MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,
282 Second street,
Memphis, Tenn.

M. C. GALLAWAY, J. M. KEATING.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : DECEMBER 15, 1877.

For Mayor.
JOHN JOHNSON.

MOCK HEROICS.

Mayor Flippin is trying to create the impression that he is a poor, persecuted innocent. Before the close of this canvass we intend to show that he is a traitor to the party that made him all he is. He is one of that class of persons who invoke party organization when it subserves his purpose, but repudiates it when another is to be the recipient of party honors. John R. Flippin announced himself as a candidate for criminal court judge in 1870. He invoked all the machinery of the Democratic party to secure his nomination. Two years ago he announced himself a candidate for mayor. He went before the Democratic convention and was again honored with the confidence of his party. But a few weeks since he saw that John Johnson would defeat him in convention, and now he comes forward and repudiates the machinery which made him all he is, and resorts to the mock heroics of the demagogue who seeks to create the impression that he is a wronged and persecuted individual. The Democracy of Memphis will teach him that the creature is not greater than the creator. In announcing himself as a candidate for mayor, he goes outside of the Democratic party, repudiates the organization, and defies its discipline. He is a disorganizer, and an enemy to that party which has saved us from ruin, and on whose success all our hopes in the future depend. In the strange and unaccountable desire which seems to possess him to be elected mayor, Flippin would rally the Republicans of this community to his support. His hopes of defeating the nominee of the Democratic party of Memphis are vain and idle, but his attempt to organize an opposition is none the less deserving of reprobation. The true Democracy of the south, who have just triumphed in Mississippi, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina, take no stock in this bolting movement. In pity, we turn Flippin over to the tender mercies of the Democracy of Memphis, whom he would betray.

THE TRIUMPH IN FRANCE.

Since the determined attitude assumed by the republicans in France, who were so splendidly victorious in the late elections, MacMahon, the president, has been in a state of turmoil and fidgety anxiety. He is not a bad man, but he is no statesman. He wants to keep power, yet he wants the party that is in the minority to win. France pulls one way, he another. He is not a man of broad views, and his military education has helped still more to restrict them. He tries to rule the politicans by tactics that were made to command an army; therefore he fails. He has been led, or rather misled, by advisers who have used him to advance their own schemes. Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist, had each a different object, therefore councils were divided. Duc de Broglie, a smart, quick, insolent schemer, has had the principal influence with him, and has driven him to the verge of some shape or other of destruction. Slow of perception as he is, MacMahon found out at last that he was running the ship of state on the rocks. On Friday he appeared to accept a liberal ministry that could command a majority in the lower chamber; on Monday he turned restive and he wanted to appoint a portion of it entirely to please himself. On Wednesday a deputation of senators and deputies waited upon him and explained to him that business was languishing owing to the existing uncertainty; France was depressed, the people were disturbed and anxious, and becoming irritated; preparations were going on for a grand French exposition and fears were awakening that it would never be held. The president was touched with some feeling of the true situation at last. He declared he had no ambition for himself, no objects to carry for legitimatists, Orleanists or Bonapartists; he would maintain republican institutions. The next day, as the telegrams inform us, the president's awakening was complete. He was still toiling to construct a ministry that should be his own tool, yet contrive to get the legislature to pass their measures, when a patriotic statesman, Pouyer Quertier, bluntly burst out against scheming ministers, plebiscites, or another dissolution of the legislature. The president's dull head at length became conscious of the idea that his proposed course was not only impolitic, but dangerous and illegal. He then turned his expressions against those who had misled him, especially the perfidious Duc de Broglie, with whom he declared he would have no further relations. He would resign and end it all. From this he was dissuaded, and M. Dufaure, a former minister and a sincere though moderate and conservative republican, was sent for and full power given him to choose a ministry, while the president set on to construct a message to send to the representatives of the people in the chambers. In this way, through the wisdom and patience of the republican leaders, who were faithfully followed by the rank and file, and well supported by the people, common sense was substituted for obstinacy, and statesmanship for bull-headedness. One powerful stimulant driving MacMahon to a right course was the discovery that, general as he is, he could not count upon the army in case matters came to an extremity, for the army is republican. The telegrams we have received so far show that the good work of pacifying France, contenting the people, repressing agitation, quieting suspicion, and setting the republic on firm foundations, is quietly proceeding. The Dufaure ministry is chosen, and most of the Paris republican papers admit that it is composed of honest republicans, and congratulate the country that the long crisis is over. Gambetta's paper, the *Republique Francaise*, remarks: "We have been deceived so often that we must be excused if we do not immediately disarm." Some of the monarchist papers affect to pity MacMahon, on account of the unfortunate position in which he is placed. The president, in his message, turns completely around from some of his former positions, or those set up for him by his ministers. He says the election has again shown the confidence of the French people in republican institutions; that, "to obey parliamentary rule," he has chosen a resolved to defend and maintain those institutions by constitutional action; that the interests of the country demand that a period shall be put to the present crisis; that dissolution of the chambers was consulting the judge from whose decision there is no appeal, and that dissolution could not be renewed consistent with the system of government; that he had thought it his duty to exercise that right, and he now abides by the reply. This message is in the spirit advocated by Gambetta and the republicans generally, and is a gratifying proof of the progress that correct and liberal principles are making in France. It accords with the sentiments of the French people, and agrees with the theory now ruling in France, and much resembling that of England—that the legislature, freely chosen by the people, is the last resort, and that its decisions must be respected. The result is gratifying in the extreme, and every patriotic American will congratulate France on the triumph of the people over legitimists, royalists and imperialists, the three demons that have brought desolation and ruin to the country, and whose desperate and reckless attempt to re-establish their power is, we earnestly hope, annihilated forever.

