MEMPHIS APPEAL

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

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A SMOKE CONSUMER AT LAST.

Some weeks ago we published a statement to the effect that Mr. Sinton, the philanthropist of Cincinnati, had succeeded in inventing a smoke consumer that was simple in construction, perfect in operation and cheap in price. It had been tested and met the approval of competent engineers. Since that another and even more simply constructed apparatus for the consumption of smoke has been brought to the public attention. It is the invention of Mr. O. D. Orvis, of Chicago, and, having been already largely introduced in the west, is highly spoken of as just the one thing needed to free large cities, especially those that are great manufacturing centers, of an intolerable nuisance. When large quantities of bituminous coal are consumed, the sooty vapor rolling out of the huge chimneys settles over a city and excludes the light of the sun; and not only this, but it showers the dust, soot and ashes accompanying it, down upon residences, and in through windows upon curtains, carpets, furniture, in fact everything that the tidy housekeeper seeks to keep clean. Besides this great inconvenience, it is detrimental to health, for impregnating the air with sulphurous vapors, our lungs are its receptacle, and consequently an injurious effect is produced. Mr. Orvis's invention, we have the assurance of the Kansas City *Times*, obviates this. It does more. It not only consumes the smoke, but induces complete combustion of the smoke and gas. It consists of pipes through which jets of steam and air are forced over the surface of the burning fuel, and is attached to the front of the boiler. Boiler inspectors are unanimous in declaring that several months of constant use of the apparatus have produced no injurious results. It is a great economizer of fuel, and in the saving thus secured will pay for itself in three to six months. It has been demonstrated by experiments, conducted by the assistance of competent engineers, that the saving of fuel by this apparatus ranges from 7½ to 30 per cent., according to the character of the furnace and the quality of the fuel used. It also increases the capacity of the boiler for producing steam, while requiring less fuel, and in this way a great saving is made. But its chief value lies in the total consumption of smoke, a desideratum that we in Memphis can appreciate, as during the past winter the smoke and soot have been intolerable nuisances that we may reasonably expect will increase with succeeding years unless a Sinton or an Orvis come to our rescue and relieve us.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.

The legislature of Alabama has made a move in the right direction. A bill has been introduced having for its object the encouragement of the construction of the Clement attachment in every neighborhood where the production of cotton justifies the enterprise. In discussing the bill before the legislature, now in session, the Montgomery *Advertiser* says:

> We are not aware of the features of the law further than that its purpose is to encourage cotton manufacturing by these simple, economical and profitable methods. We must think that the time should be taken when one or more of them will be found in every neighborhood in the cotton belt unless it be in localities where it will be more profitable to patronize the larger factories. Of their adaptability and profitableness as neighborhood enterprises there can now be no misgiving. Wherever they have been tested they have proved successful—paying a better dividend on investment than almost any industrial enterprise in the land. And they are spreading. Colonel Clements will put one in Tuscaloosa. Mr. Adams will have one in Montgomery, and Mr. Eugene Beebe one in Union Springs. There are doubtless others that do not occur to us at this time. But that the entire south is on the eve of an immense boom in the matter of cotton-mills we do not doubt. It may be delayed a few years, but it is certain to come. It cannot be longer resisted. Cotton-mills at the south are yet to be one of the chief investments and principal sources of revenue of the "New South." And those who are so fortunate as to be the first into the business, will be the ones who will reap the richest harvest. "The early bird gets the worm," says a homely but truthful adage, and yet when the early bird is filled to the full, there will be in so broad and fertile a field rich pickings for the lazy songsters that may be made to share the inviting feast. It seems a useless task to produce facts to prove the superiority of the south over all other localities for cotton-mills. It is like piling Pelion upon Ossa, or carrying coal to Newcastle, to attempt to adduce facts for such a purpose, so numerous and weighty and conspicuous are those already before the public.

The Alabama legislature has struck the key-note to the prosperity of the south. Whenever the factories are brought to the cotton, instead of the cotton being transported to the factories, the cotton producers will become the richest people on the face of the earth, for then the manufactured goods will be sent to market instead of the raw material. The financial condition of Tennessee precludes the possibility of the legislature now in session giving that aid to the establishment of the Clement attachment which was formerly extended to railroad projects. But the legislature can encourage all enterprises of this kind without any cost to the State by exempting from taxation for ten years all capital invested in the construction of cotton factories. The present iniquitous and unjust tariff is sustained by both parties of the north, because it builds and protects their various manufacturing establishments, and any inducement offered by the legislature of Tennessee for the encouragement of cotton manufacturing promotes the prosperity of the State. To show what will be gained by the construction of cotton factories in the south, we call the attention of the southern people to a recent letter of Dr. Bussey, president of the Eagle and Phœnix mills, of Columbus, Georgia, whose profits last year were two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on an investment of less than ten millions of dollars. Dr. Bussey says:

> "In 1880 our new mill consumed 3,500,000 pounds of cotton. The cost for all labor, from cotton in the bale to yarn ready for shipment, with average number of yarn, No. 16, was 1.07 cents per pound. The cost of shipping this yarn from Columbus to Philadelphia is fifty cents per 100 pounds, or half a cent per pound. We could, therefore, lay this yarn down in Philadelphia at 1.57 cents per pound—not figuring cost for waste in manufacturing, or general incidental expenses, which would be about the same both north and south. It costs 1.96 cents per pound to lay cotton down in Lowell, from Columbus, more than the cotton costs us at our mills. Figures are very simple to show that on this cost of manufacturing the entire product of our new mill could be made into yarn and placed in Philadelphia ready for sale for $15,000 less than the raw cotton would cost at a mill in Lowell before it is commenced to be manufactured. I will not enter into an argument to answer statements made by northern professional writers who decry our advantages. No argument is necessary to sustain established facts as these are. You wish to know the condition of our operatives now and previous to employment. Our operatives are all native whites. Before our mills employed them they were either without employment, or their labor was in competition with the other labor of the country. This was the general condition, with only special exceptions. About 1400 of our operatives are females, and without employment in the mills there are few places open to them. Their daily avail themselves of opportunities given for employment in the mills, and the demand is very abundant. If our mills employed 2000 instead of 1800 hands, there would be no difficulty to secure them. No effort is necessary to induce them to work. They flock to our mills whenever they are wanted. They are intelligent and very proficient, and more desirable than the average operator at the north. Labor leagues, shorter strikers, and all the attendant evils so common in both New and old England, are unknown here and will long remain so."

Many of the leading southern cities are preparing to engage in the manufacture of cotton goods, as the figures show that the profits of the cotton factories in 1879 ranged from eighteen to twenty-six per cent. In South Carolina, the whole of the capital invested in manufactures is, by the State law, exempt from State, county and municipal taxation for ten years. The Charleston *News and Courier*, in discussing the new factory about to be established in that city, says that, "at a low estimate, the value of cotton is doubled by the conversion into yarns. We will assume that the Charleston Manufacturing company will consume 10,000 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each, in a year. This will cost, at ten cents a pound, $400,000. When converted into yarns it will be worth $800,000. The difference, $400,000, will be *earned and distributed* in Charleston. Every dollar of it, save what may be paid for chemicals and materials that cannot be procured here, will be disbursed in Charleston in wages and dividends. It is evident that the building of half-a-dozen cotton factories would revolutionize Charleston. Two or three million dollars additional poured annually into the pockets of the shopkeepers and tradespeople would make them think that the commercial millenium had come. In a two-fold sense, then, the Charleston Manufacturing company is entitled to support. For the stockholders it will earn money. To the city it will give the life and vigor which nothing short of manufactures will assure us. When this pioneer company shall have made a good start, other companies will speedily follow, but they who are first in the field will, of course, reap the earliest profit."

HENRY REDDING, collector for the St. Louis elevator, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. It is said that he lost some $2000, speculating at the bucket shops, and used his collections to pay the losses.

MARDI GRAS.

The Day as it was Observed by the Merry and Motley Crew who from an Early Hour Took Possession of the Leading Streets and Abandoned Themselves to the Spirit of the Occasion—The Lord of Misrule and His Very Unruly Subjects in all Guises and Exceedingly Thin Disguises.

The Procession of Industries and the Mule Race—Presentation of Prizes by the King to Those who Wore the Handsomest and Costliest Costumes.

Maskers and Mummers of all Degrees, all Shades of Complexion, and Representing Every Nation and Every Possible Variety of Comic Character.

