MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1873

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

The sudden transformation which Democracy has undergone in Louisiana means simply that the present condition of society and government in that State is utterly intolerable. The disease is bad enough, and we fear the remedy is still worse. It is agreed by the people, represented by Beauregard and his associates, that they accept every incident of absurd Radicalism, social equality and the rest, if only a share of the offices of the State may be administered by citizens of Louisiana. The bargain means this and nothing more nor less than this. It means that the reign of Kellogg and his myrmidons is utterly intolerable, and that Beauregard, like any other white man, prefers an honest negro in social or political life and as a ruler, to the desperate, reckless villains who riot in stolen wealth in Louisiana. If there be those who are horrified by Beauregard's abject self-stultification, let them spend a month in the Crescent City and learn something of the magnitude of intolerable evils borne by a people governed by strangers and remorseless thieves with whom Louisianians have neither interest, nor opinions, nor sympathies in common. Negroes have invested these scoundrels with power, and there is only one mode it seems of disrupting ties that bind the black man to his newly chosen white masters. Beauregard thinks he has discovered it, and we shall see. There *must* be a change in Louisiana or the State will be as completely ruined as if it had been swallowed by an earthquake. The means by which Beauregard proposes to rescue the State are degrading, and honest men will revolt at the shame and sacrifice proposed. We cannot now see how our friends in Louisiana can accept such self-abasement; but while Tennessee was under the rule of the Brownlow despotism, her people would have conspired with the devil himself in order to secure peace and prosperity. With the lights before us, we must object to the price which Beauregard proposes to give for a change of government. Judging the future by the past, he will find in the end that after abasement and loss of self-respect, he has failed of success and learned when it is too late that honesty is the best policy, and that fidelity to principles is the surest road to victory. In Mississippi it has often been proposed by wise, thoughtful men that the Democrats adopt this policy. If the whites had been at all evenly divided between Greeley and Grant, the former would have carried the State. But the colored people found that they who are called Democrats supported Greeley, and Grant at once secured the consolidated black vote. The lesson suggested, as some assert, involves necessarily the utter disruption and dissolution of the Democratic party in Mississippi, where the negroes have twenty thousand majority. Then the negroes will have no guide-post; the irrepressible conflict between the scalawags on the one hand and the carpetbaggers on the other would burst forth with unprecedented violence, and then the power of conservatism would be developed in preferring one to another evil. This plan of action may be adopted, while others say that the policy of Beauregard is wiser, involving absolute assent to the creed of Sumner. This course ends finally the war of races, and the negro becomes an agent in reforming abuses, rather than, as at this hour, the supple tool of remorseless scoundrelism. There are others still who denounce all these plotters, and declare for adhesion to straight Democracy, with the old platform, how antique we know not, and for the usual straight ticket. Whether the latter plan of procedure, or the Fabian policy, or the Beauregard transformation, sword-swallowing scheme will be approved, even in Louisiana, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, with keen interest we shall watch the course of the Democratic party in the two States south of us. With their conduct we have little or nothing to do. Our circumstances are wholly different from those by which they are unfortunately environed, and we are loth to condemn utterly when we do not feel, in our own persons, the force of calamities driving men to the adoption of a declaration of purposes which, reduced to practice, would beget evils a thousand-fold more insufferable than despotisms of Kelloggs and Warmoths and Bullocks.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

