MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1873

WILL GOOD PEOPLE READ?

The agent of the Lauderdale Springs Orphans' Home, now in this city, is authorized to receipt for subscriptions to the APPEAL here and elsewhere. The WEEKLY APPEAL, with its forty columns of reading matter, costs two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Of this sum, when received by this agent, one dollar goes to the orphans. We expect to contribute in this manner from three to five thousand dollars during the year to the asylum. If the churches that have undertaken to support the three hundred orphans would give us TEN SUBSCRIBERS EACH, there would be an end of all anxiety among good people on the score of means of maintaining these unfortunate children.

THE PASS SYSTEM.

Railroads are not only soulless but heartless. Since they have conspired together and become grinding monopolies, the people, whose hard-earned money built them, look upon them with that respect which the Christians entertained for the car of juggernaut, crushing under its ponderous wheels its silly Hindoo victims. So long as railroads make discriminations against peculiar localities, and organize monopolies to destroy the people who build them, just so long will they hear the thunders of popular indignation. But while railroads oppress and grind the people, the railroads themselves are often fleeced. One of the greatest impositions ever practiced by railroad officers on the stockholders is the system of dead-heading, or, as it is more politely termed by many of the editorial fraternity, extending railroad courtesies. The system is now carried to such an extent on nearly all of the railroads, that at least one-tenth of the passengers carried are dead-heads. This is downright robbery of the stockholders, and those who connive at the system are equally guilty of robbing those who intrust them to guard their interests, as the clerk who takes his employer's money out of the drawer. This is strong language, yet we are unable to find any softer terms for it. We often hear railway managers say that they regard the pass system as a bad one, yet they are unable to avoid granting passes so long as others do so. Now, this special pleading is all a humbug, and only serves to cover up their want of firmness to resist the importunities of those who are too mean to travel unless they can do so at the expense of others. Among the most prominent of those who travel on free passes, are shippers of cotton or goods. They walk into an office and ask for a pass over a road with all the assurance that a man will demand the payment of a debt; and if it is not forthcoming at once, they will say: "Why, I ship by your road; you are bound to pass me;" and in nine cases out of ten they will succeed in getting their request granted. Yet there is no earthly reason why a shipper should pass free over a railroad. Every business man knows that when a shipper gives his business to a road, he simply does so because he regards it to be to his interest to do it; and when the freight is delivered, according to contract, the obligation on the part of the railroad is at an end. Neither party has a right to ask anything of the other, simply on the ground that there has been business relations between them. Another class of persons who travel on passes are the agents and hangers-on of other lines, who think they are entitled to travel free, simply because they are engaged as agents, runners, or something else, on a railroad. This is also an outrage on the stockholders of the roads, and should immediately be abolished. Let each road pay the traveling expenses of its agents, if necessary, but don't let them sponge their rides off other companies. If we hire a man to do a piece of work for us we expect to pay him for it, and if he has our services we expect to be paid in return. This is the only correct principle of business, no matter where it exists. It should be made a felony for a member of the legislature to receive a free pass on a railroad. Yet representatives and senators consider themselves insulted if the customary passes are not thrust into their pockets. Legislators are anxious for the position to which they aspire; the State pays them for their services, and they are no more entitled to passes on railroads than their homespun, horny-handed constituents who are taxed to pay them *per diem*. Almost every session of our State legislatures is called upon to legislate upon the subject of railroads, and members are frail as other people, and their votes have been known to be governed by the giving or the withholding of a pass. There was legislation at the last session of our State legislature of vital importance to our insurance companies. Had these companies proposed to give our members passes to Nashville, the proposition would have been an insult. Yet railroads, still more deeply interested in the passage of laws involving their interest give free passes which are gladly received as a right. The system of granting passes to those connected with the newspaper press is an outrage, and ought to be immediately reformed or totally abolished. It is true that a large amount of gratuitous labor is performed by editors of newspapers for railroads, yet at least ninety per cent. of those who perform this labor never travel, and unless the editor is known to have been of some positive benefit to the road, he should not receive any more consideration than a person engaged in any other calling. During the last fifteen or twenty years the press of Memphis have paid out one hundred thousand dollars to compositors for setting up matter urging the construction of the roads coming into Memphis. Without the aid of the press it would be impossible to construct roads or any other important enterprise. During the last three years the APPEAL has furnished and published several maps at its own expense, giving the various railroads leading into Memphis, thus advertising them in the most conspicuous manner, and in a way which would cost any other business several thousand dollars. There is scarcely a day in the year that the Memphis press do not in some way advertise railroads. Yet twenty or thirty dollars worth of passes are doled out to a newspaper during the year as grudgingly as if the recipient were a pauper, or a regular dead-beat not entitled to what he receives. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* refuses to accept a free pass from any railroad, preferring to pay for the passage of its employes. We hope this rule will be adopted by the press of Tennessee. The press association, which meets in a few days at Lebanon, Tennessee, should give an expression on this subject. When the free-pass system shall have been rejected, the press will be more independent. Railroads will be held to a more rigid account. When passengers are murdered by carelessness that amiable weakness, called gratitude for favors doubly paid for, will no longer shield worthless and incompetent railroad officials from that castigation which is generally meted out to other criminals. In conclusion, we wish to say to the officers of the different roads that their resolutions—which say who shall or who shall not have passes—are all bosh and will never be lived up to. If they will pass a set of resolutions cutting down passes to those who are really objects of charity, and live strictly up to them, they will receive the respect and support of every one whose good opinions are worth having, and until they do this they had much better allow each road to take its own course on the subject, as they will do so, no matter how many resolutions they pass to the contrary.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN FARMERS.

