THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 49

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 3-8d; Memphis cotton, 9 1-4c. New Orleans cotton, 9 1-4c. New York cotton, 9 13-16c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather during the day, followed by decidedly colder northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer, and possibly light rains in the western portion during the night.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, February 28, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston...	30.23	60	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola...	30.18	61	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville...	30.28	43	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis...	30.30	48	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville...	30.36	44	......	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.30	50	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport..	30.22	59	S	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg...	30.35	53	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

GEO. H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI.

Murder at a Barn-Raising—Captain Boynton Still Floating Down the Ohio Battling Against the Icebergs.

CINCINNATI, February 28.—At a barn-raising near Liberty, Indiana, yesterday, Joseph Shuckangash was killed and Clarence Leonard fatally injured, by the frame of the barn falling upon them.

A Steubenville dispatch says Captain Boynton left that place at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and has been making four miles an hour so far to-day, notwithstanding the river is full of floating ice and the weather very cold. He expects to reach Cincinnati March 7th. He made the distance between Wellsville and Steubenville, twenty miles, in just five hours. Several thousand people gathered on the shore at Steubenville to witness his landing.

A dispatch from Nelsonville, Ohio, stated that the house of J. M. Lunsford was burned to the ground about twelve o'clock this morning. Mr. Lunsford and six of his children, who were asleep, were smothered or burned to death. Only his wife and one child escaped.

ARKANSAS.

The Bill Providing for the Issue of Bonds for the Support of the State Government, Passed the Senate and Ready for the Governor's Signature—Railroad Taxes.

LITTLE ROCK, February 28.—The senate passed the house bill reviving the finance board, and to raise means to support the State government, being quite similar to the act of four years ago, which expired by limitation of law. The bill authorizes the board to borrow not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in the next two years, at an interest not exceeding ten per cent., on the obligation of the governor, secured by hypothecation not exceeding half a million dollars in Loughborough bonds, to be sold in case of default in payment of the loan. This measure will place the government on its financial legs for the next two years, as money can readily be raised on the security given.

The house passed a bill prohibiting the obstruction of Bayou Bartholomew by bridges or otherwise. Also a bill prescribing a rule of taxation for railroads. Not less than one-fourth of the gross receipts from the operations of a road for the year ending December 31st next preceding the appraisement of all the personal and real property of the road, is to be taken as net profits and taxed accordingly as the value of the road. Roads extending into other States to be taxed in the ratio their length in this State, bears to the whole length of the road.

A CHILD MURDERED

Under Circumstances Surrounded by Unfathomable Mystery—Stripped, Whipped and Beat to Death by an Unknown Colored Man.

A mysterious and most shocking murder was developed late last night, which, as related to us, calls for the most careful and persistent investigation. The story becomes more horrible from the fact that the victim was a child, nine or ten years old, and the murderer an unknown colored man, who could have had no motive other than a wanton desire to witness the tortures he inflicted upon his helpless victim. The murdered boy was the son of Jim Garrett, a colored man who resides in Chelsea and is a yard laborer at Cochran's sawmill. Garrett related to an APPEAL reporter, at a late hour last night, the following particulars, which we give almost verbatim:

"Garrett states that his son, nine years old, was taken away from his house, on Keel street, Thursday evening, about five o'clock, by a strange colored man, tall, spare made, large eyes, slim jaws, about thirty years of age. The man asked Garrett's wife to let the boy go to the Ohio depot with him, where he had some household plunder and a satchel which he desired him to assist in carrying, promising the boy fifty cents to carry the satchel back as far as Garrett's house. The child's mother consented, but he did not return by the time the father returned from his work at Cochran's mill. On being told by the mother of the man's promise to the boy, Garrett became uneasy, and in company with Dave Richardson, another colored man, went in search of the child. Failing to find him they went to the stationhouse about eleven o'clock that night and reported the circumstances. Further search was not made until yesterday morning, when Garrett and Richardson and several other colored people went again on the hunt for him, continuing until about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, without making any discovery. The search was again resumed last night, when they met a colored woman who told them that the dead body of a little colored boy had been found in Dr. Thomas's field, north of the Brick church on Wolf river. Hastening to the spot Garrett found Esquire Egnew holding an inquest on the remains, which he readily recognized as those of his lost boy. An examination of the child's person showed that he had been stripped and unmercifully whipped, while on the right temple was a wound seemingly inflicted with a stick or blunt instrument. On the back of the head, behind the right ear, was found another wound about two or three inches long, which looked as if made with a knife. The body lay between two limbs of a fallen tree, on one side by the log the ground showing signs of a desperate struggle." After all the evidence was taken by the jury, the remains of the child were turned over to Garrett, his father, who returned home with them and will inter them to-day. Garrett was unable to state what verdict was arrived at by the jury of inquest, and the late hour made it impossible for the APPEAL man to get it from Esquire Egnew.

Run on the New Orleans Savings Institution

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—A run commenced Monday on the New Orleans savings institution, during which time half a million dollars have been paid out. To-day the managers decided to pay fifteen per cent. cash to the depositors, and the balance after ninety days' notice allowed by the charter. The officers report the bank as solvent, the January statement showed deposits aggregating two million and fifty thousand dollars. It is stated the run was caused by rumors set afloat that the institution was heavily loaded with State bonds, which recently depreciated twenty-five per cent.

Wimberly, who was shot in the affray with Howell, is reported recovering.

A Woman Killer to be Hanged.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., February 28.—Myron A. Buell has been sentenced to be hanged April 18th for the murder of Catharine M. Richards, June 25, 1878.

A SHIPWRECKED sailor waiting for a sail is like a business man sitting at home and nursing a cough or cold. Get Dr. Bull's cough syrup and be cured. Only twenty-five cents a bottle.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The Front Foot Assessment Matter Settled by Judge Brown of the United States Court—Defendants Enjoined from Collecting the Tax for 1873-4.