This is a difficult problem to solve. The great need of the country is labor; but the trouble is in procuring the right sort of laborers. In the south negro labor is unreliable, and there seems to be an impassable gulf between the two races which can never be bridged. In California the Chinese are producing much discontent. The constant stream pouring into San Francisco has occasioned much discontent. Sixteen thousand new arrivals have been landed there since January. White labor is submerged by a race who live on garbage, spend no money, make no improvements, and have no purpose to become permanent residents. All the benefits claimed for them is that they work at rates that starve out white men, and thus come into practical control of the country. This comes of that grand principle so recently discovered as the basis of republican government—of abdicating dominion to Africans in the south, and allowing Asia to take possession of the Pacific States. It is a profound philanthropy that induces us to surrender our customs, religion, laws and social state to outsiders, and put them in charge. No other people ever before attained such ethereal ideas of what was due to humanity at large. It is a partnership in which one side gives everything, and the other side nothing. Such a thing as pride of citizenship no longer exists. It is too cheap to be valuable. Mechanics and laboring men are shoved aside to make room for economical inferiority. This result is not felt in the western States as yet, but in California it has led to repeated riots and outbreaks. We detest knownothingism. But we have enough Chinese and Africans. What we want is hardy, thrifty, intelligent labor from Europe. Population is wealth. It is estimated that every immigrant from Europe who locates in the south adds one thousand dollars to the wealth of the country. Real capital lies in self-directed labor, brought in contact with the earth in its various capacities, and bringing out those results which fall within the range of our desires or minister to our essential wants. Thus directed, labor is the creator of wealth, and is of more value to the State than a thousand Eldorados from which the glittering dust may be dug in the poverty and wretchedness of labor. The iron in our mountains is of infinitely greater value to our people; for, when worked, it ministers a thousand times more to our wants and necessities. A novice in reflection would very naturally consider the possession of inexhaustible sums of money, or of gold and silver, as the greatest evidence of wealth, national or individual. And he will be led to this conclusion from the false position which money has been permitted to assume as the supplier of the necessities and luxurious tastes of society. It is this that has begotten the impression that money is the chief wealth. But, truly considered, how far is this conclusion from the fact? Gold and silver bear, at best, but a mean relation to those wants of man upon which life depends. Intrinsically they are, in their application to his temporal necessities, less valuable than the acorns that fall by the wayside. He can neither eat, drink, nor wear the metallic splendor, and they will form a less desirable roof over his head than the bark he may strip with little labor from the trees. It is a purely fictitious value which attaches to these metals; and but for this value giving them a relative power of purchase and exchange, they would be as worthless as the trinkets of savage life. The south is unrivaled in the great elements of wealth; give her the right kind of laborers, and the plantations depopulated of labor, the cities and villages dead for the want of traffic, will grow and prosper. Let the same character of inhabitants concentrate here that built Chicago on the swampy shore of Lake Michigan—that has pushed the car of civilization hundreds of miles beyond our northwestern frontier, and there in the wilderness built cities, reared factories and developed the mines—let this same energy, skill and capital come here, where railroads are built, schools and churches established, the forests partially cleared away, and the fields ready for the plow, and where the climate favors every undertaking, and in a few short years the south will "bloom and blossom as the rose."

MEMPHIS AND HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Holly Springs *Reporter* tells wholesome truths, commended to the consideration of every sensible, thoughtful citizen of Shelby county, when it says "a large sum of money has been expended on the road between Holly Springs and Memphis, amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars. The track is graded; most of the bridges and trestles have been built, and large numbers of crossties have been bought. For ten months now this has been the condition, and still there is no sign of the work's being advanced to completion. The winter rains, snows and freezes, and the floods of spring have all beat upon the work, until, in many places, it is destroyed, and the process of destruction continues. Confidence in the completion of the road, even as a narrow-gauge, is gradually giving way to distrust. The interests of the city and county are drooping for the new highway, and because of the general want of confidence which its failure causes. Our city bonds, issued in its behalf, partake of the general distrust, and may be bought in the market at fifty cents on the dollar, though the interest has been regularly paid. What Memphis loses for want of this road may be estimated from the cotton shipments as published in the *Reporter* of June 12th. The total shipments for the nine months ending June 1st, sum up fifteen thousand two hundred and sixty-three bales, of which three thousand one hundred and sixty-four bales were shipped to Memphis, a city which, with equal opportunities, is the natural *entrepot* for all this region of country. All the charges and profits accruing to the city may be reasonably put at ten dollars for every bale of cotton; and as Memphis would have received at least ten thousand additional bales had the road been completed to this place, it is not unreasonable assumption to say that Memphis would have made a profit out of Holly Springs cotton this year of one hundred thousand dollars over and above her actual profits by the exhibit as it stands. This, on the single item of cotton, gives that city profits on the traffic of the railroad to Holly Springs amounting to nearly ten per cent. on a million dollars. And yet only five hundred thousand dollars are needed to complete and equip the road. What is the insuperable obstacle in the way of completing the road? President Forrest is untiring and indomitable in energy, and has doubtless labored earnestly and honestly to put the work through. But there is a hitch somewhere, and while it remains the vast material interests of a wealthy city and its tributary country suffer from the strangulation caused by the want of this great outlet for their commerce. Will not Memphis, will not President Forrest and his board of directors search for and find the obstacle in the way? And when found let them spare nothing and nobody nor any mere sentiment that stands in the way."

