State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1875. VOL 35, NO 127

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1 a.m.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

THE CITY DEBT AGAIN.

We recur to the city debt to-day with a two-fold view. We desire to re-enforce our suggestion of Sunday touching the bonds and coupons, and to say a few words in answer to the letter of City Attorney Hanson. Whatever this gentleman may be as a lawyer, one thing is certain, he is not a letter-writer; he is not a success in public letter-writing. He may have, and, doubtless has seen, a day when he could knock off, in a *nonchalant* sort of way, an effusion to a susceptible Mary Ann, and has, perhaps, left his pot-hooks and hangers in the keeping of a too credulous maiden who believed as he protested. Passing out of this crysalis state he has, too, perhaps, taken wings and poetised to a maddened and maddening dulcinea; but the great gulf that separates that stage of feeling from the sober, solid fact of figures he has never passed. He still generalizes, repeats and insists as if in the early stages of "puppy love" he was as much bent on convincing himself as the object of his amour. It is nothing to Mr. Hanson that the city comptroller has his books before him, and vouches for the statement he has copied, and which the APPEAL published on Sunday. He insists that out of the tangle and mesh of law with which his brain is interwoven he can draw at will facts and figures in regard to a debt which in his first letter he admitted had been the puzzle of successive administrations in Memphis. The talented young gentleman, who, by general consent of the general council, has had charge of the city books, and whose word or integrity has never, to our knowledge, been disputed, who labors under the argus eye of a finance committee whose ability in finances and account books has never been called in question, and who is expected, too, to answer promptly the almost daily calls of that committee, composed of competent merchants—this gentleman may asseverate and swear, but still Mr. Hanson holds to his own opinion, even going so far as to charge that the figures of Mr. Newsome's statement are made to lie. Well, let us see if they lie. Let us see if the figures we publish to-day and those of Sunday vary. We compare them as they appear in another column, and we compare the numbered paragraphs of Mr. Hanson's rambling letter with the interview of our reporter with the comptroller. And what is the result? Why Mr. Hanson is put to shame. He is not left a straw's weight to rest upon, and must confess that in finances he is like that character which Dickens painted so unmistakably, who could not remember any sum of less value than a pound—and don't care a damn for anything less than hundreds of thousands or millions. Hanson actually revels in millions, and talks as glibly of thousands as if he had been in the United States or Confederate treasuries during the war, when steam presses were kept busy grinding out currency. But Mr. Hanson is not only loose in his small change, but loose in his statements. He forgets himself as when he intimates a lie upon the part of a brother-officer who can have no purpose in concealment, prevarication or deception, and when he couples the APPEAL with the mayor and Mr. Newsome as if he had found a trio in league against him, determined and sworn to oppose his slip shod financial diatribes, his disjointed, yet pertinacious communications. Now, for the mayor, Mr. Newsome and Mr. Hanson, as gentlemen, we have the respect they have earned and deserve, but for their purposes in connection with the city, save and except as those purposes may affect the interests of this community, the APPEAL cares not the toss up of one of the six-and-a-half millions Mr. Hanson insists the city owes; in fact we don't care a "coffer-dam" about their political future, combinations or dreams, and we insist upon the city attorney treating of the APPEAL as a journal actuated by but one motive, and that the good, the safety and the welfare of Memphis. He may be a candidate for mayor for all we know. We don't know and we don't care. So with Mr. Newsome and Mr. Lonsdale. In matters of that sort we center our hopes in the Democratic party. We care nothing about men, have no rings or cliques to serve, and have regard only for the people whom we have always served with singleness of purpose. Therefore it is that we repeat, in spite of Mr. Hanson's assertions to the contrary, that the city should contest every bond illegally issued, and refuse to pay principal and interest of them until forced by the courts; and therefore it is that we demand, in the name of the people who have been remorselessly plundered by rings in the past that the city shall insist upon paying what she received for her bonds, and not one cent more, and interest on that amount, and not one cent more. If the supreme court has decided in favor of T. E. Brown being allowed only fifty cents on the dollar for the bonds he sold at that price, why not also the city. We have the list before us, published last July, and we find that the city can save hundreds of thousands by pursuing this latter course. Why should she not do it? The supreme court has furnished her precedent and example. Let her follow it. If Mr. Hanson has scruples about taking the cases, there are other lawyers, gentlemen who, if they have not his ability, have at least enough to help Memphis in this emergency. We urge this step upon the council. To go on as we are now, consenting to *mandamuses* without demurrer and so increasing our woe, is to move rapidly on the downward road, to go apace toward that bourne whence there is no return. We cannot repudiate, and ought not, nay would not, if we could. But we can save ourselves from the fangs of the pitiless sharks who take paper for a cent and collect a dollar with interest. Let us have done with rambling, loose statements like those of Mr. Hanson's; and having verified the figures of Mr. Newsom, let us determine to pursue the only legitimate way open to us out of the financial vortex Mr. Hanson confesses, but cannot, will not, help us from.