And also Enjoined from Collecting any Tax for the Nicolson Pavement Upon Property in Front of which the Pavement was Laid and Assessment Paid.

Yesterday the following opinion of Judge Brown, of the Michigan United States district court, on the Nicolson pavement case which he heard in Memphis, was received by the clerk of the circuit court. The opinion is lengthy but interesting to all tax-payers by whom the Nicolson pavement mandamuses were considered oppressive. The opinion embraces the entire question at issue between certain tax-payers and T. E. Brown *et al.*, and upon many questions decides in favor of the tax-payers. The case will be appealed to the United States supreme court by T. E. Brown.

The circuit court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee, in equity.
Edward M. Apperson et al. vs The city of Memphis, Talmage E. Brown, and John J. Rawlings and Frederick C. Schaper, tax-collectors, upon a demurrer to a bill praying for an injunction against the collection of a tax.

Complainants are citizens of Shelby county, Tennessee, and property-owners and tax-payers of the city of Memphis. Defendant Brown is a citizen of Iowa, and Rawlings and Schaper are tax-collectors of the city of Memphis. By an act of the legislature passed November 24, 1866, the city of Memphis was empowered to lay Nicolson and stone pavement, etc., and to charge the entire cost of such improvements on the abutting property. By virtue of this act and in pursuance thereof, the city, by ordinance, provided for paving certain streets with Nicolson pavement and certain alleys with stone. Contracts were made by the city with certain firms to lay such pavements, and part of the work was done, when defendant Brown became the assignee of such contracts, and completed the work. In pursuance of the system adopted, bills were made out as the work progressed, against the owners of property abutting upon said improvements for the entire cost of the pavement to the center of the street in front of such lots, and payment thereof demanded of the owners. Under threats of suit complainants severally paid to Brown the entire cost of making said improvement in front of their several pieces of property, for which payment Brown gave receipts in full, as against them, for their part of such improvements. Most of the citizens whose property was on these paved streets, resisted this mode of collection and assessment, and refused to pay. Numerous bills were filed against such by Brown, which were resisted in the courts, and in 1872 the supreme court of Tennessee declared that the act of the legislature of November 24, 1866, pretending to authorize the city to make the assessment by frontage to pay the cost of the pavement, was unconstitutional and void. After this decision, Brown, by a suit in this court against the city of Memphis, on the thirteenth of March, 1872, recovered judgment against the city for $488,993 for said work, from which judgment the city took an appeal to the supreme court of the United States, but being unable to give a supersedeas bond, the judgment stood in force pending the appeal. Upon the hearing of the appeal in the supreme court, the decree of this court was reversed in part and the cause remanded to this court, in which, on the fifteenth of March, 1875, a new decree was rendered in the sum of $292,133 47. By an act of the legislature passed on the eighteenth day of March, 1873, it was enacted that "where an incorporated town or city has, by virtue of presumed authority to levy special assessments for specific purposes, levied and collected taxes or special assessments, the right to make which special assessment was afterward declared void by the supreme court of the State, said town or city shall have power to levy a tax, in addition to all other taxes allowed by law to be levied, sufficient to cover the entire cost of the improvement, with interest thereon, for which said special assessments were illegally made. And in the levying of such additional tax authority is hereby given to such town or city to allow as valid payments on such additional tax any sum or sums, with interest, paid by persons in satisfaction, or in part satisfaction, of said special assessments illegally levied and collected as aforesaid." After the passage of this act, on the twenty-fourth of June, 1873, a writ of mandamus was granted against the city, commanding it to levy a tax to pay Brown's then judgment of $488,993, the city having taken an appeal without a supersedeas. This was the first mandamus, and was predicated upon the aforesaid act of 1873. In pursuance of this act, the general council of the city of Memphis passed an ordinance to provide for the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to all persons who had paid assessments, which certificates provided upon their face that they should be receivable in payment of any tax levied to cover the entire cost of the Nicolson pavement. In pursuance of this mandamus of June 24, 1873, the city of Memphis levied a tax of seventy cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property to pay Brown's then judgment. For 1874, without mandamus, the city levied a tax of thirty cents, for the same judgment, voluntarily, upon all the taxable property of the city, including the property of these complainants, and sought to collect the same in money. On the twenty-second of March, 1875, the act of March 18, 1873, was repealed, and upon the same day Brown filed in this court a petition for an alternative mandamus against the city, claiming a balance of $292,133 47 found to be due him by the decree of March 15, 1875, and praying that the city be required to levy a tax each year, for 1875, '76 and '77, sufficient, after allowing for errors, delinquencies, insolvencies and defaults, to realize $125,000 each year. The answer of the city was filed, and on the twenty-eighth of June, 1875, a peremptory mandamus was issued. On the ninth of February, 1876, the city filed a return to the peremptory writ, presenting sundry excuses for not promptly obeying such writ, and submitting certain legal questions to the court for its decision, for its own guidance in levying a tax. Among other questions were the following: First—Whether those lots upon which the frontage-tax had been paid were exempt? Second—Whether the ninth and tenth wards, which had been taken into the city after the contracts with Brown's assignors, were exempt? Third—Whether the capital of merchants should be included in the levy as subject to such tax? On March 2, 1876, upon due consideration of the matter set forth in said return of February 9th, and the affidavit of Brown filed upon March 1st, the court adjudged the ninth and tenth wards and the property upon which the assessment had been paid