SNOBBERY.

The New York *Herald's* West Point correspondent, describing the parades and proceedings attendant upon the annual commencement at the military academy, remarks upon the snobbery there exhibited, and which seems to be a growing characteristic of not only that place, but of all others where government officials, civil or military, most do congregate. The correspondent tells how this snobbery at "The Point" crops out in an absurd affectation of the drawl and gait which Southern hits off so well as "Lord Dundreary," and he describes members of the graduating class of this year as so afflicted with the disgusting noodleism as even to be offensive to the silly women for whose especial benefit it was assumed. "Young men and maidens" are as grievously at fault in affecting and countenancing this as in the assumption that the aristocrats of Europe are not a very matter-of-fact class of persons. Dundrearys are as exceptional among them as among educated and cultivated people here, and would be as little tolerated, and the English army and navy least of all are afflicted with the presence of the fellows whom nobody knows anything about and who are generally so asinine as to defy all efforts at analysis. But anyway, whether England be or not the home of a million Dundrearys, we want none of them on this continent, and especially none in our public service. At home and abroad we want brains to represent us, brains to direct public affairs, and brains to do our public work; and when ever "a fellow" becomes so afflicted as that the division of his hair, the color of his vests and his gloves, the cut of his coat and pants monopolize his time and attention, the place he holds at the public expense should be vacated for a common-sense individual not liable to the disease which has exhibited itself so plainly this year at West Point. But the truth is, the cadets are not solely to blame. There is just now too strong a tendency to this Dundreary business among snobs in every part of our country, especially at the north, where by every mail they receive fresh and often erroneous impressions, from pretenders, of European manners; and there is too much readiness to adopt stupidities of the Dundreary stripe as the outward expression of that impudence so characteristic of some of the European creatures who forget that "God made all races of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth," and imagine that class privileges sustained by misgovernment confer upon them especial qualities of "blood."

Hitherto it has been our boast that common sense is our especial qualification for life, and that in all our schools, colleges and universities, it is cultivated to its highest extent as the quality most likely to serve a man the best in all the "changes and chances of this mortal life," and we hope it will so continue at the south and west, hereafter to be the great centers of population in the United States. Self-reliance, honesty, fortitude, courage, moral courage, and manly uprightness are yet the distinguishing traits of character of Americans, and we trust they always will be. Dundrearyism nor snobbery in any shape should have an abiding place in American official or social life.

THE DEATH OF CHOLERA, AND HOW IT DIES.

The weather yesterday did not convert the universe into a barber-shop, or open a world-wide Turkish bath. The air was dryer than for some days, till four o'clock in the afternoon, and when it was known through the sextons and undertakers that mortality was lessened, a grin as broad as the length of Front Row overspread the sweet face of Memphis, while she contemplated the deepening splendors of the setting sun. Cholera upheld no veil to intercept the brilliant sunbeams, and the Father of Floods wore a more joyous aspect than when dense clouds deepen the somber aspect of the mighty river, symbolical of that of death, now sweeping myriads of our race down, down, into the depths of the Unknown. The very brilliancy of the sunshine of yesterday and the intensity of solar heat were deemed significant of the restoration of public health. In fact, cholera rarely protracts its sojourn in a given locality longer than this disease, called cholera, has remained in this city. It is confessedly begotten by animalcules. If this be true, we may reason, by analogy, at least, that the duration of the sickness is limited, and that the period of local life of these cholera sporules is about to terminate. Locusts come in vast swarms, but live only a given number of days and disappear. Grasshoppers on the plains, mosquitoes in the lowlands; flies of summertime; and all winged insects, the innocuous and baneful, are alike of limited life and destructiveness. The law of nature, we are told, is applicable alike to large and small visible and invisible insects. May we not congratulate ourselves on two facts; first, that our people use cistern water unlike those of Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and, secondly, that the lifetime of the disease or of the animalcules that cause it in this city is necessarily nearly spent. If people must visit a city it is surely safer now to enter the thoroughfares of Memphis than of any commercial mart of the valley of the Mississippi.

