MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1873.

OUR PRECIOUS DEAD.

So long as the world lasts and a solitary descendant of the soldiers of the Confederacy can be found, so long will their memories be perpetuated, their deeds in arms be extolled and their patriotism be held up for the admiration of all who would learn how dearly the name of patriot is sometimes purchased. In the Union and of it, loyal to the constitution as it is, accepting in good faith all the changes that war forced at the point of the bayonet, or through subborned and so-called loyal, but carpet-bag legislators; determined to abide all the results and consequences of the terrible but unequal struggle, and looking cheerfully forward to a time when the Union will exist in fact as well as name, we cannot, we will not forget the precious dead, who laid down their lives as a free offering, the greatest man can give, to substantiate the glorious principle of communal liberty. Defeated in the forum and in the field, it must not be required of us that we will debase ourselves and fail to remember our sons and brothers, or join the triumphing host of the Grand Army of the Republic and strew flowers on the graves of the Union dead, passing our own little hillocks in silence. None but dastards and churls, unfit to represent any cause, however humble, would make a demand it is not in human nature to accede to. And yet, if not such a demand, something akin to it has emanated from the Grand Army of the Republic, who have preyed upon the political fears of the secretary of war, and so prevented the women of Virginia from placing flowers and immortelles upon the graves of those who, under Lee and Jackson, achieved a renown that will pass to admiring generations in song and story, long after the ignoble hive of buzzing and busy "loyalists" have been "taken in." The Grand Army, composed of hospital stewards, quartermasters' clerks and the outside bummers, who have lived off their loud and lusty patriotism ever since the war commenced, always careful to abstain from any nearer approach to danger than a bomb-proof situation, these place-beggars, nibblers at the public crib, whom the surviving relatives and friends of the Confederate dead are taxed to support, will emerge from the departments to-day and march to the stolen estate of Mrs. Lee, and speak their speeches and effervesce a patriotism they cannot feel, as fearful of the buried dead whom the mothers and daughters of Virginia would honor as when in life under Early they held Washington in terror. These surely be men in buckram. Nay, they are worse than any Falstaff ever mustered. To the impotent malice of a knavish, superserviceable obsequiousness, they unite the bravado of the hound securely kenneled. They are the worst of the scum who have made South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi by-words among the States—the worst, because they did not even have the courage of the carpetbagger who braved everything for a private gain that is the only result he can appreciate as a "truly loyal" citizen. But, thank God! every day sees power fall from their hands; they are dropping out of the public mind as an ignoble memory, disturbing even the dreams that real Union men may indulge in of the future of the great republic. The great and leading journals of the north and the west are equally studied in their choice of language condemning the politico-military society for demanding, and the weakness of General Belknap in acceding to their demand that the women of Virginia be not allowed to give expression to a love that will thrive the more that it is sought to be repressed, and strew flowers on the graves of the brave Confederates who sleep in Arlington. The New York *Tribune* and its namesake of Chicago have both spoken, and with no uncertain words, condemning the littleness of the one and the cowardice of the other, for it is certain that had the Grand Army of the Republic no political power, Secretary Belknap would not have so sunk his soldierly renown by refusing to the gallant dead he fought so well the tributes of the women through whom their memories and brave deeds will be transmitted for ages to come. How marked the contrast between this little nest of vultures and the brave surviving soldiers of the south, who in speech (like that of General Gordon) do justice to the gallantry of their opponents, and speak of their bravery and courage as a common heritage. But we can afford to wait in patience. Already we have wrested much from those who once were our enemies. A few years more and there will be neither a Scott, a Kellogg nor a Grand Army of the Republic to disturb the peace of the Union or compel from us a protest against an insult to the dead of the south that the great body of the people of the north, we are happy to believe, condemn as heartily as their great organs of public opinion.

KEEP COOL.