exempt, but held the merchants' capital liable, and ordered an *alias* writ, commanding a levy of an additional tax, sufficient, excluding the exempted property, to pay the residue of Brown's judgment. From these orders appeals were taken to the supreme court of the United States, where such orders were afterward affirmed and are still in force. The bill of complainants now filed sets forth that they are the owners of lots in front of which pavements were laid and the cost thereof paid to Brown and for such sums, thus collected, Brown gave receipts in full satisfaction of the cost of the pavement in front of the lots designated. It claims that independently of the judgment of March 2, 1876, in the mandamus proceedings, Brown is estopped from demanding all additional tax on said property. The frontage tax was necessarily larger than the *pro rata* share of the particular property would be in a general tax, because by the frontage tax the whole cost of the pavement was imposed on a small portion of the property in the city, while a general tax would cover the whole; hence, in any contingency, those who paid the frontage tax have paid more than their just share of the entire cost of the pavement. The bill further claims that the act of March 24, 1873, was the only authority granted by the legislature to the city to levy a tax for the payment of the cost of the pavement, and that under this act the power granted was to levy a tax sufficient to cover the entire cost of the pavement with interest thereon, and coupled with this power, was also the authority and duty to allow as valid payments on such additional tax any sums, with interest, paid by persons in satisfaction of such special assessments illegally levied and collected. To the mandamus proceedings none of these complainants were parties, and hence are not estopped by the judgment to deny the liability of their property. It is charged that in pursuance of the act of 1873, the city took steps, by ordinance, to issue certificates, and to protect those who had paid frontage tax from further taxation, but in spite of this the collectors are claiming to collect again this tax from the complainants, and they are instigated thereto by the demands and threats of Brown. For 1876, the city, in conformity to the judgment of this court of March 2d, considered the ninth and tenth wards, and the property which had paid the frontage tax assessment as exempt; but as it was impracticable in making the tax books to exclude this property, which was taxable for other purposes, the mandamus tax was put upon all the property without distinction, but the rate was fixed so high, that the amount to be realized in money would cover the amount demanded by the mandamus, after allowing those who had paid the frontage assessment to pay the tax on that particular property in Brown's receipts or paying certificates. Still the tax-collectors are pressing the collection in money against the exempted property. The bill further sets forth that the city is insolvent; that the tax-collectors, if not insolvent, have property of little value, and wholly inadequate to answer complainants' demands. That by the laws of Tennessee, taxes are a lien upon property and constitute a cloud upon complainants' lot, and unless restrained, such officer will proceed to sell the property for payment of taxes; that the attempt to collect said taxes, and especially the actings and doings of Brown, are a fraud upon the complainants and upon the court; that some of the complainants hold the receipts of Brown for the payment of the front foot assessments, and some the scrip of the city, issued in exchange for his receipts. Complainants have tendered and offered to surrender a sufficient amount of such receipts and scrip to cover their respective taxes, and desire to enjoin the collection of all such taxes in money. Complainants pray that the city and its officers be enjoined from collecting from said complainants any part of the mandamus taxes on their property, described in the exhibits to the bill, and that the right of complainants to satisfy and discharge the mandamus tax, levied or to be levied, on any of their lands in the city, by the payment of said receipts or scrip to the amount of the money originally paid by each of them on frontage assessments, be declared and established. To this bill Brown interposes a demurrer for want of equity upon the ground: First—That the front foot assessments paid by the complainants were voluntary payments, and the only remedy the complainants have for a recovery of the amount so paid is against the city. Second—That the act of March 18, 1873, under which the complainants claim the right to pay in Brown's receipts or scrip issued in exchange therefor, was repealed before the taxes complainants are seeking to enjoin were levied or ordered by the court to be levied. Third—That the decree of the State court in favor of Bethel and others, enjoining the collection of the taxes levied under the mandate of this court, was void for want of jurisdiction in the State court to pronounce the same, and cannot be relied upon as a ground of relief here. Fourth—That the constitution of Tennessee requires that all property shall be taxed, and that taxation shall be equal and uniform, and that the fact that the tax is required to be levied, requires that it be levied upon and collected from the property of the complainants as well as others. Fifth—That the judgment of March, 1875, decided all the questions made by the appeal adversely to the complainants, and this court cannot now make a decree inconsistent therewith. Sixth—That the taxes complainants here seek to be relieved from were not levied under the order of March 2, 1876, but under the judgment of March 30, 1875, and no right to relief from such taxes can be based on the order of March 26, 1876. Seventh—That the complainants have by law no right to set off claims due them by the city against the taxes levied by the city, under the mandate of this court. Eighth—If the complainants have any equity at all, such equity extends no further than to the particular piece of property owned by any complainant, on which the assessments by the front foot were in fact paid, and such equity is in no sense personal or restrictive of the personal obligation of the person who made the payment, and the bill does not show whether or not all the property on which the taxes sought to be enjoined have been levied is property on which the frontage assessments have been paid. Next, the bill shows that some of the property on which the taxes are sought to be enjoined was never assessed for the cost of the pavement.

Messrs. Merriwether and Myers & Sneed for complainants. Mr. William Randolph for the defendant Brown.

BROWN, Judge.

