THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1873. VOL. 33.—NO. 317

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

REMOVE THE FILTH.

Here are some figures that are facts for the benefit of members of the general council. We have a population of sixty-five thousand persons, or about twelve thousand families. These families have every day, at the lowest computation, about one bucketful of offal to dispose of, making in all eighty-four thousand bucketsful, or ten thousand barrelsful per week. Where, now, does all this filth go? Into the streets, alleys and back-yards, there to accumulate, rot and fester until an epidemic disease makes its appearance, when it rises up in judgment against us to slay and kill our people, as during the late epidemics of yellow-fever, cholera and smallpox. If we multiply this ten thousand barrels of disease-breeding matter by the number of weeks in a year, we have five hundred and twenty thousand barrels of filth accumulating every year, in our public highways and back-yards. Think of this, and think of the consequences of permitting it! Surely there can be no stronger argument required to enforce the pressing necessity of a sanitary force and the enlargement of the executive powers of the board of health. As to any plea of want of means to carry out the proposed measures of relief which may be advanced by timid tax-payers, we answer that by the timely letter of Judge John M. Lea, which we publish in another column as the strongest argument yet furnished by any of our friends, and one that cannot fail to have weight with considerate men of all classes. Sanitary reform is the first great need of Memphis, and we hope the board of general council will so conclude to-day, and initiate it by the passage of the ordinance submitted to them by the board of health, the members of which are desirous of answering the appeals of the people for something to be done at once toward cleaning, and keeping clean, all the private residences as well as the public streets and alleys.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Relative Claims of the Antagonizing Classes—Is there no Reconciling their Differences?

What the Laboring Men of Memphis Are, and What they have Done in Times of Exigency.

EDITORS APPEAL—Having seen in your paper, on several recent occasions, notices of "strikes," and the actions, resolutions, etc., of the representatives of capital, causing said "strikes," I have been waiting anxiously to hear from you on the subject, feeling sure that in you, we, the mechanics and laborers, had a defender and champion that would do us justice by ventilating the smart practice and imposition that the representatives of capital are about to impose upon labor, by taking advantage of the present condition of affairs with the working-men, caused by the suspension of operations of some of the manufacturing and mining companies of the northern and eastern States, thereby throwing many operatives out of employment, and a surplus of labor on the market, giving them (the employers) an opportunity to force upon us a reduction of ten or twenty per cent. of our wages. But, much to my surprise, I notice in your Sunday issue of the ninth instant a leader, if not taking strong sides with the combinations and rings against labor, I utterly fail to see where you say anything in our behalf that will be of any benefit to us. You elaborately show up the rights and power of capital, but tersely state the privileges of labor. Are we arriving at a point in the progress of the republic that smacks strongly of European oppression? Is capital and its aristocratic representatives, from this time henceforward, to control and rule labor as it may suit their purpose, regardless of justice and fair compensation?

IS CAPITAL TO ENTIRELY IGNORE THE RIGHTS OF THE LABORER,

and force him to work for just such wages as its representatives may dictate, and prevent him (the laborer) from forming any combination for mutual protection, while the representatives of capital meet in convention, and pass boldly strong resolutions, protecting capital, and expressing fully their determination to fix the rates of wages that laborers shall work for, regardless of fair compensation, or a sufficiency to keep the laborer from the pitiless sting of want, and they, in strong language, while in convention, deprecate any action that labor may take to prevent this oppression, stating that labor shall take what they offer, and starve by inches, or refuse their offer, and starve outright; and, if we combine to prevent any of our fellow laborers from doing as and themselves the injustice to submit to being oppressed, wronged and tyrannized over any more than we now are, we are threatened with the vengeance of the combination of the representatives of the capital ring. The laborer is to be under a ban, if he resists their edicts; he is to be like an enlisted soldier, or more like a penitentiary convict, by having himself published by a full descriptive roll, to be sent to all the employers and superintendents of stock companies, and by their edicts prevent him from obtaining work to support himself and family, forcing starvation upon him and those who may be dependent on him. When laws are made to crush the weak, and lend the strong assistance, the duty of those who are oppressed is firm and strong resistance. What has caused this