BLESSED SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

If Miss Susan B. Anthony were not supposed by very many people to be a woman it would be very difficult to tell whether she is notorious or famous. In the world's eyes, and how justly it is not our province to determine, the good dame is supposed to be sadly afflicted with an ungovernable penchant for newspaper fame. She has plunged madly about over lecture-room platforms so continuously and so indiscriminately that the press almost ceased, long ago, to mention her in this tiresome role, and the antique darling saw before her a life of unbroken quietude. Lectures paid neither in money nor in puffs, and she had been too well puffed through a long life to go into quiet collapse. She sought another field in which to compel public attention to bow before the majesty of her name and achievements. She forces the public to stare at her. She commands the adulations or execrations or ridicule of the press. It signifies nothing, she only seeks "fame." With this view she plunged into the ballot-box-stuffing business. She claimed the rights of a male citizen of the United States under one of the blessed constitutional amendments, made expressly for the negro. She has been arrested as an illegal voter, tried before a federal court, convicted, and condemned to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. She wanted the judge to send her to jail; but the judge, a philanthropist, spared the inmates of the prison many a terrifia tongue-lashing, and refused to incarcerate the irrepressible damsel. She is most unhappy. Train still monopolizes honors of martyrdom, and woman is grossly wronged. Gentle Susan takes up her reticule and things and appeals to the supreme court of the United States. In heavy tomes that tumble down from wisdom's hights, on which this court thunders like another Jove on another Olympus, Susan's name will be recorded, and she thus lives forever. Happy Susan! even though she may vote nevermore.

THE PRESS ASSAILED.

The *Courier-Journal* thinks the Nashville papers "deserve great credit for telling the truth, unlike Memphis papers, about the cholera." If the disease be cholera it has conducted itself in a manner wholly different from that practiced in all its former journeyings around the globe. We did not recognize the death's head in its new garb. Physicians, the oldest and most experienced and wisest, and certainly those most addicted to books and keeping pace with the progress of science, said there "is not and cannot be a case of Asiatic cholera in the United States." Moreover, the disease has been so manageable in Memphis, yielding readily, in its first stages, to the influence of common remedies, that we do not yet believe this is the cholera we had the luck to see ravaging Lebanon in 1849. Moreover the mortality here, as compared with that of 1849, and as compared now with that of Nashville and Lebanon, and other towns and villages about Nashville, is trifling. If it be cholera here it will surely ravage Louisville, and we are pleased to know that full and truthful reports will be given there, as we and others sought to give in this city. We have a city government after a certain fashion, but no board of health to speak authoritatively, and if blunders occur the fault is not with the Memphis press.

THE State grange of Arkansas was organized at Helena on the eighteenth instant. The following officers were chosen: Master, John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips county; overseer, Simon P. Hughes, Clarendon; lecturer, James M. Hanks, Helena; steward, D. Ellis Byrd, Marvel; chaplain, Rev. T. P. Boon, Searcy; treasurer, L. B. Mitchell, Austin; secretary, Jno. S. Williams, Devalls Bluff; gate-keeper, T. J. Dick, Carlile, Prairie county; ceres, Mrs. C. M. Jones, Barton, Phillips county; pomona, Mrs. Mary E. Byrd, Marvel; flora, Miss Lou T. Allen, Des Arc; lady assistant steward, Miss Emma P. Horne, Des Arc. Gen. A. J. Vaughan, of Tennessee, was present when the organization was effected.

T. ALEXANDER, of New Orleans, urges planters to import English sparrows to destroy the moth that produces the cotton-boll worm. Sparrows will be furnished, Mr. A. says, on application to the mayor of Philadelphia, without cost.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

On our first page we publish an article from the St. Louis *Times* explanatory of the present condition of the provision market, and of the causes inducing the great failures noticed in the APPEAL of yesterday. This article, characterized by remarkable temperateness of tone, will strike every one of our readers as clear, cogent and to the point; full of good sense, founded on observations such as all commercial editors of ability have abundant opportunities for making. It sets forth the reasons for the large profits and losses that have characterized the market this season, and very properly strikes at the gambling in futures, which is a prime cause of the so frequent disruption now-a-days of all our leading markets, including that of cotton. It is needless to hope that our merchants will read this article. Its prominence in our columns insures that, and that it will also provoke not only thought but a positive opposition to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" in commerce.

