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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 52

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 10 15-16c. New York gold, 101 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 27, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, winds mostly from north to east, generally warmer, clearer or partly cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, February 26, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galvest'n	30.09	50	N.E.	Fresh.	L't rain.
Indianola	30.15	52	N.E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.32	37	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.28	42	N.E.	Fresh.	Hazy.
Nashville	30.27	39	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	56	N.E.	Brisk.	Hazy.
Shreveport	30.22	51	N.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.23	47	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

NEW ORLEANS.

J. Mad. Wells Before the Grand Jury—The Tornado on Fire Again—Laborers Resisting Officers with Arms.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Governor Wells was to-day before the grand jury, summoned to give evidence respecting the charges he published against the prosecuting attorney and court officers.

A fire broke out again last night in the cargo on board the ship Tornado. The cargo will be badly damaged, and the loss is now estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The laborers on Judge Morales' plantation, in St. Bernard parish, resist the process of the court with arms. The sheriff will call on the governor for troops.

BRITISH GRAIN PROSPECTS.

A Cold and Unseasonable Spring Anticipated—Scanty Offerings in the Provincial Markets—Prices Relaxed on Account of Less Political Agitation.

LONDON, February 26.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "It is likely a cold and unseasonable spring may be experienced, as we have had very little real winter weather, and the failure of last year's wheat crop was largely attributable to the action of late frosts. The offerings of English wheat at Mark Lane and in the provincial markets continue scanty. Neither has there been much inducement to farmers to thresh, as prices have suffered a decided relapse by reason of less agitation in political affairs. Foreign wheat has also reached our shores in greater quantity, owing to the action of America and Germany, whose united contribution to last Monday's arrivals amounted to nearly thirty-five thousand quarters, while the imports into Liverpool have also been decidedly larger. The temporary enhancement of values has been lost and with it apparently nearly all demand, as business has moved within the narrowest limits, and sales were only practicable in a modest retail way at a decline of one shilling on wheat. Feed stuffs are also about six pence lower. There has been very little pressure to sell, and holders appear perfectly content to abide the issue of political affairs, which can scarcely reduce values much below the present level for some time, even if the eastern question finds its ultimate solution in a pacific manner, with large arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat is very dull, and prices have given way fully a shilling. Maize, with large arrivals, has declined six pence. Barley is dull and cheaper to sell."

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

Nearly Three Thousand Famine-Stricken Refugees Burned Up in a Refugee House—Thousands Dying from Cold and Starvation—Etc., Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—The steamer Oceanic brings the following intelligence from China: A terrible disaster has occurred at Tientsin. A refugee house, in which famine-stricken refugees from the northern provinces had assembled, took fire, and of nearly three thousand people in the building, only about one hundred escaped. The extremely cold weather that has prevailed has had a fatal effect on the refugees, many of whom have frozen to death, while thousands are suffering from insufficient accommodation or lack of food, which cannot be supplied in quantities to meet the demand. Charles Ludd, of the China inland mission at Wachung, who has recently visited the famine-stricken province of Sheusi, writes a heart-rending account of the suffering he has witnessed. The efforts of the government to supply food and assistance have been, to a great extent, nullified by the dishonesty of officials. Children are sold by hundreds by starving parents. In the large cities of Houcheng and Pucheng risings have occurred among the people, rendered desperate by seeing wives and children starving before their faces, and many outbreaks are reported. In Pucheng the people beheaded the mandarin for speculating on their necessities. The weather has been unusually cold throughout the country for several weeks. The money market is very light lately, but arrivals from England and San Francisco are expected to ease it soon. The boiler of the coasting-steamer Yesso exploded recently, killing about eighty natives. The engineer is imprisoned for manslaughter. In Tokio, Japan, the merchants are about forming a chamber of commerce. A detachment of infantry is about to proceed to Zoo-Choo Island. Two Japanese war vessels, officered and manned by natives, have left, one for Australia and the other for Europe. Rumors are again prevalent of disaffection in the province of Satsuma. Several arrests have been made, and a garrison is being established there. The government is considering means of giving the people some voice in the affairs of the country. A line of railway is being surveyed between Kirto and Otsu.