WHO IS MACAHON?

To those who are asking this question, and wondering how the French president came by his Irish name, the following, from the *Journal of Commerce*, will be of interest: "Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, marshal of France, and president of that republic, was born at the chateau of Sully, near Autun, June 13, 1808. He is descended from an Irish family that clung to the Stuarts and were forced into exile. In 1825 he entered the military school of St. Cyr, served with distinction in Algeria, and was selected by the chiefs of the allied army to lead the successful storming of the Malakoff, where he won great renown. He was still more famous in the campaign against Austria in 1859, and led the left wing of the army at the battle of Magenta, Napoleon III commanding the center. On the battlefield, owing to his brilliant advance against the Austrian right wing, which saved the day, he was made marshal and duke. He again won high honors at Solferino."

THE London *Times*, while reproaching the Turks for refusing attention to English recommendations, admits the fatal nature of the fall of Plevna. It says: "Osman Pasha's surrender is not merely the loss of a considerable army and a good stronghold, but a final collapse of the whole Turkish campaign and the practical conquest of Bulgaria. The general expectation of Europe has been mistaken. The Turks have been as completely defeated as the Austrians were at Sadowa, in 1866, and the French at Sedan, in 1870." In view of the large words England has used about "English interests in Turkey," it is asked why she takes recent events with so much coolness—how it is she shows no military preparation? The inference drawn is that she has some understanding that satisfies the fears that existed; in short, that the Turkey is about to be put on the table and cut up for consumption, and that England is to be helped to what will satisfy her appetite. The telegraph informed us yesterday that the British cabinet are considering a plan to make Constantinople a free port, opening access to the commerce of the world. This is well. England would lose its supremacy in that port, but neither Russia nor any other power would gain it, and a great danger would be warded off, while trade would be a gainer. There are, however, "hasty ridings to and fro" among English statesmen, that may have a more martial meaning. If the czar has directed recruiting to cease in Russia, as has been stated, peace propositions are probably not far off.

A CHICAGO bard is stated to have sung: "The squall of the hog is over us all," but the present season begins with only a quiet grunt, for the "future" men, the lard-ring concoctors, the buyers up of mess, and the tricksters in "shorts" and "longs," are silent. Somber crape, and hushed tones of woe are heard in the halls that have so often reverberated with the hilarious calls of bulls and bears. Why this change? A paragraph from the St. Louis *Globe* gives the answer: "Chicago can point to a larger assortment of bankrupt millionaires than any other city in the Union." How are the mighty fallen!

WE HEARD a business man say, yesterday, that he never read the foreign news in the newspapers; he stuck to his own business. He was a produce dealer, and yesterday corn fell three cents a bushel in this market, owing to the fall of Plevna. Is a business man sticking to his business when he neglects to keep himself informed of the progress of events abroad?

The Mother of Prince Bismarck.

