THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884. VOL. XLIV--NO. 47

THE FALL OF TOKAR.

Surrender of the Garrison Without a Fight—Great Excitement Caused in London.

The Lasker Incident—Speech of the Prince of Wales on the Bonding of the Poor.

THE LASKER INCIDENT.

A Contemptible Subterfuge Regarding the Adoption of the Resolutions.

BERLIN, February 22.—The newspaper Post, today, commenting upon Bismarck's reply to the Lasker resolutions, reveals the importance of a foreign legislative to the interests of the United States and criticises the diplomatic intermediary method employed in the transmission of the resolutions. It then says: "We believe Herr Lasker was unknown to many of the Congressmen. Their object in adopting the resolutions was to get Congress, prior to the coming Presidential election, on record as friends of Germans at home who are desirous to throw the gates of the fatherland wide open to American imports.

What the London "Times" Says.

LONDON, February 22.—The Times, in an article upon the Lasker incident, says: "Prince Bismarck has adopted an opportunity to show the dislike of the country which is actually sick into of thousands of concerning Congress was disposed to sanction the resolutions. Congress, however, prefer to wrangle at Congress, however, that Congress was right to refuse, prior to Herr Lasker his organs are wrong in telling Minister Sherman and Congressmen Kasson and Morrison, the Government, by this time we were sure, he should be held up to dishonor of international courtesy and chaos intended by Herr Lasker. It is not the common sense. It is not that Congress is hardly quite enough to know any concessions to obtain a court of Russia or Berlin, but a wide, and wide, very good reason why Congress should have been more than the round, when the resolutions would act. Further study the relations between the countries which ought to be on cordial terms.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Prince of Wales on the Bonding of the Poor—The Commons.

LONDON, February 22.—The House of Lords passed the Marquis of Salisbury's address in reply to the queen's address at the opening of the year. The Prince of Wales addressed the House on the subject. He said he had been approached on the subject of bonding the condition of the poor. He was giving the subject a very considerable and careful attention. He was not totally unknown to him. Nine could not be the lowest, he Noble earlier were the Prince's speech was received with cheers.

In the Commons.

Parnell's amendment, condemning the government policy in Ireland was debated in the Commons this morning.

O'Donoghue, Liberal, protested the Parliament would be disgraced by having introduced and passed coercion measures which were never realized. It was for such cause, he said, that Parnell's time had disappeared. Parnell had separated himself from the Parnellites, he denied that he had changed his political opinions. O'Donoghue concluded the action of the government in Ireland.

Parnell's amendment was rejected—55 to 31. The address then passed.

Sexsby—Brand amendment to his religious. He said he should have wished to see in the service of the House, but the body had a right to expect the bill approved, which by such methods, and by such means, the Commons and appeared deeply moved.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Confirmed Report of the Surrender of the Garrison at Tokar.

LONDON, February 22.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the surrender of the garrison at Tokar. The Times confirms this report.

How the Surrender was Effected.

SUAKIM, February 22.—Five soldiers who arrived from Tokar report that the rebels bombarded the town from the south and southeast on the 18th. Tokar, the garrison, recognized the necessity of surrendering with the rebels. Wednesday Tuamed and Mamdiye Effendi, chief of police, with a sergeant of artillery, went out to confer with the rebels. On returning, they informed the garrison that they were remarkably civil. Thursday, Mazy soldiers mutinied at this, and a large proportion of them escaped during the night. Tokar was surrendered Thursday as had been arranged.

The Garrison at Kassala.

SUAKIM, February 22.—The garrison at Kassala is reported to be 1500 strong, with sufficient supplies to last a fortnight.

Only the Marched Troops Surrendered.

LONDON, February 22.—Earl Granville has a dispatch from the British consul at Suakim to the effect that only those of the garrison of Tokar who had left were surrendered to Osman Digma. The remainder are trying to reach Suakim. Osman Digma, commander-in-chief of the proposed Tokar relief expedition, announces by telegraph his arrival at Suakim. He states that the report of the actual surrender of Tokar has yet been received. Troops were being landed at Trinkitat with the utmost rapidity.