Mollie Maguires.

PITTSBURG, February 26.—The following are the names of the Westmoreland county Mollie Maguires, for whose arrest warrants are issued: Harry Davis, who corroborated Parfeit's confession; Pat Dougherty, George Carroll, John Snedden, Harry Devlin, Barney Murray, Peter Glenn, Wm. Lewis, P. Murray, Reddy Gormley, Jack Woods, James Doren and Sandy Snedden. George Parfeit and Robert Whitelaw are in jail at Greensburg; the others have fled. Paddy Doyle, formerly the leader, was drowned last summer while crossing the river in a skiff. Sandy Snedden and Paddy Doyle kept taverns at Irwin's station, and it was at their houses that the gang met. Parfeit states that on the night of young Carroll's murder he was detailed to keep the railroad watchman from patrolling the tracks until after the fast train had passed over the body, which his associates would place on the track. He did so by engaging the watchman in conversation.

Congress Petitioned to Pass the Texas-Pacific Bill.

ATLANTA, February 26.—The city council and board of trade unanimously adopted resolutions petitioning congress to pass the Texas-Pacific bill introduced by Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 26. — William Greenly, colored, who killed Ida Kersey, colored, last Christmas evening, was to-day found guilty, the jury affixing the death penalty.

ONE of the easiest things to catch, and at the same time one of the most difficult to get rid of, is a cough or cold. Dr. Bull's cough syrup, however, is always equal to the emergency. Price twenty-five cents.

An accident on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railway, Sunday night, caused the death of one man and the serious injury of several others. A sleeping-coach became detached, and when the train stopped the sleeper ran into it, causing a general wreck.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress—General Chalmers Excoriates Garfield's Bloody-Shirt Speech on the Louisiana Returning-Board Prosecution.

General Butler Spreads himself on Financial Matters—He Goes for the Dollar of the Daddies—Ben always had a Fancy for Silver.

Senator Ferry Chosen Temporary President of the Senate—Bills and Other Matters Disposed of—Interesting Subjects before the Cabinet.

Bills before the Various Committees—No Signs of what the President will Do with the Silver Bill—He is Besieged on All Sides about it.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The reading of the journal was not completed until shortly before one o'clock.

Mr. Reagan, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported back the bill to regulate interstate commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers. Printed and recommitted.

A petition seven hundred yards long and signed by fifty thousand names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was referred.

The speaker then called on committees for reports.

Mr. Tipton, from the committe on manufactures, reported a resolution instructing the committee on rules to inquire into the expediency of changing the rules so as to give the committee on manufactures jurisdiction over all questions affecting the interests of manufacturers, and over the internal revenue of the country.

Mr. Wood raised the point of order that the subject matter having never been referred to the committee, it had no right to report the resolution.

The speaker sustained the point, and ruled out the resolution.

Mr. Steele, from the committee on agriculture, reported back the bill for the appointment of a committee to investigate the origin of and the best means of destroying the army cotton worm. The bill appropriates ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the commission. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Banning, chairman of the military committee, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of war to prescribe rules to be observed in the preparation and opening of bids for contracts for the war department. Passed.

Mr. Southard, rising to a personal explanation, read a paragraph in to-day's *Tribune* in regard to the resolution he had introduced in the house, yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution. He explained that the resolution did not express his own views, or the views, so far as he knew, of any member of the committee on the electoral vote of President and Vice President. He had simply introduced the resolution at the request of another person.

Mr. Rice, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill providing that in case of the death or resignation of a pension agent, the President may temporarily appoint his successor. Passed.

Mr. Chalmers then took the floor to reply to the speech made by Mr. Garfield last week. In reference to that speech, he said the voice was the voice of Jacob, but the hand was the hand of Esau. While declaring his ardent desire to see peace and harmony restored in the Union, that gentleman made the remark to the passions of the north by a feigned description of the ingratitude of the south that would have "moved the stones to meeting." The object of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield], as well as that of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Hale] was too clear to be misunderstood. It was a cunning and carefully prepared assault on the southern policy of the President. They had intended either to drive the President from his policy of conciliation, or else to drive the Republican party farther from the President. Another object had been to draw from southern gentlemen some declaration of hostility toward the title of the President, in the hope that that would not only alienate him from them, but also to show it up as another evidence of southern ingratitude.