London Society: A pleasant life was the one in Berlin. Frau von Bismarck delighted in society, in going to and giving parties. She remembered the charmingly interesting circle that used to frequent the paternal home, and her own was furnished in an expensive and tasteful manner. She aimed at living on the same scale as the highest *noblesse*, without dispensing, however, with the artistic, scientific and literary element from which she had derived so much pleasure while a girl. Through the disastrous war with France and a consequent scarcity of money, luxury had materially decreased in Berlin. Many families were seriously impoverished, while the financial resources of all were more or less impaired. Lavishness and magnificence had to be replaced by simplicity and retrenchment. But not to every one is it given to discard at one stroke the habits and predilections of a life-time—to do without the show and parade of a sumptuous existence. The Epicurean school says: "Give us the luxuries, and we will dispense with the necessities." Frau von Bismarck was in this respect one of its disciples. Her society was much courted; and, as she was not altogether free from vanity, she derived a great deal of pleasure from these social reunions. Her ambition was to shine not only in her own immediate circle, but to surround herself with the wittiest, cleverest and most scientific men, and, by preference, with those who professed the liberal opinions of her late father, which were hers also. Among such she aspired to take a high standing. Her preference for the plebeian element from which she sprang, was always noticeable, and has descended to her famous son. It is a sufficiently known fact that Prince Bismarck honors talent and knowledge—nay, even seeks for them, irrespective of the birth or position of their possessors. Among the most favored pastimes of his mother was the game of chess, in which, for proficiency, she rivaled the best players of her time. Music, in which she also excelled, was another of her accomplishments. In town, as well as in the country, she kept a diary, in which she noted down every incident and thought, and experience derived from them. Unfortunately, it was destroyed after her death. Had it been preserved, it would, no doubt, have given us many an interesting page from the infancy and youth of the imperial chancellor.

TELEGRAMS.

Newcastle, Ont., December 13: The Royal hotel and a block containing the pricipal business part of this town was burned last night. Loss, forty thousand dollars.

New York, December 13: The coal companies and railroads that do the carrying trade were in conference to-day regarding the formation of a combination, and after a short exchange of sentiments took a recess.

Louisville, December 13: The *Courier-Journal's* leading editorial, to-morrow, is strongly denunciatory of the course pursued by the Democratic senators in acting with Senator Conkling against the administration.

Biddeford, Me., December 13: The dye-house and boiler-room of the York manufacturing company were damaged to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars by fire last night. Hundreds of operatives are temporarily thrown out of employment.

New York, December 14: James Leahi, importer of white goods, has failed. His liabilities are placed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one-half due abroad. The outstanding assets reported are weak. The cause ascribed for the failure is trouble with the government officers and a very extended business.

Is IT possible that one will be so foolish as to suffer from catarrh, cold in the head, bad smells in nose and throat, when by this new antiseptic principle, Dr. J. H. M'Lean's catarrh snuff, you can be cured. Trial boxes, by mail, only fifty cents. Dr. J. H. M'Lean,

THEATRICAL DEPRESSION.

A Prominent Manager Gives his Views of the Causes of the Present Distress among Managers and Theatricals Generally.