No doubt is entertained of the power of this court to control the execution of its process in such a manner that no local law be violated and no injustice be done to any particular tax-payer. Clearly no power exists in a State court to make any order or decree which shall interfere directly or indirectly with this mandamus, and unless the power is vested with us the tax-payer will be remediless. This was the view taken by the supreme court of Tennessee in Lea vs. the city of Memphis; by the supreme court of the United States in the city of Memphis vs. Brown, No. 599, October term, 1877; and also by Judge Emmons in Brooks vs. the city of Memphis, 3d *Central Law Journal*, 356, where the question of the taxability of merchants' capital for these assessments was fully considered. Not only has this court the power to pass upon all questions connected incidentally with the collection of this tax, but it is our duty to exercise that power in such a way that no property justly subject to its burden shall escape that liability, and that those who have honestly paid their obligations shall, as far as possible, be protested. Acting upon this theory, the order of March 2, 1876, was made, exempting the property upon which the assessment had been paid, and no reason is now perceived why that order should not apply to all writs of mandamus issued from this court for the collection of this tax, whether such writs were issued before or since the making of such. The payment of these assessments having been voluntary, perhaps it would be difficult to justify this order upon technical principles of law without trenching upon another maxim—that all taxation must be uniform. But without touching upon this question, the order was upheld by the supreme court upon the ground that it was exactly the order which Brown had asked for, and that he could not be heard to complain of it. The case certainly presented the strongest possible equities for the exemption of the property in question. But we are now asked to go further (and that is the main question in the case) and exempt not only the property upon which the front foot tax was paid, but all other property of the owner to the amount of Brown's receipts or the city scrip still in his hands, so far as there is a balance still remaining unapplied to the payment of the frontage assessment upon his paved lot. It is argued that the only authority to impose this tax is derived from the act of March 18, 1873, and that, by this act, the city was required to allow as valid payments any sums so paid in satisfaction of special assessments. It will be observed that this act did not in terms exempt such property from assessments, for that might have laid the tax open to the charge of want of uniformity. But it sought to bring about the same result by permitting Brown's receipts to be taken in payment. The act evidently contemplated that a tax should be laid sufficient to cover the *entire* cost of the improvement, including the amounts already paid by way of special assessments; in which case, the allowance of these amounts, so paid, would still leave enough to pay Brown the balance due him. Indeed the certificates of indebtedness issued under the provisions of the ordinance of June 29, 1873, passed in accordance with the above act, provided upon their face that they should be receivable only in payment of any tax that might be levied by the city of Memphis to cover the entire cost of laying the said pavements. This course, however, was not pursued. A tax was laid sufficient simply to pay Brown the residue of his claim. Of course, he was entitled to payment in cash, and, if his receipts or city scrip were taken in liquidation of the amounts, he would realize little or nothing upon his rights. It is true, that where the course contemplated by the act was pursued, permission was given to allow the special assessments as payments, but I do not understand that the legislature absolutely required this to be done, or that the general council intended it to be done, unless a tax was laid sufficient to cover the *entire* cost of the improvement. It is not true that in all cases the word "may" must be construed as "shall." The principle adduced from the modern cases is that that exposition ought to be adopted in this case as in other cases, which carries into effect the true intent and object of the legislature in the enactment; the ordinary meaning of the language must be presumed to be intended, unless it would manifestly defeat the object of the provisions. (Sedgwick on statutory law, p. 439; Miner vs. Mechanics bank of Alexandria, 1 Peters, 46, 64; Mason, vs. Fearson, 9 Howard, 248, 250.) In this case, if the course marked out by the statute had been pursued, and a tax had been laid to cover the entire cost of the improvement, I should have found little difficulty in holding that the city was bound to credit the special assessments; but, where such construction would defeat the object of the writ, a different rule should be applied. This seems to have been the view adopted by Judge Trigg in his opinion of August 23, 1877, enjoining the defendants Rawlings and Schaper from collecting anything but money in payment of this tax. While laws imposing taxation are required to be uniform, it is no objection to a tax that there is a want of uniformity in its *application*. For instance, a tax of twenty-five dollars is imposed upon all retail dealers in liquors. This tax is uniform, but it bears ten times heavier upon one who only does a business of a thousand dollars a year, than upon one whose sales amount to ten thousand dollars. "It is only where statutes are passed which impose taxation on false and unjust principles, or operate to produce gross inequality, so that they cannot be deemed in any sense proportionate in their effect on those who are to bear the public charges." (Cooley on Taxation, 127.) In the imposition of taxes upon real estate great inequalities frequently occur in the assessment and valuation, beyond the reach of the legislature or courts. If the collection of these mandamus taxes could be so arranged that every tax-payers holding Brown's receipts or city scrip could use them in payment, all would receive a like benefit; but, as has already been shown, this is now impracticable, owing to the fact that the tax was laid only sufficient to cover the balance due him upon his contracts. But to permit one to avail himself of this privilege, and to deny it to another is to produce inequality rather than uniformity. To illustrate: A owns two lots; in front of one the pavement was laid and the assessment paid. In paying this assessment A paid one thousand dollars more than he would have paid on this lot had a general tax been laid over the whole city; he now asks that the tax now laid upon his second lot may be paid with city scrip to the amount of the thousand dollars overpaid upon the first. Upon the other hand, B owns but one lot, upon which he has paid an assessment greater by one thousand dollars than he would have paid if a general tax had been laid, but having no other property, he can only look for his thousand dollars overpaid to the responsibility of the city. The general tax payers, then, are called upon to make up the thousand dollars held by A in scrip and not that held by B, simply because A happens to own another lot. I think the liability of the general tax-payers should not depend upon an accident of this kind, but that all parties holding city scrip of this issue should be placed on an equality and required to look to the city for payment. Leaving out of view the act of 1873, there seems to me no reason for holding that complainants are entitled to set off assessments illegally but voluntarily paid. The general law is well settled that no set-off is admissible against demands for taxes, as they are not in the nature of contracts between party and party, and are the positive acts of the government through its various agents, binding upon the inhabitants, and to the making and enforcing of which their personal consent individually is not required. (M'Cracken vs. Elden, 34 Penn. State, 239. Pierce vs. Boston, 3 Metcalf, 520. Cooley on Taxation, p. 13, 14.) In Fremont vs. ——, 11 Cal., 361, it was held directly that equity will not relieve from a tax on the ground that an illegal tax was collected of the complainant in former years. The fact that complainants were not parties to the original suit or to the proceedings which culminated in the orders of March, 1875 and 1876, does not confer upon them the right to object to these orders or set them at naught. (State railroad tax cases, 92 U. S., 575, 609.) I see no authority for collecting taxes levied for 1873-4. The judgment upon which the mandamus for their collection was based was afterward reversed by the supreme court of the United States, and a new judgment taken in 1875 for the balance remaining due to Brown. The mandamus was in the nature of an execution and when the judgment was reversed and held for naught, it would seem the mandamus must fall with it. But as this point was not made by defendant Brown in his brief, I am quite willing to reconsider it if I have overlooked any material fact in this connection. I think the complainants are entitled to an injunction against the collection of the tax for 1873 and 1874, and also against the collection of any tax for this pavement upon property in front of which the pavement was laid and the assessment paid, but as to all other property the demurrer is held good. Counsel will prepare the proper order and submit it to me for signature.