EXTRAORDINARY STEP

that capital has taken? Has it been imposed upon by labor? If so, let it state its grievance. Tell us plainly how we have sinned, and we will cheerfully make any and every amend that lays in our power. We are certainly not becoming their rivals in wealth and opulence; for we have to exercise the utmost economy with our now small pay, to make both ends meet each week and month, and if any accident or sickness occurs, we are sure to get in debt. Why does capital fret and foam, and use so much strategy to reduce our small pittance of pay lower than it is now? Is it not heaping up riches fast enough, or does it feel that we, who are making their wealth and position for them, are not worthy of the humble shelter and coarse living that we are now permitted to enjoy. What is the cause? Have they reduced our expenses ten or twenty per cent.? If they have, there is some excuse for their effort to reduce our wages correspondingly. Boots and shoes, house rent, doctors' bills, medicines, and taxes are just as high now as ever. Have their expenses increased? If so, how? Raw material is fully as low now as it has been for years, and labor is cheaper now than a few years back. Is there too much manufactured stock on hand for the demand? If so, lessen the amount of their products by working on short time, but pay us for the number of hours we work at the present rate per day. Do not be so unjust as to try and get ten hours work from us for eight hours pay. That is not just. They will not give us one dollar's worth of goods or railroad transportation for seventy-five cents—no, "not if the court knows herself." In regard to

OUR SOUTHERN RAILROADS,

they are doing as well now as for years past, this being their busy season, and of course their expenses must increase at this time, but such expense pays them well, and makes no reasonable excuse for them to try and cut down wages, or get angry at us for trying to protect ourselves. The roads running out of Memphis have suffered alike with all other institutions and individuals during our sore distress. They have done the very best they could for their employes, and those of the employes who stood by them in times that tried men's souls have done their very best for their employers. They have cheerfully submitted to suspensions and short time, but now that the fell destroyer, yellow-fever, has lost his grip, and business in all its separate departments is assuming its former brisk appearance, we see no cause, and hope there may never be any more, for our railroad officials to effect the mechanic and workingman in their employ to reduce expenses. Now, my dear APPEAL, this disposition to engender antagonism between capital and labor is entirely unnecessary. There can be no good results occurring from such a course. It is entirely void of justice and all right principles. It will clog the wheels of progress, and institute a bitterness in politics and society that this country has not yet witnessed, and God forbid we ever shall. No, there should be no bitterness between capital and labor. They should go shoulder to shoulder, holding up each other's hands in the race of life, cheerfully aiding each other in producing everything necessary for our support, comfort and happiness, and beautify and strengthen this, our good and happy country. LABORER.

MISSISSIPPI.

The State Elections—Are the White Voters Responsible for the Success of Ames?

The Utter Fallacy of Such a Proposition—The Reason Why in Plian Facts and Figures.

EDITORS APPEAL—In your issue of the thirteenth, you conclude an article on the Mississippi election by the statement that "Whatever may be the future of Mississippi, the white voters of the State alone are responsible for it." If you mean by this that the white people could by any possible energy or management have prevented the general result of our recent election, your statement is incredibly erroneous, and truly surprising in a journal usually so well informed as your own. Before proceeding to show its utter fallacy, permit me to remark that the Memphis press have ever since reconstruction, seemed to be unable to recognize the difference between Virginia and Tennessee, with their overwhelming white majorities and Mississippi with an almost equally overwhelming black majority. The problem in our State this summer was, what is the best policy to be adopted to defeat the Radical party? The situation was this: There was a clear negro majority in the State of fifteen thousand (a moderate calculation). There were about five thousand white Republicans. Taking the white Republicans from the whites and adding them to the blacks, they count double. The blacks being all Republicans, this calculation gives a Radical majority of twenty-five thousand, in a voting population of one hundred and forty thousand. How could

THE WHITES ALONE

overcome this majority? And yet you say that they "alone" are responsible for the result. Two plans of campaign were discussed—one was to nominate some such man as Humphreys, or Clarke, or Walthall, and, by the enthusiasm which they would inspire among the whites, make a rush at the negroes, and capture enough of them to carry the day; the other plan was to support Governor Alcorn, who had split off from his own party, in the hope that he had sufficient negro followers to turn the scales. After long and anxious deliberation, the latter plan was adopted. Perhaps the Conservatives of north Mississippi were partly induced to this course by the persistent advice of the Memphis press and the Memphis merchants, who have followed Alcorn with laudations, and who have boasted of his great power to save Mississippi ever since he joined the Radical party. The whole programme of supporting Alcorn rested upon the idea of his having some controlling influence with the negroes; an idea, by the way, as to which I have always been utterly skeptical. The result has proven its absolute falsity. He not only could not carry the negroes of his own county, but he failed to carry those on his own plantation. Indeed, I would not be afraid to bet that the negro who blacks Alcorn's boots and drives his carriage, voted for

AMES.