Great Excitement in London Over the Fall.

LONDON, February 22.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout London and in Parliament at the news of the surrender of Tokar. The Ministers are only able to confirm the news in detention. It is now believed that the rebels put the population to the sword, for it is understood that the conditions of the surrender provided that their lives should be spared.

Gen. Wolseley's Suggestions.

LONDON, February 22.—The Morning Post, on the left, says: "Tokar was alone and an adjournment taken and to-morrow passing the passage of further contingent affairs. The Secretary of State for War, Hartington, Lord Granville, the Duke of Cambridge and Gen. Wolseley, supplied information. It is reported that Gen. Wolseley advises that the campaign be continued vigorously, and that the Government, if this is to be done, will be should be held by a defiance of international courtesy and chaos intended by Herr Lasker. It is not the common sense. It is not that Congress is hardly quite enough to know any concessions to obtain a court of Russia or Berlin, but a wide, and wide, very good reason why Congress should have been more than the round, when the resolutions would act. Further study the relations between the countries which ought to be on cordial terms.

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CHICAGO THE PLACE

And Tuesday, July 8th, the Time Agreed Upon by the National Democratic Executive.

Committee for the Next Presidential Nominating Convention—The Call for the Meeting.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The Time and Place for Holding the Next National Convention.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—The Democratic National Committee met shortly after noon today at the Arlington Hotel. The following-named gentlemen represented the different States: Jackson, Lee, H. C. Semple, Arkansas, John J. Sampter; California, James T. Farley; Colorado, L. M. Patterson; Connecticut, Wm. H. Barnum; Delaware, Ignatius C. Grubb; Florida, Samuel Call; Georgia, George L. Barnes; Illinois, Wm. C. Gandy; Indiana, Austin H. Brown; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Louisiana, Representative Blanchard; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Maryland, Oliver Bridge; Massachusetts, Frederick O. Prince; Michigan, Wm. C. Maybury; Minnesota, S. H. Lillie; Mississippi, M. Harris; Missouri, John S. Phelps; Nebraska, Sterling Morton; Nevada, Stephen Tally; New Hampshire, Alvord W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Gordon Chandler; New York, Representative Arnot; North Carolina, S. W. Parker; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Pennsylvania, Senator Sam Randall; Rhode Island, Mr. Burnside; South Carolina, J. W. Dixon; Tennessee, Col. Lenoir; Texas, Representative Reagan; Vermont, Redfield Proctor; Virginia, J. Warbury; West Virginia, Alex. Campbell; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas.

The meeting was conducted with closed doors. When the roll was called, Lee, Jackson, refused to order the proposition to adjourn to the next convention delegates from Territories were considered, and it was resolved that each Territory should be entitled to a delegate to the convention on the question of adjournment to be determined by the convention. The question of the proper date for holding the convention was then taken up. Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, moved the following: "Resolved, that the date for holding the convention be fixed on the second Tuesday in July, which is the 8th day of July." Mr. Lee, of Virginia, moved to substitute Tuesday, June 24th, which was agreed to, 27 to 13.

The delegations were then heard in support of the respective claims of various places for holding the convention. Mr. Ward spoke for Baltimore, Judge Fuller for Cincinnati, Carter Harrison for Chicago, Mr. Wills for New Orleans, Mr. Vest for St. Louis, and A. S. Hewitt for Saratoga. About two hours were occupied in hearing these gentlemen, and the President, which was not taken until 4 o'clock, when the ballot was taken, St. Louis, 34, Saratoga, 4, Louisville, 2, Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 0, Louisville was withdrawn, and another ballot taken, with the following result: Chicago, 88, St. Louis, 17, Saratoga, 2. The third ballot was taken immediately and resulted in the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the convention, the vote being Chicago 21, St. Louis 17.

The committee then reconsidered the vote by which June 24th was fixed as the time for holding the convention, and it was agreed upon July 8th, next instead.

THE CALL.