EDITORS APPEAL—Another commercial season is about closing. We have made a large cotton crop, which has been sold at fair and remunerative prices, yet money matters are closer to-day than at any previous time since 1867. The question arises, Why is this thus? Evidently there is a screw loose somewhere—something wrong. Merchants here are importuned daily and hourly for help by the planters. The piteous appeals made are heart-rending in the extreme. It does seem to us that three and a half million bales of cotton, bringing seventy-five dollars per bale, ought to put our farmers in a position of ease and independence; but not so. They have had too much credit, which always begets extravagance. All self-reliance is lost while they look to their merchants, from year to year, for aid, instead of husbanding their resources, practicing strict and rigid economy, by which they would be able to run themselves. The trouble lies, in a great measure, in the planting of too much cotton, to the neglect of corn, meat, and other necessaries of life. They are making Memphis their smokehouse and corn-crib, and right here we would propose to our merchants to hold a meeting, organize, and resolve not to advance a dollar another year to any man who has corn, oats, hay or mules to buy. Let the country understand it. Make the obligation binding, and I am sure it will prove the greatest blessing that was ever bestowed upon the southern planter. I believe it would prove a sovereign panacea, restore confidence, and rescue us from impending ruin and inevitable bankruptcy. What do the merchants say to it? MERCHANT.

They say, of course, that they make almost as much by selling corn, bacon, and supplies to farmers as by selling cotton for farmers. Memphis should sell these products of northern States at prime cost, and not after they have been subjected to "costs" in Kansas City and in St. Louis. We could lessen the cost of living one-third by perfecting a road to some point on the Kansas Pacific. Live and let live. We can make more money by making cotton and by paying others, who can do nothing else, to make "hog and hominy," than by this proposed multiplicity of pursuits. Let us have cheap routes of access—cheap roads and thus low freight charges—to grain and bacon fields, and, meanwhile, make cotton, and buy food from those who can't make cotton, or sugar, or rice. Such is the true policy of each farmer, and of the whole south, and such is the basis of philosophy on which "granges" are founded. In other words, the farmers of the west and south intend to cooperate, and govern the country in behalf of justice and honesty, and rigid economy. Railroad rings and tariff mongers may stand aside. The farmers of the country come to the front.

SIGNS OF PROGRESSIVE PROSPERITY.

The prosperity and growing importance of Memphis is illustrated in the fact that very many retail business houses have been recently converted into exclusively wholesale establishments. Allison Brothers are the first and only ironmongers to adopt this policy, in imitation of the great shoe, dry goods and grocery dealers of the city. In fact, whatever the terrors of an exceedingly tight money market, Memphis prospers as never before since "South Carolina kicked out of the traces." There are more new buildings under contract than have been constructed in the past five years. Even the churches begin to feel the force of growing prosperity, and St. Lazarus will be divested of rags and gaberdine, and come forth as charming as any goddess of divine minstrelsy that chants angels' hymns within the church's portals. These are nevertheless fearfully hard times. Merchants are paralyzed by repeated calamities, "providential," as the good people have it, of last winter. Fearful cold, smallpox and destruction of horses, and the unnavigable condition of rivers by which the delivery of crops, on which advances had been made, was ruinously delayed—all these incidents of the past few months have tightened the puckering-strings of cashiers' purses, and begotten fearful financial constipation. There is no sufficient remedy till next fall, when wholesale tradesmen will gather in unprecedented trade from unprecedented distances in every direction about Memphis. Never before did every town, city and hamlet in this and adjacent States manifest such keen anxiety to secure railway connection with Memphis. All were anxious to reach St. Louis, Louisville or New York. But the tide has turned. It is seen that wholesale tradesmen of this city can import in great quantities and employ the river, and thus, at cheaper rates than the tradesman of the interior who buys as he sells each day and month. It results from these palpable facts, significant of the city's progress, that the value of real estate is constantly increased by a steadily growing demand. The number of those seeking homes in the suburbs is rapidly augmented and the number attracted by the maps and description of Dr. Thomas's addition of five hundred acres to the city's area grows greater each day. In fact the people of Memphis need only be true to themselves and co-operate in each great work of progress, to assure the realization of the dreams of him who has dreamed most extravagantly of the future greatness of this city.

