MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1873.

The Daily Appeal has a larger circulation than all the other Memphis daily papers combined.

CUBA.

We begin to entertain something akin to hope that our government will at last take some decisive steps to chastise the representatives of the Spanish republic in Cuba. Spain, having her hands full in defending herself against the Carlists, may not be held to as strict an accountability as she should, were the atrocities of the colonial government of Cuba directly traceable to her instigation. We are disposed to believe that the Cuban authorities are acting pretty much without instructions from the parent government, and that the insults offered our flag, and the cold-blooded murder of our citizens in Cuba, are due more to the bravado, brigandism, and blood-thirstiness of the contemptible government which represents Spain in Cuba, than to any direct instructions from the government of Castelar. Spain, of course, is responsible for the conduct of her agents in the island-government, and though she may disavow the actions of that agent—which would seem more than likely from the utterances of the Spanish minister, resident at Washington—our government will prove recreant to its duty to the American people if it withold most richly-merited chastisement of the Spanish agents in Cuba. We are no advocates of action dictated by passion, of which is the outgrowth of great popular excitement. Such action is generally ill-advised, and in a question of as grave importance as that of the violation of international law, whose mismanagement may involve the country in war, such hasty or immature action is reprehensible in the highest degree. A foreign war is not to be desired by any nation, and most emphatically not by one a large element of whose people are actively engaged in commercial pursuit. But dreadful as war undoubtedly is, if the honor of a nation's flag and the lives of her citizens cannot be preserved without it, every dictate of sound policy and manhood would favor its being waged to the bitter end. We can but respect the law of nations, and however flagrant its violation by any other power, we are not thereby absolved from its obligations. But that law is so wisely framed as to give us, with every other nation, the means of full and ample vindication for any dishonor offered our flag, and reparation for injury done the lives or property of our citizens. Without prejudging the case, we can but regard the action of the Spanish man-of-war Tornado in the capture of the Virginius, and the subsequent shooting in cold blood of her captain and crew, and her passengers of various nationalities, as a gross and wanton violation of international law, to say nothing of the savage and brutal spirit characterizing the wholesale butchery of brave and unoffending men, and the cold and inhuman rejoicings of a portion of the Havana press over their massacre. This wanton and barbarous violation of international and divine law, calls aloud for punishment, and the world expects the great republic of the west, at whose door this outrage to humanity and liberty was perpetrated, to administer it. We are glad to find that the fire of indignation, which ran along the Union from New York to New Orleans, has at last sent an igniting spark into the money-making cabinet at Washington. We hear notes of preparation from the navy-yards at Brooklyn, of monitors being prepared for sea, of torpedo-boats being launched, and of the men-of-war, Kersage and Juanita, being put on something like a war footing. But how will all this pother end? In an apology from Spain, a long and tedious investigation, and a few indignant whiffs from General Grant's cigar? We must wait and see. Let it not be forgotten, however, that the people of the United States are sick at heart of the assassinating war which Spain, through Cuba, is waging against civilization and humanity on "the ever faithful isle." That the voice of public sentiment in this country has long since denounced the atrocious manner in which the civil war in Cuba has been waged in the authority and under the flag of Spain; and that were it not for the interference of General Grant's government, assistance would long since have been voluntary given to Cuba, which would have driven the foreign Spanish invaders into the Carribean sea. We ask the colored people of the United States to remember that there are seven hundred thousand of their brethren in bondage in Cuba, and that General Grant has positively refused to let American citizens, from the north and south, go to help these men emancipate themselves and their country from the iron grasp of Spain. Where is the consistency of this man Grant, who preaches of freedom in the United States, and protects slavery in Cuba? But were there no foot-print of a slave upon the soil of Cuba, the spirit of our age demands that Spain be forced, if necessary, to give Cuban their independence. By what God recognized right—and any other right is baseless—does Spain claim to hold a people, a distinct and foreign nationality, in subjection to her rule against their will? Is it not a crying shame that the United States, boastful of its liberty-loving institution, should have permitted the war of assassination, which Spain has waged against Cuba for so many years, to continue? But the government that respects not the constitutional rights of its own citizens at home can hardly be expected to hear the cries of suffering humanity from abroad. Still we hope for effective action in this matter, even from the government at Washington, since the voice of public opinion demands it.