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

The Crops—Too Much Rain, Too Much Grass, and Too Much Hard Work.

A Monstrosity—Execution in Atlanta—A Young Man Shoots His Stepmother Dead.

Spread of the Cholera—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad—Social Gossip.

GEORGIA.

Macon merchants shoot burglars.

Cuthbert is troubled with burglars.

Blakely wants more dwelling houses.

Brunswick is troubled with scarlet fever.

Columbus is bragging on a hub-and-spoke machine.

The lumber trade of Brunswick is increasing very rapidly.

Mr. Dawson Heath, of Butts county, died suddenly last week.

Another wild cat has been captured in the wilds of Early county.

Brunswick baptized twenty-four negroes on Sunday of last week.

The new courthouse at Leesburg, Lee county, is in process of construction.

The *Perry Home Journal* casually alludes to the "cholera patches" in that town.

An employe of the *Perry Home Journal* stabbed a negro the other day and was stabbed in return.

A couple of negroes engaged in a little debate with stones above Griffin the other day. One got his head broke fatally.

Troup county is going to suppress her pauper farm, on the ground that if the paupers can make such an institution pay they can earn their own living.

The recent and continued heavy rains had quite a serious effect upon the planting interests of this section, but not so serious as to cause apprehensions of a crop failure. Grass took advantage of the wet spell, and ran far ahead, as it was impossible to plow except on the highlands; but the principal sufferer is cotton, that being young and tender. Corn is "old in the cause," and is booming ahead magnificently; and the probability is that we are to have a finer corn crop this year than we have had any year since the war.—*Albany News.*

During the week we have met men from nearly every part of the county, and have made it a point to inquire about crops. They all give the same report. Corn crops are good; cotton looks well, but every one complains of its being small for the time of year. The complaints about grass are not so great as we expected to hear, considering the amount of rain we have had. With no disaster in the future, Early may be set down for a very fair crop of both corn and cotton. All hopes of a good cotton crop will soon vanish, however, should the caterpillar increase as rapidly as they usually do with a later start.—*Blakely News.*

A negro woman residing on the plantation of Mr. J. W. Stephens, of this county, recently gave birth to a double monstrosity or, more properly, to twin children, male and female, with a monster head. These bodies, from their shoulders to their feet, were normally developed and entirely separate. Their necks blended together, forming one, which supported the monster head. This was abnormally large, having only one eye in the center of the forehead. The mouth, nose and other parts of the head were very imperfectly developed. This specimen of humanity was premature, and consequently did not survive. Should they have lived, they would have been the greatest wonder of the age, since two bodies would have been controled by one nervous system.—*Albany Central City.*

The execution of O'Neal in Atlanta on Friday last is thus described by the *Constitution:* "At half-past two o'clock O'Neal rose up, and Sheriff Perkerson and Deputy-Sheriff Green proceeded to pinion his hands behind him. He remarked to them, 'Don't tie it too tight.' O'Neal exhibited not the least sign of trepidation or weakness. Not a muscle moved. The winding sheet was next placed on him and tied, his slippers removed, feet tied, and he placed underneath the gallows. Here the fatal knot was placed around his neck. He betrayed no fear. In answer to the question propounded by Sheriff Perkerson, as to whether the knot was uncomfortable, remarked: 'No, but it will soon be.' As the knot was being adjusted, O'Neal had his eyes closed, and appeared to be in prayer."

ALABAMA.

Judge Moses Camak died near Jasper on the sixth instant.

The Odd Fellows of Greenville contemplate having a grand excursion to Mobile shortly.

William and John Gravelee, boys under fifteen years of age, killed a buck on Saturday, the seventh instant, not far from Jasper.

The cotton crop in this section is considerably in the grass at present, and if the rain don't cease it is likely to remain so.—*Head-Light*

A war on the canines of Decatur is being prosecuted with vigor, and the remains of from two to three are hauled off every morning.

M. F. Taylor, Esq., formerly of Huntsville, has been chosen professor of medical jurisprudence in the American medical college of St. Louis.