Mr. Reagan, at this point, interposed the point of order that the gentleman from Mississippi was not making a personal explanation. He thought days enough had been wasted in this unprofitable discussion. He desired to see the bitterness of sectional animosity allayed, and that could not be done by cultivating political controversies on the floor of the house.

Mr. Chalmers, after some little discussion, was permitted to proceed. He went on to say that the Democratic party did not intend to build up the Republican party by making war upon the President. The Democratic party was satisfied with President Hayes. He was in his seat, whether he had obtained it by fraud, mistake, or accident. Referring to the prosecution of the returning-board, he said the gentleman from Maine [Hale] had condoled with the members of the board, and had said the north was deeply impressed with the ingratitude of the south. He [Chalmers] thought the whole country was impressed with the belief that the returning-board could not be trusted, and that some of the visiting statesmen were not worthy of trust. The gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] has protested against the prosecution of the board for three reasons—first, because the lives of the Confederates had been spared; secondly, because of the conciliatory policy of the President; and thirdly, because of implied promises to the contrary. Because the lives of Confederates had been spared, the gentleman from Ohio thought the small offense of forgery of the election returns should be overlooked. The man who took up arms for the defense of what he thought was constitutional law was certainly not more of a traitor than the man who robbed the people of their electoral franchise, and gave to fraud the fruits of victory and virtue. There were some punishments to honorable men which were worse than death. The south had been enduring the pains of reconstruction when the hand of the carpetbagger had been in its pockets, when the heel of the colored race had been on its neck, and many southern men had felt that death would be preferable to such persecution. Impartial history would tell which side had kept its faith best. Referring again to the policy of President Hayes, he said that the gentleman had shown himself to be an honorable, upright and honest man, and while he [Chalmers] did not think the President deserved an special credit for doing his constitutional duty, except that it stood in marked contrast to the action of his predecessor, he was unwilling to see any movement in the senate that looked like ingratitude toward the President, and if he [Chalmers] were governor of Louisiana, he should not hesitate to pardon every one of the returning-board as fast as they were convicted. Conviction might be necessary, but conviction was one thing and punishment another. While the south admitted that President Hayes was stretching forth his hand with the olive branch in it, and while the south would stand by him as long as he stood by himself, with a very few exceptions, the Republican leaders were loudly denouncing him and his policy. The gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] had stated that the prosecution of Anderson was but the beginning of the war on the title of the President. He [Chalmers] said that that statement was but the opening note of a war on the President by the Republican party; that party wanted to compel him to abandon his policy under the pretence that the Democratic party was about to question his title. The Republican leaders thundered into his ears that the cases of Anderson and Wells was the case of Tilden and Hayes, and when the gentleman from Ohio had stated that the President's supporters were lessening hour by hour in number, he had intended to intimidate him and not the Democratic party. Referring to the alleged Wormley hotel bargain, he said he did not know that there had been a bargain, but if there had been he would not criticise very harshly the men who made it. In conclusion, he referred to the fact that the red and the white had been blended together and he hoped the gray and the blue would go down to posterity blended together in one common heritage.

At the close of Mr. Chalmers's speech Mr. Hewitt [Ala.] endeavored to induce the house to proceed with the bill to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war, but the house preferred to give Mr. Butler an opportunity to make his speech on the financial question. The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Eden in the chair, and Mr. Butler proceeded to make his speech.

