MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
M. C. GALLAWAY, | 282 Second street,
J. M. KEATING. | Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TUESDAY, : : JULY 31, 1877.

In common with our brethren of the southern press, we have many times the past two weeks congratulated our readers upon the fact that while the north was a prey to lawlessness more violent and disastrous than has ever befallen any people in the same time, the south was free from excitement and her people were engaged in attention to their business, intent on nothing so much as making good crops and increasing the wealth of our section by permanent and valuable improvements. We have, during the strike, scanned our exchanges closely every day to find even one instance of lawlessness, and failing, felt more than ever satisfied that our people had determined to set an example of law and order which would mark a contrast between the sections. But there is never a happiness without some alloy. In this case it comes to us in the columns of the Meadville *Banner*, which gives the particulars of the murder of Simon Jenkins, a negro residing in Amite county, Mississippi, near the line of Franklin, the burning of his house and contents, and the wounding of his wife in the hip, by a band of disguised assassins. The *Banner* tells us that the good citizens are justly indignant at so gross an outrage. But indignation is not sufficient. The whole power of the county, and if that is not sufficient, of the State, should be exerted to arrest and punish the perpetrators of so dastardly a crime. As the *Banner* very promptly and properly says, there could be no sufficient warrant for such conduct. No matter what the negro had done, the burning of his house and shooting of his wife are things that cannot, under any pretext, be justified. The negro may have been a bad character; if so, he was amenable to law. Indiscriminate shooting and the applying of the torch at the dead hour of midnight is not the way to regulate such cases. He should have been arrested on charges, and upon trial and conviction, been punished as the law directs. Lynch law must come to an end if ever we are to be a prosperous people. Emigrants will not settle in a country where lawlessness is connived at and goes unpunished. No man who desires to better his condition cares to become a citizen of a section which permits private vengeance to take the place of law, and where murder and arson are resorted to, if not with the consent of the community, with an almost certainty of immunity. We trust the people of Amite county will not allow the assassins of Jenkins to go unpunished. They certainly will not if they are as sensitive of their good name as the Meadville *Banner* would have us believe.

MR. P. M. ARTHUR, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in a letter to the New York *Herald* answering a letter of Colonel Tom Scott's, suggests that a law be enacted that will compel the submission of all disputes between employes and employers to a board of arbitration, whose decision shall be binding and final. This is the only true and proper method of settling differences and avoiding strikes. It has many times been resorted to in Europe, and always with success. Nearly every board of trade, chamber of commerce or cotton exchange has an arbitration committee whose edicts, as in the case of those of New York, become law. As the members of the St. George's union in their memorandum to Secretary Evarts remind the public, the advantages of arbitration as a means of settlement for international and national disputes have been abundantly manifested by, for instance, the peaceful and happy arrangement of the Alabama claims between Great Britain and the United States, and by the solving of numerous industrial problems on both sides of the Atlantic. The government of the United States would, by the initation of proposals for arbitration between the railroad companies and the men now on a strike, confer immense benefits on the trade and commerce of the country, on the laboring classes, and on the people at large, while any suggestions emanating from so high an authority would be likely to give equal satisfaction to the contending parties, and would probably be gladly accepted by both.

THE irrepressible Lee Crandall, who has probably done more for immigration than any other man in the Union, has embarked in a gigantic yet comprehensive scheme, in the benefits of which all the States are to participate. The Fairmount park commissioners, he tells us in a circular, have given him the use of machinery hall, in Fairmount park—a building which covers fourteen acres—for the establishment of a national immigration bureau, where will be exhibited, free of charge, all contributions the different States and Territories may see proper to make. These are expected to embrace specimens of minerals, vegetable products, manufactures, works of art; the laws, statistics, and rates of taxation of the different States; maps, charts, and full descriptions of lands for sale; together with an abstract of titles and specimens of all kinds, that will represent the resources of each State and Territory, so as to enable the manager of the bureau to answer any question emigrants may ask. Everything contributed will be thoroughly exhibited, free of charge, and without partiality or favoritism. The object of the bureau is to foster and encourage immigration in all the States and Territories that desire it; hence they should all be represented. Specimens of their resources should be on exhibition for the enlightenment of emigrants who are selecting new homes. Every route, by sea and by land, to and from all the States, individually and collectively, will here be presented to view as fast as received, and the rates of fare and other particulars given, when required. We trust Mr. J. B. Killebrew, our State commissioner of agriculture, will see to it that Tennessee is represented in so practical an exhibit as this, and that our mineral wealth, vacant lands, prices of lands, products and average yield, railroads and rivers, will be set off in so plain a way as to lead to settlements in our State on a larger scale than any he has yet been able to report as a result of even his invaluable services.

