MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY : : : : MAY 6, 1875

"THE BLUE AND THE GRAY."

To the officers and soldiers in the Federal service during the late war—Comrades:

The following communication has been received by us, respectively:

"MEMPHIS, April 30, 1875.

"DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the Ex-Confederate officers and soldiers, held in this city on the twenty-ninth instant, you were unanimously invited to join in their procession on commemoration day, May 24, 1875. It is proposed to make this occasion of the annual decoration of the graves of the dead who fell in battle in the late war, one of imposing solemnity, expressing a people's admiration for the patriots who gave their lives in defense of principles they believed to be constitutional and just. Recognizing the honesty and patriotism of both sides, no distinction will be made between the graves of the Confederate and Federal soldiers. I take pleasure in communicating the action taken by your fellow-citizens, and respectfully invite your cordial co-operation. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"COLTON GREENE,
"Chairman Committee on Procession."

In response to this invitation so cordially extended, those of you willing to take part on this occasion, are requested to meet on this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Pierce & Dix, No. 39 Madison street, to make the necessary arrangements. In making this call we would remind you that we do honor to ourselves in paying tribute to the memory of those gallant soldiers whose sense of right led them to take sides against us. Posterity will tell of a battle of brothers and chant its paens to the fallen heroes irrespective of the standard that led them to the front. To the survivors we are bound by more than ordinary ties; a common country and a community of interest unite us in the various relations of life. And now that the strife is past, and the differences reconciled, let us come forward and add our testimony to the highest quality of manhood—the yielding of life for the cause one advocates.

N. D. MENKEN,
JAMES A. SWAIN,
H. T. TOMLINSON.

We make a conspicuous place for the above as another strong link in the chain of brotherly love and good feeling which is everywhere in the Union cropping out, much to the disgust of the few who would cherish fraternal hate as a means of perpetuating the official power which they have abused. No man who can lay claim to the least scintilla of patriotism can fail to be moved by this joint appeal of the gray and the blue, and we are sure that all those to whom the effusion is especially addressed will make it a point to swell the ranks of the grand procession of soldiers and citizens who are to march through our streets and assemble around the "handful of earth" that tells where each one of our heroes lies buried, there to do honor to all alike, whether they wore the blue and defended the Union, or did honor to the gray in fighting for communal independence. Equals in war, they sleep side by side, speaking examples of the peace and good will that should prevail with the living if our Union is to be perpetuated and the States to rest secure against internal discord as well as foreign aggression. The manly and dignified letter of General Colton Greene, couched as it is in terms befitting his high position as the representative of the living and the dead of the once Confederate States, has been responded to by Messrs. Menken, Swain and Tomlinson in words that leave nothing to be desired from them and those whom they honorably speak for. Letter and answer are alike in good taste and well attuned to the times. "Recognising the honesty and patriotism of both sides," writes General Greene; and Captain Menken and his compatriots respond, "let us come forward and add our testimony to the highest quality of manhood—*the yielding of life for the cause one advocates.*" No hair-splitting logic or endeavors at convincing or converting. Soldier-like, they agree to regard each from the others stand point of conviction, give credit and praise where it is due and gather up the glories of both armies as a proud memento, not of strife but of a bravery, courage and endurance that when arrayed for the Union makes us invincible against a world in arms. Responded to as we believe this address to all ex-Federal soldiers will be in the spirit it breaths so generously, there can be no question that we shall have a procession on memorial day that will eclipse all previous efforts of any kind in Memphis, and bring about a perfect reunion of the "blue and the gray."

"THE OLD NORTH STATE."