It is said that one of the negroes who ran on the State ticket with him announced his intention of voting against him, and I know it to be the fact that negroes in my county, who were nominated and ran for county offices on the Alcorn ticket, openly voted for Ames. It was evident, very soon after the canvass opened, that he stood no chance of election, and Alcorn himself, like every other sensible man in the State, knew perfectly well, a month before the election, that he was overwhelmingly defeated. In this state of the case, a large number of Democrats did not trouble themselves to go to the polls, but if they had the result would have been the same. Indeed, I think that under the circumstances Alcorn did astonishingly well among the whites. The white men of Mississippi do not love him, and it would be surprising if they did. They know that notwithstanding all his new-born zeal for public honesty, and his present burning hatred of carpetbaggers, he has done more than any man in the State to saddle upon Mississippi the robbers who are plundering her, and that the men whom he now denounces as thieves have been for five years his own chosen political associates and allies. If

MISSISSIPPIANS

could have seen a reasonable chance, by using Alcorn, to regain control of their State, they would have used him just as he used the negroes and carpetbaggers four years ago to ride into the United States senate. Seeing no hope of such a consummation, there was a considerable per cent. of them who did not rush very frantically to the polls to vote for him. It is not true that they could have changed the result if they had. If every Democrat in the State had voted for him he would have been overwhelmingly defeated. When the Conservative papers of the State deplore the apathy of the whites in the election, and speak of the possibility of having changed the result by increased zeal. They refer to local contests in particular counties. Every intelligent man knows that, with the Republican party solidly united, as it was for Ames, his election was assured, and that nothing that the whites could have done would have changed the result. Your editorial is calculated to produce a different impression. DE SOTO.

November 14, 1873.

Brutal Attempt of a Husband to Murder his Wife.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Duncan T. Templeton shot his wife this morning, while they were walking together on Fourth street, near Eighth avenue. Mrs. Templeton, is the daughter of Colonel Babcock, of President Grant's staff. It seems the husband and wife have not lived happily for some months, and during the past week Templeton was absent from their boarding-house. 238 West Fourteenth street, he called this morning, however, about half-past nine, and at ten the two left the house together. While going down the street, Mrs. Templeton is said to have twice informed an officer that her husband was abusing her, but the officer did not feel warranted in interfering. Soon afterward the officer was attracted by the report of a pistol, and saw Mrs. Templeton fall. He secured the husband, and had the woman taken to her boarding-house and physicians called. The wound is not fatal, but Mrs. Templeton will be permanently disfigured. The parties have been married three years, and have one child. Templeton is from Cincinnati, aged twenty-seven; his wife is twenty-six.

CUBA.

Another Steamer Preparing to Sail for Cuban Waters—Sickles and the Spanish Minister.

Secretary Robeson Setting Our Navy to Rights—Names and Metal of Vessels in Preparation.

Our Cabinet Eager for the Fray—"Can Such Things Be, Etc?"—The Cuban "Volunteers," Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NAVY MOVEMENTS.

NORFOLK, November 16.—The United States steamer Worcester, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, has dropped from the navy-yard to the naval anchorage off Town Point. She will probably sail for Cuban waters early on Tuesday.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—There is nothing new in official circles concerning the Virginius, no telegrams having been received by the secretary of state since those mentioned in Friday evening's dispatches, and the telegrams received from General Sickles since that time merely acknowledged the receipt of late instructions. The conference between General Sickels and the Spanish minister for foreign affairs will probably take place early this week, and the result will be promptly reported to Secretary Fish by him.

BY MAIL.

OUR FLEET FOR CUBA.

From the St. Louis Globe.]

