. When the war closed he went to Memphis as a cotton speculator, and in 1866 was a planter in Mississippi, remaining there through two years. He was a staunch adherent of Dent against Alcorn, and after Dent's disastrous defeat, Mr. Turner became a citizen of Arkansas, and was, I am told, Governor Clayton's special detective in Memphis in 1869. Of this we may know more when the dockets of the Federal Court are cleared. In 1870, Mr. Turner became a citizen of the county he now represents in the Legislature. He is very vigorous, and of tremendous seeming strength. His head is huge, and members say he has excellent practical good sense. It is moreover alleged that he is now the most liberal of Republicans, a fact in reference to which this deponent is not prepared to testify, but many of his constituents ascribe to him all desirable virtues.

DEDUCTIONS.

It is well enough to recite these curious biographical facts. It is thus shown how strangely and of what diverse elements Southern governing bodies are now constituted, and how rapidly local prejudices are liberalized in Arkansas by sheer force of enforced cosmopolitanism asserting itself here and everywhere in the South. The less the negroes know of a man the more surely do they adhere to him. Strangers came with muskets, and shackles fell from their limbs; and to strangers they never forget to pay debts of gratitude. The versatility of Irish genius is certainly discovered when in Arkansas it blackens its face and becomes the guiding star of African partisanship and wisdom in legislation. Elsewhere Ireland and Africa are more remote from one another in personal and political prejudices than the pearly white faces of Killarney's daughters in beauty and distance from the greasy black damsels sold by the ton to the libidinous King of Timbuctoo.

WHITSITT & PURSER,

MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING,

154 Main Street.

I HAVE removed next door to my old stand, and taken into copartnership Mrs. H. B. PURSER. We will keep a first-class stock of Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings. We have made preparations to furnish Mardi Gras Suits and Masquerade Costumes.

fe2 MISS L. J. WHITSITT.

$200 Reward.

I WILL give two hundred dollars reward for the arrest and confinement in any jail so that they may be dealt with justly, GEO. COOPER and JOHN BACHMAN, the murderers of W. J. Hill, committed on the night of January 23, 1873, twelve miles from Memphis, on the Big Creek plankroad. Or I will give one hundred dollars for the arrest of either of said parties in accordance with the above.

fe2 MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMS.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

—IN—

EXTENSIVE VARIETY, GREATLY REDUCED

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER HOUSEKEEPERS EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN

Bleached and Brown Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Linen and Cotton Pillow Casings,
Table Damasks, in all Widths and Qualities,
Turkey Red Toilinette, in cloths or by the yard,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

NEW TABLE AND PIANO COVERS!

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

Huck, Damask and Turkish Towels,
DOYLIES AND NAPKINS,
IN ALL SIZES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, White and Colored,
In all sizes, at greatly reduced prices.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTS, COVERLETS
ALL REDUCED, AT

B. Lowenstein & Brothers
242 and 244 Main Street, Cor. Jefferson.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.

WATCHMAKERS,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
265 MAIN STREET, CORNER COURT.

We are Direct Importers of SWISS WATCHES of some of the most celebrated makers, and dealers in all grades of the AMERICAN WATCH.

—OFFER A STOCK OF—

GOLD, DIAMOND AND CORAL JEWELRY
CHAINS,
FRENCH CLOCKS and STERLING SILVERWARE
Unsurpassed by any in the South.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER OF STATE OF TENNESSEE ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872.

The name of this Company is the GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LOCATED AT NEW YORK.

The amount of its Capital Stock is $100,000 00
The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is 100,000 00

ASSETS:

United States Stocks and Bonds, cost	$ 566,422 89
State and County Stocks and Bonds	665,628 59
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by Real Estate worth double the amount, Buildings, Insured for $1,221,000, and Policies assigned as collateral)	1,903,762 35
Temporary Loans and Advances	91,574 15
Cash on hand and in Banks	201,612 81
Premiums due from Agents (less expenses) in course of transmission and collection,	86,360 99
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums (less expenses) due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873,	217,224 89
Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc., at one-half cost	18,876 00
Accrued Interest	29,413 00
Add excess of market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost	37,437 41
	$3,810 396 88

LIABILITIES:

Claims for Losses outstanding	$ 52,832 01
Amount required to Reinsure all Policies in existence and additions thereon	3,401,619 00
All other Claims	5,600 00
Surplus as regards Policyholders	348,395 87
	$3,810,396,88

The greatest amount insured in any one risk, except when reinsured, $20,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President, and JAS. M. FREEMAN, Secretary of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital invested in State and United States Stocks and Bonds, or in Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate unincumbered, and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and that they are the above described Officers of said Insurance Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
JAS. M. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 21st day of January, 1873.
J. B. JONES, Commissioner of the State of Tennessee, in New York.

Claims by death paid in 1872	$ 397,875 87
Total losses by death since organization	1,518,470 12
Cash dividends declared in 1872	205,720 15
Total dividends declared since organization	955,750 00

During the year 1872 the Company issued 3179 Policies, insuring $7,829,234.
Net increase of assets during 1872, $597,211 62.

M. S. JUDAH, Assistant Sup't of Agencies.
ADOLPH LOEB, General Agent.

JOHN FRICK, S. BLOCK, } SOLICITORS. W. B. RICHARDET, CASHIER.

OFFICE, 41 Madison Street, : : Memphis, Tennessee

S. M. DODD, Vice-President. GEO. P. PLANT, President. GEO. T. CRAM, Secretary.
FELIX COSTE, Treasurer. CHAS. BIANCHI, Ass't Sec.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS.

INCORPORATED, : : : : : : : : : 1853.