THE Jackson *Whig and Sun* is urgent for the fullest and freest discussion of the question of the State debt, and says, what few will controvert, that "no sane man, imbued "with honorable sentiments, can wish to "have his State blackened even by the shadow "of repudiation. Men of sense know that "any policy savoring of repudiation would "fasten a stigma on the proud escutcheon of "Tennessee that time could not efface, and "that would make her sons blush with shame "whenever her name was mentioned. Hence "we feel assured that demagogues will fail "in their wicked efforts to lead the people of "Tennessee into the mire and gloom of re"pudiation, and that when they come to "calmly investigate the matter and act, they "will be guilty of no dishonorable attempts to "force their views upon their creditors, but "will recognize the justice of mutual concessions and the necessity of a settlement "honorable to both." The APPEAL indorses sentiments so well expressed, and hopes the *Whig and Sun* will continue the good work it has so ably initiated, until the voice of a united public forces our executive and legislative authorities to prompt and decided action upon a question that might and ought to have been settled last February.

THE New York *Evening Post*, in its money article of Friday, suggests to the railroad companies that while raw hands can be obtained at current rates—not, however, without risk of doing infinitely more damage to the property of the companies than the difference between very low and fairly good wages—it would be better policy to pay men even full wages and retain experienced services, and, at the same time, manage in larger things more wisely, than to cut down wages to the lowest limit, and keep up large expenses and pursue a reckless policy. This is no more than saying that it is better to save in matters where dollars are concerned than it is to let the dollars run and devote the whole attention to savings where pennies only are involved. We believe that it is true that enough was sacrificed in the railroad war of last year to pay the difference in wages for as many years as the war lasted months, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the strikes of this year cost more than the doubling of the present rate of wages of all the employes of all the roads in the Union would have come to in a year. As soon as order is fully established, and the companies can properly entertain the subject, we have no doubt that they will give to it a careful consideration, if for no other reason than that they will heed the teachings of experience.

THE Jackson *Whig and Sun* is right. The hopes of the people center in the Democratic party. It is in full sympathy with the people, true to its traditions of sympathy with the aspirations and wants of the masses, and as the party of the people it essays to fight their battles in this important emergency. The only way for the people out of the present night of mal-government is through the Democratic party. The Republican party has sold itself to the bondholders. It is signed and delivered over to the monopolists. It belongs to the men that have used it to produce the present oppressions and disasters. It is *per se* the party of the autocratic, bonded power of the government. The Democratic party, as in old times, will be found with the people and glad to do battle in the interest of the millions. Let every faction or interest that desires the overthrow of the present deadly system, center in the Democratic party, and an overwhelming victory is certain.

"BETTER late than never." The Washington *National Republican*, the organ of the administration, confesses that "in this great emergency the people of the south have shown themselves to be brethren in every sense," and hopes there will be "no more talk intended to revive the bitter memories of the past." Instead, we ought to have kind words doled out to us; nay, more, northern esteem for us should be exemplified in a practical manner. The *Republican* continues: "That section of the republic will ask at the next session of congress for aid in making certain great improvements which are essential to the proper development of the south. The enterprises are of just such a character as have heretofore received liberal assistance from the general government. To grant the required aid would be such a token of goodwill as would not fail to produce the happiest results. It would improve the general financial prosperity of the nation, and wipe out every trace of the unhappy differences which lately divided the people of the two sections."