The summer time is almost upon us, and the spring of 1873 will soon be remembered as another beautiful blossom that has faded forever. Looking at the summer time from a poetical or sentimental standpoint, we might write column after column in eulogy of its many fascinations. The green branch and the singing bird, how beautiful they are! And how pleasant a lodgment in the mind have the purple twilights, the quiet, starry nights, and the rising morn,

"With charms of earliest birds,"

of the month of roses, whose calendar administration begins to-morrow. Doubtless the lady admirers of the APPEAL, especially that interesting portion of our fair readers who are yet in maiden meditation, or pursuing the flower-strewn and labyrinthian paths of a serious or light flirtation, might welcome all the more our columns if garlanded with fresh and dewy wreaths of rhetorical rosebuds in honor of the summer days and nights of beautiful June. We are not sure but that their matutinal coffee would borrow a new aroma from the bright recitation in our columns of some of the pretty things that have been said and sung about June, and as the combination of these two—the aroma of their morning coffee and of the APPEAL—would place them in a pleasant, christian state of mind, like King Agrippa influenced by Paul, "we are almost persuaded" to perform that christian duty. We would like to tell how that old iron-clad kuklux and carpetbagger, Romulus, called the month *Juniores*, meaning thereby the young men, to whom he assigned it; how it was called *Junonialis*, because Juno loved to carry on her flirtations among the flowery bowers of the month, and how the name of the month is also said to be derived from the term *jungo* (to join), having reference to the happy union of the Sabines and Romans during that month. But we are forced, in view of less attractive, but more important considerations to forego for the present, our tribute to this "leafy month of June," so dear to lovers who are rich enough to seek the cool breezes of the sea-beach or the bracing air of the mountain nights. The APPEAL is the counsellor and friend as well as the news almoner of its readers, and as many of these cannot afford to visit the more salubrious atmosphere of the coast or mountain during the summer months we desire to impress upon them the fact that good health and its attendant blessing are, with wise precaution, just as attainable in Memphis from now until December as at any of our fashionable watering-places by the sounding sea or along the breezy slopes of the inland mountains. Let our people bear in mind that a very large percentage of the diseases that afflict the citizens of town and country during the hot spring and summer is plainly traced to individual violation of the laws of health. People will eat and drink to excess, expose themselves unnecessarily when overheated to too rapid process of cooling, gratify a momentary impulse at the expense of future suffering, eat and drink that which that fine physician, experience, teaches them is not good for them, suffer themselves to be unduly excited by passion or strained by excess of effort; and then when the consequent penalty comes in the shape of chills and fever, cholera, or meningitis, lo! the climate and the unfortunate pecuniary status of the patient are blamed for the mischief! Let us whisper words of comfort to members of the can't-get-away club. Keep quiet, or quietly follow your usual avocation; drink no strong liquor, such as whisky, brandy or gin, and only moderate quantities of malt liquors, such as ale or lagerbeer; avoid all articles of diet which your experience tells you disturb the peaceful serenity of the alimentary canal. Retire to bed early, bathe often, keep your consciences void of offense, and read the APPEAL *after* breakfast, and our word for it, the centennial equinox will find you sound and lively, and fatter than ever. To our lady friends we say, avoid all desperate love affairs, though a moderate indulgence in the delightful task of winning a "fellah" is a fine preventive of disease. In the language of the nursery rhyme, it

"Sweetens the blood,
Gives an appetite, and does the heart good."

THE SOMERVILLE TRAGEDY.

The Falcon's Account of it—Shaloupe's Sad Premonition of Death.

His Last Letter—A Forcible Comment on the Barbarism of Street Fights.

From the Somerville Falcon, 24th.]