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The cabinet was in session a much longer time than usual to-day. The Cuban imbroglio was the only subject of discussion. The dispatches between President Castelar, the State department, Minister Sickles and Consul Hall were read and considered. From Madrid a temporizing reply has been received, in which Castelar asks for time to consider. The cabinet were unanimously of the opinion that Spain must be brought to her senses, and it was determined to prepare for war, in the event of congress, which is to meet soon, declaring it necessary for some further action, arising by a refusal of the Spanish government to make immediate reparation, rendering it imperative for the executive to promptly vindicate the honor of the country. The secretary of war was directed to prepare the gulf-coast defenses for any contingency, and Secretary Robeson was ordered to push the preparation of all available vessels with the utmost rapidity. The following are the war vessels, exclusive of ironclads, which were, at the cabinet meeting, ordered to be equipped with all possible dispatch and sent to the gulf: Colorado, forty-five guns; Franklin, thirty-nine, and Minnesota, forty-five, first-rates. Of the second-rates, Tennessee, twenty-three guns; Brooklyn, twenty-two; Worcester, fifteen; Powhattan, seventeen; Plymouth, twelve; Canandaiga, ten, and Monongahela, eleven. Of the third-rate, Juniata, eight guns; Ossippe, eight; Shawmut, three; Kansas, three; in all, two hundred and sixty-one guns. The three ironclads mount six fifteen-inch guns, and the Miantonomah carries four guns of the same caliber. Of the vessels named, all but two are screw vessels, and the Monongahela and Kansas have already sailed. The Worcester will sail on Sunday, and the Juniata by the same date, while the Canandaigua, Ossippe, Shammut and Plymouth will be ready within two days. The others will take from fifteen to twenty days to make ready. The department is exceedingly reticent about their torpedo fleet, but it is certain that everything is being rushed forward for service. It is confidently expected that if opportunity offers they will effect as great a revolution in naval warfare as did the Tunc system, when introduced. Of the first-rates, the Colorado, screw, forty-five guns, will be ready in three weeks; the Franklin, screw, thirty-nine guns, three weeks; Minnesota, forty-five guns, three weeks. Of the second-rates, the Tennessee, twenty-three guns, will be ready in three weeks; the Brooklyn, twenty-two guns, three weeks; the Worcester, fifteen guns, Sunday; the Powhattan, paddle, seventeen guns, one day; the Plymouth, paddle, twelve guns, and Canandaigua, ten guns, in a few days; Monongahela, eleven guns, gone. Of the third-rates, the Juniata, eight guns, is ready; the Ossipe, eight guns, in a few days; the Shawmut, three guns, and the Kansas, three guns, gone. Total, two hundred and sixty-one guns.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THE CUBAN "VOLUNTEERS."

The story of the volunteers in Cuba repeats the political lesson taught by the history of the Mamelukes and the Janessaries. During the revolt of Cespedes, the captain-general, justly alarmed at the successes of the insurgents, considered it necessary to call this body of militia into existence, care being taken to admit none but native-born Spaniards into its ranks. The new force was wholly composed of men who had come to seek their fortunes in Cuba—worthy descendants of the butchers who followed Cortez and Pizarro to the New World—unprincipled adventurers, refugees who had left their country for their country's good, and blackguard soldiers of fortune ready to hire themselves out, like Hessians, to whomsoever would purchase their services. The organization of the militia of blacklegs and scoundrels had proved a frequent source of regret to the Spanish authorities. The volunteers have not only become the virtual masters of the island, but the action of the Spanish government in the colony is wholly regulated and controlled by their whims. A *coup de main*, after the famous fashion of Sultan Mahmoud or Mehemet Ali has freqently been meditated by the Spanish authorities, and troops have even been brought togeiher by the Captain-General for that purpose; but a fear that the soldiery might fraternize with the volunteers, or that the force collected might prove inefficient to combat the formidable power opposed to it, invariably prevented an attempt to crush the volunteers out of existence. Ever since their organization, a perpetual reign of terror has prevailed in Cuba. The island is only governed nominally by the captain-general: in reality, it is at the mercy of that brutal militia who surrounded the theater in Havana, and amused themselves by fusillading the unoffending play-goers for an hour and a half; who found recreation in entering the public *cafes* and murdering indiscriminately those refreshing themselves there; and who massacred the Havana students. This valiant army of sixty thousand assassins supports all the most iniquitous features of Spanish policy, and opposes all measures of reform, especially the abolition of slavery. The Spaniard is by nature indolent, and considers labor of whatsoever description—except murder—as highly degrading. The aristocratic pride which has done no little toward making Spain the land of beggars and thieves, naturally renders her loth to surrender her right to force the negroes to work for her. The Spanish government in 1817 agreed, at the request of England, to cease the traffic in slaves *for a consideration* of four hundred thousand pounds sterling, which was paid! Spanish avarice is only equaled by Spanish cruelty. But the importation of negroes to Cuba continued to a much later date, and all efforts upon the part of the Cubans themselves to free their slaves have been discountenanced by the government, and excited the murderous rage of the volunteers. The interest of common humanity demands that some civilized power shall execute justice upon this brood of perfidious misers and cowardly assassins.

The time in the last heat of the great four-mile race in San Francisco, Saturday, was eight minutes, twenty and three-quarter seconds, instead of seven minutes and forty-six seconds, as at first reported.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Knoxville Strike—Letters from the Engineers, Machinists and Blacksmiths.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

As the finality to the recent railroad difficulties on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, we publish the following cards:

FROM THE ENGINEERS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Nov. 10, 1873.

Captain Jos. Jaques, Vice-President:

During the late trouble that you had with the employes of your road, we acted under the impression that we were doing our duty. We fought you manfully, and, as we considered, honorably, for one long week. We now acknowledge that we have been beaten, and that we were in error in going off with the excited crowd. We further say to you, that we have withdrawn from the organization known as the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," and if you think proper to employ us again, we will work for you as faithfully as we ever did before, notwithstanding the reduction of wages as per your order of October 20, 1873.