JOHN E. HATCHER.

The Mobile *Register* says there are no pleasanter memories connected with the past hours of the *Register* sanctum than those which include rare John Hatcher as one of its staff. From editor down to "devil" no one but loved him and respected him as well; and the public shared in the kindliness for "Washington Brick." Later he has filled a large place in the public eye of Louisville; for his genial wit, in the columns of the *Courier-Journal*, caused many a tingle, but never a sore. It made the hackneyed phrase "Prentice says," in all the country press, no reproach to the dead giant of journalism. Still later, as we told his old friends here, the Columbia (Tennessee) *Mail* was his chosen resting place. But overwork has told upon his weakening frame, and now dear old Hatcher is forced reluctantly to lay down the sharp-nibbed pen that was so true to praise the just and prick the false.

That is not all. Hatcher's is the kindliest and best nature, the surest to invest one's weaknesses with unsuspected charms or discover virtues outweighing faults. He is kindly, unsuspecting, fearless, truthful—always exaggerating the intelligence and goodness of his associates. The writer of this sat in the same apartment and wrote for the same newspaper with Hatcher through many a weary day, even when Sherman was coming down upon Atlanta. And when Sherman used to freshen the dim lights that glimmered in the peripatetic printing-office, and lamps were filled with sputtering lard, and bomb shells shot athwart the heavens illumining the beleaguered city till darkness was dispelled by frightful conflagrations, even then Hatcher was the most pleasing, most agreeable associate, and his hilarity and imperturbable good humor was never repressed. He can make words play more tricks than a juggler can extort from Punch and Judy, and even say funnier things about people, never offending, than any Hogarth that ever drew pictures of faces as Hatcher does of men's moral natures. The *Mail* should be immortal, like everything else born of Hatcher's brain, and we wish it that prosperity which, because of its paternity, must ever be its due.

REAVIS.

A note from L. U. Reavis states that he is detained at Humboldt. He asks, referring to an article in the APPEAL, whether it is desired that he should deliver a free lecture on the twenty-ninth instant before the chamber of commerce. Of this matter, the APPEAL has no authority to speak. We imagine, in fact, that our excellent, progressive people think they know all that ever entered the huge cranium of Mr. Reavis. He has devoted a lifetime to the perfection of his philosophic views, and they to sales of cotton, bacon, sugar and coffee. Reavis has no right to imagine that he could enlarge the horizon of our intelligence and then he might tell, very stupidly, how other cities have grown great by making known their peculiar attractiveness. People here don't believe in this sort of nonsense, and Mr. Reavis must distribute his intellectual wares in some more ignorant, retrogressive community. He wouldn't be appreciated in a modern, active, vigorous, enterprising community like this. This is no place for Reavis, who used to say that Memphis was the only city on the Mississippi possessing natural advantages comparable with those that bless St. Louis. It would be a fearful calamity for Reavis to come and disturb the sweet repose of a blissfully narcotized community.

WE are not disposed to be converted into an agency for advertising a newspaper which may have a deal of influence in determining what messages are transmitted to the south. We are exceedingly averse to the publication of dispatches which begin: "The chief editor of the *Tintintabulum* furnishes the following article to his journal, which will appear therein to-morrow," etc. We dislike, and do not print such dispatches, especially when they show that the newspaper thus puffed has undergone a very sudden change, and the article pumps thunder into some moribund politician. Moreover, it is very curious that we are furnished here in Memphis with details of proceedings in the Ohio legislature, when we must pay special rates and must employ special correspondents to telegraph us of the doings of legislatures at Nashville, Little Rock and Jackson, Mississippi. These are grievous evils to be borne very patiently by these papers which pay most for dispatches and are forced to employ most special correspondents, and then are sought to be used as advertising sheets for the *Tintintabulum*.