The contest which the New York *Herald* has encouraged with a view to rob North Carolina of the honor of initiating the war for independence, has taken a wider range than was at first expected, and raised up for "the Old North State" friends in unexpected quarters. The position taken by the APPEAL, supported as it was by the most reliable of historic writers—Dr. Ramsey—has been fully, amply and even triumphantly sustained. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, tells the story of the "Regulators and the Declaration of Independence by the Mountain Men of North Carolina," and claims that the "romance of the revolution" was in that State, where whig and tory contended face to face with all the fierceness and bitterness usually incident to civil war. He cites history to prove, that in the early foundation of the colony, as in the neighboring one of South Carolina, attempts were made to fasten the aristocratic or class system, from the blighting curse of which so many of them had fled from Europe to escape. He says that

After the rebellion of 1715 and 1745, many of the Highland adherents of the house of Stuart found refuge near Cape Fear. Neal MacNeal purchased lands near Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, and settled five or six hundred colonists there. Flora M'Donald, who saved the Chevalier Charles Edward, after Culloden, settled here, and between the Highlanders of the Cumberland and the Covenanters of Mecklenburg there was sure to be bad blood. The Highland stock appears to have been the backbone of loyalty, as the other was of rebellion, and thier feud waged hot and bloody during the ensuing years. The hardest fighting, the most destructive encounters, the bitterest, most fatal contests of the revolution were between the whigs and tories of North Carolina. It was a cruel and ruthless war, as civil war always is, and even now loyalty has no very fine savor nor any very refreshing associations in the Old North State.

But a correspondent of the New York *Times* goes farther back in favor of our "mother Carolina." He insists that she can claim to be first in other things besides the declaration of independence. Among them the landing of Erich the Norseman, over one thousand years ago, and the establishment of the first English speaking colony on this continent, on the twenty-sixth of July, 1585, a colony that he reminds us was marked conspicuously in history because it was the scene of the birth of Virginia Dare—the first child of British parentage born in America—on the eighteenth of August, 1587. When one considers that North Carolina thus was in fact the first British colony, giving birth to the first British child in America, there seems to be a peculiar fitness in the fact that she was first to steer British freedom through American independence." But the proofs that the way first are too abundant to admit of doubt. As the *Times* correspondent says, there was continued contest between the governor and the assembly, or between the governor and the people, or between the assembly or courts and the people. These contests were not only frequent, but they were stubborn, costly, and always violent. Sometimes, indeed, the legal government was wholly subverted—the insurgents at one time holding control for over two years. This finally culminated in the resistance to the stamp-act in 1769, and that in the independence of 1775, declared at Mecklenburg, and afterward indorsed at Philadelphia on the fourth of July, 1776.

THE New York *Sun*, which is usually well posted in Cuban affairs, perhaps better than any other paper in the Union, not excepting the *Herald*, contends that the withdrawal of the Spaniards from all the interior country eastward of the Trocha, which they had always declared an insuperable barrier to the westward advance of the liberating army, and which General Gomez crossed almost unimpeded in January last, was a virtual surrender to the Cuban government of the entire eastern and central departments. The necessity which has now induced Valmaseda to retreat with his remaining forces still further westward, is an abandonment to the patriots of the whole Villas district. The sugar estates of the only remaining undevastated districts, which Valmaseda is now attempting to protect, are chiefly owned by Spaniards residing in Matanzas and Havana, who have already sent commissioners to the president of Cuba, seeking to preserve slavery even in a modified form; and to-day they thoroughly understand that their estates can be saved only by surrendering their slaves and submitting to the revolution. Thus the war will be ended. There will be no siege of Havana, because the Spanish property holders of the districts now threatened will prefer Cuba under a president who respects their lands and houses, to Cuba under a king who cannot save them from utter ruin. God speed the day. If ever a people deserved liberty, it is the Cubans, who have thus all but conquered.

STATE LAWS.