J. R. Moore,	A. B. Minton,
Sam R. Tuggle,	Thos. H. Wilson,
Wiley B. Wright,	W. H. Gardner,
George Shetterly,	J. Staub,
Alex. Farmer,	W. H. Hackney,
M. W. Frawley,	Wm. Brewer,
L. Bryant,	Ed Brown,
Matt Franklin,	Ezekiel Wetherford,
D. H. Holloway,	James McCampbell,
J. Wetherford,	Solomon Cakst,
M. McNabb,	N. Long,
M. O. Leet,	C. J. Harvey, Engineers.

FROM THE MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 11, 1873.

Captain Joseph Jaques, Vice-President:

We have been connected with the late trouble that you had with the employes of your road. We now acknowledge that we were in error in being in any manner influenced by the excited crowd. We further say to you that we have determined, and will immediately withdraw from the organization known as the "Machinists and Blacksmiths union," and if you think proper to employ us again, we will work for you as faithfully as we ever did before, notwithstanding the reduction of wages as per your order of October 30th, 1873.

Thos. Munsey, machinist,
C. M. Fisk, machinist,
Andrew Anderson, machinist,
Michael Kennedy, machinist,
J. H. Shepherd, machinist,
S. Simcox, machinist,
J. H. Hickox, machinist,
Thomas McDonald, blacksmith,
Samuel Nance, blacksmith,
C. D. Munsey, blacksmith,
J. R. Campbell, machinist,
James McCampbell, machinist,
J. R. Moore, machinist,
E. B. Mann, machinist,
F. A. Cumming, blacksmith,
A. Mosley, machinist,
G. J. Johnson, machinist,
A. W. Anderson, machinist,
William Burchell, blacksmith,
Patrick Horrigan, machinist,
John L. Bradford, apprentice.

FROM VICE-PRESIDENT JAQUES.

EAST TENN., VA. AND GA. R. R. CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN., Nov. 10, 1873.

TO THE PUBLIC.—To prevent any misapprehension as to the true position of the engineers on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, I will state that they have withdrawn from the organization known as the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," and the charter of Knoxville division, No. 115, has been delivered to me to be forwarded to Charles Wilson, grand chief engineer, Cleveland, Ohio.

JOSEPH JAQUES,
Vice-President.

THE COURTS.

Bartlett Circuit Court.

From Our Special Correspondent.]

BARTLETT, TENN., November 14, 1873.

The Bartlett circuit-court met on Monday, the tenth, and proceeded to business, with a large docket, both civil and criminal. The charge of Judge J. E. Ray to the grand-jury was, as usual, able, clear, and sufficient. The grand-jury is composed as follows: Henry D. Douglass, foreman; C. G. Polk, C. G. Galloway, Amos Roark, N. J. Justice, William H. Watson, James W. King, J. W. Bond, Dr. A. Beatty, W. G. Brooks, W. B. Hines, George H. Vasser, Thomas Ethridge. W. F. Price is the sworn officer in charge of the jury. Our efficient and courteous attorney-general, A. M. Stevens, is on hand, multiplying indictments against evil-doers. He is a vigorous and able prosecutor, yet always fair, and always charitable, as well as highly successful. Our clerk, John McBrooks, never fails to give prompt attention to his business, with as thorough a knowledge of it, and as much satisfaction as any other officer in Shelby county. He is a resident citizen of Bartlett, and one of whom we feel proud, both for his social qualities and his many charitable and good deeds. The deputy-sheriff, J. H. Murray, who waits upon and does the sheriff's business for the court, is one of the best and most reliable. We need say nothing more of him, by way of commendation, in the discharge of his difficult and arduous duties. Next week is assigned to the February docket. This will probably bring a number of the Memphis attorneys here. The principal cases to be tried are: State vs Tapp Scott, larceny; State vs J. R. Austin, larceny; State vs William Moses, larceny; State vs Charles Counce, assault to murder; State vs Charles Counce, malicious trespass; State vs Simon Snowden, larceny; State vs Phil Dandridge, rape; State vs Hardenia Cash, murder; State vs Green Davis, larceny. These parties defendents are in the county jail. State vs Dick Gay, for murder of Esquire Hale; State vs Nat Dennis, perjury; State vs John Vare, larceny; State vs George Vare, larceny; State vs Van Hollowell, permitting the escape of prisoner; and several others, the other defendents being out on bail.

First Circuit Court—Heiskell Judge.