Several days ago a slight misunderstanding occurred between Samuel Mason, town-marshal of Somerville, and J. N. Shaloupe, a carpenter, who had been living here only a few months. A few unpleasant words passed, and the affair was dropped. Last Saturday evening, about sunset, they met in front of the Eagle hotel, and the subject was again brought up. Angry words ensued for some time, when Mason finally struck Shaloupe with a walking-cane. The latter drew a deringer and fired, the ball taking effect in the stomach of Mason. The pistol was badly loaded, and the ball lodged merely beneath the skin, producing no dangerous effects. Mason then drew a six-shooter and fired at his antagonist, who was now retreating into the hotel. The ball took effect in one of his arms. As Shaloupe entered the dining-room door, which he had by this time gained, Mason fired another shot, which passed through the head, and Shaloupe fell to the floor a lifeless corpse. Mason immediately surrendered himself to the authorities. A coroner's jury held an inquest over the body and returned a verdict to the effect that Shaloupe came to his death by a pistol shot in the hands of Mason. The next day the body was interred in the Somerville cemetery, side by side with G. W. Starry, who was killed here more than a year ago. Mr. Shaloupe's mother and other relatives reside in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Before his death he wrote a letter, which we give below, that goes to prove that he had a strong presentiment of early death. He was to have been married to a Memphis lady two or three days after the date of the terrible fate that overtook him. In this letter the name in full of his affianced was given, which, from a sense of delicacy, we supply with a blank. The letter was written the day before he was killed. It reads as follows:

SOMERVILLE, TENN., May 23, 1873.

GENTLEMEN WHO READ THIS LETTER—If anthing happens me by death please forward the news to my dear mother, Mrs. Catherine Shaloupe, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in care of C. J. Cour, an uncle of mine, my dear sister, Mrs. Jane Laud, Monticello, Arkansas, Miss ——, one who is dearer to me than all this world, —— street, Memphis, my dear brother, J. W. Shaloupe, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and my dear sister, Miss Louisa Shaloupe, Monticello, Arkansas. Yours respectfully,

J. N. SHALOUPE.

Last Monday the case came up for trial before Esquires Hendon and Cocke. E. H. Shelton and W. A. Millikin appeared for the prosecution, while the defendant was represented by J. L. Pulliam and H. C. Moorman. A large number of witnesses have been examined, and as we go to press the case is still before the court. It will probably be closed sometime to-day.

TWO WARNINGS.

Terrible Results of Carrying Firearms —Worse than Barbarism.

From the New York Evening Post, 26th.]

George Roderick, a young law clerk, employed by Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, of Montague street, Brooklyn, had been on bad terms for some time past with John Cochrane, who does not bear a good reputation. Yesterday afternoon, on returning from an excursion, Roderick met Cochrane in front of the latter's house, in Ninth street. Cochrane insulted Roderick, threatened him, and struck him in the face with his fist. Having informed Roderick that he carried a pistol, Cochrane put his hand to his pocket as if to draw it, when Roderick, becoming alarmed, drew a pistol from his own pocket to defend himself, when his mother rushed between the combatants to separate them. The trigger of the pistol snapped, the charge exploded, and the ball lodged in Mrs. Roderick's brain, killing her instantly. Roderick became frantic with grief, and continued in a semi-deranged condition all the evening. He was removed to the stationhouse, and the body of his mother was taken to her own house, where an inquest will be held today. Cochrane was arrested at a later hour. He was drunk at the time of the shooting. Roderick bears an excellent reputation as a law student, but nothing is known of his habits.

The danger attending the reckless use of firearms was demonstrated a second time in Brooklyn last evening. Robert Morken, aged nineteen, Henry Hauges, aged twenty-two, and others, were in a room over a liquor saloon on Lee avenue, and, after having indulged freely in liquor, undertook to make a critical examination of a single-barreled pistol belonging to the proprietor, which had been found lying in a closet. None of the party were apparently aware that the weapon was loaded, and Morken, who had taken it in his hand, snapped the trigger, as the muzzle was pointed at Hauges. The weapon exploded, and to the horror of Morken, his friend fell upon the floor, the ball having pierced his left breast. Dr. Olcott, of Bedford avenue, was immediately summoned, and probed the wound, but was unable to find the ball, which had probably penetrated to the spine. The wounded man was afterward conveyed to the city hospital, but it is thought that he cannot survive. Morken at once gave himself into the custody of Officer Maryatt, of the Fifth precinct, and was committed to jail to await the result of his friend's injuries.