Thirty-Ninth Semi-Annual Exhibit, January 1, 1873.

Subscribed Capital	$1,375,000 00
Cash Capital	275,000 00
Surplus	269,943 68

ASSETS:

United States Registered Bonds	$544,943 68
Missouri Bonds, (short)	229,000 00
Cash on hand in office	112,900 00
Cash in Chatham National Bank, New York	1,475 14
Cash in Bank of Commerce, St. Louis	31,713 08
Net Premiums in course of collection	92,362 40
Office Furniture and other Personal Property	62,292 07
	7,500 00
Amount of all the Assets of the Company	$544,943 68

LIABILITIES:

Net Amount of Unpaid Losses	$ 37,088 28

ADOLPH LOEB, Agent, 41 Madison Street, Memphis

1842. Established 1842.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

AMES' Portable STEAM ENGINES AND AGENTS FOR

J. E. CARVER'S COTTON GINS.
Agricultural Implements, OF EVERY KIND. KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

No. 234 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
Orders from Country Merchants Promptly Attended to.

MARDI GRAS.

GRAND

CARNIVAL

OF MEMPHIS.

Mardi Gras, 1873, February 25th.

Proclamation and Rehash of Ye Mighty Momus, King of the Carnival, who Speaks Thus:

To HIS LOYAL SUBJECTS OF THIS AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY:

By the powers in us vested as Momus, King of the Carnival, Prince of Mischief, and the feller with the Brass Collar on, we proclaim Mardi Gras as a day of Revelry, Abandon, Merry-making and Masking, and command our adherents both far and near to flock to our standard, and join us in our mummeries.

We have decreed that railroads shall issue excursion tickets, and in accordance with our mandate we announce the following:

Round trip tickets one and one-fifth regular fare, for sale at all stations Monday and Tuesday—good until Thursday (includes), 27th. Strangers half-fare.

We have ordered out the following societies who will take part in our processions day and night:

Mystic Knights of Momus,
The Memph.
Casino.
The Mendlessohn Quartette Club.
Bingo Club.
Memphis Club.
Chickasaw Club.
Bruder Bund.
German Benevolent Society.
St. Andrew's Society.
Memphis Mannerchor.
Butchers Union.
Mechanics Institute.
Irish Literary Society.
Typographical Union.
Emmett Guards.
Societa Union Fratelanza.
Societa Francais.
Hiesernian Society.
Gmeitt Verein.
Turn Verein.
Barbers Union.
Fire Department, and all the Loyal Subjects of our realm and of all adjoining cities, who are marshaling their hosts to join our Army of Pleasure.

We have made known our pleasure to His Excellency, President Grant, Cabinet and Suite, with quarters at Peabody Hotel, and expect them, as well as Gov. John C. Brown and the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, and all the dignitaries of the United States, who have been invited. Ambassadors taking part in our festivities will be assigned prominent positions in the pageant by our Grand Marshal, to whom they are ordered to report.

All our subjects are commanded to give all visitors and strangers a right royal welcome. Their enjoyment shall be our own especial care.

All of places of business, public and private, will close at one o'clock p.m., with the exception of stationhouses, which will remain open for the reception of offenders who forget the dignity of our Festival, and of whom no forfeits shall be taken day or night.

Disseminating flour and throwing eggs are sports which service on the chain-gang can alone wipe out.

Vehicles, public or private, unless containing maskers, must keep off the highways through which our procession passes, from 2 until 10 o'clock p.m.

Our fair ladyes and children are particularly commanded to take active part in the Revels—immunity from offense being guaranteed. Our trusty and doughty Chief Athy, and his efficient Club, are especially charged with this, and the order of our city.

Our Grand Procession, rivalling the tournament of the Field of Cloth of Gold, will start at two o'clock p.m., and traverse our principal thoroughfares. In the evening at 7 o'clock we have accorded our gracious privilege; will review the Pageants of our Mystic Knights of Momus and our great Krew Memph—who promise to dazzle our royal eyes with the splendor of their offerings, rivalling the Palmiest days of Rome and Venice.

We have further ordained, in order that all may attend our Carnival, to extend our courts to the Exposition Building, Memphis Club, Assembly, and Cochran Halls, Worsham and Commercial Hotels, New Memphis Theater and Greenlaw Opera House, where Grand and Mask Balls will be held in our honor.

Our loyal subjects will illuminate their domiciles and dwellings.

No weapons of any kind, or clubs, will be allowed in any of our courts, and our grand Ministers and Ticket-grabbers will satisfy themselves that the edict is strictly enforced.

And upon your lives and liberty are ye commanded to remember that our Feast is no shin-dig, in order that ye may so deport yourselves that the fair dame and fairer damsels may attend, and that each succeeding anniversary shall be hailed with joy.

Done at our Court of Mirth,
Second day, second month, and second year of our reign.

MOMUS,
Rex Carnivali.

ATTEST:—
Lubry Cuss, Duke Enterpris and Count do Noes.

From above it will be seen that Mardi Gra promises to be the event of the year.

TICKETS : : : $2.00

Admitting bearer to Exposition, Memphis Club, Assembly, Cochran Hall, Worsham and Commercial Hotels, can be procured of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOS. SPECHT, President, Madison st.
A. VACCARO, Treasurer, Front st.
LOU LEUBRIE, Secretary, Dollar Store and 277 Main st.
L. S. MORRIS, Peabody Hotel.
THEO. L. HOERNER, Beal st.

Secure your Tickets to avoid jam at the door. feb7

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References: Estes, Fizer & Pinson, M. L. Meacham, Mootes & Co (y25

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