Nature was most kind to Memphis yesterday. The weather was propitious, the sky bright, the atmosphere clear and healthful, and the sun made himself felt pleasantly. The streets were in good order, everything considered, and the people were in the most joyous mood and happy humor. At an early hour the crowd began to gather on the principal streets, and by 9 o'clock a multitude of pleasure seekers might have been seen on Main and the adjacent streets. The railroad trains and steamboats arriving late on Monday night and early yesterday morning brought in thousands of visitors additional to those already here. The weather was delightful and exhilarating—a sunny south spring time and nature smiling all over. By 10 o'clock the maskers began to appear on the streets. The omnipresent boy of the period, armed with a tin whistle or a penny trumpet, blew horrid blasts of music in the ears of the pedestrians as they plunged through the dense crowds of people. The juveniles of Memphis are on such occasions irrepressible, are genuine *enfants terrible* if not *enfants perdus*. In the history of many Memphis carnivals never did so large a crowd appear or as many visitors from great distances. It would be difficult to estimate the number of visitors, but probably 20,000 would come near to the mark. The very small police force had to do extra duty in order to clear sidewalks and streets so that people could move on. From Union far up to Adams street, a distance of five squares on Main street, the people packed closely, rendering it almost impossible to advance forward or backward. Court square and the adjacent stands were crowded with people, all enjoying themselves beneath the shades of the magnolia and other southern trees. The number of masqueraders on the streets was equal to that of last Mardi Gras, and the costuming quite as varied. The acting was even more constant and lively, because of the weather, which prevented weariness of body and limb, and invited exercise. Nearly every masker was in comic attire, ridiculously interesting and the source of much laughter. Untamed apes jumped about and upon the shoulders of pedestrians, making grimaces and indulging in the most ludicrous pranks. A girl, dressed in a suit of quilted cornshucks, was the object of very general attention, while a huge negress, weighing 357 pounds, was escorted by two comic men in fantastic attire. Half a dozen Indian warriors made the little girls somewhat afraid, and the old ladies nervous. An *opera-bouffe* girl, in regular stage costume, gave an exhibition of her agility by kicking off the hats of several wondering countrymen. Many of the colored people were *en costume*, and could hardly be distinguished from the white people. Clowns were innumerable, all being active and sportive, and their make-up equal to the character represented. Not a few dominoes were out, while all along the streets were cambric-robed persons, representing a variety of comic characters. The "Jack of Hearts" was in appropriate dress, and by far more popular than the "King of Diamonds," who was a careless, independent fellow, and by no means destitute of impudence. A couple of mounted countrymen created a good deal of merriment by their clownish talk and absurd conduct. They rode bareback, and bet that their animals would not kick unless inspired by a yellow-jacket's nest. But we might go on, *ad infinitum*, were we to attempt a description, or even designation of all that was represented by the masqueraders yesterday. Owing to the dense crowd of people along the streets, there were comparatively few mounted masqueraders. Those who rode horses were, however, not out of place. The street masquerading incident to Mardi Gras is naturally on the comic order, for instead of elegant and handsome costumes, the people in search of amusement have adopted convenient suits that would not be soiled by the dust or mud, or be coming in contact with the rabble. We were especially impressed with the amusing manner in which the characters of mythology were represented. Jupiter, all clad in dark clouds of the heavens, rattled his thunderbolts and joked with Venus, ignoring Juno's presence. Adonis escorted Diana with a *bow* (of the head) and quiver (of the lips), which was a bright thing indeed, as Sol was not smiling, but Minerva, with an owl-shaped head, was present to spoil all the proceedings. Among the other celestial gods upon the streets were Mercury, with his silver-winged sandals, of which Virgil speaks so charmingly, and Bacchus in the full panoply of his merry wine-making; Latona and Aurora, the latter very sleepy, for her blushes had been obscured by the heavenly cloud-veils, were among the celestial goddesses who yesterday condescended to perambulate the streets of Memphis and mingle among the Mardi-Gras rabble. The terrestrial gods were all represented, but, unfortunately, burlesqued most alarmingly. Unfortunately, we say, because of the great respect due them; and yet, not unfortunately, because of the manner in which by the caricatures, Vulcan, all clad in iron robes, exhibited his muscle by pulling down several gentlemen who wore stovepipes. Æolus, the god of the winds, was visible, and acted politely and courteously to everybody. The terrestrial goddesses were all represented in a burlesque manner. There was Vesta with her drum (made out of a cheese-box); Cybele, carrying the key to the treasures of Jun; Ceres, with yellow hair and corn in her hand; the Muses (Calliope, Clio, Eralto, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpischore *alias* Citharistria, Enterpe, Polyhymnia and Urania) and Themis, Astræa and Nemesis in close consultation. The rural deities Pan, Silvanus and Silenus, Fanus, Priapus, Aristæus and the goddesses of the woods—Diana, Pales, Flora, Feronia and Pomona. Nymphs and inferior rural districts were also represented, as were also the gods of the sea, Neptune, Triton and others. The infernal deities were burlesqued almost pleasantly, Charon, Cerberus, Pluto, Proserpine, Lethe and others being in costume. The Penates, the Lares, the Genii and Nuptial deities were noticeable, while the *semi-dei* and heroes, Hercules, Jason, Theseus, Castor and Pollux, Prometheus, Atlas, Orpheus, Orion, Apis and Serapis all had their representatives. One of the best burlesques of the day was a fluid, in which sat a teacher of musicians, who played many of the best operatic airs in the most discordant style. On the wagon was a placard containing the words—"Handwerkr's orchestra assisted by Professors Kurch, Schultz and Hollenberg." The music for a few seconds would be quite artistic, then it would range into the absurd as the leader gave the signal with his baton. Many of our guests from this, the surrounding and far distant States were *en masque*, and sought pleasure behind monstrous thin disguises. As the sun swept toward the south the air became warmer, and then thousands of maskers and mummers appeared. But fun-making stopped as the minute approached that gave warning of the starting of the burlesque procession of trades and other industries. The grand marshal of the day, Captain James R. Miller, had his arrangements complete, and the industrial procession took up its line of march in time, from Adams street, near Third, and in the following order:

THE INDUSTRIAL PROCESSION.