AN ACT to provide for redeeming land sold for taxes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That hereafter where lands shall be sold for taxes, no writ of possession shall issue until the expiration of two years from the date of sale; and the owner thereof, or his executor, administrator or heir, shall have two years in which to redeem the same, which he or they may do upon the payment to the purchaser, or to the clerk of the Court in which said sale is confirmed, the amount bid on said land, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the date of sale, and shall also pay all subsequent taxes thereon, with all necessary costs and interests thereon, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum from the first of January of the year next succeeding the year in which the tax accrues.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That where land has been sold under the provisions of an act passed the 22d of March, 1873, and approved March 24, 1873, entitled "an act to provide more just and equitable laws for the assessment and collection of revenue for State and county purposes, and to repeal all laws now in force, whereby revenue is collected from the assessment of real estate, personal property, privileges and polls," where the same has been bid off in the name of the Treasurer of State, for the use of the State and county, the owner thereof or his administrator, executor or heirs, shall have two years from the confirmation of the sale to redeem the same, and he or they may redeem the same by the payment to the clerk of the Court in which said sale was confirmed, the amount of taxes, costs and charges thereon, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and all the subsequent taxes on said land, with all necessary costs, with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum from the first day of January of the year next succeeding the year that said tax accrued or should have accrued.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 26, 1875.

LEWIS BOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. PAINE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 26, 1875.
JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