BEECHER.

The Terrible Beach Resumes his Castigation and Excoriation of the Great Preacher Before a very Large Audience.

Defense of "Our Mutual Friend" Moulton—Mrs. Moulton and her Furtive Glances at the Cassius-like Face of Evarts.

Mrs. Moulton's Testimony Sustained—That "Section of the Day of Judgment"—Insinuates to Which Some Juries are Exposed.

Tilton's Condonation of his Wife's Crime—Beecher and his Own Thoughts—The Question of the Jury being Tampered With.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The court-room was more densely peopled this morning than it has been since the early days of the trial, and many ladies were among the spectators. Mrs. Beecher was attended into court by Dr. Edward Beecher. Tilton was early in his seat. When the jury was called Beach arose and continued his address. He said Moulton had been charged with faithlessness in refusing Beecher copies of documents from time to time placed in his hands. On July 25, 1874, Beecher applied for copies of these letters, and Moulton replied to this letter in August. The jury would remember that shortly after this Moulton obtained the mutual consent of both parties to bring the papers in question before the investigating committee. It was not for Tracey, the advocate of Beecher, to condemn Moulton, who was far below him [Beecher] in intellectual qualities, when Beecher entered into the policy of silence, and operated with Moulton for that end. Defendant should not, therefore, blame Moulton for his action in that respect. Counsel then quoted from General Tracey's opening speech in respect to the part taken by Moulton in the matter. To represent Moulton as no special friend of Beecher in this matter, said the counsel, was preposterous, for during these years there was not a day or an hour when his honor and safety did not depend upon this faithful friend. Tracey says of Moulton, that to promote christianity, in which he did not believe, he had been leading a life of lies, and divided his wife's kisses with prostitutes. An attack of this kind, said Mr. Beach, could not be tolerated, and no man who made such an attack as this could belong to the profession to which they belonged, and the worst of this attack was, that it was not his own production which he was reading in the tone of a schoolboy who had but imperfectly learned his lessons. This came from a man who had given his oath of honor not to appear against the plaintiff, and was caused by Moulton's refusal to surrender the papers placed with him under mutual consent that they should not be given to one party without the consent of the other. There was one other witness who had borne testimony to the confessions of the defendant—a woman who had been eulogized by Beecher in his letters—and the question is: Was she to be believed? This woman had been charged by Mr. Porter, in his defense, as a conspiratress and consorting with prostitutes, making her house a rendezvous and exposing her son to their influence. It was not bad enough to include Tilton and Moulton in this category, but they couldn't stop until they had included the mother also. His friend Porter charged that Mrs. Moulton was a perjurer, and not to be believed, and had the other side not endeavored to show by witnesses that Mrs. Moulton's stories were not to be credited? A very serious charge was brought in the outset against Mrs. Moulton, and raised by Mr. Shearman, that when on the stand she did not once look in the face of Evarts, and Evarts himself said her glances were furtive; but she had not that gift of dramatic effect possessed in an eminent degree by Bessie Turner and also by Beecher himself, which was so dear to the hearts of Plymouth church and their brilliant ushers. Perhaps Mrs. Moulton saw nothing attractive in the face of Evarts to look at. [Laughter, which was rebuked by Judge Neilson.] Mr. Beach then cited passages from letters of Beecher, in which he spoke in the highest terms of her. The counsel also quoted from Mrs. Moulton's testimony in respect to the advice she gave Beecher when he came to her and confessed his sin. She favored a confession, not in secret, but in public, and