The covention of the colored branch of the Christian church at Lexington adjourned Wednesday. The last business was the passage of a resolution requiring all members married under the slave *regime*, or living together under slavery customs, to have their marriage solemnized under the present State law.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARK.

The Disturbing Questions—Who is Legal Sheriff, and Who is Legal County Court Clerk?

Hadley, Hazard, Baxter, Best and Driver—The Facts as they are Certified to by Good Citizens.

The Shrievalty Surrendered and Taken Possession of by Mr. Driver Without any Fuss or Trouble.

OSCEOLA, May 28, 1873.

EDITORS APPEAL—In the *Daily Avalanche* of the twenty-third instant, under the sensational headings, so peculiar to that journal, "Ousting an Official by Force," "The Inducted Sheriff of Mississippi County, Arkansas, Compelled by the Contestant to Leave," etc., etc.—appeared an article so devoid of truth that one cannot but wonder, on contemplating the facts of the case, how even the *Avalanche* could publish them. With your permission, without inquiring into the reasons which thus far have led that journal so persistently to falsify everything in regard to Mississippi county politics, and lend itself to the aid of the worst description of carpet-bag adventurers, I will proceed to give you a true statement of the facts of the case, knowing that the truth is what you want and what your readers look for. By the death of Sheriff J. B. Murray, who was murdered, as your readers will remember, about the fifth of October, 1872, the shrievalty of Mississippi county was left vacant, and Mr. John Hazard was appointed thereto by the acting-governor, Hadley. When the November elections came on the contestants for the place were one H. F. Best, a carpetbagger from Kansas, who, according to his own oath, made before the county court during his contest for office, had never been in the county a day up to the nineteenth day of October preceding the election; and John B. Driver, a native of Arkansas, and a citizen of Mississippi county for the past ten years. Driver was elected by an overwhelming majority, his opponent not receiving a tithe of the votes cast; notwithstanding which fact Hadley, in pursuance of the Radical tactics so long in vogue in Arkansas, gave Best the certificate of election and a commission as sheriff of Mississippi county. John Hazard, who, albeit he was appointed by Hadly to the vacancy, was neither a Radical nor a rascal, and whom everyone esteems as a gentleman, knowing the infamous and outrageous injustice of the action, refused to recognize Best as sheriff, or to deliver the office and books up to him—basing his refusal, however, on the grounds that Best had not qualified, or given bonds as sheriff, or collector. Best, by his Radical influence, next procured an order from the supreme court, ousting Hazard, and taking possession of the books, papers and emoluments of the office, and Hazard, being a law-abiding man, bowed to the decree, and gave up the office to the usurper. Driver in the meantime had not been idle, and with the aid of the very best legal talent of our State, aided by that of Memphis, was contesting the claims of Best, and when the true state of the case was laid before Governor Baxter, and after due deliberation on his part the governor revoked the *ukase* of Hadley, and gave a commission as sheriff to Driver. The contest had also come up *in forma* before the county court (composed of Judges Clarence Moore, John O. Blackwood and J. K. P. Hale) and had been unanimously decided in favor of Driver—the bloodthirsty and (according to the "great and good") ever-ready-to-raise-a-row citizens of Mississippi county in the meantime allowing the carpetbagger to take and hold