The following call was presented by the Executive Committee and agreed upon:

The Democratic National Committee having met in the city of Washington on the 22d of February, 1884, has appointed Tuesday, the 8th day of July next, at noon, as the time, and Chicago, in the city of Chicago, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. The Democrats of each organized Territory and the District of Columbia are invited to send two delegates, whether of the double of the Congressional or to their allowance. All Democratic citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who hold that government exists for the sake of the people, and that the prosperity of the country depends on the maintenance of a system of free exchanges, and a strict adherence to the principles of constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the convention.

The call is signed by all the members of the National Democratic Committee.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, it was resolved that the next meeting of the committee be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, July 7th, next.

The committee then adjourned.

THE WEST LEISENRING DISASTER

Burial of the Victims—Change in Public Sentiment.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., February 22.—The funeral of the victims of the explosion of the West Leisenring mine took place this morning. A special train ran out to the shaft from Uniontown and returned with the bodies and friends at 9 o'clock. Four cars were filled with the relatives of the dead, and the scene was sad in the extreme. Three victims were interred here, six at Dunbar, seven at Connellsville, and two have been sent to Washington, D. C. Large crowds were at each place. No special services. Among the miners a revulsion of sentiment has taken place in the last twenty-four hours, and talk that the explosion was due to negligence is now widespread. The feeling is very bitter, and one miner has retained an attorney to attend the inquest tomorrow and exact the truth from witnesses concerning the condition of the shaft. A score of miners are willing to affirm that the air was bad for a week back, and that men could not work without complete exhaustion. One big miner, named Duffy, who worked in room 6, right under the place charred by the explosion, refused to work on the morning, or, the disaster, he came he said, as near could live in the place. A committee of miners, representing the effected families, has been appointed to gather information to present before the coroner's inquest. A young man named Dunlap, who had several relatives killed by the explosion, claims to have discovered evidence to the effect that the explosion was caused by the boarding up of the air shaft at night by carpenters who were making repairs. The shaft was closed to prevent people falling in, and the gas which was found to be in it was more than could be driven out in the day. Dunlap has the company is waiting to expense to have the fan and relieve the suffering of the afflicted.

Poisoned with Potash and Mercury.

As the tale of a large percentage of sick people in the world, such a large number, in fact, that it is no longer a matter of surprise that so many victims to this universal poisoning as to diseases of the blood and skin.

"I took potash," said one, "and while it partially freed my system from the poison, it so impaired my digestive organs that I suffered all time. To cleanse the disease, my system, only to break out again on some other part of my body. I was advised to take Swift's Specific, as the very which is worth more than all the world besides. It driven out the poison of blood taint, strengthened my stomach, and restored my health."

Be sure and get the genuine, and send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The Secession Movement in Manitoba.

FARGO, DAK., February 22.—It has been learned in connection with the secession movement in Manitoba, that there is a secret organization in the Territories extending from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, with which nearly two hundred Irish-Americans are connected. A secret convention will be held at Winnipeg on March 4th, at which the question of the movement, from the Eastern States are arriving in that city and detecting their headquarters here. Two Catholic societies have been formed in Manitoba, but they have kept it hushed up. Speeches were made against the admission of any French discoverers. By the time of the Manitoba convention. Important developments are expected.

It is a pitiable, and annoying, to be disturbed by jumping muscles, but it is a complete, a amusing, relief when you know that there is a remedy like Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup ready to be obtained.

The Greenbackers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 22.—The official call for the National Greenback Convention, which will nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be held here at the convening Pres. Inland election, to be held in this city, on the 22d of February, 1884, reads, Mr. Morton's, Each State is entitled to four delegates and four alternates at large, two Congressional district two delegates and two alternates, and the Territories and District of Columbia two delegates and two alternates.

Sore stomach and constipation of the bowels cured by Dr. Pierce's Liver and Kidney Medicine.

STREET GRADES.

Improper Drainage Destroying the Newly-Constructed Dirt Streets—Difficulties that Might

Have Been Obviated by a Small Outlet—Much Time and Money Being Wasted.