to his church. This advice appealed to the judgment of Beecher in his cooler moments, as is shown by some of his letters. Mr. Beach quoted further from Mrs. Moulton's testimony in regard to Beecher's opinion of her, when he said she always seemed to him like a section of the day of judgment; when she contended that he would be forgiven by a full and free confession made to his church. This was the only way, said the counsel, of obtaining forgiveness for his sin and reconciliation, and this was what any christian woman would have said. You are combating with the world, Beecher; you are giving cause of offense, and scandalizing your pulpit; the only way of escape and to redeem yourself from this trouble was to confess your sin; plead forgiveness of your God, and your sincerity to be tried. This was the only method by which forgiveness was to be obtained. It had been argued in this case that it was very improbable that Beecher, if an adulterer, should advise a separation between Mrs. Tilton and her husband. But the jury should remember that up to the night of the fourth of September, 1870, Beecher was not aware that Mrs. Tilton had confessed to her husband the previous July, and he was therefore in ignorance of that disclosure. What had he to fear from giving such an advice? Mr. Beach then quoted from the testimony of Mrs. Moulton in regard to an alleged conversation with Mrs. Tilton, in which she said that Beecher was a good man, and that she (Mrs. Tilton) would sacrifice her husband and truth to save Beecher; and that she, thought, under the circumstances, she would be justified in telling a lie. But, said the speaker, this had been denied by Beecher as a fabrication. Mrs. Moulton speaks this without any hesitation and with a consciousness of the truth of her story, which should impress the jury. Did Mrs Moulton coin the expression—"a section of the day of judgment?"—and who doubted but that it was the utterance of Beecher, and entirely consistent with his modes of expression and thought, and it was not the production of this lady? The whole credibility of the statement of this lady was placed on the date at which this interview was fixed by her; and Beecher says that he was not at her house that day. Counsel quoted from the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw, in the Webster case, as to the proving of an *alibi*, and also from an article in one of the morning papers of April 5, 1875, which counsel pronounced to be sound and sagacious. Beecher swears, said counsel, that on the morning of the second of June, between nine and ten o'clock, that he was in consultation with Kinsella as to the form of the card which he published that day; but the drawing up of a card of fifteen or twenty lines would not occupy very much time on the part of two such learned minds. Then, Mr. Beecher says, he crossed over to the *Christian Union* office, and the question is, where was Beecher between this interview and leaving for the office of the *Christian Union*, in New York? An interview of two hours under such circumstances as had occurred might well have led Mrs. Moulton to believe that it had lasted three or four hours. Where was Mr. Beecher between nine and eleven o'clock and twelve? One hour, he says, was spent in conversation with Kinsella. Mrs. Moulton says he was in her house under the circumstances she details. Kinsella was in this city; editor of a paper; he was a reliable witness, and was accessible, but he was not produced as a witness to sustain the *alibi*, and the jury would remember that the presumption of the law in regard to this was against Beecher. Mr. Evarts, instead of producing Kinsella, read an editorial article from the *Eagle* in support of his proposition, and tried to blind the jury with this cloak which he threw over their heads. The evidence of Mr. James in regard to this was conclusive. He saw Beecher on that day coming from Columbia Hights, and going toward No. 49 Remsen street, shortly before nine o'clock. Counsel cited the evidence given by Mr. James in regard to this matter, after which the court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS

Mr. Beach continued his argument in support of the proposition that the defense had failed to prove an *alibi*, and said Mrs. Moulton's story was true, and that he was not guilty of presumption in saying that every honest juror felt it in his heart to be true. He did not mean by this the juror who had said that Mr. Beecher was too great a man to fall; who shut his heart and ears to the evidence, and looking only to the grandeur of Mr. Beecher's character, believed that he was upholding christianity in the pulpit and temple he defiled. Mr. Beach urged that Mrs. Moulton should not be branded by the verdict of this jury to save any man or church from the consequences of the truth. Rather, he said, let every stone of Plymouth church be razed than permit a lady, respected as this lady was, to be dishonored by an unjust verdict, the effect of which would also disgrace her child. He knew the influences to which some of this jury were exposed, but they should not be permitted to weigh for a moment against the considerations which he had urged. The counsel then said that the fact that Tilton had condoned his wife fault had been made the text of severe reprobation by the other side, who argued from this that the charge of seduction was untrue. But if Tilton believed that his wife was guiltless in spirit, and had been deceived by Beecher's sophistry so as to believe that she had only done her duty, it was as much his duty to forgive as if she had been forced by bodily violence. In any event, said Mr. Beach, it was a christian's duty toward a guilty wife who repented and confessed, in view of the example set by our Savior to the Magdalen, whatever might be the first repulsive emotions of the husband. It was not in the nature of manhood to reject the wife's appeal for herself and her children. To condone there must first be sin. Condonation meant forgiveness of sin. When Mr. Beecher said that Tilton had condoned his wife's fault, he made a substantial confession. It was a somewhat notable event, said the counsel, when Tilton appeared in Plymouth church on an occasion in which a question arose as to whether he had slandered the pastor, and in the face of Plymouth church and its members, challenged an investigation. One would suppose that when this church was convulsed with this difficulty, it would seem that when the judiciaries of the church had Tilton before them, that was the time when injured innocence would have stood up in the person of H.W. Beecher and cleared himself. Would he not have done so had he been innocent? But Mr. Beecher, who was so proud to-day when confronted by Tilton, then slunk from the issue. I have no charge to make, said Mr. Beecher. Why was it that this matter was not then examined, when the circumstances were favorable for settling it? The counsel then quoted from Tilton's testimony in regard to Beecher telling him of Mrs. Hooker desiring to tell the members of Plymouth church, from the pulpit, of his relations with Mrs. Tilton, and in which Mr. Beecher did not contradict the story. Were we to disregard such evidence, and refuse to hear such an appeal as this from Tilton? If the jury believe that Beecher approached this woman, and he denies it, then his evidence went for nought on the proposition of his learned friend, Mr. Evarts, "false in one thing, false in all." When the West charges were pending, and Mrs. Bradshaw was a witness, on the fourth of October, 1873, she was then a member of Plymouth church. The counsel then read a letter written to Beecher by her about this time, and said that this was written by a woman who wished to protect Mr. Beecher, and who would give her right hand rather than any harm should happen to him. The answer to this note from Beecher was also read by Mr. Beach, and he asked the jury if they believed that there was not the slightest shadow of offense on the part of Beecher, or that he had not been guilty of the slightest impropriety toward this lady. It was admitted that Beecher had prepared a resignation, and in his letter he declared his willingness to sacrifice himself for Tilton—to step down and out. What a spectacle this was, and what a situation for an innocent man to place himself in! This was a proposition advanced by two intelligent and honest men, that Beecher had not the slightest taint of guilt about him. This was in Beecher's letter, and he could not deny it; he was willing to sacrifice himself and his interests. If he was innocent, why should he forsake his pulpit and duties? By any penitent act could Beecher more earnestly declare his guilt of this sin? This was a fact which could not conscientiously be removed, as it was down on the record, and it could not be pushed aside. The jury must deal with it honestly and logically; and if they did it to the advantage of Beecher, the jury would have an inconceivable power of logic. Mr. Beach then read the letter of Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, written in 1870, wherein he says that "God was kinder to him than his own thoughts." This was written after Mr. Beecher had written in another letter that he could not visit Tilton's house without his consent, and he did not think it would be safe to do it without that. After he found he had disturbed Tilton's household it was then that Beecher decided to write these letters, clandestine letters they had been called. It was then he sent these letters to this woman fomenting her passions, and appealing to her affections, and bearing in the face of the theory he presented in this court the indelicacy of loving without solicitation. It was at the time when the horrors of death hung around him that he sent these letters flowing with expressions of love, and exerting all his influence to wean this woman from her home and children, instead of admonishing that a woman, as a priest, should show her indelicacy of her affection in these letters expressing his feeling toward her.