TO THE SEA.

We have a very long and very able communication from an enterprising gentleman of South Carolina, suggesting a grand enterprise, which, if at present practicable, would result in great good to the southern and southwestern States. It is proposed to incorporate, by act of congress, the "Eastern and Western transportation company," and the construction of a post-engine turnpike railway from Leavenworth, Kansas, by way of Kansas City, Missouri, Memphis, Tennessee, the coal and iron mines of north Alabama, Macon, Georgia, to Foot Point, Beaufort county, South Carolina. Foot Point is to be the Atlantic terminus of the proposed route, and affords, it is claimed, the most valuable and available outlet to the deep roadstead of Port Royal that could be desired, and is the best natural shipping-point on the Atlantic coast for all that territory embraced in the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as well as that of the Arkansas and the territory of northern Texas. And, it is asserted, a United States survey made in 1859, reported it as the best locality south of the Chesapeake for a navy-yard; that it is easy of approach from the outer bay, and forms a promontory of the main land, having a wide, deep, arm of the bay and Colleton river on the north, and a deep creek on the south, together with every element for the construction of a first-class harbor. It is claimed that the contemplated route is as near an air-line as practicable, via Macon, Georgia, distant one hundred and seventy-two miles; to Memphis, five hundred and seventy-two miles, entering Georgia in Effingham county; Alabama in Randolph county; Mississippi in Itawamba county; and Tennessee in Shelby county. The trans-Mississippi continuation of the road, to go from Memphis, entering Arkansas in Crittenden county; Missouri in Oregon or Howell county; and Kansas in Wyandotte or Leavenworth county—the total route being less than nine hundred and ninety-eight miles from the ocean. This route strikes rich and extensive deposits of bituminous coal, and red and brown hematite (iron) ores, the coal so accessible, being near the surface, that it can be mined and delivered upon the track at a cost of from two dollars to two dollars and a half per ton, and the ore could be quarried at a cost of from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton. Fluxing lime and sandstone are also convenient, and coal can therefore be delivered at Foot Point and Savannah, Georgia, at six dollars per ton. Pig-iron, it is asserted, can be produced for seventy-five miles along the route in Alabama, either with charcoal or bituminous coal, at a cost to the producer from ten dollars to twenty dollars per ton; and it is hoped that with coal and iron at the prices named, an abundance of Georgia yellow-pine timber convenient, there is no reason why we should not develop a great ship-building and ocean transportation business on the coast of South Carolina. It is stated that in the two single items of agricultural produce, Indian corn and hay, western Missouri can employ a direct line of railway to Foot Point, for the average price of corn in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, can always be estimated at from sixty-five cents to one dollar per bushel; hay at twenty to twenty-six dollars per ton. The freight on the former at twenty-five cents per bushel, leaves a price equal to thirty-eight cents *exclusive of inspection, etc.*, in Kansas City and Leavenworth; while ten dollars per ton for freight on hay leaves eight dollars per ton exclusive of baling, etc. The trade in bacon, lard, cheese, butter and western produce generally will give, it is asserted, this road abundant business, while the returning freight in sugar, coffee, rice, West Indian merchandise, to say nothing of emigrants from Europe, would insure success. The company is to be organized on the common stock order, and as we said *in limine*, if practicable at present, would work a revolution in our western trade. But we submit that it follows too much on the old line of theory, and but adds another to the numerous projected paper railroads which, since the war, have been talked about in the south, but not built. There are a great deal too many irons in the southern fire, and we are cutting out more work than we are able to perform. We should try one thing at a time. Then, it is the essence of absurdity to try to rival New York, or take from the great metropolis her long established trade. The money to build such a gigantic road as the one proposed must come from New York, and the idea that she would give us a club to break her own head is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. The great difficulty with us in the south is want of combination or co-operation. We are eternally pulling different wires—Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, several points on the Georgia and Florida coast, New Orleans, Mobile and now Foot Point, claim to be *the* point for a terminus for a trans-continental railway, and trans-Atlantic steamship trade with Europe. All of these have called the country to witness their claims, and stated the question logically as our friends Winborn, Lawton and others of Foot Point *project*. Now, we believe in action, and we think the first great element of development of our northwestern trade and of direct trade with Europe, lies through the great Mississippi river and its tributaries, and through the city of New Orleans. Let us concentrate all our energies on the accomplishment of ONE great improvement. We may fairly ask congress to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river. That is not a southern, but a national highway, the efficient transportation agent of more than twenty great States. Let us first make the Mississippi river the recipient of improvements, build up the grand old city of New Orleans, and, after that, we can think of other schemes, less practical, perhaps, but no less important to the whole people.