Mr. I. D. Hoit informs the Livingston *Journal* that he finds a few cotton caterpillars on his place, near Livingston, and that they are webbing up.

The Livingston auxiliary bible society has employed Mr. Robert C. Boyd as colporteur. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties at an early day.

And now our townsman, Mr. B. B. Bell, sends to this office a cabbage measuring nine feet in circumference and well headed. How is that for cabbage? *Livingston Journal.*

From a private letter received from Decatur, Alabama, we learn that there is great excitement there about the cholera, one case in that place having resulted fatally.—*Tuscaloosa Blade.*

Mr. J. D. Powers, formerly a resident of Mobile, was found dead on the seventh instant on the road leading from Turner's Shoals to Mrs. Turner's house, near Collesville, in Clark county.

In Mobile, on Saturday last, three negro boys were paddling in the middle of the river, at the foot of St. Louis street, when the skiff, or dug-out, capsized, and before assistance could reach them two of them were drowned.

The editor of the *Alabama Herald*, who has been visiting Mr. A. Gunter at Bridgeport, says: "Mr. Gunter, although fifty-seven years old, is plowing every day, because he cannot hire hands to cultivate his crop, and has too much pluck to see a crop lost for want of work.

We regret exceedingly to have to record a most painful and terrible tragedy, which took place in Mooresville, Limestone county, on Friday last. As we learn from a friend, Mr. John Connelly shot and instantly killed his step-mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Booth Connelly, a most estimable woman, and one beloved by all who knew her. The murderer killed his step-mother in the presence of his father, an old man over seventy years of age, who, by this blow, is left both wifeless and sonless, for John was his only son, and the father says he committed the bloody deed without provocation, and that he no longer looks upon him as his son. The murderer has been put in irons in the Athens jail.—*North Alabamian.*

Rev. A. R. Holderby, superintendent of the Tuskegee orphan's home, prints the following card in the last issue of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, viz: "Please allow me the privilege of acknowledging through your paper, the donation of one hundred dollars to the orphans' home at Tuskegee, from the Hebrew ladies benevolent society, of Montgomery. This is the second contribution to the orphans' home, made by this noble and generous society.

We have had too much rain for work, hence the grass is getting ahead of the cotton. But if we have a week or two of dry weather, so as to enable the farmers to kill the grass, and then a good rain, we may expect a fair crop. The stands of cotton are not good; cold spring, cut-worms and rain have made farmers look blue all the year. Let us hope that the balance of the year will be propitious.—*Florence Times-Journal.*

We have never seen the farmers look so gloomy as to the prospect of the growing crop, as they do at this time, and, judging from all the surroundings, well they may be, as they are compelled to stand idle and see their hopes of future prosperity submerged in water, grass and weeds. The universal cry is "too much rain," and "no prospect of a change." So far as we have been able to learn, the prospect has not been as gloomy for a crop in twenty years.—*Blandon Herald.*

Now we have the statement in a reliable shape that Stanton has had to give up the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad; that he and all his relatives, with their fat salaries, have deserted or been kicked out, and that the receivers of Judge Bradley's court have placed the management in the hands of Mr. Fitch, formerly an employe of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The trains are still running on the northern division of the road, from Chattanooga to Tuscaloosa. But there are no trains running between Tuscaloosa and Meridian.—*Selma Times.*

FOR THE COUNTRY.

Weekly Appeal.

The WEEKLY APPEAL has no superior in the Southwest.

Believing the advancement of our common industrial, commercial and agricultural prosperity, to be the chief end of genuine journalism, the APPEAL will make these paramount objects.

Every county and town of prominence should have good papers. The APPEAL does not propose or desire to supplant or interfere with the weekly country papers. On the contrary, it will club with them on the most liberal terms, and co-operate with them for mutual protection, and in all plans for advancing the newspaper fraternity, the prosperity of the country, and the welfare of the people.

In politics the APPEAL is Democratic and Conservative, and, in elections involving political issues, will support the candidates who favor its views, from an abiding faith in the power of organization to accomplish good results, and a belief that the party will when honestly expressed and crystalized in a nomination, is the last expression of its effective power.