A close observer of the manner in which our dirt streets are built, and the system of drainage adopted, will arrive at the conclusion that a great deal of time and money is wasted on an imperfect system. A reporter of the APPEAL was very forcibly impressed, with this idea a few days ago while passing some of the newly constructed thoroughfares on which grades had been raised to accommodate the railway companies constructing lines on them. One of these is the lower end of Main street, where a fine stone culvert was built recently and the street grade raised some four or five feet. The earthwork was raised to Broadway grade, but no provision was made for surface drainage on the north side of the culvert, allowing for the rain-water on the area of about 30,000 or 40,000 square feet surface, which must find its way over the side slopes on to the private property that borders the street on either side. The result is that on the west side the slopes have been washed into deep gulches leaving barely room for a single line of vehicles to pass. On the west side the slope of the adjacent property is toward the street, thus adding to the quantity of water to be disposed of, but no surface drains have been constructed, and the accumulation of storm water has been allowed to cut a channel from the culvert to one of the inlets of the culvert on that side of the street. On that side of the street between the city railway tracks and this meandering stream, which can hardly pass the entire length, without having to encroach upon the street-car roadbed. A few dollars would have built wooden drains on each side of the culvert, which would have carried the water into the culvert and saved the amount of earthwork that must now be replaced. On the south side of the culvert the reporter was struck with the idea that a small outlet would obviate the necessity of the system of drainage adopted here. The property on the southeast corner of Main and Georgia streets is much lower than the grade of either street, the creating opposite being at the junction of the two streets. A line of sub-drain was put in on the east side of Main, the latter being some twenty or thirty feet lower than the street, which is supplied by another line from the south and north sides of Georgia, the inlets to these being about the same distances from Main. The result of this system is that the water coming down the street, and accumulating in the depression at the junction of the two streets. This accumulation of water is greatly augmented during the rains, as the inlets to the drains from these drain-pipes, which are too small to carry off the drainage—on a second occasion, we were informed, the surface water collected in the depression, thence to the junction with Main. On this occasion, the property, including a corner grocery-store, on the north side of Georgia, was flooded by the water seeking its way to the bayou, "as its own book. The plank sidewalk was afloat, and had to be abandoned during the "Georgia street overflow. Another curious feature was observed here. The stone culvert on the Main street extends to the property lines on the east side, and the stone wall built there is five or six feet above the level of the street. Our curiosity was aroused as to what the owner of the lot there will do with the wall when he wants to improve—near future, to erect a store-house, or perhaps a residence, on the street-foot. At this point also it was noticed that the grade of the street falls from both sides on Main street toward the culvert, but on the east side, the street, on either side of the east end to receive the surface drainage, the same thing being the case on the west side. On the east end the inlets were covered up with dirt, as trains traversing into them from the shaft. On the opposite end we were told that the inlets had been covered up, but the rains had washed the dirt away, and the meandering ditch scooped out by the drainage from the surface of the street, and from the grounds of the railway depot had found an outlet through, as we found, that they these inlets are built in pairs when one would have been ample was the conundrum to the reporter. Further out Main street we took a walk out Broadway eastward, where one of Maj. Burke's construction trains is doing timely work in filling overflow immense stone culvert, recently completed over the bayou 300 or 400 feet east of Main. The fill to be made there is to be 100 feet wide, and over the bayou, including the approaches, will be about 300 feet long. From what could be seen of the stone work that culvert is one of the best jobs of work done anywhere in this region, in or out of the city. The completion of the fill will reopen one of the most important streets in that part of the city, as it is the only connection between Main street and the region west of it and the eastern part of the city within several blocks. On the east side of this culvert an attempt has been made to carry the storm water into the bayou by means of sub-drains similar to those described at the corner of Georgia and Main, but like them they have proven inadequate, as exemplified in the fact that every rain-storm floods the intersection of Broadway and Bayboro streets—on more than one occasion rising above the railway tracks and floating the plank crossings. No provision is made to conduct the storm water of all this area of street—between 80,000 and 100,000 square feet surface—into the bayou, except what goes through the sub-drains which have their inlets on Bayboro avenue. And no provision can be made without turning the water on to private property on either side, since the stone culvert has been constructed without inlets to receive the water from the drains. A great portion of the fill on either side of the culvert has been completed since last summer, but in the absence of proper side drains the water has washed the slopes into deep ravines, which will have to be refilled before the street on either side of the railway track can be utilized. This report is made with a view to calling the attention of the city authorities, particularly the City Engineer, Meanwhile, to where hundreds of dollars are lost that could have been saved by the outlay of a small amount properly disposed.