DR. MUNSEY.

Some days since we published a paragraph in reference to the famous preacher which did him a gross injustice. It was a paragraph the origin of which is lost in the columns of more than a thousand papers published in every part of the Union, and which we copied, believing it to be genuine and based on facts. Among other journals to copy it was one published away up in the mountains in the eastern part of the State, whither Dr. Munsey had gone in pursuit of the health he had lost in the prosecution of his arduous labors as minister of the gospel in the city of Baltimore. He read it, and immediately answered it in a communication read before the Holston conference, which elected a resolution tendering to Dr. Munsey the hearty and christian sympathy of the members in his deep affliction. This communication, as we find it in the *Western Methodist* of last week, recites the life of the famous preacher, and is most instructive, showing as it does what a man of talent and ability may do when he wills it. He says:

I was a poor boy, and had to support single-handed for many years a mother and five children. I did it most of the time by manual labor, as a printer. I had little time to go to school—three months will comprise all the time which was of any profit to me. Then I used to walk several miles to the schoolhouse, after cutting and often carrying upon my shoulders from a neighboring ridge enough wood to supply the necessities of the family for a winter-day, returning at night, doing my work, and learning my lessons by the light of pine-knots and chips. In the meantime God regenerated me, and six years afterward—called of God to preach—I started, without an education, to my first and only circuit, three hundred and forty miles away, on foot, with but three dollars in my pocket. I was furnished with some money by Rev. A. G. Wooley, of the Holston conference. (God bless him!) to enable me to get to my work. But I had to deny myself the privilege of eating save once, from Bristol, Tennessee, to Charleston, Tennessee, and seventy-five miles of the road was then traveled by the stage. Thus I started to preach, studying everywhere, and under all circumstances, and sometimes nearly all night, to try and make myself an approved workman.

This tells of the spirit of the man. He was eager in the service of the church, and longed for nothing so much as to become an effective worker. He succeeded at the expense almost of his life. Hard study and hard work, too, broke him down. His physician recommended stimulants. He tried them, and, finding they could effect nothing like a permanent cure for him, he gave them up, and returned to his native hills, there to test the recuperative and exhilarating power of pure air. Out of this retiracy originated the paragraph referred to. It had that fact for its basis; all the rest was unfounded, and without warrant. So not only Dr. Munsey says, but all who know him, those especially who are most intimate with him. He is recuperating slowly, and, as he says himself, "will be in the regular itineracy when God gives me strength to meet fully its responsibilities."

THE SANITARY CODE.

The committee to amend and revise the ordinance creating a board of health should meet at once and adopt the sanitary code prepared by Dr. Erskine, and submitted to the mayor some ten or twelve days ago, so as to report favorably to the general council at its adjourned meeting next Monday. We have carefully examined the code aforesaid, and find it in every respect fully adequate to the demands of the case. The only question that could well arise touching its assuming the shape of an ordinance, is the legal one as to whether any of its provisions conflict with the city charter. We have not had time to examine the organic law of the city in reference to this point, but as the code submitted by the board of health is purely one looking to placing Memphis in a state of cleanliness, and saving her from the horrors of contagious disease, we cannot conceive that it can possibly conflict with the city charter. The code, however, should be submitted at once, by the committee on amendment and revision, to counsel, and *that* point settled, after which no time should be lost in incorporating it as among the ordinances of the city. It is very full, and to our mind meets the question at every point; and, if adopted and enforced, will make Memphis what we wish her to be, unexceptionally clean, and as guarded from the recurrence of epidemics as is possible under the circumstances. It is to the non-adoption of this code that is to be attributed the present filthy condition of the streets, and not to any nonfeasance on the part of the board of health, who had neither means nor authority to act. Dr. Erskine is entitled to the thanks of the city for the successful exertions he has made to perfect this sanitary code. It is a transcript, as far as was applicable to Memphis, of the sanitary code of New York, which is, without doubt, the best policed city in the Union. We hope the council will provide liberally for the execution of this ordinance when it becomes a law, and that salaries sufficient to compensate the gentlemen of the board of health for giving their whole time to its faithful observance and enforcement will be secured and paid.