Chief Davis with a detachment preceded the procession, headed by Eichhorn's band. King Momus and his courtiers were in the lead, Rex and his Queen being seated in the triumphal car. The people along the line were very enthusiastic and applauded heartily. The route was from Adams to Second, north on Second to Poplar, west on Poplar to Main, south on Main to Beale, west on Beale to Shelby, north on Shelby and Front to Monroe, east on Monroe to Main, north on Main to Adams, where the procession disbanded. Among the more notable displays in the procession we signalize for mention Woodruff & Oliver, carriage, buggy, and wagon manufacturers, who had six floats representing their business. On the floats were grotesque figures. The king of mechanical art and other representatives of the hardy sons of skilled labor on the floats were at work on wood and iron in the shops. Next came an adapted wagon gotten up by M. C. Cohen & Co., cigar dealers. Ferguson & Co. followed with a float filled with saddles, harnesses, and maskers at work in every branch of the business. The display of B. J. Semmes & Co., liquor dealers on Main street, was gotten up in good burlesque style. It represented illicit or old-fashioned distilling of the mountain dew before a government tax was imposed. The "Ucuq" and other brands of whiskies were well displayed. James & Graham, wagon manufacturers, made a good display on four floats—wagons, implements and materials were exhibited. A big cask mounted on a float represented the liquor house of Vaccaro & Co., and the different brands of whiskies of which the house is agent. Bruce & Co., carriage manufacturers, had several floats representing old-time vehicles, filled with maskers. It was a good advertisement, because unique and attractive. The cigar dealer, Sol Coleman, had two wagons, one of them a menagerie cage, in which were two tigers that were punched up into a hostile attitude by an attendant armed with a long pole. Plumbing and gasfitting were represented on a wagon by J. W. X. Browne. The French burr millstones were also presented on a float. Ames, Beattie & Co., furniture and carpet dealers, had a wagon in the procession. The Mammoth Clothing House presented a decorated delivery wagon, in which were mounted eminence, grotesque figures clad in ancient costumes. The shoe house of J. W. Vogeli brought out a big boot mounted on a float. In and around the boot was a number of bootblacks and newsboys. An exhibition of safes came next as a warning to crackmen and burglars. The Blackwell Durham Tobacco company had a wagon representing the smoking and chewing business. The carpet and furniture house of George Mitchell had several floats, exhibiting the goods in their line of business. Bryson & Camp, furniture dealers, gave a fine display of goods in several wagons. Lansing, Haynes & Co., liquor dealers, had a float on which was placed brands of liquors of every description. Zellner & Co., shoe dealers, had a wagon decorated and filled with goods. Frank J. Turnbull, stove and oil dealer, presented a fine display of stoves and other goods on several floats. Several darkies were baking batter-cakes on a cooking stove. M. Gavin & Co., general merchants, had a wagon in this procession. The paper house of Charles Herzog put in a float adorned with paper goods, pictures and books. Cole & Co., oil and paint house, gave a good display on a float. George T. Bassett & Co., lumber dealers, had a wagon in the procession filled with elegant goods. The carriage dealer, Owen Lilly, was represented by carriages and buggies. The Memphis Brewing company had an immense cask on a wagon, and King Gambrinus presided over it with jealous care. A. Wesson & Sons, the dentists, were also represented. Specht & Walter, the confectioners, had a wagon from which bon-bons were thrown to the people. A. Hitzfeld, oil and lamp dealer, had a float representing his line of business. Steve Clements had a wagon on which game and fish were exhibited. The cotton-picking business closed the procession. It was presented on several wagons and drays.

A Most Magnificent Display.