quiet possession of the office, books and papers. Finding himself thus backed not only by the votes of the people but by the decrees of the proper authorities, Mr. Driver immediately proceeded to file his bonds—eight thousand dollars as sheriff and fifty thousand dollars as collector of taxes, in all fifty-eight thousand dollars—with the county court. The bonds are, without an exception, the best that have ever been filed by an official in this county, as the following names will testify, viz.: Charles Bowen, F. M. Mosely, H. T. Blythe, W. P. Hale, J. L. Driver, J. B. Borum, W. T. Bowen, L. C. Bowen, John Keyser, C. H. Gaylord, G. T. Mahan, J. H. Parnell, F. W. Keyser and J. H. Edrington (of the firm of Jefferson & Edrington). The bonds are indorsed by T. P. Davis, William Long and A. Tucker—all good men, as the tax-books of Mississippi county will show. The county court met on Monday, April 7th, and Mr. Driver, being present, presented his commission and filed his bonds, whereupon the court approved of the latter and issued an order for him to take possession of the office, and the books and papers pertaining to the same. Mr. Driver was now, to use a sporting phrase, "heeled," but having been promised by the supreme court a revocation of their order putting the carpetbagger Best into a position that he was neither fitted for by nature, nor entitled to by law, waited for the action of this august body; but it, with the Punic faith so common to usurping bodies, never made the desired revocation, and after waiting till patience ceased to be a virtue, Mr. Driver called on Mr. Best, on the nineteenth instant, and, presenting his paper, demanded an evacuation of the usurped office, and a delivery of the books, papers, etc., according to the terms of the order of the county court, and the commission from the governor. Mr. Driver was accompanied by Mr. T. Escue and Mr. Felts, jr., all unarmed, and the stories of the armed assault so graphically detailed and magnificently "headed" by the *Avalanche*, are simply untrue, out of whole cloth, and detailed for the edification of its "southern" and truly loyal readers. On reading the documents presented Mr. Best smiled, and yielded possession gracefully—that is, as gracefully as a man could under the circumstances—all hands adjourning to a neighboring saloon, and, taking a drink, at the expense of the ingoing sheriff. There were no hard words, no threats, no signs of a row. A few more words, and I have done. Mr. J. B. Best—quite a different sort of a Best from the above-mentioned customer—was elected county clerk at the same time that Mr. Driver was elected sheriff, and by the same majority. A scallawag by the name of Harden, who is a citizen of Crittenden county (and if he ever had any business or calling there, I never could find it out), was his opponent. By the same Radical tactics Harden was inducted into the clerk's office. Mr. Best employed the best counsel, and also obtained from Governor Baxter his commission as clerk, and was so recognized by the county court. This case is still before the supreme court, and he is patiently waiting for its action. The people of Mississippi county are neither ruffians, desperadoes, nor rebels to our State government. They are, on the contrary, the most long-suffering, patient and enduring people under the sun, or they would long ago have risen and swept from existence such vermin as are constantly creeping upon and annoying our body politic. To one man, and to his influence, we owe a good portion of the peace that we enjoy, in spite of the lucubrations of the *Avalanche*. I mean John O. Blackwood, editor of the Osceola *Times*, a thorough gentleman, and a friend of the people of Mississippi county, if he does happen to disagree with most of us on political grounds.