HARTRANFT, governor of Pennsylvania, when last winter there was some probability of a bloody contest for the Presidency, telegraphed in regular bragadocio style that he had one hundred thousand troops ready for service to whip the Democrats into terms. Sooner than he expected those troops were in demand, and in their own State. How did they behave? When pursued by the mob in Pittsburg, they deserted a wounded comrade, in hopes that the effort to dispatch him would consume time enough for them to escape, and subsequently, when smoked out of the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania railroad, they left behind them fifteen more of their wounded, who were burned to death. If there is any match for that in the history of cowardice, we have never heard of it. The wretches should be tried by court-martial and shot. No wonder Hartranft and the rest of the Radical crew are crying out for an increase of the regular army. Militia like that is ceitainly not to be depended upon.

THE Chicago Railway *Age*, calling attention to the fact that the war between the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Memphis and Little Rock companies has resulted in reducing the passenger rate from Little Rock to Louisville to two dollars, the distance being five hundred and twelve miles, making the rate about four-tenths of a cent per mile, says: "It is no wonder that roads feel obliged to reduce the wages of their employes when they do business at such figures. But would not a mutual concession of what each may believe to be its undoubted rights be preferable to the appalling loss which attends such retaliatory measures? Do railway wars pay anybody?"

THE Charleston *News and Courier* says that Ex-Governor Moses is evidently willing to turn State's evidence and tell what he knows about stealing in South Carolina. Such a confession would take the place of his long-promised "History of Reconstruction," and would be pungent and popular if not profitable. Moses will certainly give the committee of investigation any oral evidence they want, if they will indicate their objective point; but the unsupported word of Moses is no better than a conversion bond, and unless he has little memorandum books of some sort, he will find it difficult to exercise effectively that "just resentment" which is a part of his "noble nature."

THE Kansas City *Times* solves the problem of Grant's silence at home and garrulity abroad in this way: (1) Grant is a politician of the weak-kneed variety, and with an inordinate ambition for office. (2) He has been afraid to talk, write or speak upon any question of a political nature. (3) He, never knowing which side might win, always kept in position to take either. (4) In England, where there is no chance for him to be President, he turns loose both tongue and pen. When he returns he will take his cigar, cross his legs, look wise and say nothing. But that will fool nobody now. He has shown his hand; his trump card is exposed; his capital is gone.

ON Saturday last there was much agitation in the Georgia State constitutional convention upon the proposition to put county officers upon a salary, and direct their fees and perquisites into the county and State treasuries. "The temper of the house," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "seemed to favor the reduction, but it was shown plainly by some of the strong men of the body that the proposition would be warmly contested." The question of the salaries of the treasurer, comptroller-general and secretary of state was referred to a special committee.

THE many friends of Professor C. L. Patton, of Mississippi, will be glad to know that he is favorably mentioned for superintendent of education of that State. He recently spent some time in our city, visiting our schools and acquiring a familiarity with our State and city systems. He is an enthusiastic teacher, and, should his fellow-citizens select him, he will carry a fund of information, energy and zeal into the office that will work superior and very useful results in behalf of the educational system of his State.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that there is one feature that crops out in the wide-spread riots that is full of meaning, and that is *the great body of suffering men oppose any infraction of the law. Hungry and naked as they are, they place their brawny bodies between the vicious rabble and those who are injuring them. This changes it from the form of a strike for wages to an earnest protest against a cruel and wicked national policy, and it is a protest that must be heeded.*

GARVEY, the companion and friend of Tweed, who is alleged to have stolen more than two million dollars from the city of New York, but whose crimes were condoned by the State on condition of his becoming informer against his fellow-thieves, is about to return to Ireland, whence he emigrated thirty or more years ago. He proposes to sell all his property, and take the proceeds with him.

THE New York *Herald's* San Antonio correspondent is of opinion that the outlook on the Rio Grande is anything but reassuring. Raids are made every week, and as Trevino has orders to prevent our troops from pursuit of the thieves on Mexican territory, and our troops are bound to pursue in obedience to an order from the war office, a collision may be looked for any day that may lead to war.