The sixth juror, G. Hull, expressed his disapprobation at the manner in which the counsel had made undue reflections on the jury, and said that the jury had several times to sit and hear these reflections, and complained that it was too bad, besides being kept away from their homes for six months to have to listen to the insinuations of counsel; the fact was, the jury had not been approached, except by means of envelopes, producing one enclosing cuttings from the New York *Sun*.

Judge Neilson said the juror misunderstood the counsel's remarks in the heat of the debate.

Mr. Beach remarked that he had good reason to believe that members of the jury had been approached, which he would present to the court at another time. He made no imputation against the jury, but he could prove that they had been approached.

Mr. Abbott protested against the unprofessional mode in which these statements had been put forward.

Mr. Shearman also challenged the gentleman to produce his proofs then and there. [Some hisses by the audience.]

Mr. Beach replied that Mr. Shearman spoke without knowledge, inasmuch as the parties in sympathy with the defendant could easily use moneys for purposes not known to him. He replied that he had not charged any of the jury until he was called out by the appeal of the juryman; he would be sorry if he had said anything offensive to the jurymen, or to have done anything to injure the cause of his client, for that he would have no right to do, but as they had been challenged, he would now ask his honor to name the time and place for the production of his proofs.

Judge Neilson suggested that the proper time would be at the close of the case, when somebody would have to be punished. The matter was then dropped and the court adjourned.

STORMS.

The Wind and Rain that Swept Through the Best Portion of Three States—Slight Damage to Crops.

Fortunately but Little Loss of Life is Reported—Houses Unroofed and Sheds and Fences Blown Down.

The Most Terrible Storm since 1844—Kansas City Drenched with Rain—Railroads Washed, Etc.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—A terrific storm of wind, rain and hail passed over the central portion of the State this evening, doing very serious damage to crops in the vicinity of the State capital. Strange reports come from Lafayette county, near Lexington, of the appearance of millions of toads in that vicinity. A big box of them was taken to Sedalia last night. Farmers are appalled at the prospective damage by grasshoppers and toads.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 16.—The heaviest rain for many years fell here this evening, between three and four o'clock. The streets were fairly deluged with water, ravines filled to overflowing, and basements filled. The damage by water amounts to one thousand dollars. Several sheds were blown down by the terrific wind, and in the country fences were generally demolished or washed away by the flood. It is believed that myriads of grasshoppers were drowned, as the prairie, in places, is covered with water.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., June 18.—During a heavy thunder-storm which passed over this city this morning, the Methodist church cupola was struck by lightning, which tore away a portion of the woodwork without injuring the building materially. A large oak tree standing in the lawn in front of Mrs. M. R. Stacker's residence was also struck.

CUMBERLAND CITY, TENN., June 17. We were visited on Wednesday, the tenth instant, with by the severest storm of wind and rain that was ever known in this vicinity. The crops of wheat, oats and corn are all injured to some extent, and there was more timber blown down and destroyed than was ever known before. Some cattle and hogs were killed by the falling timber. No human lives lost as far as known. No dwellings of any consequence were blown down. The storm extended over a great width of country, and was the hardest and longest blow of wind and the heaviest rain ever seen here.

RINGGOLD, GA., June 16.—The wind blew pretty stiff here, but inflicted slight damage. A tree was blown down near the one hundred and eighteenth milepost, breaking the telegraph wire. No rain.

TUNNEL HILL, GA., June 16.—The storm was fierce here, blowing down a negro church, fences, trees, etc. No one injured so far as heard from. No rain.

DALTON, GA., June 16.—The storm did no damage here. No rain.

CALHOUN, GA., June 16.—The wind to-day struck Calhoun at three o'clock, taking off a part of the roof of the railroad depot, blowing down several sheds and a number of trees, fences, etc. The storm was due east. No rain. Other points between Calhoun and Atlanta report no damage done. No rain reported except about four miles from Atlanta.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 16.—Ninety-six in the shade to-day. A severe wind storm passed over the city this evening, uprooting trees and tearing down signs. No serious damage done in this vicinity.

RHEA'S SPRINGS, TENN., June 18.—The storm of Wednesday evening was terrific. The largest trees went down before the wind by dozens. The path of the storm was ten or twelve miles wide, and from southwest to northeast, through Rhea and Meigs counties. Timber went down before it like reeds, and roofs were blown off in all directions. There is no loss of life reported.