Hoping that you will find room for the above, I remain yours truly,

FRANK L. JAMES.

Rev. Frederick H. Wines, of Springfield, Illinois, secretary of the board of public charities, has just sold to the census bureau a number of statigraphic charts, showing the number and location of the idiots, insane and blind, and criminals of each State in the Union. The charts are so colored as to show not only the numbers of those classes, but the relative proportion each class bears to the population. The charts will be published in the census reports.

Dean Alford lies buried, according to his wish, beneath a yew tree in St. Martin's graveyard. These words, his epitaph prepared by himself, are engraved on his tomb: "*Deversorium viatoris Hierosolymum proficientis*"—"The inn of a traveler on his way to Jerusalem."

Mr. Lionel A. Tollemache, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, tells us that Mr. Grote's favorite English poets were Milton, Dryden and (the writer thinks) Pope. Mr. Grote thought that there were "very fine passages" in Shakespeare; but, owing to the inferiority of other parts, he did not class Shakespeare with the three just named.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

Remarkable Conduct in a Canada Baptist Church.

From the New York Herald.]

NEWPORT, VT., May 25.—There has been a nice old row in the religious circles of Potton, just across the border line, in the province of Quebec. The population there is principally composed of woodsmen and others, who are accustomed to a lawless life, and the prevailing mode of christianity is that known as the strictest order of Free-Will Baptists; hence there has been a continued squabble for months. The deacons abused the boys, and the boys aggravated the deacons, until last Sunday there was an open outbreak, regardless of the sanctity of the day. A man named Highland entered the church, just after a chapter had been read, wearing a hat descended to him from his grandfather. The hat was decorated with a long red ribbon, and created a great deal of subdued laughter. Mr. Littlefield, one of the pillars of the church, told Highland to leave the edifice, and upon his refusal to do so kicked the hat into the aisle. This was the signal for a fight. Everybody started from his seat, and, headed by a young fellw named Olens, the anti-church members "went for" their christian brethren in a manner which was sad to contemplate. People were knocked down on the floor and out of the windows. One chap was thrown upon the stove and burned severely, and there were many and numerous casualties of less moment. The religious services ceased, of course, and were not resumed that day. On the morning following young Highland was arrested and taken to Masonville for trial, and it was hoped that this would effectually settle the difficulty. Unfortunately, such did not prove to be the case, for there was another outbreak in the church in the forenoon during the services, which, however, was promptly quelled by the constabulary force. The war bids fair to continue for some time.

CHOLERA.

Is that Disease Prevalent in New Orleans?—Pros and Cons.

Opinions of the Louisville and Nashville Press—No Epidemic Near.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the twenty-seventh instant says: "The reports from New Orleans concerning the existence of Asiatic cholera in that city are as conflicting as the stories of the 'intelligent contraband' during the late war. From official and other quarters the information comes that there is a great deal of cholera in the Crescent City. So, also, report passengers by train and steamer from that point. On the other hand, officers of steamers deny the reports, and yesterday a *Courier-Journal* reporter interviewed Mr. William Creevy, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, who said he had been long connected with the board of health there, and who is now stopping at the Galt house. He denied that there was any cholera to speak of in that city. He said that there had been a wonderful abundance of fruits in New Orleans this season, and they were, consequently, very cheap, and had been partaken much more freely than usual. Cholera-morbus and cholera-infantum had resulted, prevailing to an unusual extent; but, if there were really any cases of genuine Asiatic cholera in the city, they were only sporadic and few. He left New Orleans last Saturday, and had, only a day or two previous, got the certificate of Dr. White, the health officer of New Orleans, to the fact that the city was comparatively free from the disease. He had procured this certificate in order to satisfy the Spanish consul at that port, and the consul immediately telegraphed to Havana to release New Orleans vessels from quarantine, which was done. Mr. Creevy is indorsed as a business man of standing and reliability, but the weight of the testimony is so strongly against him that the public will be apt to believe that he is mistaken."

To this the Nashville *Union and American* responds: "We think it likely the excitement about cholera in New Orleans has grown out of the prevalence of cholera-morbus in that city, which has resulted from the too free use of unripe or stale fruits and immature vegetables. A similar indulgence anywhere may produce this disease, and there is little doubt that it has done so at Memphis and other cities and towns along the Mississippi, and on board steamer on river. This is of yearly occurrence, very likely the disease appearing in a more virulent form one year than another, and it is not improbable that cholera-morbus at New Orleans this year has assumed more largely the type and character of cholera than usual, superinduced by local causes acting upon the system. Still there is no reason yet to believe that Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in New Orleans; and there is certainly no reason for any excitement on this subject in this section. But the health of our cities and towns will be promoted by putting them in a thoroughly sanitary condition, and no effort in that direction should be relaxed by the authorities."

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J. J. BUSBY.
T. A. NELSON.