OUR SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The school-board meets to-morrow evening for an important discussion, viz., to decide whether or no the teachers are to be paid for time lost during the epidemic. So far as simple justice is concerned, there is no discussion needed. The teachers were all at their posts at the opening of the scholastic year, ready for the performance of their several duties. They remained until the schools were suspended, and, doubtless, would have remained, had the board not seen proper to suspend them. They had no voice in the matter. Many of them remained in the city, and throughout our "day of desolation" were among our most fearless and most efficient workers. We could name some among them whose quiet, unostentatious kindness, whose numberless deeds of love and charity, whose patient endurance, and heroic fortitude, are beyond all words of ours to eulogize. The visitation we have suffered was their misfortune as well as ours. They are dependent upon their own exertions for support, and this period of enforced idleness has proved a heavy drain upon their limited resources. They have fulfilled their part of the contract, to the letter, and the school-board should be equally ready to meet theirs. The system of city taxation has not been inspected, nor has the Peabody fund; the board is quite as able to discharge this debt as if no epidemic had occurred, and it is surely nothing more than simple justice that the teachers should be paid. We trust our school-board will write themselves honorable men and lovers of justice, by recording a unanimous vote in favor of paying a just debt.

WE ARE glad to be able to say to our readers that the condition of business throughout the country is improving. In New York money is getting easier, and the stringency that has made the money market hide-bound for so many weeks, begins to yield to a more accommodating spirit, issuing out of an influx of foreign gold, and a reappearance of the domestic treasure which hid itself immediately on the appearance of the panic. We have every reason to believe that cotton, in whose fate our readers are most deeply interested, will ere long take an upward start, bringing with it an increase in other commercial values, which will bring us to the edge of good times again. Let our people keep heart, but in the mean time practice economy and thrift, and patiently wait for the good time coming. Let them bear in mind that there is just as much wealth in the country now as there was before the hard times set in; and that a return to that commercial confidence which business is gradually bringing about will set that wealth in circulation, and bring us good times again. Keep a good heart.

WE publish in another column a card from the inspector of the board of health, fully exonerating him from the charge of holding two offices and receiving salaries from the county as well as city. We call attention to it, and while doing so, embrace the occasion to add our testimony to the efficiency and untiring energy which characterized him during the epidemic, when his services were called into requisition. His position is one of great responsibility, and it is one that the people of Memphis will not allow the council to do away with. Indeed, they will not only require that it be continued in his person so long as he fulfills its duties acceptably, but that he shall receive all the aid in men and money that may be necessary to maintain the sanitary condition of the city up to a standard that will be equal to the most healthy cities in the world. We cannot afford to go back to dirt and filth again. We must have a clean and healthy city at any cost.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING in a sermon preached in London, on the nineteenth of October last, touching upon the spirited correspondence between the kaiser and the pope, announced as boldly and independently as any Protestant could desire that "the day is past when that old saying which, if I am not mistaken, had its origin in Germany, '*Cujus regio ejus religio*'—that is, 'The lord of the soil is lord also of the faith of his subjects,' can any one prevail. The civil authority over men has no power to prescribe what is to be their religion; what are to be their articles of faith—whether they shall be thirty-nine or forty, and what is to be their form of worship; whether it shall be in a book of common-prayer or in extemporaneous effusions. The Catholics are accused because they hold that Cæsar's power has its limits, and that beyond those limits it has no existence." All men will subscribe to that doctrine.

THE HOWARDS.