CLEVELAND, TENN., June 18.—Yesterday evening a heavy wind-storm passed over this place and vicinity, damaging some buildings, prostrating fences, wheat shocks, etc. The gale was about as heavy as we have ever seen. But little rain accompanied it.

ATHENS, TENN., June 18.—A heavy storm of wind and rain passed over this place about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. For ten minutes the wind was terrific, and knocked things about pretty lively. A number of trees were blown down, and others stripped of their branches. There is a good deal of timber down in the country around. Fences were blown away and the wheat shocks scattered in all directions. At this place the roof of the old Methodist church was slightly damaged.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 17.—Yesterday evening about seven o'clock a black cloud approached the city, apparently from the northwest. In a moment a heavy gale was sweeping through the streets, banging shutters to and fro, and raising immense clouds of dust, which hid everything from view. For some minutes a perfect panic prevailed. Everybody seemed to be under the impression that a tornado was about to commence its work of destruction. Men, women and children rushed into stores and dwellings, and in a moment the pavements were deserted. Fortunately the gale was of short duration, and the damage caused by it was comparatively light. As far as we have been able to learn no one was injured and no dwellings damaged. The tin roof of the tin-shop belonging to the Georgia railroad was ripped off by the force of the wind. The gale howled through the Union depot at a furious rate, and parties in the building looked up toward the roof somewhat apprehensively.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—From a gentleman who arrived here from Shelbyville yesterday, says the *Banner*, we learn that the recent storms had done considerable damage to the wheat crop, a large proportion of that cereal having been blown down. Instead of the reaper the scythe will have to be used in saving the grain, which he believed in this way could be successfully, though more laboriously, harvested. A large number of trees were felled, the storm having swept over the entire county. Little's warehouse and the building occupied by Wilhoite & Brothers had their roofs injured, but the damages were subsequently repaired. A portion of the slate roofing on the courthouse was blown off. A good many shade trees in in the town were leveled with the earth. A small part of the roof on the Medical college, in this city, was blown off in the storms Thursday night.

KANSAS CITY, June 21.—The most terrific storm since 1844, visited this section on Sunday night. It began about nine o'clock and lasted four or five hours. The rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied by a severe wind and hail and terrible thunder and lightning. Several houses in the city were struck by lightning and several were unroofed. Immense damage was done to many cellars by water. The storm extended over the country for an area of fifty or more miles to the south or southwest, but it did not extend very far north. The damage to farms is very great, fences being washed away and fields of corn on the bottom lands submerged and damaged. Railroads suffered severely; three bridges are washed away on the Fort Scott road and two on the Kansas Pacific road. A train of six cars was ditched on the North Missouri road. No trains arrived to day on any road, except the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the North Missouri. The latter roads and the Missouri Pacific sent out trains this evening, but none of the others. It is thought that arrangements for transferring passengers over the breaks will be perfected to-morrow on all the roads, but it will be some time before the bridges are replaced. No loss of life has as yet been reported, but there were many narrow escapes. What few grasshoppers were left are entirely exterminated, and the farmers will immediately replant their damaged fields in early corn.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

PITTSBURG, June 21—Night—River falling, with 3 feet 5 inches water in the channel. Weather warm and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, June 21—Night.—River rising, with 13 feet 8 inches water in the channel. Weather showery and warm. Arrived: Arlington, Memphis. No departures except local packets.

The steamer R. W. Skillinger, lying near the marine railway dock, a few miles above the city, burned at a late hour to-night. Loss estimated at fifteen thousand dollars; insurance unknown to-night.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Weather cloudy. River risen 3 feet, and swelling rapidly to night. The lower Missouri and the upper Mississippi, from Keokuk down, are pouring out great volumes of water. The rise here to-night was so rapid and unexpected that considerable freight left on the levee was submerged. Arrived: Ste. Genevieve, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Memphis. No departures.

Attention, Knights Templar.

ALL the officers and members of Cyrene Commandery, No. 1, that intend to take part in the grand display of Knights Templars on June 24th, are earnestly requested to meet at the Exposition hall this (TUESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, for drill.