Memphis, May 14, 1873. my15

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JUST RECEIVED 3500 BOXES WELL-ASSORTED WINDOW GLASS OF THE CELEBRATED Pittsburg Union Glass Works. Our stock of Glass will be increased every week to such an extent as to meet fully the demand of our Southern market. Contractors and the trade generally are invited to examine our stock of Glass and prices, and we warrant to compete with Pittsburg or any Western city in prices. Address

BECKER, RADFORD & CO., Memphis.

P.S.—We furnish Builders with Doors, Sash, Blinds and Lumber, at lowest rates.

R. C. MILLER, Late with Williams & Co. and John Zent.
R. D. CHEEK, Late with Menken Bros.

MILLER & CHEEK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

And Cotton Factors,

No. 198 1-2 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

KENTUCKY HORSES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large number of

No. 1 Saddle and Harness Horses,

from Shelbyville, Kentucky. Those desiring to purchase will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

J. A. FORREST,
my26 City Stables, No. 75 Monroe street.

The Thomas Lots.

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY of these beautiful lots still on hand, and we will keep them open at the present LOW PRICES and LIBERAL TERMS of payment for a short time longer. All who would avail themselves of the present advantages must not delay closing negotiations, for when once the prices are advanced we do not propose to reduce them again. Call and get plots and make a thorough inspection of the property without delay.

DONOHO & BULKLEY,
my25 39 Madison Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated with them H. MT. GEORGE E. RUDSILL, in the Queensware and China business, under the firm name and style of WM. & S. JACK & CO. The business will be continued at the old stand, 224½ Main street.

W. & S. JACK.

COTTON FACTORS

JOHN T. STRATTON, late Stratton, James & Co
JOHN L. WELLFORD, late Graham & Wellford

STRATTON & WELLFORD,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

6 and 8 West Court St.,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENNESSEE

HARDWARE.

MEMPHIS DEPOT OF THE

Hackett Manufacturi'g Company'

Marbleized, Enameled and Plain

IRON MANTELS,

Hackett Patent Grates, Hackett Patent Franklin Stoves, Plain and Enameled Grates.

H. HAINER,

No. 342 Second St., Memphis, Tennessee

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,
ap1 New Orleans, Louisiana.

PLUMBERS.

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting promptly attended to at No. 233 Second Street. Largest and finest assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, to be found in the South always on hand, at WM. LUNN'S, 233 Second Street. N. B.—Connection with Water Works a specialty.

J. W. x. BROWNE,

16 Jefferson Street,

BETWEEN MAIN AND FRONT,

PLUMBER,

STEAM AND GAS FITTER

☞ The place to get your Water Pipes, Gas Pipes, Street Sprinklers, Hydrants, Bathtubs, Pumps, etc., at the Lowest Prices. mh29

WILLIAM LUNN,

PLUMBER

—AND—

GASFITTER

Is now prepared to put up

Hydrants, Bath Tubs,

Street Sprinklers, Etc.

In connection with the Water Works, at reasonable rates, at

No. 233 Second Street.

TOBACCO, ETC.

S. KAUFMAN & BRO.

IMPORTERS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CIGARS, TOBACCOS

PIPES, ETC.

—ALSO—

DISTILLER'S AGENTS

AND WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS!

SOLE AGENTS FOR

BAGLEY'S

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO

AND DIAMOND GIN,

No. 250 Main Street

Under Odd Fellows Hall.

Also, Agents for Blackwell's only Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco.

DECORATION.

DECORATION DAY.

THE INDEPENDENT POLE BEARERS ASSOCIATION will visit the National Cemetery and Decorate the Graves of the Patriotic Dead on

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

The public exercises will open at 1 o'clock p.m., and consist of prayer by the Rev. Pace Tyler, addresses by Rev. A. K. Baldwin, Hon. Barbour Lewis, and closing with the benediction by the Rev. W. H. Phillips.

All patriotic societies and citizens are cordially invited to join in the Decoration.

The very best order shall be maintained in and around the cemetery.

Special trains will run on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. Fare for round trip, 25 Cents.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Robert Pointer, Chairman; B. H. Smith, Wm. Herron, H. McGirt, John Johnson, F. Williams.