As the procession passed Adams street eight maskers wheeled into line, each one hauling a beautiful buggy with the following inscription on it: *Manufactured by Owen Lilly for C. H. Brackett & Co.* This was one of the finest displays (of course *Owen Lilly and enterprise*), not only of yesterday, but we do say unhesitatingly, that ever has been exhibited on our streets on any occasion heretofore. Of the vehicles themselves, to say that they were *beautiful, rich and elegant*, is only an echo of what everyone said who saw them. They were more than this. They were *substantial, stylish* and constructed from the most *select material* throughout, and *exhibited the very highest standard* of mechanical skill, in *each and every department of the carriage trades*. It is very significant and no small compliment to Mr. Lilly to have a firm of the large experience of Messrs. Brackett & Lockwood to order their *fine turnouts* from him. Bought experience is unpleasant for the time being, but is the very best kind, and generally profitable in the end. In this connection we would remark that Mr. Lilly informed us that he built another lot of buggies for the same firm *seven years ago*, and not only are they in existence to-day, but to all appearances look as if they were good for as many more years service. This, for a vehicle in the climate of *Memphis*, sounds almost incredible, but it is a fact nevertheless. To the general reader of this brief article there are a few facts worthy of their attention. Once, if you want a ride in one of those beautiful buggies, with *horse and harness* to match, you will find *all at* C. H. Brackett & Co.'s, 321 Second street, and another is, if you want to purchase one, or have a beautiful vehicle of *any kind* built to *your order*, go to Owen Lilly's, 40 and 42 Adams street. He pays equal attention to repairing and beautifying old work, and they often look (and *really are*) *better* after passing through his hands than when they were new. Do not forget the place, 44 and 46 Adams street.

Bryson & Camp.

This firm indulged in the full privilege of the merchants' procession yesterday, making a most creditable display. Both as to design and execution. Their float represented the "old arm chair," which was an immense large chair of the ancient style, in which sat a most rosy, happy, fat Crown wash blue, surrounded by a number of his "chums" in their little chairs, and the entire party were costumed in suitable and attractive costumes. The float was drawn by four large, magnificent horses (two bays and two sorrels) that seemed to realize the prominence of the firm they assist to display. At this house can be found a full supply of all the latest styles and designs in furniture, carpets, window shades, and in the everything usually kept in a first-class furniture house. Their advantages from long experience, together with ample capital, allow them to give "rock bottom prices." Visitors should examine their line of goods before placing orders elsewhere.

George Mitchell.

The successor to Mitchell, Hoffman & Co., who were known throughout within a radius of thousands of miles of this city, has retained all the old firm's former popularity and enviable notoriety, and added to it the peculiar vim and vigor of the new firm. In yesterday's procession his display was the admiration of everyone, which it so justly deserved, from the extreme neat, elegant and truly artistic arrangement of the display of goods. It was a large float, on which was two columns of choice rolls of carpets, between which was suspended a magnificent crimson velvet lambrequin, with lace curtains falling gracefully to the floor on the columns, and in the centre a rich black ebony stand with a vase of choice flowers filling the open space between. This view, with each column gracefully capped with a choice velvet rug, completed a picture that none but a genuine house furniture merchant could arrange. His line of goods are open for general inspection, to which all are invited.

M. Gavin & Co.

Had in the procession a wagon covered with lettering, calling attention to some of the advantages offered by this well-conducted house. In the first place, Gavin & Co. buy for cash, and such quantities as to get their goods very cheap. Then they sell for cash, and this alone is a great gain to the client to pay losses entailed by bad-pay men. The grocery business in all its branches is understood by Gavin & Co., and they give satisfaction to their patrons. They handle goods rapidly, and hence do not allow stale accumulate. In their cotton department they employ an efficient salesman, who has the support of the house in every effort to keep the staple in good order; and if it comes to the table in a good order as it leaves the gin. Country merchants and farmers will find in Gavin & Co. all they can expect of a first-class grocery and cotton house.

Sol Coleman.

The "never to be excelled" cigar merchant at 316 Main street, near corner Monroe, was in the procession with our leading merchants, and showed his quiet, fierce strength, like the kings of beasts, which he secured for his truly attractive and not to be expected exhibition. The idea originated and carried out by this community is only surpassed by the celebrated No. 10 cigar, of which he is the sole manufacturer and proprietor. The entire city and thousands of the country visitors expected to see this fierce lion, but yet few were prepared to witness the sight of the "living lions," which, reminds the multitude that Sol is real in all he represents, and any line of tobacco and cigars can be had for the least money at 316 Main.

Specht & Walter.

The old reliable confectioners, bakers, candy manufacturers and dealers in toys, marked themselves well up to their former reputations in the attractive display made by them in the line of the merchants' procession. Mr. Specht, the senior member, is the oldest manufacturer in these parts, and is fully practical in every line represented by this immense establishment. Their productions are always first-class, and can be relied upon in every particular. The advantages offered by them to country merchants and jobbers will justify an examination of their large and choice stock before placing orders elsewhere.