On Monday the appearance and reference dockets will be called, for the purpose of taking judgments, and making such orders thereon as the court may think proper for the expedition of business. In cases transferred to the trial-docket at this term, counsel will have an opportunity to take judgments, under rule five of the court, as published on yesterday. The following cases are set for Thursday, twentieth instant: 379, Tennessee national bank, use, vs M. F. Stiles; 412, Cuneo vs Raggio et al.; 417, Heathman vs White; 515, Briggs & Peterson vs Bankhead; 650, Nolton, administratrix, vs Sorey; 897, Bummer vs Waddell; 902, Mosby, recorder, vs Glassick; 969, Miles vs Cockrell; 973, Anderson, administrator, vs Taylor et al; 1047, Critchley, Fawcett & Co., vs Rosenbaum & Bro; 1220, Garin et al vs Goeghegan; 1366, Stovall & Laird vs Vance; 1420, Cole vs Hodges; 1550, Burford, administrator, vs Bulletin publishing company; 1562, Donoho, Joy & Co. vs Hays, extr. The following cases are set for Saturday, twenty-second instant: 70, Randall, adr. vs Memphis and Charleston railroad company; 253, Bowman vs Mackey & Co.; 339, Oldham vs Paston, et al; 595, Lowe Trustee vs Bain; 708, Cayne vs Hayne; 930, Garabaldi vs Palma; 951, Jno Dewitt, extr. vs Hausett & Riggs; 953, Harrison vs Simons; 974 McHenry vs Crook; 1053, Mooring, use, vs Camron; 1282, Frank & Thillman vs Herzogg; 1383, Goodhue, use vs Page, et al; 1384, Goodhue, use, vs Page et al; 1422, Miller, administrator, vs Williams, administrator; 1583, Collan vs Phoenix; 1568, White vs Bigeley, Mellersh & Co.; 1569, Barton vs Tate & Brinkley.

The following cases are set for Tuesday, the twenty-fifth instant: 603, Tennessee national bank vs Bingham; 604, Tennessee national bank vs Williams, administrator; 1083, Collan vs Phoenix; 1092, Pickett vs Musso, Jr.

Second Chancery Court, Walker, Chancellor.

Calender of causes set for to-day: Number 8, Dellbridge vs Edwards; 11, Royster vs Royster; 15, Browne vs Rogers; 17, Langford vs Aldridge; 18, Russell vs Halsey; 20, Smith vs Norton; 21, Cannovan vs Schofer; 27, Sarrau & Co. vs O'Conner; 28, Sigler vs Cash; 89, Harris vs Harris; 45, Dow vs Potter; 47, Cash vs Bond; 50 Cherry vs Taylor; 51, Fisher vs. Fogle; 55, Barbour vs Rosser; 58, Taylor vs Wilson; 59, Schoonever vs Jones; 60, Valentine vs Valentine; 68, Segler vs Bolton; 72, Tighe vs Butler; 74, Sexton vs Sherry; 76, Bowman vs Bowman; 78, Jones Bros. vs Terrill; 80, Brown vs Brown; 81, Neel vs Todd; 83, Owen vs Irvine; 86, White vs Watson; 87, Hall vs Hall. The court meets at half-past nine o'clock, November 17, 1873.

BOLIVAR.

Sympathy for Memphis—Her Sanitary Condition—We Must Have Sewerage.

Many Hide Away in the Country—A Handsome, Thriving and Enterprising Town.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

BOLIVAR, TENN., November 15.—Great sympathy is felt throughout this section of country for Memphis on account of her great afflictions, and there is an earnest desire, not only expressed, but really felt by all, that she should regain all her past prosperity, and even surpass it. All Tennessee feels, or should feel, a deep interest in her noble, though young commercial metropolis. Your articles concerning the sanitary condition of the city in the future meet with the hearty indorsement of all the friends of Memphis in the country, as we hope they do with all your city people. A niggardly policy will be the poorest economy. Let no money be wasted on foolish projects, but, whatever measures are necessary to make Memphis a healthy city, free from terrible epidemics, should be unhesitatingly and speedily adopted. Memphis has lost more by the epidemic of this year, in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing of the many valuable lives that have been sacrificed, than would pay for all the sanitary measures that any, even the most zealous and enthusiastic, recommend. No money can be better expended than that which is expended to preserve the health and save the lives of her citizens.

The "hard times" are here as well as elsewhere, and are caused, not by the scarcity of money, but by want of confidence. Instead of saying that there is no money in the country, we should say, the money in the country does not circulate freely. What good would it do if there were five millions of dollars in this town, in currency, if it remained in safes and vaults, and did not circulate at all? Let confidence be restored; let people put some faith in each other, and money will begin to flow freely, and the "hard times" will, in a measure, cease.