All Sir Knights in good standing are courteously invited to join with us.

By order. ED. WORSHAM, E. C.
T. J. BARCHUS, Recorder.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1933—In the First Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Mrs. Fannie T. Thomas vs. W. Knight, et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, John Doon and C. Campbell are non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in August, 1875, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This 8th day of June, 1875.

A copy—attest: EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. Black, Deputy C. and M.

Harris, McKisick & Turley, sols. for complainant. jn9 we

MARRIED.

BAXTER—HILL—In Norfolk, June 16th, by Rev. G. D. Armstrong, JEROME BAXTER, of Baxter, Trezevant & Co., of Memphis, and Miss MARY E., second daughter of A. L. Hill, Esq., of Norfolk.

DIED.

BOOKER—Sunday morning, June 20th, WILLIE J., infant son of Wm. J. and Katie M. Booker, aged six months and twenty days.

HOMAN—In this city, June 21st, GEORGE W., infant son of Wm. M. and Eliza J. Homan, aged eleven months and seven days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Hernando street, this (TUESDAY) afternoon at four o'clock.

FLYNN—The friends and acquaintances of the late Michael Flynn and wife, and also Esquire Spelman, are invited to attend the funeral of the late Michael Flynn's child, MAMIE, from the residence of her mother Mrs. Honora Flynn, corner Linden and Shelby streets, this (TUESDAY) afternoon at four o'clock.

Dedicated to Mrs. Bertie Moore Hawkins, on the Death of her Baby, by her Friend Ella.

They bore him away from her arms—
Away from a mother's care—
Away to the cold, cold grave.
They laid her little one there.

Her darling baby is sleeping
The Elmwood tree beneath;
Her baby is sleeping now
The deep, deep sleep of death.

The little white arms are folded
Over the innocent breast,
The little white arms are clasped
In sweet eternal rest.

The house is so lonely without him,
For sympathy now is in vain;
For what can they know of her sorrow?
How she longs for her baby again.

But he never more will awaken,
Her love he will never more claim—
And she will never hear her darling
Murmur his mother's name.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE members of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, are hereby notified to meet at Exposition Hall this (TUESDAY) evening, June 22d at 8 o'clock, for drill.

Members of Cyrene Commandery are courteously invited.

By order of B. F. HALLER, E. C.
R. W. SHELTON, Recorder.

Templar's Guards.

THE Templar's Guards will meet for drill this (TUESDAY) evening at 8½ o'clock.

By order. JACKSON P. CREWS, Captain.
EMMET A. MUIR, O. S.

Temple of Love, No. 1.

THE regular quarterly election of officers will take place on FRIDAY evening, June 25th.

The Temple will open at 8 o'clock.

By order JACKSON P. CREWS, T. S.
EDGAR W. SIMMONS, R. S.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE members of all the Committees in connection with the Masonic Celebration are requested to meet promptly, at Room No. 7, Magnolia Block, at 4 o'clock this evening, for final instruction and arrangement.

By order of the Chairmen of all the Committees. A. J. WHEELER, Secretary.

100 bbls. Extra Flour, 50 bbls. Butter Crackers, 100 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Green Tea, Furniture, Etc.,

AT AUCTION

THIS MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK;

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

HIGH SCHOOL,

No. 259 Poplar Street.

MY Summer Session commences June 23d and continues to September 16th. Youth of both sexes will be prepared for any class in College, or for any term in the City Normal School.

T. C. ANDERSON,
Late Principal City High School.

C. W. GOYER & CO.

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

"ROOT OR DIE."

PRODUCTS,

226 & 228 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS.

Daniel Pratt Cotton Gins.

MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

PRATT GIN CO

No. 266 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

We keep a stock of these Gins, and can fill orders promptly. We offer our Gins to Planters and Ginners on liberal terms, and guarantee satisfaction.

Improved Swinging Front Pratt Gin, $4; same with Reel-head, $4.50 per saw.

SPECIALTY IN SUGAR, MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

BRODE, McINTYRE & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

300 FRONT STREET MEMPHIS, TENN.

BASS'S PALE AND BURTON ALES

IMPORTED AND BOTTLED BY

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

297 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

In splendid condition, and at LOWER PRICES than any other IMPORTED ALES in the city. For Family use, especially.