THE following officers of the wisely-managed Mobile and Ohio road have been chosen: A. Murdock, president; U. E. Rushing, first vice-president; J. J. Walker, second vice-president; A. L. Willoughby, secretary and treasurer; Oliver S. Beers, auditor; General N. Stewart, general solicitor. Papers in east Mississippi denounce the management of this road most vehemently. We have only to say that the only remedy for heavy freight and passenger charges is competition. This is begotten by rival roads, and these create more trade and travel; and while the country is enriched and relieved of burdens by this competition, the roads themselves are enriched by the very process that reduces freight rates. Eastern Mississippi needs an independent road to Memphis.

IN LEGISLATIVE bodies in this country every great scheme is left until the last day, and then, either alone or in conjunction with some bill which is supposed to be of importance, is hurried through with a zeal which is utterly regardless of knowledge. The American legislator appears to believe it to be an axiom that all bills proposed ought to be passed, particularly if they are left until the last hours of the session. He seems to forget that no law is much safer than a bad law.

WE HAVE stated that Tennessee was not as heavily taxed as western States. In 1872, taxation in Nebraska, for all purposes, for each $1000, was $10.83; Kansas, $14.15; Missouri, $10.82; Tennessee, $6.79—ration of taxation per capita: Nebraska, $8.35; Missouri, $8.08; Kansas, $7.88; Tennessee, $2.69.

THE FUNDING LAW.

From the Humbolt Journal.]

Since the passage of the funding bill, the *Whig and Tribune* has devoted a good portion of its editorial columns to unjustified and unjustifiable denunciation of those who supported it—intense generalities as to the measure and its friends, have been freely indulged in by our venerable neighbor. We have seen nothing like facts and figures and argument from it—no appeals to reason, no logical sledge-hammer blows; but an oft-repeated use of high sounding and startling buncombelzors, such as "peculiarly influenced," "credit mobilier," "huge swindle," "funding swindle," "stupendous swindle," etc., etc. Will these great sounds, coming from the *Tribune* tripod, have the effect to frighten any sensible man in search of truth, funder or no funder, *influenced peculiarly* or otherwise, for or against "stupendous swindles? Men of sense prefer to be approached with reason and logic rather than mere words, whether large or small—whether uttered by *young* or old. The *Whig* assumes to stand between the people and a "stupendous swindle," gotten up (on "sudden changes of members," some of them "peculiarly influenced,") by an overwhelming majority of the people's representatives; and the reader will remember that this gigantic fraud is merely—nothing more than a declared determination to pay our *just* debts, for four years over-due—not by an immediate levy of heavy taxes on land, merchandize, etc., but by an issuance of bonds, bearing interest, just like the man who owes a store account and finds himself unable to pay, gives his note, bearing interest, and thus secures further time. The very fact that the debtor comes up when the account is due, states his condition, proposes a settlement and gives his note, improves his credit and fixes the idea that he is an honest man. So with the State. It was desirable at least to show the world that our honest old commonwealth wanted to pay—intended to pay—to meet in good faith all her legal liabilities. The State simply says by this funding bill, so glibly denounced, we can't pay now, but we'll strike a balance and pledge ourselves to pay you in installments hereafter. Can the *Whig and Tribune* suggest a better plan. We have called upon it to do so; we again, in all seriousness, repeat the call. Come out, neighbor—face the music. You oppose funding—you say you oppose repudiation—you know Tennessee owes just debts; *how would you pay them—when would you pay them*—what is your financial policy? Now, don't answer us by talking about *young friends, lacerated sores, etc.*, but give us your *policy*. It is easy to get up objections to *somebody* else's policy—particularly if it is allowable in argument, to deal alone in generalities and vague denunciations, but it is often difficult to originate a good plan when difficulties are thick all around. Try your hand, neighbor. If funding is a swindle, what shall we do to be saved from repudiation?

VARIETIES.

An awful swell—The cheek after a toothache.

To love is the only thing that can fill up eternity.

A rib of James V. of Scotland, is preserved as a relic in Virginia.

Thirty-one new steamships will ply between New York and European ports this summer.

Black silk stockings, with low shoes, are the latest "shoeing" for young New York in full dress.

The Boston *Daily Globe* begins 1st New York news with: "Report of the regular daily murder."