From an interview in Cincinnati *Commercial*: We asked Mr. Macauley's opinion on the causes of the present distress among managers and theatrical people, and among other things, he said: "I do not think there is any single and especial reason. There are many reasons. It is generally on the high-priced stars we make our money. But once a man gets the favor of the public he becomes a wolf and a pirate. As long as he has the public with him he can carry himself in arrogance and hauteur. Look at this fellow Jefferson. He is one of the wolves. He will have all and allow a manager nothing. He gets up a cheap combination and starts out; occupies any hall in a place and rakes in his one thousand three hundred or one thousand four hundred dollars a night. I was his friend, and, to show it, painted his face upon the ceiling of my theater in Louisville. Even while I am playing my company, along he comes with his carpetbag, and nothing is left for me. Everywhere he goes he is like a plague or pestilence to the regular dramatic business in the place visited. The combinations are killing us. Boucicault is another wolf and pirate in the field. He is the very epitome of lies. He is the father and son of lies. His *Conn, the Shaughrun*, is a special effusion of lies. Everybody gets drunk and lies in his plays. His dramas are a deification of lying and drunkenness. He makes "Conn" he to the priest, a thing an Irishman will not do. He makes a contract with me to play at my theater in Louisville, in January. There is no thought of, and nothing in the contract about his playing there before that time under any other management. It is a tacit understanding between honorable, fair-dealing men that no advantage shall be taken. Then he goes and plays in that city under another management, and, of course, my business is killed, and still he had a contract with me. That is the kind of a wolf he is. That is the kind of a man that is killing the drama as a regular amusement and entertainment for the people. No carpetbagger in a southern State ever injured that State as such men as Jefferson and Boucicault and Daly *et al.* have injured the drama in this country. These combinations get a play into their own hands and then will play only on such terms as will ruin a manager. Again, they take everything out into the provinces and injure business in the great cities. They give in Kalamazoo and Kankakee the same plays that are the sensation in New York. The man in a small town, where companies play but one or two nights, gets a greater variety than the people of a city, where plays run for weeks. This is another source of injury to the business in such a city as Cincinnati. The great thing with the people is novelty and sensation. There must be something striking, something out of the ordinary, very good, or very wicked, or very extravagant. People do not go to be entertained. They seek the theaters for sensation and excitement, to be horrified or electrified, or shocked, or astonished. The stage, with such a taste developed on the part of the public, loses its legitimacy, and the drama ceases to be an educator, and teacher and refiner. In a certain way the press has done much to destroy the prestige and influence of the drama and of theatrical representation. It has with cold, practical fingers drawn aside the veil from the mystic realms that lie behind the green baize and beyond the gleam of the footlights. The cold, delightful mystery surrounding the little world of the stage has been dispelled, and with it has gone half the fascination of the playhouse. Every detail of the spectacular is laid bare in the public print, and all illusion dispelled. The actors and actresses, from being creatures of another world—the world beyond the footlights—have become ordinary men and women, every secret of whose lives is known to the people in the auditorium; and to them, too, is known the secret of every bit of artificial mechanism and every pretty illusion that used to make them wonder and laugh. The newspapers, too, make and unmake actors. Through their help Mary Anderson vaults at a single bound from the parlor to the position of leading and representative American actress of the tragic school."

Why she Objected.

Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*: Lethe Townsend was arraigned on yesterday morning before his honor, the mayor, upon the charge of disorderly conduct. The evidence established that on Thursday night, in the colored Methodist church, while a marriage ceremony was being performed, the officiating elder said: "If there be any present who know of any reason why this couple should not be joined together, now is the time to make it known, or forever after hold their peace." Whereupon the defendant arose and objected to the marriage proceeding further, upon the ground that the groom was a "gay and fond deceiver," and had plighted his faith and promised to marry her. This produced great commotion and wild excitement in the church, particularly among the female portion, who clamored to have the marriage go on, some of whom rudely seized her. The defendant was then arrested for disorderly conduct. A. A. Wiley defended her, and the mayor upon this evidence discharged her.

The Tide of Immigration.

Colonel J. B. Killebrew yesterday informed an *American* reporter that he had no doubt but that fully one thousand people had immigrated to Tennessee, instead of the two hundred and thirty-four which were reported to the bureau of agriculture, statistics, immigration and mines. The following letter is but a sample of many which he daily receives:

FOUNTAIN HEAD, TENN., December 10, 1877.

Colonel J. B. Killebrew:

I have read in the *American* your report of the number of immigrants who came into Tennessee last month. I failed to see any mention made of forty-five persons who have settled in this county, including five families from Indiana. Supposing that you have no report of these, I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in writing to you. W. G. POND.

Commissioner Killebrew is making arrangements to have every arrival reported to the bureau. All who come through Nashville by rail are easily reported, but no record can be made of those coming by other routes by wagons. About thirty families have come in this way within the last few days. About a dozen teams were met a day or two since on their way to Warren county. They were from Ohio, and stated that more were on their way. A colony of sixty families are now ready to start from New York and Wisconsin, and will settle in Dickson and Humphreys counties.

A Female Gambler.