THE newspaper reporters of Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburg and St. Louis deserve the highest praise for their discretion, bravery and enterprise during the riots in those cities. They went everywhere where an item was to be had, even into the thickest of the fight, and on more than one occasion had to defend themselves at the muzzle of a pistol from the fury of the mob.

OF the estimated 1,419,000,000 pounds of wool produced upon the globe, 1,350,000,000 are produced as follows: By the United States, 200,000 pounds; England, Ireland and Scotland, 162,000,000; the continent of Europe, 463,000,000; Australia, 350,000,000; Buenos Ayres and Rio La Plata, 207,000,000. The selling value of the total clip would aggregate $450,000,000.

WE acknowledge our obligations to the Western press association for full and comprehensive reports of the great strike. Comparing what we received from them with the specials of the "great" dailies, we can assure our readers that they lost nothing that occurred during the exciting days, the deeds of which we hope never to see repeated.

COLONEL W. W. GATES announces it his intention to begin the publication of the *West Tennessee Whig* on the thirty-first of August. One of the oldest editors in the south, and a gentleman who deserves well of the public, we trust that Colonel Gates will be successful in this his latest venture.

THE Georgia State constitutional convention has decided to continue all the present State officers until 1880, and then have a new deal all round. No conclusion yet reached by the convention has so pleased the tax-payers.

KINGSTON SPRINGS.

A Hop which Attracted the Elite of Memphis and Nashville—The Queens of the Occasion.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

KINGSTON SPRINGS, July 28.—Last night the guests of this charming Tennessee "Spa" indulged in the pleasure of a hop. The hall of the hotel was decorated with evergreens in a tasteful and *recherche* manner by the young ladies—the words "Memphis" at one end and "Nashville" at the other, each surrounded by a beautiful wreath, being prominent objects to the observer. Mr. Truby, the proprietor, kindly furnished a most appetizing supper, and the guests indulged in terpschicorean pleasures, to the dulcet strains of a full band from Nashville, till "the wee sma' hours ayont the twa." Among the Memphis people present were Mrs. and the Misses Graham, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Coleman, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Perkins, Mrs. E. M. Durham, and others. Miss Flora Graham was the "observed of all observers" for tasteful costume and natural beauty, while Miss Coleman divided honors with her by her almost regal grace and taste. Messrs Coleman and Perkins were indefatigable as floor managers. A large delegation of the *bon ton* of Nashville was also present, and added no little to the pleasure and beauty of the occasion. Taken altogether, Kingston Springs has reason to be proud of its "red-letter day" of this season.

A Patron Lost.

A German subscriber to the *Journal* recently called to advertise a lost cow, and, according to the long-established custom of this well-regutated shop, we immediately wrote up a notice and figured at the cost of publication.

"Vat ish dat?" asked our friend, placing the butt end of his whip on our little sum of multiplication.

We informed him that it would cost so much for advertising his lost cow three weeks.

"You make me pay for dat?"

"Certainly; we always take pay for advertising.

"You takes pay, eh? Vell, dat ish von tam shvindle. I sheribe mit dat shournal baper dese tree years, und now you sharge me yoost for von leetle advertise un mine gow."

"But we ——"

"You shtop my shournal bapers."

"But you ——"

"You shtop my shournal bapers, und I got some oders, py shiminy, und you gome little end dat horn oud."

"But, see here, friend ——"

"I go right avay und dond got sheated mit you, py krashus. Tink you got some sleep mit a veasel, dond you? Sharge me yoost for advertise von gow! It vas petter uv you dond got me med ven I gome here, und I schribe mit dat shournal more as tree year, but you makes me med und you shtop mine bapers before I got it next dime. Dat ish vat man I am kind uv, py shiminy!"

We tried to explain; we tried in vain; we lost him and a three weeks' advertisement of a "lost gow, py shiminy!"—*Lowell Journal.*

Montreal, July 26: Steps are being taken to prosecute prommenent Orangemen, as members of an illegal association, secret societies being prohibited in the province. Curran, the queen's counsel, has been retained for the prosecution.

New York, July 28: Dry goods imports at this port the past week were $1,600,000.