Mr. Butler declared himself for the full restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and that every debt of the United States now existing which could be paid by the silver dollar, as now proposed, was, by the very terms of the law under which the debt was contracted, to be paid by silver dollars of the same weight and fineness. In regard to the point of dishonesty toward public or private creditors, he asked whether it was immoral, dishonest or wrong to provide by law that a debtor shall pay back all he received with interest on the discharge of a money debt? The same debt that pays the poor man's debt should equally cancel the rich man's demand. Both should stand before the law alike, and right and justice be done at the hands of congress in spite of executive recommendation of the executive power, whether in the shape of a veto or otherwise. Mr. Butler denied that sixty million dollars in bonds, or anything like that amount, had been returned from Europe, but wished, for the financial and business prosperity of the country, it were true. He wished that Europe would send back every bond of ours it holds and lower the price at which they sell here. If he could hear that our six per cent. bonds were coming back at fifty cents on the dollar, to be exchanged for our merchandise, our gold or our silver, he should look upon it as the brightest and happiest financial fact the country ever knew. He wanted to see both silver and wheat sent abroad to pay our debts and bring the balance of trade in our favor. He saw neither wisdom nor statesmanship in locking our silver up in vaults. He reprobated the withdrawal of paper fractional currency and the substitution for it of subsidiary silver coin, saying the people were to be taxed the enormous sum represented by five per cent. compound interest on fifty million dollars for thirty years, and that if the secretary of the treasury, who framed that measure, had ever sat down and made the calculation, and then foolishly cast that enormous burden upon the people, he ought to be hanged to the nearest lamp-post for malice toward all mankind. If he had not done so, he ought to be hanged at all events for getting into an office to investigate the origin of and the best means of destroying the army cotton worm. The bill appropriates ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the commission. Referred to the committee of the whole.

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I have no fear on that subject, but it will not be a return of bonds that will break the savings banks, because they are broken and are breaking; they are rotten, and are sinking.

Mr. Chittenden [without waiting for Mr. Butler to come to a stop]—I know a savings bank that has ten millions of government bonds, and if it shall be obliged to take five millions for them, it will be ruined and its twenty thousand depositors with it; the poor people for whom you profess to speak, the laboring men and women—there are twenty thousand of them depositors in that one bank, and they will be sent to beggary forever.

Mr. Butler—And the directors should be hung to a lamp post, and roasted afterward.

Mr. Chittenden—I am no joker.

Mr. Butler—I know that.

Mr. Chittenden—I believe the gentleman from Massachusetts has moments of seriousness, and now I wish to appeal to his possibly serious temper.

Mr. Butler—I never was in better temper in my life.

Mr. Chittenden—I wish to ask the gentleman if he thinks there will be any more prosperity in this country—prosperity to the laborer, to the farmer, to the man who works in the blacksmith shop, in the shoe shop—until confidence is restored to capital? Will your everlasting, irredeemable, miserable greenbacks restore that confidence?

Mr. Butler—If the prosperity of this country depends on the two per cent. difference between gold and greenbacks, God help the country.

Mr. Chittenden—Now come right down to work, my friend. If you have a house to build or a house to buy, you know what practical business is. I ask you to come up to work. You have spoken disrespectfully here of bankers and brokers. Out of the two hundred and ninety members of this house two hundred and fifty of them are lawyers.

Mr. Butler—(parenthetically)—I wish that fifty were—

Mr. Chittenden—Now I ask you to doff your gown and tell me whether, without confidence to capital, you can restore prosperity to the country?

Mr. Butler—I should a great deal rather have a better basis of prosprrity to this country than the confidence which has been so fully bestowed upon capitalists that the country is ruined.

Mr. Chittenden—Then you think that the basis of the eternal, miserable greenbacks is better?

Mr. Butler—Yes, but not quite eternal. I say again, and I want you to understand, that I look on greenbacks, based on the strength, the power and wealth of the country, as a great deal better than any one product of the country, whether wheat, corn, gold, silver or confidence.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

The secretary called the senate to order, owing to the absence of Vice-President Wheeler.

Senator Anthony submitted a resolution that Thomas W. Ferry be chosen president *pro tem.*

Senator Bayard moved an amendment providing for a vote by ballot. Rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 28.