SLEDGE, McKAY & CO.

Cotton Factors,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 371 & 373 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

We are prepared to make Advances on Consignments of Cotton to Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool, England.

TOGETHER WITH OUR LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES, WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A good supply of **Sugar and Molasses of the new crop**, which we are offering at EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES. Also, **Bagging and Ties** of a variety of brands and patents, as low as the lowest. nov29

CONSTIPATION

SHOULD not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

PILES.

How many suffer torture day after day, making life a burden and robbing existence of all pleasure, owing to the secret suffering from Piles. Yet relief is ready to the hand of almost any one who will use systematically the remedy that has permanently cured thousands. No drastic, violent purge, but a gentle assistant to nature.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is **PURELY VEGETABLE**, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills. After over Forty Years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most **EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC** for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a Diseased Liver.

FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, **IT HAS NO EQUAL.** It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

CAUTION.

Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, Sick Headache, Colic, Constipation and Biliousness,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

SICK HEADACHE.

This distressing affection occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple effectacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. RAINER, St. Louis, Mo.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. GILL SHORTER, Ala bama.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. THIGPEN.

PRESIDENT OF CITY BANK.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine—C. A. NUTTING
DRUGGIST.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. E. LYON and H. L. LYON, Bellefontaine, Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered for several years with Chills and Fever."—R. F. ANDERSON.

THE CLERGY.

"Have been a dyspeptic for years; began the Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."—Rev. J. C. HOLMES.

LADIES' INDORSEMENT.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed give full satisfaction."—ELLEN MEACHAM, Chattahoochie, Fla.

SHERIFF BIBB COUNTY.

"I have used your Regulator with successful effect in Bilious Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."—C. MASTERSON, Bibb county, Ga.

MY WIFE.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testify to its great virtue."—Rev. J. K. FELDER, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. My wife and many others have used it with wonderful effect."—E. K. SPARKS, Albany, Ga. M. D.

"I have used the Regulator in my family, and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory medicine, and believe if it was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of service in very parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—E. F. GRIGGS, M. D. Macon, Ga.

SWEEPING REDUCTION

—IN—

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

On and after MONDAY next, the 7th inst., we shall offer special and extraordinary inducements to purchasers of goods in the following lines:

Dress Goods lower than ever heard of before.
Embroidered and Striped Grenadines from 10c per yard up.
Black Grenadines at 15c per yard.
Good Black Grenadines at from 35c per yard up.
Japanese Plaid Poplins at from 10c per yard up.
Nice Yard-Wide Percales at 10c per yard.
White Linen Lawns at 15c per yard.
Good Yard-Wide White Linen Lawns at 25c per yard.
White Goods at greatly reduced prices.
Satin Striped Victoria Lawn at 20c per yard.
Fine White Organdie at 20c per yard.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Striped Dress Silks at 80c per yard and upward. Plain Colored Silk at 70c per yard. The cheapest Black Taffeta and Gros Grain Silks on the continent.

House-Furnishing Goods Reduced. Good Linen Duck at 20c per yard. Ladies' Ties, Hat Scarfs, and Fans Reduced. Children's Hose at 7 1-2c, 10c, 12c and 15c per pair. Ladies' Hose at 8c, 10c and 12 1-2c per pair. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.

Prints, Lawns, Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Ginghams, Plain and Plaid Osnaburgs at extremely reduced rates.

B. Lowenstein & Brothers

242, 244 and 246 Main Street, corner Jefferson.

J. E. RANDLE, Formerly of Randle & Heath. | J. W. HEATH, Formerly of Randle & Heath, and J. W. Heath & Co. | A. S. LIVERMORE, Formerly Gen'l Supt. M. & T. R. R., also M. & L. R. R. W.

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS

RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE,

(Successors to J. W. Heath & Co.)

PROPRIETORS,

NO. 98 SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, HORSE POWERS, GIN GEARING, IRON Buildings and Fronts, Air and Cellar Grating, all kinds Iron and Brass Castings.

Cook & Heath's Improved Jail Cells, Doors and Windows.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT WORK A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of Machinery Furn