W. S. Bruce & Co.

This carriage manufactory and repository, at Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe street, is so thoroughly known to all dealers in vehicles, as well as private consumers and farmers, that a display of their line of goods is almost unnecessary, and, consequently they joined the procession with only two humorous turnouts, which consisted of two of their vehicles made by the same firm twenty-five years ago, and, although entirely out of fashion, were perfectly able to stand the severe test of our trying street pavements. The firm were entertaining visitors incessantly during the day, and say, "Come one, we never tire of showing goods."

G. T. Bassett & Co.

Mr. Bassett knows how to arrange a wagon for a street parade, and he has the material wherewith to do it. With a house full of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, it is an easy matter to arrange them to look well on such an occasion. Mr. Bassett has been in the business a long time, and he knows what sort of lumber to keep. Hence his fine sash, doors, blinds and other builders' articles are to be had. As a result he can always supply material that is wanted by reliable, practical carpenters and builders. Bassett & Co. are at Depot, 363 Second.

Lansing, Haynes & Co.

This remarkably successful new firm of wholesale liquor dealers had a wagon containing sample barrels of several of the standard liquors they are handling so extensively. Lansing, Haynes & Co. are sole proprietors of Blue Ribbon Bourbon, Haynes's Peabody Bourbon, Old Time Bourbon, Oak Ridge Bourbon, and are sole agents for the Kentucky Club and Kentucky Dew whiskies. If any other firm has exclusive control of a greater number of fine brands, it is not generally known. They also deal largely in other popular brands, such as Taylor's O. F. C., McBrayer, W. S. Hume, Mellwood and Tea Kettle. They are dealers in cigars, which they handle in large quantities, and can sell on very small margin. Among these is the justly famous "Twins" brand, which has no superior. Starting business here in January, 1881, Haynes & Co. have conducted a business that has brought them into the front rank of successful business men. The resident member of the firm is Colonel Haynes, whose experience and general knowledge of the business eminently fit him for the control of such an extensive trade. He is popular, and holds the confidence of those who once commence with him. Country merchants and retailers should consult their own interests by buying from first-hands; and they cannot find a better place to buy pure liquors than at Lansing, Haynes & Co.'s, under the Peabody hotel.

A Vaccaro & Co.,

Liquor dealers, 324 Front street, were to the front yesterday, as usual, and displayed several vehicles laden with many samples of their celebrated brands of liquors, wines, etc., for which they are the agents. Among them are the following most celebrated: Maryland club whisky, Carlisle whisky, Kentucky club and Anderson whiskies, sherry, port and madeira wines, London porter, Scotch ale, etc. Also agents for the Defiance cigar factory, New York. This is the oldest wholesale liquor house in this city, and to-day is considered the largest. Their long experience in the trade enables them to make the most judicious purchases and the most suitable for the wants of their many patrons. Their goods are of every variety, and their prices cannot fare most favorably with either St. Louis, Cincinnati or Louisville, and in many instances cannot be equaled in this place. Visitors should not fail to call and examine their goods, which are sure to please.

Cole & Co.

These old and leading wholesale dealers and jobbers, in paints, oil, varnishes, window glass, brushes and painters' supplies in general, at No. 39 Union street, have added to their business at Nos. 337, 339 and 341 Second street a repository for the wholesaling of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, brackets, stair-railings, posts, etc., and were out with the merchants' procession yesterday in an attractive float, which artistically displayed the different lines of their immense stock of merchandise. Mr. Cole, the senior member of the firm, is an unusually far-seeing business man, and has consequently weathered the storms of numberless panics and trials of Memphis merchants, which has resulted in establishing his houses "A 1" in every particular. If the merchants or citizens want anything in his line, and don't find it on application, no further search in this city is needed, for they will not be found. His prices are the lowest.

Ferguson & Co.

This enterprising firm, as usual, made a good showing of its goods. Besides being a successful newspaper advertiser, Mr. Ferguson knows how to advertise his business in other respects. With such an extensive stock of saddlery, it is an easy matter for him to make an attractive display. Located at No. 299 Main street, next door to the Peabody, Ferguson's store is easy of access to the country buyer who comes to Memphis for his goods. But in personal interview is not necessary to secure goods at the lowest rates. Any order will be filled at prices that cannot be lowered at any other house. Merchants who are here to make purchases should take a look at Ferguson & Co.'s, for they can see more saddles, better saddles, and cheaper saddles than they can find anywhere in the south.

Steve Clement.

The enterprising game and fish dealer at No. 86 Beale street, made a display in the line of the merchants' procession which, for originality of design, artistic execution and suitability of description was unequaled. "An American Hunter" was fully given. Near the rear of the float the hunter, clad in a regular skin suit, knelt, gun in hand; around him lay game of every kind. In front was a real live bear in the act of climbing a cliff of rock. Mr. Clement is ever to the front in the interest of the public, his friends or his patrons. The most choice game and fish of the season can be found at all times at No. 86 Beale street.