A man recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not possess good conversational powers!!

Gladstone declined to say whether the government will bring in a corrupt practices bill this session.

One Charles Clarkson, of Hays City, Texas, has killed three thousand buffaloes in the last four months.

To love and to labor is the sum of living, and yet how many think they live who neither labor nor love!

Affirmative negation—Giles: Did e'er a man ever see sich wet weather in all his born days afore. Hodge: Noah!

An official of the French foreign office, hearing in dictation the name "Lord John Russell," wrote, "*Lor jaune ruisselle!*"

Thirty persons were recently poisoned at Coral, Michigan, by eating sausages. That's what comes of leaving the brass collars on the dogs.

A young man who proposed to a handsome but heartless creature, the other evening, suggested a very popular poem—the "Beautiful's No."

An Illinois pig broke open a can of nitro-glycerine and swallowed eight pounds of the stuff, and now no one dares to kick that porker.

The maddest man in Camden is Smith. He wound up his clock regularly every night for fifteen years, and then discovered that it was an eight-day clock.

"Are does bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberius. "No, indeed," answered Tibe, "dey hab got plenty of fire, and de bells are ringing for water."

A young lady fainted when told that over five hundred thousand men died last year, but was revived by the information that there were thirteen million left.

There is a woman at Duluth who weighs three hundred and sixty pounds. At a little distance it is difficult to tell which is the larger of the two, the town or the woman.

A business-like young lady of twenty-two, in Waterloo, Michigan, got eleven thousand dollars cash in hand from her bridegroom of eighty before the marriage ceremony.

A young lady of St. Louis has just sent to Europe an order for fifty yards of Brussels carpet, twenty-five feet wide. She is going to work a pair of slippers for the editor of a local paper.

When they do manage to get the people of Thompsonville, Connecticut, into the church the sexton is obliged to lock the door to keep them there until the service is over. So says the local paper.

The Paris municipal corporation has refused to accept legacies made by a German of five thousand francs for the German poor of that city, and of thirty thousand francs toward the establishment of a German hospital.

At a temperance meeting held in London recently, Mr. Carrington, the great brewer, announced that he had adjured his vocation because he had come to see the mischief which the trade inflicted upon the morals of the people.

Dr. Velpeau used to relate that on one of his visits to l'Hotel -Dieu, having asked a patient how he did, the sick man answered, "Ah, doctor, I am so ill that if anybody came and told me I was dead, I should not be astonished at it!"

The German geographical societies propose to send an expedition to explore the western part of Africa, and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. A considerable sum of money has already been raised to meet the expenses of the undertaking.

"We claim the honor," says the Mobile *Register*, "of having started a new interest in Japan peas, and we are proud of it, for the Japan pea is undoubtedly one of the best things for our climate. It is easily raised, will grow on almost any soil, and yields enormously. As food for man we think it has no equal in the pea or bean way." What is this Japan pea?

The latest lively notion of the communists of Germany, which they wish to transplant to British soil, is that no father shall leave property to his children—his acquired wealth shall go to the nation at large, and the children shall begin life for themselves. The Germans are, of course, a very philosophical people, full of culture—useful costume, the strait jacket.

A disastrous incident is reported from the seaport town of Palamos, in Catalonia. A cutter arrived, the captain of which was quite unaware of the abdication and its consequences. Having been greeted with what he thought a reasonable cry of *Viva la Republic* from another vessel, he ordered his men to open fire upon it, and several of the crew were killed or wounded.

A commission appointed by the German government, and consisting of a captain, several inspectors of arms, and some marksmen, will shortly arrive at Birmingham to inspect the first lot of the large quantity of rifles now being manufactured there for the German army. The rifles which are of the class known in Germany as the "M 71," are all to be inspected before reception.

We owe it to ourselves fully to realize all that is admirable and excellent in others. We owe it to them to tell them that we do so. There are more virtues than mercy that are "twice blest," and this of awarding others their due stands high among them. Let us think first, as we ought, of what our praise can do for our fellow-creatures; last of what it can do for ourselves.—*Miss Preston.*

A gentleman one Sabbath morning watched a country lass on the high road from the village to the kirk and observed that she looked hither and thither, this way and that, upon the road as if she had lost something. The English gentleman accosted her with, "What are you looking for, my Heeland lass?" "Awee, sir, I am scanning if the master has gone to the kirk." Her master had a wooden leg.