AN ACT to amend all laws for the assessment and collection of revenue.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Quarterly County Courts of each county shall, at the April Term, 1875, and at said term every four years thereafter, elect a discreet and prudent person, being a freeholder and a citizen thereof, whose duty it shall be to assess, list, and return, as herein provided, for taxation, all the real estate in his county not exempt from taxation, and said assessor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute and deliver to the Court, a bond with two sufficient sureties in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned, to faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties imposed, or to be imposed, by law upon him, payable to the State, and he shall also take and subscribe, before the Clerk of said Court, an oath, honestly, faithfully, impartially, and fearlessly to assess, value, and list all real estate in his county, not exempt by law from taxation.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, Said assessor shall proceed to assess the real estate in his county in the manner following, viz: He shall first prepare a complete list of all taxable real estate in each civil district or ward of his county, and then select in each district or ward, with taxable realty worth less than $200,000, by the last assessment, one, and in all other districts or wards, two reputable, discreet, and prudent men, freeholders and residents therein, as assistants, and he shall administer to each an oath, that he will honestly, faithfully and impartially assess and value, each and every tract or lot of land in his district or ward; and these two assistants, together with the assessor, shall proceed, at some designated place in each district or ward, to assess and value, in writing, all the real estate in said district or ward, give the name of each owner, in alphabetical order, and setting out the number of acres of each tract, and if the same be in a town, the present number of the lot, and the number of front feet, and the depth thereof, and the assessed value of each tract or lot, and the list shall be subscribed by each and returned to the Clerk of the County Court by the assessor; and in all cases of disagreement in valuation by the assistants the assessor shall determine the value, and he shall determine the value of the real estate owned by his assistants, and the Judge or Chairman of the County Court shall determine the assessed value of the real estate of the assessor and certify the same to him; and in districts and wards where the assessor has only one assistant the Judge or Chairman, in cases of disagreement in valuation between the assessor and his assistant, shall determine the valuation; Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to restrict the power of the Quarterly Court to hear and determine applications as now provided by law in regard to alleged erroneous assessments after the assessor shall have made his returns to the County Court Clerk; Provided, That such application shall be made at the first term of such Quarterly Court occurring more than thirty days after the return by the assessor, and never thereafter, excepting, however, as to non-residents, who shall have until the second term of said Court, but not longer.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, All the real estate shall be estimated on the principles laid down in sections 565 and 566 of the Code of Tennessee, and shall be assessed to the person who is the owner or reputed owner of the same, on the first day of April of the year of the assessment.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the assessor shall return the assessment roll of each district or ward to the Clerk of the County Court, so soon as the same is completed, and the same shall be preserved by said clerk, and the whole shall be in the hands of the County Court by the first day of July succeeding, in all counties with taxable realty worth $2,000,000 or under, and the assessor shall have one month additional for each additional $2,000,000 in every county wherein to make said return; Provided, That said return shall in any event, be made by the first day of October.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the County Court shall enter the assessments aforesaid, in a fair handwriting in one book, suitably ruled and substantially bound, showing the name, in alphabetical order, of each owner of the property assessed, in each civil district or ward, as reported by the assessor, the contents in acres or feet, and the assessed value of the same, giving such description of each tract or lot as is shown in the assessor's return, and the book thus prepared shall be styled the "main assessment roll," and shall contain sufficient margin on the right side thereof, in which to enter any change of ownership of the whole or any part of a tract or lot, and the lines thereof shall be ruled with sufficient space between them to allow several interlineations, and this "main assessment roll" shall be kept by the clerk in some safe place of deposit, in or near the courthouse. And said roll shall have sufficient margin for noting the tax assessed against each person for each succeeding year that said assessment is made.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the assessment, as shown in the "main assessment roll," and the changes made therein, shall be the only assessment of real estate made for any purpose of taxation in any county or part thereof—whether for State, county, railroad or municipal purposes.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court of each county shall, from the "main assessment roll," and from the returns of the assessors of personal property and of polls, annually prepare a collector's roll, as provided in sections 568 and 571 of the Code of Tennessee, showing the amount of tax due from each tax payer to the State, county, municipality or railroad, in separate columns, one of the same shall be delivered by him to the collector within three months after the same shall have been delivered to him by the assessor; and the same shall show in addition to the State and county revenue, the amount due to any railroad from each tax payer, and said clerk shall then make out and certify to the Comptroller the aggregate statement of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of each district or ward separately, and of the whole, together with the taxes due the State, and also the poll tax due, and he shall forward the same to the Comptroller by mail, on or before the first Monday in January in each year; and said County Court Clerk shall likewise certify to the Judge or Chairman of the County Court the amount of taxes due the county, and also to the Mayor of any municipality the amount due to the municipality, and to each the amount of taxes separately.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the County Court shall enter upon the main assessment roll all transfers of real estate in his county, and note the same in the margin opposite the name of the conveyor, and also interline it at the proper place, alphabetically, the name of the conveyee, with a description of the land and its value as herein provided; if the whole of any tract or parcel has been conveyed, he shall erase the name of the conveyor and at the proper place insert the name of the conveyee, with the assessed description and value; if a part of any tract or lot has been conveyed, he shall enter upon the margin opposite the name of the conveyor, in alphabetical and abbreviated words sufficient to indicate the part conveyed in quantity, general description thereof being sufficient: Provided, it identifies the land, the date of the transfer and the name of the conveyee; and he shall enter the name of the conveyee at its proper place in the roll, with a like description of the land and its value; and if the whole of any tract or lot is conveyed, it shall be put down to the conveyee at the same value as is shown by the assessor; if a part is conveyed he shall value each part as agreed upon by the parties; Provided, it is not less upon the whole than was put upon it by the assessors, and if the parties fail to agree upon the valuation, then he shall proportion each to the whole valuation, as the value of each is to the assessed value of the whole, and so charge each on the main roll, and these entries he shall make at the time he takes the probate of any conveyance, and mark it upon the back as "entered on roll book." And, Provided, further, Any person buying any land subject to a redemption, shall take of the officer selling the same a certificate of the purchase, and shall cause a note of the same to be entered upon the main assessment roll. And the property during the time of redemption shall re-assessed to such purchaser; Provided, the Clerk of the County Court shall be entitled to ten cents for noting each change of ownership of real estate in the main assessment roll, to be paid by the party selling the land.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That the Register shall register no real estate of any character until it shall have been presented to the County Court Clerk and so marked; and if any such conveyance is so presented to him for registration, he shall neither note nor register the same until it is so marked, and it shall be the duty of the Register to have any conveyance sent unto his office for registration acknowledged before any other person than the County Court Clerk of his county, so marked; and it shall be the duty of all clerks of courts, where the title of any real estate is divested out of one person and vested in another, to see that a copy of the decree describing the property is sent to the County Court Clerk in all cases where the parties do not take of him a deed or demand a copy of the decree for registration; and where the title of any real estate in the county is vested in another by a will or devise, admitted to probate, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Court to so enter it upon the main assessment roll; and any person conveying any real estate, who does not see that the same is charged upon the main assessment roll to the conveyee, the same should thereafter be charged to him, and he shall be liable, upon a *distringras*, for the taxes thereon, unless he shows to the collector that the taxes have been paid; but no assessment, levy of taxes, or sale, shall be void because the name of the true owner is not given, or the lot or tract not fully described; and until all the taxes upon any real estate are paid, there shall be a lien for the same—first to the State; second to the county; third to the city; fourth to the railroad—enforcible as other liens.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That at the April term annually of each County Court, the rate of taxation for county or railroad purposes, shall be declared by the court and entered upon the minutes thereof, as now declared by law. And the city or municipality shall certify the rate of taxation levied by it, to the Clerk of the County Court before the first of October in each year.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, If any improvements on any real estate should be destroyed by fire, flood, or other casualty, then may the owner thereof, on his application to the County Court Clerk, have said realty so damaged, re-assessed by the assessor of the district or ward wherein the realty is situated, and such re-assessed valuation shall be substituted on the "main assessment roll," in place of the original assessment: Provided, however, that such owner shall pay the costs of said re-assessment, said costs not to exceed three dollars.