THOMAS SWAN, President.
A. MARTIN, Secretary.
JOHN WISEMAN.....GRAND MARSHAL

NEW GOODS

—FROM—

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK

HAVING PURCHASED A LARGE LOT OF desirable goods at Bankrupt Sales, I herewith offer the following, and defy competition: Lenos at 25 cents, worth 40; Lenos at 30 cents, worth 50; Grenadines at half their value; Linen Lawns at 20 cents, worth 35; all Linen Lawns at 30 cents, worth 50; Laces, sets at $1 50, worth $3; Edging and Insertings at half their value; Ladies' Hose at 12½ cents per pair; Ladies' Homemade Cloth Balmorals, $2; Ladies' Corsets, 75 cents; Table Damask and Napkins a specialty this week.

This is the cheapest lot of goods ever offered in Memphis. Call and be convinced.

S. VENDIG

226 Main Street.

Sale of Valuable Lot on Tennessee Street.

WE will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, June 30, 1873, at 12 m., on the premises, that valuable unimproved residence property, being lot No. 2, and part of No. 4, block 9, fronting 70 feet on the east side of Tennessee street (110 feet north of Trezevant street), and running back 180 feet to Clinton alley, or street.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest.

SWAYNE & COLEMAN,
Real Estate and Rental Agents, 175 Main st.

TOMLINSON'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

ESTABLISH'D 1863.

TOMLINSON'S

INSURANCE AGENCY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

CAPITAL, - - $10,000,000

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES, $722,413 11.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

CAPITAL, - - - $10,000,000

ASSETS NI UNITED STATES, $1,300,000.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

258 AND 260 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

ASSETS, : : : : : : : $3,213,185

H. T. TOMLINSON,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 17 Madison Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

LOSSES ADJUSTED IN MEMPHIS AND PROMPTLY PAID

IRON STORE.

MEMPHIS ROLLING MILL IRON STORE

No. 38 Madison Street, Memphis.

Manufactured at our Mill of Scrap Iron and Charcoal Pig.

QUALITY GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ANY

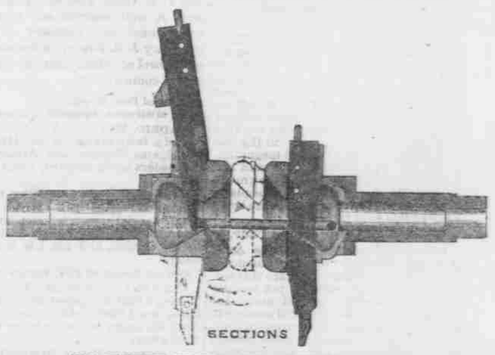
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

M. J. WICKS & SON.

AUTOMATIC CAR COUPLER.

INGE, WHEELER & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC CAR COUPLER



(PATENTED MAY 7 AND AUGUST 6, 1872.)

☞ A SIMPLE, CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECT ACTING SELF-CAR COUPLER. Working on the plan of the common Hand Coupler with Draw-head, Link and Pin. Works equally as well with straight or crooked Link, and coupling cars of different hights with equal facility. The Link used is the same used with the Hand Coupler. With opening of not less than 1¾ in. Concussion causes the pin to drop infallibly through the link, and a whole train is made up instantaneously by the force of the locomotive. All danger of injury to employes is obviated, and suits for damages by widows or by maimed laborers are obviated. Time enough is saved in making up each train each day to pay for the change in couplers. The invention is in the pin and in its trip or trigger, and it can be applied to the old draw-heads. The cars can be readily disconnected from the top of the train or from the ground. The loss of pins is impossible. It will couple on or run in any curve. Its cost is very little and it will never wear out. Address as the old coupler

J. A. WIGGS, Secretary,
MEMPHIS AUTOMATIC CAR COUPLING CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

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 M in Street, Memphis, Tenn.

THE CENTRAL BAP