THE LYNN TRUNK HORROR

Proves to be Beyond Doubt a Victim of Abortion—Horrible Description of the Corpse.

BOSTON, February 28.—The investigation regarding the body of the young woman found in Saugus river, at Lynn, demonstrated beyond a doubt that death was caused by an abortion, probably within forty-eight hours. The body was clothed in a long white night-dress; underneath was a white merino shirt, and around the abdomen was a swath of brown checked gingham. In her ears were small gold earrings, with pendent globes. The face was clotted with frozen blood, which being washed away revealed the fact that the woman's nose had been cut completely off, apparently with some sharp instrument, and with the evident object of causing disfigurement, which would prevent identification. The body was of a person probably from twenty to twenty-five years of age; the face was much emaciated, and bore signs of intense suffering previous to death; her weight was about one hundred and fifteen pounds, and hight, five feet one inch; the hair was shorter than usually worn by women, and was of a light brown color; the teeth were sound, but uneven, and probably showed quite prominently in front during life. The deceased had apparently not been accustomed to manual labor, as her hands were quite white.

An Income Without Care.

By the combination method of operating in stocks a handsome income can be secured without care. Capital in any amount, from $10 to $50,000, may be used with equal proportionate success. By this system Messrs. Lawrence & Co., bankers, New York, pool the orders of thousands of customers, of various sums, into one vast amount, and *co-operate* them under the most skillful management, dividing profits monthly. Each shareholder thus obtains all the advantages of the largest capital and experienced skill, and the percentage of profits is very great, $20 will pay $100 in thirty days; $250 will return $1825, or 7½ per cent. on the stock, and so on, as the market varies. P. D. Drake, Esq., publisher Rock Island (Ill.) *Daily Argus*, made $104 15 on an investment of $20, in October. Hundreds of others are doing even better. Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular has two "unerring rules for success in stock operations" and full information, so that any one can deal in stocks. All kinds of bonds and stocks wanted. New government bonds supplied. Deposits received. Apply to Lawrence & Co., bankers, 57 Exchange Place, New York city.

To Prison for Life.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Charles Bernstein and Abraham D. Freeman, convicted of arson in complicity with Perlstein, now in the State prison, in setting fire to a Ludlow-street tenement, were sentenced to the State prison for life.

WASHINGTON.

Conkling and Burnside Have Not Yet Reconciled Their Little Dispute—Export and Import Statistics—Cabinet Session on the Chinese Question.

The President Regards its Veto as Absolutely Necessary—Speaker Randall Exonerated—The Greenbackers—Business Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The subscription to the four per cent loan since yesterday's report amounts to one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars.

There is the best authority for saying that the published statements of a reconciliation between Conkling and Burnside are without foundation, and upon the same authority it can be stated that Burnside has made no retraction of anything said by him in executive session.

The chief of the bureau of statistics, in his seventh monthly statement for the current fiscal year, in regard to the imports and exports of the United States, says the excess of exports over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows: For the month ending January 31, 1879, $25,876,864; for the month ended January 31, 1878, $33,539,829; for the seven months ended January 31, 1879, $175,565,357; for the seven months ended January 31, 1878, $135,699,528; for the twelve months ended January 31, 1879, $297,680,063; for the twelve months ended January 31, 1878, $146,781,274.

An investigation was had at the instance of Speaker Randall to examine into the charges preferred by Special-Agent Williams, regarding Randall's connection with certain illegal appropriation warrants. Among the witnesses examined were Treasurer Gilfillan, Chief-of-Warrant Division Power, Colonel Hemphill, Jones, the bookkeeper of the bureau of engraving and printing, and Moore and Williams. The testimony is stated by members of the committee to show that there was no irregularity whatever on Randall's part, and that the charge is without the slightest foundation. The committee concluded the examination into the affair at their meeting to-day, and will proceed at once to prepare their report, which will fully exonerate Mr. Randall.

The session of the cabinet to-day was mainly devoted to the Chinese bill. The entire cabinet, it is said, support the President, who regards a veto an absolute necessity.

The national congressional Greenback committee to-day resolved that it is not advisable to call a national convention prior to the holding of such to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

Both houses of congress held extended sessions to-day. The senate spent the day on the pension bill. The important business before the house was the appearance of Seward in charge of the sergeant-at-arms to answer for contumacy in not producing certain books demanded by the committee investigating his connection with the Chinese consulship irregularities. Seward was finally discharged from custody.

CABLE NEWS

From all Parts of the Old World—Yellow-Fever Raging at Rio Janeiro—Suffering by Floods in France—Etc.

LONDON, February 28.—Silver, 49½d per ounce.

The French Chamber to Occasionally Meet in Paris.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—The chamber of deputies to-day voted "urgency" for the resolution authorizing the chamber to meet occasionally in Paris. De Marcere's early retirement from the ministry is predicted.

The New Russian Note.

LONDON, February 28.—The new Russian note to the powers suggests that the appointment of a foreigner, instead of an Ottoman subject as governor of Eastern Roumelia, might obviate many difficulties.