Will not this panic teach our southern people a lesson, and that is: not to rely alone upon our staple? If a man had raised plenty of corn, meat, provisions and work stock, and was out of debt, the low price of cotton would not affect him so much, but when he has to pay for all these with the proceeds of his cotton, he feels ruined if he is compelled to sell that cotton at ten cents a pound. Bolivar has improved considerably during this year, and there is a good prospect that she will improve more during next year. A more refined, elegant and hospitable people do not live in the south, than can be found in this handsome *village*, though I belive some of her people regard it as a city in embryo. She has furnished to Memphis some of her most energetic and sagacious merchants and some of her most distinguished and able professional men. The courthouse, some of her churches and school buildings, are edifices that would do credit to any town, and it may be remarked that she is the only town in Tennessee and perhaps in the south, that has erected a monument to her fallen heroes, and it is a monument which, for its elegancy and beauty, deserves commendation. A great deal of the spirit of enterprise which animates the people, is due to her lively and spirited paper the *Bulletin*, which should be taken and read by every man, woman and child, in Hardeman county, to say nothing of how it should be patronized in other counties.

The death in London of George Jordas, the well known actor, is announced by cable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Public.

ON and after this date no person is authorized to contract debts in the name of the Howard Association, except on a written order, signed by the President.

Nov. 17, 1873. J. P. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF INNISFAIL.

REGULAR MEETING MONDAY EVENING, November 17, at 8 o'clock. Hall, 237 Second street. nov17

AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING

At 10 o'clock,

By A. E. Frankland, 195 & 197 Main St.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of a nicely furnished house, consisting of bed-roots and kitchen furniture, Stoves, Chairs, Sideboard, Tables, etc.,

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS.

OFFICE SECRETARY BOARD OF HEALTH, MEMPHIS, Nov. 16, 1873.

UNDERTAKERS will hereafter make their mortuary returns to this office promptly by 6 o'clock p.m., on Saturday of each week. This arrangement affords ample time for perfect reports, and in no case will a certificate of death be received that is incomplete in the slightest particular. Each day's work must be separately kept and dated, giving the name in full of deceased, their nativity, occupation, sex, color, age, street number, and disease or cause of death, and in every case must be signed by a physician or coroner. Correct statistics are important, and no excuse will be received for violation of this order.

By order of the Board.

RICHARD H. TAYLOR, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

SPICER & RYAN,
GROCERS,
No. 354 MAIN STREET.

Mince Meat.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A CAR LOAD OF

Reiff's Celebrated
MINCE MEAT

As Fine in Quality as any ever made.

Put up in barrels, half barrels, 70 pound, 36 pound and 18 pound packages. We have sold this article for the last two seasons and can

Recommend it as being Unsurpassed.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

Furnish the Trade

during the season on the most liberal terms. Try it.

We also have a choice and well-selected stock of everything in our line—all new and fresh.

SPICER & RYAN,
354 Main Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

—FOR—

Memphis Property

IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED,

A NEW two-story brick building 25x75, well finished up for business, with counters and shelves complete, on the corner of Main and Locusts streets, in the most business part of the city of Duquoin, Illinois. Also, an improved Ohio River Farm of 160 acres, two miles below Paducah, Ky., a gravel pike on one side and the Ohio river on the other; improvements good; the health and water good as Kentucky affords. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Reed & Buckham, Front row, Memphis, or by mail of Box 95, Paducah, Ky. nov15

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an assignment made to me by R. W. T. SWANWICK & CO., for the benefit of their creditors, I will, on

Thursday, November 29th, 1873,

at their lumber yard, at the foot of Adams street, Memphis, Tenn., sell for cash, to the highest bidder, all of their stock of merchandise, including sash, doors, blinds, rough lumber, four fine mules, two wagons and harness, together with their store-house and office, and office furniture, and the good will of their lumber yard and business, to which immediate possession will be given.

R. F. PATTERSON, Assignee.

MEMPHIS, November 15, 1873. nov15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD OF HEALTH NOTICE

IN anticipation of the passage of the Sanitary Code, now in the hands of the City Council, to be acted upon on Monday next, and by virtue of the recent Health Ordinance, all persons are hereby notified that filth, solid, fluid, semi-fluid, or of any other character or description, must not be thrown into any street, alley, or place, in this city. Water-tight barrels or boxes must be used as proper receptacles for all such refuse matter, and they must be placed for the convenience of the public carts, where they can give no unnecessary offense to any one. Neglect or disregard of this order will subject the offender to immediate arrest.