Eureka (Nev.) *Republican*: Late last night the monotony of one of our secondary sporting-rooms was relieved by the advent of a woman, closely veiled, accompanied by an escort. Her presence, of course, excited considerable curiosity, and the game—faro—was temporarily interrupted, the players and dealers taking more than ordinary interest in the new-comer. They discovered their composure, however, on failing to penetrate her veil, and continued their game, keeping a good watch, though, lest she might draw some instrument from under the ample folds of her dress and castigate or scatter the crowd from their wrestle with the "tiger." A number thought she was an outraged wife in search of her dear, dear "husby," whose absence she had mourned and whom she wanted to catch at the green table. All conjectures were, however, soon dispelled. The case-keeper had risen from his seat and turned in his checks, when the incognita, who had liberately planted herself in his chair, opened the case-keeper, piled up several twenty-dollar rolls of silver alongside of it, and appeared ready for business. All eyes wered turned upon her, and Purdy's nimble fingers trembled perceptibly. A slight paleness was visible in the dealer's face, but, like the boy who stood upon the burning deck, he was bound to stand it, win or lose. Luck favored the fair stranger, and from white checks she turned to red, and the red resolved themselves into blue (twenty-five dollars each). She kept the cases carefully and played with all the pluck of an old hand at the business. She won and lost, but kept gathering in the blue checks. Finally, when she was a couple of hundreds ahead, she handed them to the dealer and received her eagles in exchange, and, with her escort, left the room and disappeared from view. The eyes of the boys stuck out like bung-holes on a molasses barrel, and they looked at each other in perfect bewilderment. They were mystified by the fair stranger beyond conception, and it was some time before the game was resumed. Who she was no one knew, but they would give something to find out.

The Necessity for a National Levee System.

New Orleans *Democrat*: The necessity for a national levee system was never better illustrated than in the condition of affairs now existing in one of the levee districts of the State of Mississippi, embracing the counties of Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, and Sharkey. The people of this district have been taxed since the war for levee purposes as no other people were ever taxed before. Not only is real and personal property made to pay taxes, but cotton, cotton-seed, and every other product of the soil are made to pay a very high duty. The southern States justly complained of the cotton tax which the Federal government laid on the south some years ago, but this Mississippi levee district tax is even worse, since it taxes not only the cotton, but the seed as well, and taxes it so heavily that cotton cultivation is actually prohibited. The returns of this cotton tax for these counties show conclusively either that cotton production therein is falling off greatly, or that the taxes are beaten by the planters. The result of such bankruptcy to almost all of them. The worst of the whole affair is the fact that the money obtained by these extra taxes is not spent, as was intended, on the levees. If this were done and the plantation protected from overflow, these burdens might well be pardoned, but instead of this it is a notorious fact that the money, or at least a large portion of it, is stolen. The levee board is now in debt, the levees down, the money stolen, and the planters bankrupt. The Vicksburg *Herald* declares that this outrage car no longer go on, and proposes to appeal to the legislature in behalf of the tax-payers of this district. It may succeed in abolishing these oppressive burdens, but the only certain and lasting cure and remedy will be to turn the levees over to the Federal government.

Valentine Baker's Position with the Turks.

London *World*: Colonel Baker has no command in the Turkish army, only in the *gendarmerie*. In action he advises the different commanders what course to pursue, often leading charges of wavering regiments himself. He and Colonel Briscoe, late Fifteenth hussars, who, with him, has been foremost in the recent fighting about Shumla, have a very poor opinion of the fighting powers of the Turkish cavalry, the mere appearance of a bold front causing them to waver, and a charge scattering them before contact. Baker Pasha has gone to join his late chief, Mehemet Ali. Of the two—Suleiman and Mehemet—he naturally prefers the latter. Suleiman allowed him no initiative, and never took his advice. Mehemet, on the other hand, allowed him to conduct reconnoissances, and frequently asked his advice. It is true that he never followed it, but then he always subsequently expressed his regret.

A Woman who has been in a Trance Six Months.

Des Moines (Ia.) *Leader*: This morning there was at the Given house a strange case to a physician and metaphysician, a Mrs. Shadle, of Guthrie county, on her way in charge of her husband to the insane asylum at Mt. Pleasant. Last March the lady became suddenly crazy and quite violent, and continued so until the twelfth of June, when she passed into a comatose state and has been apparently sleeping ever since. She was awake but once during the whole period, last October, when she revived enough to converse, but not coherently, and the next day went to sleep again and has not since awoke. She is fed by forcing her mouth open, to which she makes no resistance, and shows no relish for the food; her breathing is regular, but quicker than it would be in her normal condition of health. It is hoped that careful treatment by the scientific gentlemen at Mt. Pleasant may resuscitate her and eventually cure her.

One Woman's Yell.