The Meeting of American Railway Bondholders.

LONDON, February 28.—At the meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad to-day, about six hundred persons were present. All resolutions were adopted by a large majority. The resolutions approve the lease of the company's railroad and property to the Erie railway, and approve the limit to the amount of the prior lien bonds authorized by the revised official scheme of arrangement dated July 21, 1875.

The British Situation at Cape Town Unchanged.

LONDON, February 28.—The Cape Town advices to February 11th, by way of Madeira, say the situation is unchanged. Lord Chelmsford was acting strictly on the defensive. The British loss in the fight at Roukes drift, twenty-second ultimo, including the native contingent, is estimated at over five thousand men.

Sad Results Showing the Importance of the American Beef Export.

LONDON, February 28.—Sir George Campbell's (liberal) motion in the house of commons, that summary prohibition of the importation of cattle from the United States is calculated to destroy the important trade and deprive England of the advantage of cheap meat, was postponed at the earnest request of influential members of his own party, who thought that the subject was not ripe for discussion.

The mayor of Sheffield states that in one district of that town there are four thousand persons destitute and four hundred families actually starving. The relief fund, except about eight hundred pounds, has been expended.

Yellow-Fever at Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 28.—An outbreak of yellow-fever of a very severe character has occurred among the shipping. The government has already contributed thirty million milreis to alleviate the distress in the northeast, and asks an additional credit of ten million mi reis to provide food.

A riot occurred on the fourth instant at Gessor, the military expelling the commander and chief magistrate from the town. Nine persons were killed, and many public and private stores sacked.

Suffering by Floods in France.

PARIS, February 28.—In the chamber of deputies, yesterday, M. de Marcere, minister of the interior, asked for a grant of two hundred thousand francs for the sufferers by the inundations in the southern departments. He said that more money would probably be required. The chamber referred the subject to the budget committee to fix the necessary relief.

On the French slopes of the eastern Pyrenees there is more snow than the oldest inhabitant remembers.

Between Bourg Madame and Mont Louis horseback is the only means of communication.

Floods are apprehended in the valleys, if spring sets in suddenly.

The inundations in the southeast are subsiding, but the foundations of houses have been so undermined that around Agen, a town in the department of Loire et Garonne, quite a panic prevails.

At Coulominiers, in the department of Seine et Marne the floods caused a landslip.

The Gale at Trieste.

TRIESTE, February 28.—The sea, on last Tuesday, did much damage to the shops and cafes.

Spain.

MADRID, February 28.—Twenty-three Spanish sailors, on their way from Ferrol to spend the carnival in their native villages, have been drowned. Their boat capsized in a squall.

A little snow fell at Madrid on Tuesday.

In the Spanish provinces the railways are obstructed by snow.

French Five Per Cents.

PARIS, February 28.—Leon Say, minister of finance, has explained to the budget committee that the conversion of five per cent. rentes would be unpopular at home and impossible abroad. He pointed out the contingency that holders of the five per cent. rentes might refuse to exchange their old bonds for new ones. The government would then be compelled to borrow gold from the Bank of France to redeem the five per cents. Such an operation would exhaust the bank's whole stock of gold and compel the government to resort to a forced currency. By a vote of the budget committee, resolving to take note of the declaration of the minister of finance that the government does not contemplate the conversion of the five per cent. rentes is an expression of confidence. Germane and Rouvier proposed that the committee again examine Minister Say, and if necessary take other measures, but the suggestion was overruled as possibly leading to a political and financial crisis.

Victor Hugo Advocates Complete Amnesty.

VERSAILLES, February 28.—In the senate, to-day, Victor Hugo advocated a full and complete amnesty. Minister Le Royer replied that the government was strong enough to grant such an amnesty, but would not allow themselves to be dragged into a course they did not approve. The proposal of Victor Hugo was rejected. The proposal made by Berenger, which was less liberal than that of the government, was also rejected. The government bill was finally adopted, 163 to 86.

A number of deputies of the right attacked Minister Leon Say for delaying his statement relative to the conversion of five per cent. rentes. Say replied, blaming the budget committee for taking the initiative in the matter. His reply caused loud protests from the left.

British Colors Found on the Battle-Field.

LONDON, February 28.—A Cape Town dispatch says: "The colors of the Twenty-fourth regiment have been found on the battle-field."

Princess Louisa's Wedding.

BERLIN, February 28.—Princess Louisa Margaret, niece of the emperor, last night gave her farewell reception previous to starting for England to wed Prince Arthur, duke of Connaught. The wedding was postponed one month in consequence of the death of Princess Alice. It will take place at Windsor on the thirteenth of March.

The channel storms and snow-drifts on the continent practically prevent postal communication with England.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Chinese Resisting Officers Engaged in Protecting a Newly-Married Chinese Woman—Citizens of Sonora Avoiding the Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—A Virginia City dispatch says that China town has been in commotion all day over the abduction of a Chinese woman. Officers who went down to rescue her were fired on by the Chinese with shot-guns. They returned the fire with revolvers and dispersed the Chinese. The woman who was taken by the police was married this evening. The couple asked to be allowed to spend their honeymoon in the county jail, as they fear they may be killed. Considerable excitement prevailed. The Chinese attacked the officers again this evening, while they were after the woman's clothes.

A San Diego *Dispatch-Union* special today from Tucson, Arizona, says: "Hundreds of Sonorians are coming into Arizona to avoid part in or effects of the revolution. Many are destitute. Captain Rafferty, with a company of troops and Indian scouts left yesterday for a month's scout along border southwest of here. This scout was ordered weeks before the Sonora revolution was known, hence no reference to it. Very little exploring, however, was made in southwestern Arizona, and this expedition is a sort of pioneer one, by which mining and other information is expected."