DEL NORTE, COL.

Letter from the Good Missionary, Paul Bagley—Lawyers Lost in the Mountains—Mines and Miners—A Glorious Country for Persons in Search of Health.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

CUENIN'S HOTEL, DEL NORTE, July 23.—Left Ouray, near the western base of the Rocky mountains, about a week ago. Came up the Compahgre river twelve miles, over one of the worst trails in the mountains, and thence up Ponkepin creek to its head, and thence to the top of a great snowy range. Saw miners' cabins and men at work all along in this wild region. Saw men at work far above timber-line, in the region of eternal snow. Saw one man, evidently prospecting, on the top of a peak, far above the place where the trail crosses this great range. Climbed around and above a lake covered with ice partly melted, and had to walk on snow steep as a house-roof and so hard that it required two hard strokes with the heel to be sure of a foothold. The scenery from the summit was terrible in sublimity. The mountains on every hand were white with snow on the peaks, and black and forbidding trees and rocks on the sides; and woe to him who loses his way on the summit of a snowy range. Seven lawyers set out from Ouray to Lake City, and they lost their way and wandered without food till the night of the second day, sleeping all night without fire, far above timber line, and got back to Ouray nearly perished, leaving their horses behind, one of which was found next day, but perished in the attempt to get him back. A month before this some men had the hardihood to start to cross this same summit in a snow-storm, and one of them became snow-blind, was two or three days without food, got back to his starting-point, and thought he had enough of the range for the season. This is the wildest mountain region known to me in Colorado, and right here a wise Providence seems to have hidden away the richest deposits of silver in all this region of Colorado. From the summit there is a good trail down a pleasant valley to Silverton, distant from Ouray twenty-eight miles, south or southeast. Silverton is nearly three thousand feet higher than Ouray, being nearly nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, or nearly two miles. The location is more beautiful than any other town in all this region, being a level and beautiful townsite, surrounded on every side with majestic peaks. There is here a large smelter for melting the ores and getting them into bullion of lead and silver, which is packed out on asses over the range till it can be put on wagons for the railroad. Silverton is a place of much apparent prosperity, being older than many of the other towns, and mining operations more confirmed. Another smelter is being put up at present. There are only a few weeks in the year that they do not have frost. They have splendid native beef, at about ten cents per pound for round steak, but flour is packed in over the range, and is worth thirteen to fifteen dollars per hundred. The trip from Silverton eastward was over the great continental divide, or watershed of the continent. The ascent of this range is terrible, and when you get to the top of it there is the water coming out of a snowbank and falling off westward to the Colorado river and the Pacific, and out of the same bank eastward, forming the very head-waters of the Rio Grande for the Gulf of Mexico. You stand a moment upon the backbone of the American continent, and gaze upon the deathlike stillness of nature, where the stunted bushes are just beginning to put forth their buds in midsummer, and where snowpeaks, barren rocks, and wild confusion overwheim the mind with the awful majesty of creation and creation's God. Thence downward and eastward, and along the little stream that in a day or two widens and deepens to a river, and over spurs of mountains, and around and between broken ranges, and onward till you come down to the wagon road at Antelope park. This is a beautiful level valley, containing four thousand acres, partly fenced, said to be some eight thousand feet above the sea level, and too cold for corn and too dry, unless irrigated, for anything except grass, but beautiful to behold. Thence onward to Alden's, where the Lake and Silverton roads divide, and thence on to Wagon-whcel gap, a mile from which is a magnificent hot mineral spring, where you spend part of a day and night, bathe, preach to them, catch trout, eat them, and journey on; catch more, roast them on live coals, and eat them; and on the evening of the fourth day from Silverton see the great range called the Sangre de Christo, which terminates the ranges to the eastward, and yet distant nearly a hundred miles. Now you enter Del Norte, at sundown, on the fourth day, having made the distance of one hundred and fifty miles—never to be forgotten—mostly on foot. But "as thy day, so shall thy strength be," and it is good for the nerves, the muscle and the brain. For the weak and the wealthy there is a stage to Lake City, but there is no royal road to Silverton.