Palmyra (Wis.) *Gazette*: Again, later in the week, the mail carrier, while on his mail across the country from this village to Little Prairie, and other points north, was attacked by two armed men who sprang from the thicket, attempting to seize the horses heads. A lady riding with him screamed, frightened the horses so they broke loose and ran, clearing the robbers, and taking the occupants of the carriage away in safety. This is the second time within six months, under similar circumstances, that a woman's screams have saved herself and escort from probable robbery by frightening the horses so that they ran away, in this immediate vicinity. After all, a woman's tongue may be her best defense.

The California Senatorial Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.—There was no material change in the senatorial contest on the twelfth ballot last night: Farley, 25; M'Donald, 20; Reynolds, 18; Hager, 17.

Sound Reasons for Faith.

The American people are shrewd and observant. They are not often deceived by sham pretensions, but when they are, they soon discover their error. If Hostetter's stomach bitters have been a sham, they would long since have discarded it; but finding there was not a claim put forth in its behalf that its curative properties did not justify, they immediately gave it the preference to every article of its class. Time has only served to strengthen their faith, and has increased its popularity to an extent almost beyond parallel, even in this age of successful proprietary medicines. It ranks foremost among the standard preparations of the day, and is indorsed by the medical fraternity and the newspaper press. It overcomes and prevents fever and ague, and other malarial disorders, with wonderous certainty, tones the system, banishes dyspepsia, remedies constipation and liver complaint, relieves gout, rheumatism, and affections of the bladder and kidneys.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.*

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

ROOFING TIN.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.

We have now arriving over

8500 bxs. 28x20 ROOFING-TIN,

of all grades and thicknesses, and comprising a larger and more varied **assortment of brands** than were ever offered. These are direct importations here from Liverpool, by steamers "Lord Clive," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois." We are now better prepared than ever to supply the large demand for this favorite size of Roofing-Plate, and we ask the attention of the trade to the advantages we offer in both price and quality. Very respectfully,

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Metals, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRAWING.

Havana Royal Lottery!

Grand Extraordinary Drawing
Will take Place Dec. 31, 1877.
Capital Prize.....$500,000
Only 18,000 Tickets.
2346 Prizes and $1,350,000 in Money!

nformation Furnished, Orders Filled, Prizes Cashed, Spanish Gold and Havana Bank Bills Bought and Sold.
F. MASICH,
No 42 Decatur street, New Orleans, La.

LAST CHANCE
Buy Your Tickets Now!
The Day Approaching for the
Second Grand Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH
Prize Distribution Company!
(Under Act of Legislature of Kentucky).
Drawing Positively on DEC. 31, '77,
or Money Returned in full to the buyers.
$320,000 CASH IN PRIZES!
$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,000,
and Seven Thousand others.
Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Depository. Tickets only $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50. Official list of drawing will be published in New York Herald and Louisville Courier-Journal and mailed gratis to all buyers. Address G. W. BARROW & CO., General Managers, Courier-Journal Building, LOUISVILLE, KY., or No. 6 West Court street, Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Send for a Circular.

THE LAST CHANCE
In 1877.
HAVANA ROYAL LOTTERY
Grand Extraordinary Drawing!
Will Take Place Dec. 31, 1877.
Only 18,000 Tickets, and 2346 Prizes.
Capital Prize, $500,000.
Total Amount of Prizes - - $1,350,000
We only guarantee those tickets obtained through us as being genuine. Send your orders and call for plans to **BORNIO & BROTHER.**
Oldest agents in the South. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COMMISSIONER'S SALES.

No. 1008, R. D.—First Chancery Court—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. Wm. O. Lofland et al.

Pursuant to a decree entered in this cause November 16, 1877, in the Chancery Court at Shelby county, and recorded in minute-book 19, page 537, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, within legal hours, on

Saturday, December 15, 1877,

the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said decree, to-wit: Part of lot No. 379, on the plan of the city of Memphis, on the southwest corner of Exchange and Third streets, fronting 88 feet on Exchange street by 148 feet deep, being the same property upon which W. O. Lofland resided at the time of the filing of this bill.

November 21, 1877. B. P. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Revenue.
Johnston & Ford, Attorneys. wed

No. 1050—First Chancery Court—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, vs. J. W. Blanton et al.

Pursuant to a decree entered in this cause, November 16, 1877, and recorded in minute-book 19, page 537, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, on

Saturday, December 15, 1877,

the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes and costs adjudged against the same, to-wit: Lots Nos. 18, 18 and 19, of county lot 519, in the city of Memphis, on the old Raleigh road—more minutely described in the bill and decree.