An engaged young gentleman got rather testy out of a little scrape with his intended. She said she had heard that he had kissed two ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned it, but said, laughing, that, after all, their united ages made only twenty-one. The simple minded girl thought of ten and eleven, and laughed off her pout. He did not explain that one was nineteen and the other two years of age.

George M. Pullman, who is now in England, has concluded a contract for the adoption of his sleeping drawing-room cars on the Midland railway, which runs between London and Liverpool, and is the longest and most important railroad in England. The first cars will be shipped in September, consisting of ten of the different varieties which are already in progress of manufacture at the Pullman works in Detroit.

The executive mansion at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, is a vast depository of electricity—an immense Leyden jar, in fact. If a visitor touches his finger to the door-knob or a picture-frame, a spark and shock ensue, and strangers are often surprised by the storm of electrical sparks that stream from their feet as they pass over the carpets. The governor's family got a little tired of having so much of the stuff around, and summoned a "scientist," the other day, to look into the matter, and he is of opinion that the mansion is built upon an immense loadstone, which generates the electricity.

A good story is told in connection with Bishop Gell's late visitation tour through Travancore. A high-caste Nair complained to the bishop that a member of the Protestant congregation in his neighborhood had encroached on his garden, removing the boundary line. The bishop directed him to make his complaint before the proper authorities, but the Nair insisted upon his lordship giving him an opinion before leaving the spot. On hearing this, Bishop Gell, stepping out of his palanquin, said, "If you must have an endorsement, take it in these words: 'Cursed be the man that removeth his neighbor's landmark.'" The Hindoo, it is said, was struck with terror on hearing this, and he speedily drew back, conceiving that the curse would recoil upon himself, the real offender in removing the "neighbor's landmark" in the first instance being not the Christian convert, but the Nair himself.

BOOTS—SHOES—STRAW GOODS.

1873 | MARCH | 1873

SPRING SEASON TRADE!

We are now ready for the Trade with our usual Heavy Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

Which we offer to Merchants at our CUSTOMARY LOW PRICES. Also, a fine line of

STRAW GOODS!

For Men, Women and Children's wear, which will be sold at satisfactory prices to the MERCHANTS' TRADE ONLY.

HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL

329 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

A. G. DENNIS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY KEPT AT THIS HOUSE,

292 Main St., Marble Block.

LATEST STYLES RECEIVED WEEKLY FROM MANUFACTURERS. I KEEP NO poor, worthless makes, but make a specialty of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. A good Boot or Shoe is Cheaper at its worth than a poor article at cheap price. This is the oldest Boot and Shoe House in the city, and has always been noted for the BEST QUALITY OF BOOTS AND SHOES. feb d s w

NEW FIRM.

J. T. HOLLOWELL, late of Miss. | G. D. CROCKETT, Memphis. | B. F. HALLER, Memphis

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!

HOLLOWELL, CROCKETT & HALLER,

WHOLESALE

NOTIONS AND WHITE GOODS,

No. 298 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

1842 | THE OLDEST HARDWARE HOUSE IN MEMPHIS | 1873

A. J. WHITE & CO.

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

AMES' Portable STEAM ENGINES AND AGENTS FOR

Agricultural Implements, OF EVERY KIND, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

SAW MILLS AND GUM BELTING

No. 234 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Orders from Country Merchants Promptly Attended to.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.,

WHOLESALE HARDWARE,

310 and 312 FRONT STREET, Memphis.

We have in store a large stock of

Hames, Trace and Wagon Chains, Collars, Backbands, Iron and Steel Plows, Shove Blades, Single and Double Trees, Plow Lines, Clevises, Lap Rings, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, etc., etc., to the trade at low pr!

1873 | SPRING TRADE. | 1873

BARBOUR & SIMPSON,

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

HARDWARE

223 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE take this opportunity to offer to our customers our acknowledgments for their liberal patronage since our commencement in business, with the assurance that we will continue to furnish all goods in our line at LOW PRICES as any house in the trade.

We would call your attention to the following leading goods, suited to the trade of the present season, of which we have a large and complete assortment:

Wagon and Trace Chains,	Axes and Hoes,	Hames and Collars,
Wedges and Harrow Teeth,	Blind Bridles,	Shovels and Spades,
Shovel and Sweep Blades,	Plow Castings,	Cotton Scrapers,
Garden Hoes and Rakes,	Cotton Sweeps,	Repairing Links,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Lap Rings,	Holloware Castings,

Manilla and Cotton Rope, etc., etc.

"AVERY," "DIXIE" and "GRAND DETOUR" PLOWS

Together with a large and varied assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, ETC., ETC.