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SUMMER SCHEDULE,
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Mail Train leave Memphis, daily.....5:15 p.m
Freight and Accommodation Train leave Memphis, daily except Sunday 6:00 a.m
Mail Train arrive Memphis, daily.....9:25 a.m
Freight and Accommodation Train arrive Memphis daily, except Sunday.....3:30 p.m

Sleeping Cars on Mail Train.

For information and tickets apply at 277½ Main street, 253 Main street, or at Depot, Center Landing, foot of Washington street.

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—AND—
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

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Nashville Express leaves daily.....4.25 p.m

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MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Memphis.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAY 18TH, 1873 Trains will run as follows.

New Orleans Mail leaves Memphis daily at.....12:20 p.m
New Orleans Mail arrives at Memphis daily at.....2:25 p.m
Express Train arrives at Memphis daily at.....8:20 a.m
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Tickets for sale at 237½ Main street, and at the Depot.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, Lessee Memphis and Charleston R. R. Memphis, Tenn., May 23, 1873.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
TO TAKE EFFECT
Sunday, May 25, 1873.

Mail Train leaves Memphis.....10:55 a.m
Mail Train arrives at Memphis.....11:00 a.m
Express Train leaves Memphis.....4:30 a.m
Express Train arrives at Memphis.....11:55 p.m
Grand Junction and Mobile Accommodation leaves Memphis.....6:00 p.m
Grand Junction and Mobile Accommodation arrives at Memphis.....7:10 p.m
Somerville Acc. leaves Memphis.....4:05 p.m
Somerville Acc. arrives at Memphis.....8:05 a.m

Making close connection for all points East, South, Southeast and Northeast.

72 miles shorter to Chattanooga than via any other route.

Sure connection at Chattanooga for all points East, the Carolinas, Georgia, and all Seaboard Cities.

Ticket Office, 278 Main st., and at Depot.

my25 W. J. HOGE, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG RAILROAD CO., Vicksburg, Miss., May 7, 1873.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad Company, at my office, on

Wednesday, the 18th Day of June, 1873,

for the purpose of electing Thirteen (13) Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

my19 WM. A. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN!

—AT—

B. Lowenstein & Brothers

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 9TH, WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Goods at 12 1-2 cents per yard worth 25 cents.
Dress Goods at 15 cents per yard worth 30 cents.
Dress Goods at 25 cents per yard worth 50 cents.
Dress Goods at 50 cents per yard worth $1 00.

—ALSO—

SILKS, PERCALES, LAWNS, GRENADINES, PIQUES,

White Goods, House-Furnishing Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Ribbons and Embroideries.

We will also offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in

LADIES' SUITS, UNDERWEAR, LACE CAPES
LACE SHAWLS, LACE SACQUES, AND
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
242 and 244 Main Street, Cor. Jefferson.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

1842 THE OLDEST HARDWARE HOUSE IN MEMPHIS 1873

A. J. WHITE. A. D. LANGSTAFF. FRED. M. WHITE.

WHITE, LANGSTAFF & CO.

[SUCCESSORS TO A. J. WHITE & CO.]

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

234 Front Street, Memphis.

—AGENTS FOR—

AMES' STEAM ENGINES,

Deering's Horse Engines, Branch, Crookes & Co.'s Circular Saws, Henry Disston & Sons' Circular Saws.

EAGLE COTTON GINS,
NEEDLE COTTON GINS,
CARVER'S COTTON GINS,
ISAAC STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS

Planters' Cotton Presses, Kirby's Reapers and Mowers, Buford's Black Hawk Cultivator, Etc.; Bain's Wagons, Gas Pipes, Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Fronts, Fairbanks' Scales, Rubber Belting, Packing and Hose. Laflin & Rand Powder Company.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.,
—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE!
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
310 and 312 FRONT STREET, Memphis.

—AGENTS FOR—

Deering's Horse Engine, Gullett's Gins, Bradford's Grist Mills, Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Universal Fan Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Steam Engines, Saw Mills and Machinery Generally. Marvin's Fire-Proof Safes.

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

THE SOUTHERN SHIELD.

THE SOUTHERN SHIELD
PUBLISHED AT HELENA, ARKANSAS, BY
Q. K. UNDERWOOD & CO.
Established in 1840.
(The Oldest Paper in the State, except the Gazette.)
IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
For Merchants and Business Men of Memphis,
OF ANY PAPER IN ARKANSAS.
Orders for Advertising or Subscriptions left at the Peabody Hotel, or mailed to Helena, will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

MENKEN BROTHERS
CLEARING SALE!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING OUT AT ONCE THE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER STOCK WE HAVE AGAIN MADE

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS!