November 21, 1877. B. P. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Revenue.

BARGAINS
—FOR THE—
HOLIDAYS
—AT—
MENKEN BROS

500 Stylish Beaver and Matelasse
Cloaks! Cloaks
Misses' Cloaks, Infants' Cloaks.
500 Patterns of
DRESS GOODS
Suitable for Holiday Gifts, from $1 50 to $3 per pattern.
BLACK GROS GRAIN
SILKS!
At 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c and $1 per yard.
Colored Silks, fashionable tints, 70c, 75c, 90c and $1 per yard.
Ladies' Furs! Misses' Furs!
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Fur Caps, Fur Boas, Fur Muffs.
1000 Holiday Gifts!
Handkerchiefs in Boxes, Japanese Boxes, Japanese Toys,
And a variety of Fancy Articles.
MENKEN BROS.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
750 Brls. "Nelson Distillery" Fire-Copper
BOURBON WHISKEY!
SPRING OF 1873--'74--'75--'76--'77.
300 Brls. Yannissee Malt Whiskey
FREE AND IN BOND.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.
HARDWARE IRON CUTLERY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
B. F. Avery & Son's Plows and Implements,
Agricultural Implements and Steam Machinery Depot.
A stock of Brass and Steam Fittings and Pipe always on hand.
310 and 312 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS!
RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE, Prop'rs,
No. 98 Second Street, : : : : Memphis, Tennessee.
Iron-Fronts, Cotton-Presses, Horse-Powers, Iron and Brass Castings, General Repairs, and everything in the line of
Foundry and Machine-shop Work
Sole Agents of the Lane & Bodley Co., for Elevators, Engines, Sawmills, Etc.

Langstaff, Graham & Proudfit
[Successors to Graham & Proudfit],
HARDWARE MACHINERY.
EAGLE COTTON-GINS, Price Reduced.
STRAUB'S GRIST-MILLS,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING, FAIRBANKS'S SCALES
SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS.
319 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

RALPH WORMELEY. WALTER A. GOODMAN
WORMELEY & GOODMAN,
[SUCCESSORS TO RALPH WORMELEY & CO.]
COTTON FACTORS
No. 338 Front street, corner Union, Memphis, Tenn.

KREMER, HERZOG & CO.'S
EXTRAODINARY BARGAINS
DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK and HOLIDAYS
500 Dress Patterns, at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, and $5.
All Dress Goods Reduced to Actual Cost.
All Fine Dress Goods Reduced Almost FIFTY PER CENT., to Close Out.
Price our Dress Goods, now they are selling at Cost, and less.
Our stock of Suits to close at cost. 1000 Paris Dolls, cheap. 1000 Paris Dolls, cheap.
1000 pieces beautiful Christmas Gifts, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, very cheap and beautiful. Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, etc., very cheap.
Elegantly Trimmed Hats, 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
Look at them, in our window, to-morrow. Thousands of them on exhibition and for sale in center of store
Fine Paris Hats, and all Untrimmed Hats, to close at cost.
Flowers and Feathers at cost. Children's Hats, to close Immediately Out of the season, at cost.
Black Silk Velvet, $1 50, $1 75, $2. Black Silk Velvet, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
Black Gros Grain Silks during the Holidays, 85c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, extra cheap.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats, worth from $3 to $8, at the Extremely Low Price of 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
Worth thrice the money. Will now close out the balance of stock on hand at the above mentioned prices
Just opened, Real Ivory Combs, Real Shell Combs, novelties in Jewelry, etc.
Just opened, beautiful Ties, new Pocket-Books, etc.
Extraordinary Bargains now at
Kremer, Herzog & Co

J. S. WILKINS,
SUCCESSOR TO F. H. CLARK & CO.,
No. 290 Main Street.
Silverware, Clocks, Diamonds,
JEWELRY AND WATCHES!

J. R. GODWIN. D. L. MULLINS, Jr. S. M. McCALLUM
J. R. GODWIN & CO.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
336 Front Street, Memphis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hot-Air Furnaces.

THE Southern Hot-Air Furnace Manufacturing Company has removed their office from N. Swartzenburg's to H. WETTER & CO.'S. All orders for heating houses and churches, etc., will be attended to by JOHN B. REINHARD.
Office, 354 Main street.
☞ Special attention paid to Greenhouses. I will furnish you with Cool Air, Warm Air, Dew or Rain. Reference—E. M. Apperson, Memphis, Tenn.