As soon as the news of the distressing accident on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, an account of which appeared in our impression of yesterday, reached the Howards of this city, that philanthropic and humane organization, true to the noble spirit which actuated its members through the dark days of affliction in Memphis, at once dispatched a committee with physicians, nurses, and all the medical appliances necessary, to assist the unfortunate victims of the disaster. This praiseworthy conduct adds an additional wreath to the garlands with which an appreciative public have already crowned these worthy and brave-hearted young men. It shows, too, the great blessing of having such a benevolent association in the city, ready at a moment's notice to render timely assistance to those persons, who, by accident, distress, or pestilence, have been placed in a helpless condition. All honor to our chivalric Howards, who, like the knights of old, are ever ready to fly to the assistance of the needy and distressed.

IT IS creditable to the President that there is no foundation for the rumor that he had offered the chief-justiceship to Mr. Roscoe Conkling. No such tender has been made the dandy senator from New York, as that reported by some enterprizing journals. Although Conkling did yeoman service in the late presidential campaign for his chief, and twisted senatorial honor and veracity out of all shape to make votes for General Grant, yet Grant has not gone so far as to deem senatorial log-rolling and bush-whacking during an exciting canvass, as proof of qualification for the chief-justiceship of the United States. It is true the fashionable and elegant senator voted for the back-salary grab, yet even that qualification is not sufficient to place the ermine on his shoulders.

BY request, we again call the attention of our brethren of the press to the fact that a meeting of journalists will be held in St. Louis on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth instant, for the purpose of forming a national press association, through which the profession may sustain itself against the attempts of congressmen and politicians to impair and break it down by laws such as that which denies to us free exchange. We hope the meeting will be as large and influential as it ought to be, and that much good may result from it.

AT THE late elections in New York the question of annexing Westchester county to New York was submitted to the people, and carried by a fair majority. This gives a territorial extent to the city of New York larger than many of the principalities of the European petty princes. It also brings the town of Fordham, celebrated for its fine male college, and other prosperous and populous towns, within the corporation of New York, and annexes Chappaqua, the famous country residence of Horace Greeley, to the city of his love.

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PERSONAL attention to filling orders for Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, Krout, Pigs' Feet, Pickles, etc. se25

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Grocers, Cotton Factors
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We are also agents for the Southern Star Cotton Gin, manufactured at Germantown, Tenn.

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SPECIAL attention paid to Receiving, Storing and Selling Cotton. Will make liberal advances on same.
Have in store for sale 1000 Cotton Baskets, and are receiving new lots daily. sep13

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GENTS' CLOTHING
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Successor to SNEED & BEASLEY.
OFFERS THE PRESENT STOCK AT
LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
The Stock is Complete in all its Branches and Must be Sold within the next NINETY DAYS.
The public are invited to examine this Stock and satisfy themselves that the above notice is strictly in keeping with my intention—THAT THIS STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
JOS. S. SMITH,
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BRYSON & CAMP,
—DEALERS IN—
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THE largest stock of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DININGROOM, KITCHEN and OFFICE FURNITURE in the South.
CARPETS.
Entire new stock of Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, Three-Plys, Two-Plys, Hemps, Straw and Cocoa Mattings.
MATTRESSES.
Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss, Excelsior, and all other known kinds, of our own make.
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In great variety, style and price.
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Flour of all Grades and Brands.
Sugars—Louisiana, Demarara and all grades of White Sugars.
Molasses and Syrups, all grades and prices.
Sack and barrel Salt.
Tobacco—all grades; superior assortment.
Bulk Pork, S. C. Hams and cask Bacon.
Coffee and Teas—all grades. Bagging, Ties and Nails.
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Whisky—all grades; none superior in market.
Oysters, Canned Fruits, Raisins and Cheese.
Candles and Soaps, at Cincinnati prices.
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☞ Our stock is now large and complete in every respect, equaling any in the South, and we feel prepared for a large Fall and Winter business.
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THE CHURCH HOME IS PREPARED TO receive and provide for as many orphans as may be sent there. Application can be made to
To No. 31 Madison street.
To No. 177 Second street.
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Acting President.
LOU W. TROUT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
oct8

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.
DO not neglect a cough because it troubles you but little now. Now is the very time it is easiest removed, and none would suffer if they knew how easily they can be cured by the timely use of DUCONGE'S PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP.
Sufferers from all ailments of the Breast, Lungs and Throat will find that by using the PECTORAL BALSAMIC SYRUP they are using the best expectorant, which removes all phlegm, soothes all irritation, and radically cures. For sale in Memphis, Tenn., by
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I have taken the General Agency for the sale of the above Gin, and have one on exhibition at my office,
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Respectfully yours,
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N.B.—This Gin is particularly adapted to Horse Power. oct13.