—A LARGE LINE OF—

DRESS GOODS AT 12 1-2, 15, 20 AND 25 CENTS
One-half their former prices.

BLACK IRON GRENADINES MARKED DOWN!

LINEN LAWNS AT 20c PER YARD.

LINEN & LAWN SUITS FURTHER REDUCED

50 Linen Suits Reduced from $6 to $4. 50 Linen Suits Reduced from $7 50 to $5
40 Linen Suits Reduced from $12 to $7 50. 25 Linen Suits Reduced from $15 to $10.
White Lawn Suits Reduced to $5, $6, $7 50 and $10.

LINEN & LAWN POLONAISES, LINEN DUSTERS
NEW SHIRT WAISTS.
Great Reduction in Childrens' Pique and Linen Dresses.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR AT LOWER PRICES
A lot of fine French Chimese to close out.

FANS and PARASOLS VERY CHEAP.

MENKEN BROS.
261 and 263 Main Street, Cor. Court.

EXCURSION.

EXCURSION TRAIN
For Raleigh Springs

TRAIN will leave the Depot, head of Main street, SUNDAY, June 22d, at 8:30 a.m.

Fare for Round Trip, $1 15, including Omnibus.

Returning, leave the Springs at 5:00 p.m.

Tickets for sale at 253½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

je19 JOHN T. FLYNN, Sup't.

NOTICE TO
PLEASURE SEEKERS!

THROUGH TICKETS TO ST. PAUL
And all Intermediate Places.
—ALSO—
EXCURSION TICKETS
Good Until October 15, 1873,
Can be obtained at the
Elevator Building.
je11 AD. STORM, Sup't Elevator Co.

ICE PITCHER.

THE CRYPTOCHYLON
(CONCEALED WOOD)

ICE PITCHER
PURE SILVER-LINED,

Is a Pitcher of Wood, clothed or covered with metal, which hermetically seals the wood. It is a solid walled pitcher, of unsurpassed PURITY, and in point of STRENGTH and DURABILITY, far excels all others.

For sale by

W. C. BYRD.

MOYSTON'S
GALLERY!
NO. 249 MAIN ST.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS
A SPECIALTY
BOYLE & CHAPMAN
STATIONERS
MEMPHIS, TENN.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of ESTES, FIZER & PINSON was dissolved on the 20th inst., by the death of E. A. Pinson. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the firm name of

ESTES, FIZER & CO.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Memphis, June 3, 1873. je4

SELTZER.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Constitutional Tendencies.—The way in which different individuals are affected by the same causes of disease, depends upon constitution and temperament. Some persons, for instance, are prone to fevers, some to bilious attacks, and others to nervous affections. In all cases where a peculiar susceptibility to any variety of disease exists, the toning, regulating and purifying operation of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient will be found the surest safeguard against an attack. Individuals of a bilious and constipated habit, or subject to dyspepsia, or whose nerves are easily excited, should frequently resort to this refreshing saline corrective, especially in warm weather. It is no less potent as a preventive than as a remedy. Sold by all druggists. je4 d&w

SPECTACLES.

Improve Your Sight!
THE CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

NOW offered to the Public, to all ordinary sizes. They are made with great care, and are free from all imperfections. For clearness and duration of vision they are unrivaled. None using spectacles should be without them. They are mounted in Steel, Shell, Rubber and Gold Frames, and are manufactured expressly for and sold in Memphis only, by

A. N. BARNUM & CO.
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

No genuine without the trade mark on every pair.

No. 347 Front street, Memphis.

HOOPSKIRTS.

Southern Hoopskirt and Corset
MANUFACTORY,
No. 383 Main Street.

Purchasers of Skirts or Bustles will please see that the Trade mark—Southern Hoopskirt Manufactory, Memphis, Tenn.—be printed on the band, otherwise the articles are not genuine. I recommend the trade the Jointless Walking-Skirt, the Folding Bustle, and the veritable French Corsets. Also, Abdominal, Nursing, Misses' and Fair Corsets.