J. A. FORREST & CO.
—DEALERS IN—
Horses and Mules,
61 & 63 Monroe st., near Peabody Hotel.
WE are receiving daily a large assortment of HORSES and MULES. Persons wanting stock will save money by calling before purchasing elsewhere. Everything sold by us fully guaranteed. Orders solicited.

RUBBER - STAMPS,
SEALS, ETC.,
S. W. GARRISON,
ENGRAVER,
318 Main St., Memphis.

M'HENRY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES,
AND LAMP GOODS,
Nos. 6 & 8 E. Fourth St. & 162 Main St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
WE invite the attention of those who design purchasing, to our stock of **Gas** and **Oil-Fixtures.** Our assortment, in addition to the late novelties, comprises a full line of **Chandeliers, Hall Lights, Pendants,** and **Brackets** for **Gas. In Oil-Fixtures,** we have all the new improvements in **Chandeliers, Hall-Lamps, Library, Dining-room** and **Table Lamps.** Also, the new and improved **German Student or Office-lamp.** Special designs for Chandeliers or other Gas-Fixtures furnished on application.

THOS. H. HUNT & CO.,
OLD CHEMICAL DYE HOUSE!
Established, 1859. **16 Jefferson st.**
LADIES' and Gentlemen's garments Dyed and Cleaned in a superior manner; also, repairing gentlemen's garments at shortest notice. All work warranted. Goods by express promptly attended to

DELINQUENTS!
TAKE NOTICE!
☞ **On the 20th day of December, 1877,** at the Courthouse door, in the city of Memphis, and county of Shelby, I will offer, for public sale, the Real Estate belonging to Delinquent Taxpayers of 1876, which real estate can be seen upon my books in my office. J. J. RAWLINS,
County Trustee for Shelby county.

J. SCHERBARTH & LUEDKE,
STEAM DYERS,
At No. 367 1-2 Main Street.
LADIES' and Gentlemen's Wear will be cleaned and dyed by the latest chemical process; also, Kid Gloves and Feathers cleaned and dyed. Mourning Dresses dyed in 36 hours or on short notice.

GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S
Why suffer with **Dyspepsia** or **Headache,** when they may be speedily cured by **Parker's Ginger Tonic?** A dose before meals strengthens the appetite, and enables the stomach to easily digest its food. This pleasant remedy promptly checks **Diarrhœa** without **Constipating** the bowels. **Consumptives** find welcome relief, and steadily gain strength from its invigorating properties. It is the best remedy for **Coughs** and **Colds,** and the **Aged** and those too feeble to bear the **cold** of winter, find a vitalizing, strengthening and invigorating warmth. **Cramps, Colic, Dysentery, Heartburn** and **Cholera Infantum** quickly yield to this remedy, and it overcomes **Rheumatism** and **Gout** by correcting acidity of the stomach and promoting healthy secretions.
Sold by all Druggists.
GINGER TONIC.

LIQUORS.

JOHN LILLY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS,
14 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Mechanics Building & Loan Association.

THE regular monthly meeting of this Association, for loans, will be held this (WEDNESDAY) evening, December 12th, at 7½ o'clock. *Dues payable during the day.* The by-laws will be enforced in regard to fines.
G. V. RAMBAUT, President.
H. J. WARD, Secretary.

Monthly Notice and New Series.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Bluff City Building and Loan Association will be held MONDAY, Dec. 17th, at 7½ p.m., at 41 Madison st., basement, to receive dues and loan out money on real estate. New shares can now be had in this association, on which money can be borrowed at once.
S. STORR, Sec'y. G. H. JUDAH, Pres't.

WORKINGMEN'S
Building and Loan
ASSOCIATION.
Pioneer Association of Memphis.
Sixth Series Commences January 1, 1878.
THE new year can in no way be better commenced by workingmen, salaried men, and all persons of moderate means, than by making a beginning to economize and save. This Association, in opening its SIXTH SERIES, affords the opportunity. No back dues to be paid.
Its claims for confidence are: Accomplished success, experienced management, and strict equity in its conduct of business. Stock can be withdrawn at thirty days notice. Subscriptions to the SIXTH SERIES received from this date at the office of the Association, **294 Main street,** over the Fourth National Bank. L. LAGRILL, President.
CHAS. T. PATERS