Section 12. Be it further enacted, That the County Court Clerk shall certify to the mayor of any municipality, once per month, all changes that are made in the ownership of any real estate within the bounds of the town and subject to taxes, to the end that the same shall be entered upon the certified roll of the same, together with the valuation thereof; and this certified roll in the hands of the mayor, shall list and constitute the basis of all municipal taxation of real estate.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, That the assessor shall receive for his services such a sum as may be allowed him by the County Court, not exceeding fifteen cents for each person having taxable property listed; and five cents for each person listed for a poll tax only; and in no county shall the assessor's salary exceed one thousand dollars; and the same shall be paid by the county and municipality in the proportion that the value of the property assessed for each bears to the value of the whole assessment in the county; and each assistant shall receive for compensation the sum of one and one-half dollar per day for his services; the number of days for each district to be fixed by the County Court, to be paid as follows: If the municipality has no interest in the assessment, these assistants shall be paid by the county alone; but if both the county and municipality were interested in the assessment, then each shall pay its proportionable part as before stated, and the assessor shall give each assistant a certificate of the amount due him from each, and the said certificates shall be receivable for county or municipal taxes as it shows upon its face, or payable in money, as the holder may demand. The Clerk of the County Court shall have and receive of the county, besides the cost of the books, any sum allowed by the Quarterly Court of his county, not exceeding five cents per one hundred words, and in no event to exceed one thousand dollars, besides the actual cost of the book; but the court shall pay no more than another competent person could have been engaged at to have done the same work.

Section 14. Be it further enacted, That should the office of assessor become vacant, the Quarterly Court, upon the call of the Judge or Chairman, shall fill the same by the election of another person; and any assessor or Clerk of the County Court, who shall fail or refuse to do or perform the duties hereby put upon him, in the time and in the manner specified, shall forfeit to the State, county, or municipality, as the case may be, five hundred dollars, to be recovered upon his bond, and may be indicted or presented for any corruption in office, and fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the person elected by the County Court to assess real estate, shall also, while engaged thereon, assess and list the personal property and polls of each district and ward in the county liable by law to be taxed, and having completed said lists of real estate and personal property and polls, and made due return thereof to the County Court Clerk, his office shall expire, and the Quarterly County Courts, at the April term thereof for each year thereafter, and until another assessor is elected, shall elect an assessor of personal property and polls for each civil district or ward in the county.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That so much of chap. 1 of the Code of Tennessee entitled "Of the Tax-assessor and Assessment," and of arts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, thereunder; and so much of the Act of March 22, 1873, approved March 25, 1873, entitled "An Act to provide more just and equitable laws for the Assessment and Collection of Revenue for State and County purposes, and to repeal all laws now in force whereby revenue is collected from the assessment of Real Estate, Personal Property, Privileges and Polls" and so much of the charter, acts of incorporation of any city, town, or municipal corporation in the State, as are in conflict with this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, it being the intent of this Act that there shall be but one assessor of real estate in any county. And this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 22, 1875.