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Superintendent's Office, Memphis.
On and after SUNDAY, November 9, 1873, trains will run as follows:
N. O. mail leaves Memphis daily at 1 p.m.
N. O. mail arrives at Memphis daily at 2:50 p.m.
Express train arrives at Memphis daily at 3:30 a.m.
Express train leaves Memphis daily at 4:15 p.m.
Trains on this road make close connections at Grenada with the Mississippi Central Railroad for all points North and South; at Memphis with the Memphis and Louisville Line for all points North and East, and with the Memphis and Little Rock Railway for all points in Arkansas and the West. Only direct route to Canton, Jackson, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans. Tickets on sale at 227½ Main street, and at the depot.
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RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS
THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company will be held at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee, on
Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1873, at 11 a.m.,
at which time a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year.
Stockholders will be passed free on all trains by exhibiting their stock certificates to the conductor. S. H. LAMB, Secretary.
Avalanche copy.

MEMPHIS AND PADUCAH R. R.
ON and after this date freight will be received at Underwriter's Warehouse for Paducah and Memphis Railroad.
J. W. WILBUR,
oc25 General Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE:
Freight and Accommodation Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted..... 6:10 a.m
Mail Train leaves daily..... 1:10 p.m
Nashville Express Train leaves daily 4:10 p.m
☞ No change of cars by this line for Louisville, St. Louis or Nashville. Pullman Palace sleeping-cars on all night trains.
For Tickets or information apply at
Ticket Office, No. 287 1-2 Main Street.
JOHN T. FLYNN, Sup't Memphis Div.
JAMES Agent. ly14

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
THE train on Paducah and Memphis Railroad will reach Memphis at 10 a.m. and leave Memphis at 3 p.m. until further notice.
oct 1 J. W. WILBUR, Sup

OIL WORKS.
BLUFF CITY OIL WORKS
BAKER & BARTON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacture Oil, Oil-Cake and Cotton Seed Meal,
MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE
Oct7 Pay Cash for Cotton Seed.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,
NO. 254 SECOND STREET, IRVING BLOCK.
WHISKIES:
THE ORIGINAL "STAUFFER"
WESTMORELAND
(Introduced by us in 1869.)
ROBERTSON COUNTY,
BOURBON
PURE RYE,
AND A VARIETY OF GRADES OF
RECTIFIED AND REDISTILLED
WHISKEY.
SOLE AGNT'S
FOR
BASS & CO.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.
OUR FIRST SHIPMENT
—OF—
BASS & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PALE ALE
In Kilderkins of 22 Gallons, will arrive, per steamer,
FROM LIVERPOOL
IN 20 DAYS.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING ORDERS

M. L. MEACHAM. J. S. FOSTON. A. W. ROBERTS. S. E. MEACHAM
M. L. MEACHAM & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Salt Agents
No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Tenn.
WE are opening the Fall Trade with a new and well-selected stock which is now complete, having been purchased before the recent advance. We offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in BAGGING, TIES BACON, SUGAR, COFFEE, SYRUPS and TOBACCO, as well as a full line of other goods
☞ WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY.☜

LUMBER.
J. E. KIRTLAND. E. M. KIRTLAND
J. E. KIRTLAND & BRO.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES,
Doors, Sash and Blinds, Moldings, Framing Lumber and Lattice,
109 & 111 Union St., below Second, Memphis.
☞ BILLS CUT TO ORDER.☜

W. A. WILLIAMS. B. K. PLAIN
WILLIAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, SASH
DOORS AND BLINDS.
MILLS AND YARD: ON WOLF RIVER, NORTH FRONT ST.
SALESROOM AND YARD: COR. GAYOSO AND SECOND STREETS
MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE.

MASONIC MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Association,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Block, Room 7.
OFFICERS:
G. W. L. CROOK, President. THOS. BACON, Secretary.
Dr. W. E. ROGERS, Medical Examiner.
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C. W. KEALHOFER, of Forster, Kealhofer & Co., Grocers and Cotton Factors.
JO. M. STONES, General Manager