We solicit a call and examination of our extensive display of Samples.

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. A. COLLIER. J. P. HOUSTON.

COLLIER & HOUSTON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 20 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE

DR. H. R. HOPSON

Has returned to the city, and can be found at his old office,

No. 41 Madison St.,

Room 9, Planters Insurance Building.

JNO. W. THOMPSON | JNO. W. F. FALKNER

THOMPSON & FALKNER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Ripley, Mississippi.

SPECIAL and prompt attention given to collections in Tippah and adjoining counties.

Refer to Colonel R. A. Pinson, Colonel T. B. Dillard, Southworth, Thayer & Co., Memphis

FREEMAN RANDOLPH

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.

References: Estes, Fizer & Pinson, M. L. Meacham, Rootes & Co. 1720

P. W. SEMMES,

ARCHITECT

No. 254 Second Street,

Irving Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FULL WEIGHT BUCKETS

Family Lard

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS WILL find our Lard cheaper than short weight packages.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRODE & COOPER, Agents.

BLANK BOOKS

A SPECIALTY

BOYLE & CHAPMAN

STATIONERS

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Young Men's Christian Association

READING ROOMS:

No. 10 West Court St. | Rooms 14 and 15.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OPEN DAILY—From 9 a.m. to 12 m.

From 2 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m.

On Sundays from 2 to 6 p.m.

The best Periodicals of the Day, in addition to a Large Library, Free to All.

OFFICERS:

R. S. Francis, Pres't. Dr. M. E. Bramhall, V. P.

W. G. Orgain, Rec. Sec. A. W. Newsom, Cor. Sec.

S. J. Junkin, Treasurer.

Regular business meeting first Monday night in each month. Literary and Social Exercises each succeeding Monday night. Prayer meeting every Saturday night. Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m. every Sunday. apl5

YEAST POWDERS.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is rapidly supersedingall other preparations for producing *Elegant, Sweet and Wholesome ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes. Perfectly Pure and Reliable, and always ready for immediate use. The CHEAPEST Baking Powder in the WORLD, and it WILL KEEP ON LAND OR SEA, in any climate, for years.* It is well adapted to the use of *Housekeepers, Miners, Mariners, Emigrants, &c.*, and is in fact, *in every respect, the BEST YEAST POWDER made "for the Kitchen, the Camp, the Gulch."*

SOLD BY GROCERS & DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER,

69 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK

SAIL-MAKER.

CASSIDY & MILLER,

SAIL MAKERS

—AND—

COTTON DUCK AGENTS,

NEW ORLEANS, - LOUISIANA,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES AND qualities of

Tents, Tarpaulins, Wagon-Covers,

Every description of AWNINGS, WINDOW and DOOR SHADES; also, FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS BUNTINGS, all colors, etc. Wholesale dealers in MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, all sizes from the Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Mass. We keep on hand, ready for shipment, a large stock of all the above articles. CASSIDY & MILLER,

107 POYDRAS STREET, near Camp,

apl5 New Orleans, Louisiana.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ALLAN LINE

TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL, BALTIMORE

—AND—

NORFOLK.

One of the steamers of this first-class line will be dispatched as follows:

	From L'pool.	From Baltimore
MANITOBIAN	Feb. 11	March 5
HIBERNIAN	Feb. 25	March 19
NESTORIAN	March 11	April 2
PERUVIAN	March 25	April 16
HIBERNIAN	April 8	April 30
NESTORIAN	April 22	May 14

And every 14 days thereafter, and oftener if the service requires it.

Passengers forwarded to and from all the principal places in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, from or to any part in the Southern and Western States. The cheapest and best route to Southern and Western States. For passage or further information apply to

DONOHO & BULKLEY,

General Southwestern Agents,

a132 29 Madison street.

MEDICAL.

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.

THERE is one distressing Male disorder (Spermatorrhœa) which has defied the learning of physicians since the beginning of the world.

To-day any learned medical friend will tell you that its relief is impossible, my disorder being yet unknown to him.

The complaint is known also as Involuntary Discharges, Emissions, etc., producing many deplorable and well known symptoms, and though not always followed by these effects, yet prevents the attainment of that strength of manhood, beauty of form and grace of motion so coveted by all.

To broadly distinguish myself from the swarm of charlatans so constantly imposing on the public, I offer, by permission, the very best recommendations. Notice that, of the thousand remedies advertised by these quacks, not one has ever been recommended by a respectable man or medical institution. My references are the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, and the majority of the leading physicians of Nashville and Memphis, and of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia.