PAUL BAGLEY.

Mysterious Murder.

BOSTON, July 28.—William Malowney fell from the third-story window of a tenement-house in South Boston, last evening, and was killed. Persons standing near by noticed a man's head protrude from the same window shortly after and quickly disappear, and suspicions of foul play were at once aroused. A lodger in the house named Finnegan quarreled with Malowney shortly before the accident, and ordered him off. Search made fails to find Finnegan, and he is suspected of having thrown Malowney from the window.

A Remedial Agent of Uncommon Power

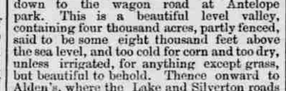
It is a fact which became patent years ago to the people of the United States, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a remedial agent of uncommon power. As a consequence of this recognition, its sales have increased immensely at home and abroad, and it has risen to a foremost rank among the proprietary medicines of the day. Chemical analysis, after submitting it to the closest scrutiny, pronounce it absolutely pure, and skillful and conscientious medical practitioners recommend its use. A wide range of disorders falls within the scope of its curative operations. Among them may be enumerated dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous ailments, urinary and uterine affections, rheumatism and gout. It is a supremely efficacious tonic, hastens convalescence, cheers the mind, imparts appetite, and promotes sound sleep.

HAPPY tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Bells effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNDERTAKERS.

G. H. HOLST. T. W. HOLST.

G. H. HOLST & BRO.



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320 Main, opp. Peabody Hotel.

ALWAYS on hand, a large assortment of Metallic Cases and Caskets, and Wooden Coffins, of every description.
☞ Orders by telegraph psomptly filled, and cases shipped C. O. D.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE!

Eighth Grand Drawing, 1877, at New Orleans, Tuesday, August 7th.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. **Its Grand Single Number Drawings** will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following scheme:!

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each, Half Tickets, One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900

1857 Prizes, amounting to.....$110,400.

Write for Circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
Or No. 6 West Court street, Memphis, Tenn.

9th GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

Capital Prize, $50,000. Tickets, $5 only.

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Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

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"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says:
"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."

Had Sick Headache and Piles 30 Years.
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"With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude." F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

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TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied; acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

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196 THIRD STREET, corner Washington, for the reception and treatment of invalids by a NEW SYSTEM adapted to the GERM THEORY OF DISEASE. All diseases and deformities of the Eyes, and deafness and ulcerations of the Ears, specialties; all others of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Generative Organs, Skin, Bones and Malignant Ulcerations, Scrofula—even those considered incurable—treated successfully. Cancer, Fistula, Piles, cured without pain. Every possible surgical operation performed. Lady Physician attends ladies. Medicated Baths, Color-rays, Electricity, Magnetism, utilized. Best references. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular. Drs. MACRAE, BLOOD & FOSKET, Physicians and Surgeons, Proprietors. daw

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FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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A Guide to Wedlock and Physical Truths on the duties of manhood and the causes that unsex the sexes of Reproduction and Diseases of Women. A book for private, consulting reading. 240 pages, price 25 cts.

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BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, as trustee, by Mrs. E. J. Bettis and her husband, T. C. Bettis, on the first of January, 1875, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Record Book No. 117, page 247, to pay the indebtedness secured thereby, and under the instructions of the beneficiary, I will, on

Wednesday, August 15, 1877,

in front of the office of the Memphis Water Company, No. 264 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., sell the property therein described, for cash; the property is described as follows: Situated in Shelby county, State of Tennessee, and city of Memphis: Commencing at a stake on the south side of Looney street 216 feet east from its intersection with the Big Creek road; thence eastwardly with Looney street sixty (60) feet to a stake; thence southwardly 148½ feet to an alley; thence westwardly with said alley sixty (60) feet; thence northwardly 148½ feet to the beginning, being lot No. eleven (11) of Overton's subdivision of Chelsea property, or of county lot 523, as made by C. C. Burke, May 14, 1870.

The equity of redemption is waived and the title is considered good. I will sell and convey only as trustee. July 14, 1877.

jy15 JOHN OVERTON, Jr., Trustee.

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