In anticipation of the veto of the anti-Chinese bill to-morrow, and the possibility of disturbances ensuing, General M'Cune, acting under instructions from the governor, has placed guards over all the armories of the militia. It is not known that, in doing this, he is influenced by any knowledge of any proposed movement of a serious nature. It is probably a purely precautionary measure. There is good ground for belief that, at the present juncture of political affairs in this State, the leaders of the Workingmen and their followers will be among the first to oppose any violent action. In some quarters it is considered probable that criminals might seek to make the veto the cause for creating a disturbance, with a view to plunder; but any demonstration from that quarter would be summarily squelched.

At the police headquarters not a ripple of excitement is discernible, and all knowledge of anything afloat tending to a breach of the peace is utterly disclaimed.

CHICAGO.

Three Children Burned to Death—Fifty Prominent Citizens of Peoria and Pekin Arrested for Complicity in Illicit Distilling—The Angell's Rest.

CHICAGO, February 28.—A Dubuque dispatch says this morning Jones & Co.'s steam mill, at Monticello, Iowa, was burned. Loss, twelve thousand dollars; insurance, five thousand dollars.

Last evening the wife of J. P. Coalson, of Coalville, Webster county, locked her three children, from three to nine years of age, in the house, and during her absence at a neighbor's the house was burned to the ground and the children perished in the flames.

Deputy United States Marshal Roe arrested, yesterday afternoon and evening, at Pekin and Peoria, some fifty persons under indictment at Springfield for complicity in whisky frauds. Some of them are the most prominent and wealthiest citizens, and represent every branch of business. Startling developments are promised. The entire company left for Springfield to-day. No occurrence has produced so much excitement in that section for years. One of the chief witnesses is said to be a disinherited son of John M'Intyre, the heaviest distiller in that section.

Chas. W. Angell was taken to Joliet at nine o'clock this morning. His brother William accompanied him, and a considerable crowd collected at the depot of the Chicago and Alton railroad when the train left. Mr. Pullman says his talk with Angell last night brought out facts already surmised, that Angell began running behind and borrowing money within a year after his wife's death, when his creditors became so pressing that, in the absence of Mr. Pullman, he concluded to settle with them by using the company's money and to leave the country with a competency. The enormity of his crime, he said, first appeared to him when he left Rio for Lisbon, and his mind was in continual unrest thenceforth until he was arrested.

A rumor having gained currency that a case of pleuro-pneumonia had been discovered at the stock yards, upon inquiry it was proven that there has been no case. It appears that Dr. Ditmers, veterinary surgeon, in the employ of the commissioner of agriculture, caused a heifer to be killed for examination, and out of this grew the story. He reported that the animal did not have pneumonia, and inquiry in the neighborhood from which it was shipped shows that there never has been a case there. A portion of the lungs has since been examined under the microscope by one of the best surgeons in the city and found to be in a perfectly healthy condition. There is not the least evidence of disease among the cattle anywhere in the northwest.

Grain and Flour from the United States Must be Admitted Free.

MONTREAL, February 28.—At a special meeting of the members of the Montreal corn exchange to-day, the following resolution was passed by a large majority:

Resolved, That this meeting hears with considerable alarm of the report that it is the intention of the government to put a protective duty on breadstuffs, and sincerely hopes that in adjusting the new tariff they will consider the great hardship that would thus be inflicted upon the Dominion, and earnestly hopes that all grain and flour from the United States will be admitted free, as heretofore.

A Pullman Palace Tumble.

CLEVELAND, February 28.—The Pullman hotel car and sleeper, on train No. 1 of the fast line express west on the Pennsylvania road, ran off the track at Salem, Ohio, at one o'clock this morning. One person slightly injured.

NASHVILLE.

A Proposition to Relieve the Dockets of the Supreme Court of the Number of Cases Now Encumbering them—Senate Bills Passed Final Reading

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, February 28.—The State debt and the agricultural bureau committees will report to-morrow.

Senate—Mr. Smith, of Davidson, introduced a bill to relieve the dockets of the supreme court of a number of cases now encumbering them, and providing for the appointment of three special commissioners to meet at Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson and Memphis, and to set up civil cases submitted by consent of the parties litigant.

By Mr. Clapp, from the select committee—A bill to more speedily dispose of the business of the supreme court, and to establish a court to be known as the high court of chancery, to hold one session a year at Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson and Memphis respectively, said high court to consist of nine judges, three selected from each grand division of the State, and to serve eight years.

House bill to allow superintendents of turnpikes to make annual instead of quarterly reports, passed third reading.

The following senate bills passed third reading: To protect plaintiffs in appeals to the supreme court in actions of ejectment, actions of forcible entry and detainer, forcible detainer and unlawful detainer. To amend the law regulating the business of foreign fire insurance companies in this State, so as to require a deposit with the State treasurer of fifty thousand dollars in United States bonds.

Amended, on motion of Mr. Landis, by substituting twenty-five thousand for fifty thousand, and adding the words "or other bonds, to be kept at par value by additional deposit."

Amended further, on motion of Mr. Ewing, so as to provide that the bonds deposited may be attached in case of suits against the companies by a policy-holder, without making all other policy-holders parties to the suit. The bill as amended passed to a third reading.

House—Was engaged most of the day in passing bills on second reading.

The committee on charitable institutions left for Knoxville this morning.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy every herb, plant, and bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in an organism so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all snuffs are insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen,—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a tenor singer, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on a fresh attack, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The severity of these attacks became more frequent, and I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had these symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this distressing condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how much relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1878.