As these references are sufficient to satisfy any sensible person of the reliability of the remedy, and to avoid much useless correspondence, I will pay no attention to letters unaccompanied by the money, or orders to ship C.O.D. Price twenty-five dollars, with weekly letters of advice for two months, or eighteen dollars for remedy with one letter of advice.

Hours—7 to 9, morning and evening.

DR. JOHN D. CANNON,

apl9 No. 111 Adams street, Memphis.

MADAM A. WOLFF

MID-WIFE,

HAS permanently located at No. 266 Third street, between Court and Jefferson, where she is ready to receive and answer calls promptly.

N.B.—The strictest confidence observed.

SHERIFF SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

ON PIGEON ROOST ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Honorable Second Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of Wm. Gay & Co. vs. J. R. Nunnery and J. D. Harris, judgment rendered on the 21st day of December, 1872, for the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and — cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Saturday, the 10th Day of May, 1873,

at 11 o'clock a.m., in front of my office, No. 351 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lying and being in Shelby county, Tennessee: Three-fourths of an acre of land, more or less, 3½ miles east of the city of Memphis, on the corner of Pigeon Roost road and Park avenue, known as the corner of Quin's purchase from W. P. Deadrick, on which there is a house used as a dwelling-house and grocery, and on which there is also a wagon-yard, known as Hain's wagon-yard—levied on as the property of defendant, J. D. Harris, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.

W. J. P. DOYLE, Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn.

Sheriff's office, Memphis, Tenn., the 15th day of April, 1873.

T. M. Greer, Att'y for plaintiff. apl6

JOB PRINTING.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

BOOK BINDERY

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY

S. C. TOOF, Proprietor,

No. 15 West Court Street

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE

The attention of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis, North Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, is particularly called to the superior facilities of this house for executing orders for all kinds of

JOB PRINTING!

Plain, Fancy and Ornamental, such as Pamphlets, Constitutions, By-Laws, Blanks, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Business and Show Cards, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Shipping Tags, Labels, Receipts, Checks, Wedding Cards, Ball Tickets, Invitations,

BLANK BOOKS

Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books.

PRICES LOW AS THE LOWEST

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

A call and an examination of my specimens is respectfully solicited.

S. C. TOOF, Prop'tr

PUBLICATIONS.

Book Agents

PLEASE NOTICE THAT OUR

New Illustrated Family Bible

Contains Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary, 450 illustrations, a Family Album for 50 Portraits, a Marriage Certificate, Family Record, Marginal References, etc., etc. Descriptive and Term Circulars sent free. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn

DRY GOODS.

SALE OF GRENADINES!

THIS WEEK

—AT—

MENKEN BROTHERS

Notwithstanding the Advance in Gold, we have received a large lot of

FRENCH IRON GRENADINES!

At Unusually Low Prices. Our Grenadines are warranted in every respect,

—AND CONSIST OF—

3-4 and 8-4 Iron Grenadines,

3-4 All Silk Grenadines,

Striped Grenadines for Polonaises,

Broche Grenadines,

Basket Check Grenadines, Etc.

SALE OF STRIPED SILKS

CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

Grisaille Striped Silks in new designs,

Raye Silks in all colors,

New Spring Shades Gros Grain Silks,

Also, our Celebrated Makes of Lyons Black Silks.

SUITS! SUITS! NEW DESIGNS OPENED DAILY

MENKEN BROS.

261 and 263 Main Street, Cor. Court.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

MURRAY & RIDGELY

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Will remove to their new building, being erected for them at their old place, about the first of May. For the present they are at

No. 302 Main Street, opposite Peabody Hotel,

where they are receiving, of their own importation from London and Paris, the largest and

FINEST STOCK OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PIECE GOODS

ever brought South. It includes all the Novelties of everything kept in first-class establishments. Our customers and the public will find upon examination that our stock cannot excelled.

MURRAY & RIDGELY.

LUMBER DEALERS.

J. E. KIRTLAND. E. M. KIRTLAND

J. E. KIRTLAND & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS

SASH AND BLINDS,

MOLDINGS, FRAMING LUMBER AND LATTICE

Nos. 109 and 111 Union St., below Second,

BILLS CUT TO ORDER. | : : : | MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Orders from the country solicited and promptly filled.

BANKING.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

T. H. MILBURN, President. J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.

W. C. McCLURE, - - - - - Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business. Special Attention given to Collections, and Remittances Prompt