The question then recurred on the resolution of Senator Anthony, and Senator Wallace moved to substitute the name of Senator Thurman for that of Senator Ferry. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 29. Senator Davis [Ill.] voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The original resolution was then agreed to, and Senator Ferry was escorted to the president's desk by Senator Thurman. Before taking the chair he said: "Thanking you, senators, for another proof of your confidence, and relying on your generous support, I will at once enter upon the duties to which you have chosen me.

Senator Hill said he was compelled to leave the city before the final vote was taken on the silver bill, and his purpose was to pair on the senate amendments. He had stated that, with certain amendments, he would vote for the house bill, and he did not intend to say in advance that he would vote against the bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the bills on the calendar not objected to was resumed.

Senator Beck presented resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky favoring the repeal or a reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred.

Senator Beck also offered a resolution of the Kentucky legislature favoring an appropriation for the improvement of the navigable waters of Kentucky. Referred.

Senator Cockrell submitted a resolution directing the commissioner of agriculture to furnish the senate such information and facts as may be in his possession in regard to the disease known as hog-cholera, and to the diseases of animals generally, with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to.

When the house joint resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, of the United States navy, to accept a decoration from the king of the Hawaiian Islands was reached, Senator Sargent objected to its present consideration, and spoke against the action of congress in permitting officers to receive decorations and presents from foreign officials. With other objections of Senator Sargent, the above-mentioned resolution, with four others allowing officers to accept presents from various foreign governments, were laid over.

When the senate bill to organize a life-saving and coast-guard service was reached, Senator Sargent gave notice that he would ask the senate to fix an early day for its consideration.

When the bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon-general in the army, recently reported, was reached, Senator Plumb objected to its present consideration, and it was laid over.

The house bill to authorize the granting of an American register to a foreign-built ship, for the purposes of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world was objected to by Senator Spencer, and laid over.

Senator Beck called up a resolution submitted by him on the twenty-first of January, declaring it inexpedient to impose taxes at this time for the purpose of providing for a sinking fund, and directing the secretary of the treasury not to purchase any bonds for the reduction of the principal of the national debt until further orders from congress. Pending its discussion the morning hour expired and the subject was laid over.

All the unobjected cases on the calendar having been disposed of, Senator Wallace called up the bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings, so that it should be unfinished business to-morrow, and the senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

General News.

THE LAW LIBRARY ACT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The President signed the act making an appropriation for the purchase of law libraries for the use of the courts of United States officers in the Territories of Wyoming and Dakota.

THE TREASURY BILL SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT REJECTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The house banking and currency committee this morning considered the proposition offered by Mr. Ewing, to amend the bill providing for the substitution of treasury notes for national bank notes, by inserting a section which would make treasury notes interchangeable for greenbacks, and provide, also, that greenbacks shall be reissued to the full former amount of four hundred million dollars. After a discussion this proposition was rejected, receiving only thirty votes.

THE RESUMPTION REPEAL ACT DISCUSSED.

The senate finance committee to-day took up the house bill providing for the repeal of the specie resumption act. An informal discussion was interrupted by the arrival of the hour for the Republican caucus, and the comtee adjourned, to resume consideration of the bill on Friday next.

THE PRESIDENT BESIEGED.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, February 24. — Forney's *Chronicle* to-day says: "The pressure brought to bear on the President by the opponents of the silver bill exceeds anything ever known. He is literally besieged by representatives of money kings to veto the bill, and throw the responsibility of its becoming a law on congress. Delegation after delegation called upon him yesterday, and made most earnest appeals, exceeding even the importunities of the friends of the old United States bank, when Old Hickory determined to wipe it out of existence. The President, however, studiously avoids expressing any opinion whatever on the subject, as the bill has not yet reached him. The effect of this reticence on the part of the President leads to all sorts of conjectures, and to friends of the silver bill it is interpreted as a good omen, while its enemies hang to the hope that it means a fixed determination to veto the bill. In the meantime its friends are perfectly tranquil, and in a measure indifferent as to what course the President may take, knowing that the strength of the bill in both houses will secure its becoming a law in any event; and what is very remarkable, the President shares a good deal of this feeling also, for, after consultation with Secretary Sherman he has directed him to issue an order to the director of the mint to be ready to commence operations for coining silver within the next fifteen days. This order has been issued, and the director, Dr. Linderman, is now hard at work preparing all the mints, the one at Philadelphia being first, to commence coinning within the time named. This fact is very significant, and many persons go so far as to say that Secretary Sherman has assumed that the President will sign the bill or permit it to become a law. Secretary Sherman informed the President yesterday, on the statement of the director of the mints, that the government will be able in the next week to come, to coin upward of three million dollars per month. In reference to rumors that are afloat about Secretary Sherman being inclined to throw obstacles in the way of carrying out the law, we are authorized to say that they are without shadow of truth, and it is nothing more than right to add that the secretary will do all in his official power to facilitate its execution, and will see that all of his subordinates cooperate cordially with him."

WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO?

While no one outside of the White House circle really knows what Hayes will do with the silver bill, there is a vast amount of guessing and speculation, and the guesses are colored according to the hopes or wishes of the guesser. A western silver man expressed fears to-day, and when asked to assign a reason for his apprehension, replied that he had been told that the wrecker in the treasury department had said the bill would be signed, and that, as Sherman was much in the habit of diverting from a straight line in official matters, he inclined to the belief that just the reverse would be done. Not complimentary to Sherman, certainly, but the reasoning is logical.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, February 26. — Weather cloudy. Thermometer 50 deg. River rose 4 inches. Up: Capitol City, 10 a.m.; Future City and barges, 2 p.m.; City of Helena, 5 p.m.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—Weather clear and cool. River rising, with 10 feet 9 inches in the canal. Departed: Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—River falling, and is now 18 feet 11 inches above the low-water mark. Weather clear. Arrived: Ste. Genevieve, Memphis. Departed: Grand Tower, Vicksburg.

EVANSVILLE, February 26. — Weather clear. Thermometer 30 to 46 deg. River falling 20 4-10 feet on the bar; wind from the north. Business fair. Up: Mary Miller 8:30 a.m; Mary Houston, 6 a.m. Down: Cons Millar, noon.

Ucuq.

Committees and Rehearsal—Important. Wednesday, February 27, 1878, at 8 o'clock p.m.

GRAND

Mask Balls!

EXPOSITION!

MONDAY EVE.

Tickets, $1.

TUESDAY EVE.

Grand Tableaux,

Tickets.....$1 50

Elegant Lunch!

At 288 Main St., cor. Madison, Also, No. 333 Main street,

UNDER the superviston of the Lady Managers of the Church Orphans Home. Meals at all hours, from 9 o'clock a.m. to 11 o'clock p.m., commencing TUESDAY, February 26th, and continuing each day during Mardi-Gras week.

T. G. Bracking, M.D.

(LATE OF NASHVILLE, TENN.),

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

27 South Court St., Memphis, Tenn.,

Makes Female Diseases and Surgical Diseases a Specialty.

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TO LOT-OWNERS.

OFFICE OF ELMWOOD CEMETERY, 36 Union street, February 20, 1878.

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IS IT CURABLE?

THOSE who have suffered from the various and complicated forms of disease assumed by Catarrh, and have tried many physicians and remedies without relief or cure, await the answer to this question with considerable anxiety. And well they may; for no disease that can be mentioned is so universally prevalent and so destructive to health as Catarrh. Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and serious and frequently fatal affections of the lungs follow, in many instances, a case of simple but neglected Catarrh. Other sympathetic affections, such as deafness, impaired eyesight, and loss of sense of smell, may be referred to as minor but nevertheless serious results of neglected Catarrh, bad enough in themselves, but as nothing compared with the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs likely to follow.

IT CAN BE CURED.

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A COMPLICATED CASE.

Gentlemen,—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliged to take a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my sense of hearing and compel me to get up several times in the night to clear it and my throat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under the use of not quite three bottles of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. My hearing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no droppings in the throat, no headache, and in every way better than I have been for years. I could feel the effects of the CURE on my appetite, on my kidneys, and, in fact, every part of my system. What has been done in my case is wholly the effect of the RADICAL CURE.

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