P. S.—I purchased the RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. ROGERS, Druggist, Rumford Building.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, panaceas, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cures have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been made, as suggested by experience and use, until it is believed that they are now *perfect* in every respect, and *the best plaster in the world of medicine*. All we ask from every sufferer in the land is a single trial. The price is 25 cents, although the cost is double that of any other plaster. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietors to make the best plaster in the world for the least money, any similar remedy can be bought, numbers of unscrupulous dealers will be found ready to misrepresent them for *selfish motives* and endeavor to substitute others. Do not allow yourself to be imposed upon. Ask for

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

And insist upon having what you are willing to pay for.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Planters Ins. Co.

Office in Company's Building,
No. 41 Madison Street, Memphis.
D. T. PORTER, President.
G. H. JUDAH, Vice-President.
G. D. RAINE, Secretary.

CAPITAL STOCK $150,000

DIRECTORS.
D. T. PORTER, G. H. JUDAH,
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B. EISEMAN, S. H. BROOKS,
JOHN OVERTON, JR. R. L. COFFIN
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Insures against loss by Fire, Marine and River risks.

Risks on Private Dwellings Especially Desired.

MR. RAINE is agent also for the following leading Northern and Foreign Companies.

North German, of Hamburg, Germany.
Manhattan, of New York.
Manufacturers, of Boston.
Connecticut Fire, of Hartford.
Franklin, of Philadelphia.

I. O. O. F.

THE officers and members of Memphis Degree Lodge, No. 3, are requested to meet at their Hall this (SATURDAY) evening, March 1st, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the Degrees. All transient brethren are fraternally invited. By order
C. M. CARROLL, D. M.
S. H. GIBSON, Secretary.

State National Bank OF MEMPHIS, TENN.,

DESIGNATED Depository of the United States for subscription to the Four Per Cent Loan. Bonds furnished at the lowest market rate. All other issues of U. S. Bonds taken in exchange.

DR. S. A. POOL

Is now giving special attention to the treatment of
CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES
Office—No. 6 Mulberry street, Memphis.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1879—106th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, *for the term of Twenty-five Years*, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. **Its Grand Single Number Distribution** will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

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 $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	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, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to **M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.**, or to No. 6 West Court street, Memphis, Tennessee.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD *and* JUBAL A. EARLY.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted into our firm Messrs. GEO. C. HARBIN and P. P. VAN VLEET, so long and favorably known in connection with our house. Grateful for past favors, we beg a continuance of the same.
M. C. JONES.
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1879. E. S. MOLLOY.

M. C. JONES. E. S. MOLLOY.
GEO. C. HARBIN. P. P. VAN VLEET.

G. W. JONES & CO.
WHOLESALE
Druggists
257 Main St., Memphis.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF FRESH goods on hand, and shall endeavor, as heretofore, to meet the views of our customers.

Police Order.

TAXING-DISTRICT SHELBY COUNTY, TENN., March 1, 1879.

I AM directed by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners to have impounded all HOGS and GOATS found running at large in the Taxing-District. Owners of stock will please take notice, as March 3, 1879. Pounds will be established at Brackett's Stable, 319 Second street, and at Hendron's Stable, 164 Main street. It is also made a misdemeanor to permit horses, mules or geese to run at large within the district.
P. R. ATHY, Chief Police.

Sheriff's Sale of Personal Property.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, in the case of A. Vaccaro and T. Pierotti, executors, vs. J. A. Anderson, administrator, judgment rendered on the 5th day of June, 1878, for the sum of $182 01, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Saturday, March 1, 1879,

in legal hours, at the auctionhouse of John Nitzen, Memphis, Tennessee, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Household and kitchen furniture, groceries, crockery and glassware, and other articles. Sale to take place at the auctionhouse of John Nitzen, Webster block, Main street, and continue until all is sold. Levied on as the property of defendant F. Nicoletti, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs. Memphis, February 18, 1879.
E. L. M'GOWAN, Sheriff Shelby county.
By H. E. CANNON D. S.
W. S. Flippin, Attorney for Plaintiff. w su sat

HENRY CRAFT. L. P. COOPER.
CRAFT & COOPER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 43½ Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Election Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis Gaslight Company will be held at the office of the Company, 42 Madison street, Memphis, Tennessee, SATURDAY, March 1, 1879, to elect **Seven Directors** to serve the Company the ensuing year. Election from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOSEPH CRAIG, Secretary.
MEMPHIS, TENN., February 1879.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOYNER, LEMMON & GALE, consisting of Wm. Joyner, Henry T. Lemmon and Tom Gale, is dissolved by the death of Wm. Joyner. The business will be continued by Henry T. Lemmon and Tom Gale, under the firm name of LEMMON & GALE.
MARIA L. JOYNER, Executrix.
HENRY T. LEMMON.
TOM GALE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE firm of BAUM & HURST has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, B. Hurst retiring. G. Baum assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is alone authorized to collect outstanding assets.
G. BAUM.
MEMPHIS, February 17, 1879. BEN HURST.

MEMPHIS, February 17, 1879.

IN retiring from the above firm, I beg to thank my friends for the liberal patronage extended to us and to solicit a continuance of the same for my successors, Messrs. G. Baum & Co. BEN HURST.

NEW FIRM.

WE have this day associated ourselves under the firm name of G. BAUM & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers in this city. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the former customers of Baum & Hurst, and the trade generally. G. BAUM & CO.
No. 356 Main street, Memphis.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.

OPEN THE SEASON WITH FULL LINES OF

Staple & Fancy Merchandise

OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, COMPRISING

Cottons, Woolens, Linens, White Goods, Dress Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls, Millinery, Hosiery, Notions, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, Upholstery Materials and Carpets.

Every effort has been made to make the assortments in each department the

MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED

We have ever exhibited. Customers and buyers generally are invited to examine our stock before purchasing. **Manufacturing** extensively, and **Importing** direct, we are able to guarantee the

LOWEST PRICES!

JNO. SHILLITO & Co
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
CINCINNATI, : : : : : : : : OHIO.