Drs. A. Wesson & Sons.

This celebrated dental firm, with their usual enterprise, were out in our merchants' procession yesterday and made an attractive display of a "full set of teeth." The senior member of the firm established the business here in 1850, and from a full professional knowledge of the business together with the finest natural mechanical skill has placed his business at the head of the dental line in this city. Their office is Main street, corner of Jefferson, where they are pleased to serve all who may give them a call.

Zellner & Co.

Showed a large golden slipper, rigged as a sailboat, with little crew in it. The idea was pretty and the hundreds of patrons of the house appreciated it. No one who has purchased anything of Zellner & Co. need be advised to go back to them. The leather used in his factory is manufactured by Zellner & Co. The leather must be good and the work first-class, or the boots and shoes can't go through the excellent house.

M. R. Mulholland,

Manufacturer of the Diamond and Rising Sun blacking, the Crown wash blue, also packers of Liverpool salt in packets, were conspicuous in the line of the merchants' procession, they being the only home manufacturers in their line in the city. The representation of their various goods is such as to require only a mention. Every family grocer, far and near, has their goods on sale, and they are always satisfactory. Try them.

J. W. X. Browne

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S. Levy.

Mr. Levy, the original trunk manufacturer of Memphis, was represented by a wagon-load of trunks, valises, satchels, etc. Such goods individually make a good show. The stock on hand is always larger and it is not there to keep but to sell. Consequently, he always offers them as low as similar goods can be bought in the east.

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FINALE.

The fun kept up on the streets until sundown when the pleasure-seekers left the streets to get supper and dress for the Memphi procession appeared at half-past seven o'clock. At two o'clock a mule-race came off on Main street from Jefferson to Union. Thirty maskers mounted on dray mules were the participants, and the race was highly enjoyed by the multitude who crowded the sidwalks, streets, stands and windows of adjacent buildings. Later in the day a burlesque tournament on Main between Poplar and Union took place and awarded the prizes to the victors, after which, about 4 o'clock, in his triumphal car and escorted by his retainers on horseback, he paraded the streets, his attendants scattering candy kisses in an abundant horn of plenty. And thus ended the "day's doings." In another column on this page we give the particulars of the night display which comprised the pageant of the Memphi.

THE BALLS

The Memphi at the Theater.

The fashionable ball of the night was given by the Memphi at the Theater, which was attended by the *élite* of the city and surroundings. The opera house was in full dress, and the dress circle was reserved exclusively for ladies in full evening toilets. The attendance was quite large. The circle was well filled, and the family circle above was crowded by ladies and gentlemen who did not appear in full dress. Even above in the gallery a number of visitors looked down upon the scene as the tableaux were presented and the dancing progressed. The house was decorated in a charming manner, festoons of evergreens and flowers being yet but few were prepared to witness the sight of the "living lions," which, reminds the multitude that Sol is real in all he represents, and any line of tobacco and cigars can be had for the least money at 316 Main.

Specht & Walter.

The old reliable confectioners, bakers, candy manufacturers and dealers in toys, marked themselves well up to their former reputations in the attractive display made by them in the line of the merchants' procession. Mr. Specht, the senior member, is the oldest manufacturer in these parts, and is fully practical in every line represented by this immense establishment. Their productions are always first-class, and can be relied upon in every particular. The advantages offered by them to country merchants and jobbers will justify an examination of their large and choice stock before placing orders elsewhere.

W. S. Bruce & Co.

This carriage manufactory and repository, at Nos. 37 and 39 Monroe street, is so thoroughly known to all dealers in vehicles, as well as private consumers and farmers, that a display of their line of goods is almost unnecessary, and, consequently they joined the procession with only two humorous turnouts, which consisted of two of their vehicles made by the same firm twenty-five years ago, and, although entirely out of fashion, were perfectly able to stand the severe test of our trying street pavements. The firm were entertaining visitors incessantly during the day, and say, "Come one, we never tire of showing goods."

G. T. Bassett & Co.

Mr. Bassett knows how to arrange a wagon for a street parade, and he has the material wherewith to do it. With a house full of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, it is an easy matter to arrange them to look well on such an occasion. Mr. Bassett has been in the business a long time, and he knows what sort of lumber to keep. Hence his fine sash, doors, blinds and other builders' articles are to be had. As a result he can always supply material that is wanted by reliable, practical carpenters and builders. Bassett & Co. are at Depot, 363 Second.

Lansing, Haynes & Co.