By order Board of Health.

RICHARD H. TAYLOR, M.D.,
nov16 Secretary Board of Health.

MENKEN BROTHERS

MOURNING

DEPARTMENT.

Black Bombazines,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Merinos,
Black Australian Crepe,
Black Biaritz Cloths,
Black Canton Cloths,
Black Crepe Veils,
Black Crape Collars,
Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Mourning Sets,
Mourning Gloves,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

MENKEN BROTHERS,
261 & 263 Main St.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S PROPERTY,

At 301 Second Street,
THIS DAY.

R. VAN BROKLIN, Auctioneer.

CHANGE OF TIME.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, Lessee Memphis and Charleston R. R., Memphis, Tenn., November 15, 1873.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will arrive and leave as follows:

Mail Train leaves Memphis	11:00 a.m
Mail Train arrives at Memphis	11:05 a.m
Express Train leaves Memphis	4:00 a.m
Express Train arrives at Memphis	11:55 p.m
Somerville Accommodation leaves Memphis	4:45 p.m
Somerville Accommodation arrives at Memphis	8:45 a.m
Grand Junction Accommodation leaves Memphis	6:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accommodation arrives at Memphis	7:50 p.m

Railroad time 15 minutes faster than city time. Two through trains leaving Memphis daily, including Sundays, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points East, South, Southeast, and the Carolinas.

Ticket Office, 278 Main St. and at Depot.

nov16 W. J. ROSS, General Sup't.

I AM now ready to introduce the following new styles of

DRESSES,

The Leczinska, for Cloth or Serge Suits.

Mariani, for Cloth or Serge Suits.

Worth's new fall skirts for Silks, Poplins, or Camel's Hair (the most graceful thing ever introduced for tall figures).

The Directoire, for fall fabrics.

The Alexandra Redingote, in several styles.

And others as the season advances.

Hoping to meet the approbation of a critical public, I am, most respectfully yours,

J. G. WATKINS.

373 MAIN STREET.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL

—AND—

MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING.

Morning—Class No. 19.

57 | 14 | 34 | 67 | 13 | 51 | 74 | 2 | 66 | 55 | 75 | 65

Evening—Class No. 20.

70 | 37 | 53 | 48 | 16 | 61 | 31 | 76 | 54 | 24 | 30 | 42

Memphis, this 15th day of November, 1873.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

No. 303 Third Street.

A. E. FRANKLAND,

AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchant,

AND

UNDERWRITERS' AGENT,

195 and 197 Main St

WEBSTER BLOCK.

TRADE SALES

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Hosiery, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS

GROCERIES AND FURNITURE

TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

Outdoor sales attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Ample room for storage.

Always in store a large stock of merchandise at private sale.

City and country merchants will benefit themselves by examining stock and attending sales.

A. E. FRANKLAND, Auct'r.

Homes for Persons Doing Business

IN AND WISHING TO RESIDE NEAR

FORREST CITY.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, will be sold at auction, at Forrest City, Ark., to the highest bidder, in forty and ten acre lots, 480 acres of land, 150 of which is in cultivation, also improved by two dwellings, several tenants and gin houses, the latter containing a fine mill and gin. Terms of sale: The tenth of one-fourth cash, remaining one-quarter first of next January, the remaining three-quarters in three equal payments, six months apart, beginning with January.

WM. T. WELLBORN, Agent.

nov15

$250,000 Worth of Dry Goods

TO

BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH!

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION

We have fully determined to meet the great break in Dry Goods in the Eastern Markets, and will offer at Lowest Cash value our immense stock of

FRENCH, ENGLISH

—AND—

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS

SUCH AS

Serges, Silk Poplins, Empress Cloth

CASHMERES.

Velours, Satteens, Diognals, Etc

RAVEN BLACK ALPACAS

—AND—

PURE MOHAIRS!

GUARANTEED MAKES OF

Black Gros Grains!

EVENING SILKS,

COLORED FAILLE SILKS, FANCY SILKS

IMPORTED COSTUMES.

CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS!

CHILDREN'S COSTUMES AND CLOAKS.

REDINGOTES,

FURS, FURS, FURS!

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

KID GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

Many of which were purchased at late bankrupt sales, at half value. Merchants and consumers are invited to attend this great clearing sale.

MENKEN BROTHERS

261 and 263 Main Street, Cor. Court.

AT WHOLESALE!

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS!

WILLOW-WARE, FANCY CHINA!

AND CHILDREN'S WHEELED GOODS.

T. W. JOHNSTON & CO.

310 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Peabody Hotel, - - Memphis, T