LEWIS BOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. PAINE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 23, 1875.
JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

AN ACT to regulate contracts between Employer and Employe, and to impose a penalty for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person in this State, knowingly, to hire, contract with, decoy or entice away, directly or indirectly, any one, male or female, who is at the time under contract or in the employ of another; and any person so under contract or employ of another, leaving their employ without good and sufficient cause before the expiration of the time for which they were employed, shall forfeit to the employer all sums due for service already rendered, and may be liable for such other damages the employer may reasonably sustain by such violation of contract.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That any person violating the provisions of the first clause of the first section of this act, shall be liable to the party who originally had and was entitled to the services of said employe, by virtue of a previous contract such damages as he may reasonably sustain by the loss of the labor of said employe; and he shall also be liable for such damages, whether he had a knowledge of an existing contract or not, if he fails or refuses to discharge the person so hired, or to pay such damages as the original employer may claim after he has been notified that the person is under contract, or has violated the contract with another person, which amount shall be ascertained and the collection enforced by action for damages before any Justice of the Peace of said county where said violation occurs, or the party violating said section may reside.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 22, 1875.

LEWIS BOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. PAINE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 23, 1875.
JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act of the General Assembly of Tennessee, the original of which is now on file in my office.

CHAS. N. GIBBS,
Secretary of State.

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In consideration of the reduced cost of Iron,

R. W. RAYNE & CO.

The General Agents of the American Cotton Tie company, are instructed to reduce the price of the celebrated ARROW TIE to five (5) cents per pound on and after the first day of March, with usual discounts, and to continue selling the same at lowest market rates during the coming season.

PRICE LIST, MARCH 1, 1875, AT WAREHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS.

In lots under 500 Bundles.....5 cts. per lb. net.
In lots of 500 " .....5 " " 2½ off.
In lots of 1,000 " and over.....5 " " 5 off.

Pieced Ties, 3¾ cents per pound, net cash.

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M. L. MEACHAM & CO.,

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COPARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, Messrs. L. D. Mullins, Jr., and S. M. McCallum. The business will be conducted under the old firm name of J. R. Godwin & Co. These young gentlemen are too well known to my customers and to the public generally to need any commendation in this connection. It will be proper, however, to say that the new firm will exert their best energies to please all who may favor them with their patronage. J. R. GODWIN.

Memphis, May 1, 1875.

NEW FIRM.

J. R. GODWIN. L. D. MULLINS, JR. S. M. MCCALLUM.

J. R. GODWIN & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

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DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of A. J. Roach & Co. was dissolved on the 1st of April, 1875, by A. J. Roach purchasing the entire interest of J. A. Kirby and assuming all liabilities.

A. J. ROACH.
JNO. A. KIRBY.

On retiring from the firm of A. J. Roach & Co., I return my sincere thanks to my friends and patrons for their liberal patronage, and trust they will bestow the same favors on the new firm.

JNO. A. KIRBY.

NEW FIRM.

We have this day associated ourselves under the firm name and style of A. J. Roach & Co., for carrying on the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business.

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A. J. ROACH. W. L. ROACH.

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Good Night Gowns at 75c, worth $1 25.
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Chemises at 50c, 65c, 75c and $1, worth 50 per cent. more. Fine Chemises at an immense reduction. Drawers at 35c, 50c, 75c and $1. Fine Dressing Sacques, $1, $1 25 and upward. Shirt Waists, 75c, $1, $1 50 and upward. Ladies', Misses and Children's Aprons, 35c and upward. Ladies' fine Corset Covers, $1 50 and upward.

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