This remarkably successful new firm of wholesale liquor dealers had a wagon containing sample barrels of several of the standard liquors they are handling so extensively. Lansing, Haynes & Co. are sole proprietors of Blue Ribbon Bourbon, Haynes's Peabody Bourbon, Old Time Bourbon, Oak Ridge Bourbon, and are sole agents for the Kentucky Club and Kentucky Dew whiskies. If any other firm has exclusive control of a greater number of fine brands, it is not generally known. They also deal largely in other popular brands, such as Taylor's O. F. C., McBrayer, W. S. Hume, Mellwood and Tea Kettle. They are dealers in cigars, which they handle in large quantities, and can sell on very small margin. Among these is the justly famous "Twins" brand, which has no superior. Starting business here in January, 1881, Haynes & Co. have conducted a business that has brought them into the front rank of successful business men. The resident member of the firm is Colonel Haynes, whose experience and general knowledge of the business eminently fit him for the control of such an extensive trade. He is popular, and holds the confidence of those who once commence with him. Country merchants and retailers should consult their own interests by buying from first-hands; and they cannot find a better place to buy pure liquors than at Lansing, Haynes & Co.'s, under the Peabody hotel.

A Vaccaro & Co.,

Liquor dealers, 324 Front street, were to the front yesterday, as usual, and displayed several vehicles laden with many samples of their celebrated brands of liquors, wines, etc., for which they are the agents. Among them are the following most celebrated: Maryland club whisky, Carlisle whisky, Kentucky club and Anderson whiskies, sherry, port and madeira wines, London porter, Scotch ale, etc. Also agents for the Defiance cigar factory, New York. This is the oldest wholesale liquor house in this city, and to-day is considered the largest. Their long experience in the trade enables them to make the most judicious purchases and the most suitable for the wants of their many patrons. Their goods are of every variety, and their prices cannot fare most favorably with either St. Louis, Cincinnati or Louisville, and in many instances cannot be equaled in this place. Visitors should not fail to call and examine their goods, which are sure to please.

Cole & Co.

These old and leading wholesale dealers and jobbers, in paints, oil, varnishes, window glass, brushes and painters' supplies in general, at No. 39 Union street, have added to their business at Nos. 337, 339 and 341 Second street a repository for the wholesaling of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, brackets, stair-railings, posts, etc., and were out with the merchants' procession yesterday in an attractive float, which artistically displayed the different lines of their immense stock of merchandise. Mr. Cole, the senior member of the firm, is an unusually far-seeing business man, and has consequently weathered the storms of numberless panics and trials of Memphis merchants, which has resulted in establishing his houses "A 1" in every particular. If the merchants or citizens want anything in his line, and don't find it on application, no further search in this city is needed, for they will not be found. His prices are the lowest.

Ferguson & Co.

This enterprising firm, as usual, made a good showing of its goods. Besides being a successful newspaper advertiser, Mr. Ferguson knows how to advertise his business in other respects. With such an extensive stock of saddlery, it is an easy matter for him to make an attractive display. Located at No. 299 Main street, next door to the Peabody, Ferguson's store is easy of access to the country buyer who comes to Memphis for his goods. But in personal interview is not necessary to secure goods at the lowest rates. Any order will be filled at prices that cannot be lowered at any other house. Merchants who are here to make purchases should take a look at Ferguson & Co.'s, for they can see more saddles, better saddles, and cheaper saddles than they can find anywhere in the south.

Steve Clement.

The enterprising game and fish dealer at No. 86 Beale street, made a display in the line of the merchants' procession which, for originality of design, artistic execution and suitability of description was unequaled. "An American Hunter" was fully given. Near the rear of the float the hunter, clad in a regular skin suit, knelt, gun in hand; around him lay game of every kind. In front was a real live bear in the act of climbing a cliff of rock. Mr. Clement is ever to the front in the interest of the public, his friends or his patrons. The most choice game and fish of the season can be found at all times at No. 86 Beale street.

Drs. A. Wesson & Sons.

This celebrated dental firm, with their usual enterprise, were out in our merchants' procession yesterday and made an attractive display of a "full set of teeth." The senior member of the firm established the business here in 1850, and from a full professional knowledge of the business together with the finest natural mechanical skill has placed his business at the head of the dental line in this city. Their office is Main street, corner of Jefferson, where they are pleased to serve all who may give them a call.

Zellner & Co.

Showed a large golden slipper, rigged as a sailboat, with little crew in it. The idea was pretty and the hundreds of patrons of the house appreciated it. No one who has purchased anything of Zellner & Co. need be advised to go back to them. The leather used in his factory is manufactured by Zellner & Co. The leather must be good and the work first-class, or the boots and shoes can't go through the excellent house.

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