STATE NEWS

THE productive capacity of the Knoxville iron factory is to be doubled.

CLARKSVILLE tobacco markets had last week increasing sales and better prices.

KNOX county has ninety-two workhouse convicts, most of whom are working upon the roads.

CHATTANOOGA is about to begin to build its new opera-house, which will seat 2000 people; that will make Chattanooga more "Athenian" than ever.

TOKAY is more free than gospel at Nashville. They have a Sunday law, but they made no contributions for the flood sufferers—sort of "drive nigh with the law."

THE bagpipe did not approve of the late Baptist convention at Jackson, Tenn. They said de while thy wave continuedst to knock de colored man out of a job and to give him work for white trash.

BECAUSE the reduction of salaries in Dyersburg, to $35, the Gazette says: "But in the darkest hours of all this period we had hope and could depend on silver lining that is said to pile every cloud.

A CLAYVILLE, White county, correspondent of the Sparta Expositor mentions three men in that vicinity who have killed an aggregate of fifty-seven deer this winter, and that "a number of others report equal success."

BROWNSVILLE Democrat: "There is a strong and rapidly growing sentiment throughout the country in favor of some solution of the negro problem that shall result in the re-establishment of the political ascendency of the white race."

SOMEBODY at Nashville has a dead Texas "jack rabbit." The American thus says of it: "The dead rascal is big, from his head to the tip, and both ears measured fourteen inches from the tip of one to the tip of the other, across the head."

MILAN Exchange: "The business of selling cattle in Gibson and other counties in East Tennessee, to be shipped to the blue grass regions of Kentucky, has been carried on until the scarcity of beef cattle and milch cows should arrest further sales."

THE Sylvan Mills, Bedford county, have made 630,000 yards of sheetings since commencing operations, about the middle of last June. All the looms, 104, were not running until December 1st. The largest output for any one day has been 6150 yards.

AMONG the freightshipments from Shelbyville for 1883, were: 27,764 barrels of flour; 3802 barrels of spirits; 2,962,945 pounds of meat; 1,464,228 pounds of bran; 96,840 pounds of dried fruit; 120,415 bushels of corn; 1,383,322 feet of lumber; 103 cars of cattle, and 256 cars of hogs; 996 barrels of whisky and brandy. The egg business alone amounted to at least $50,000 to Shelbyville.

FUNERAL HONORS.

The Remains of De Long and Comrades Escorted Through the Streets of New York

By a Procession of High Government Officials, Army and Navy Officers and Civic Societies.

NEW YORK, February 22.—This morning the remains of De Long and comrades were taken from the Brooklyn navy-yard by the tug Nina to the Battery, where the bodies were placed in hearses and a procession was formed. The procession consisted of naval officers and a band, a battalion of marines, hearses, survivors of the expedition, and several regiments of militia, a battalion of regular troops, carriages containing invited guests and various civic societies. Among the prominent people in carriages were Senator Warner Miller, chief of the Naval Bureau, Maj.-Gen. Hancock and Secretary of War Lincoln, the Russian Minister and Consul-General, Postmaster-General Gresham, Secretary Chandler and Commodore Upshur, of the navy, and Nayors Edson and Low. The procession then went up Broadway and across the bridge to the navy-yard, where the bodies lie in state to-day. The day was observed by a general suspension of business and the flying of flags in the harbor and city at half-mast.

The body of Collins was taken to the armory of the Sixty-ninth regiment, in this city. Tomorrow morning there will be a mass of requiem in the cathedral, after which the body will be placed on board the steamship City of Chicago and taken to Ireland. The other bodies will be taken to the Church of the Holy Trinity in this city to-morrow, where services will be held. This is the church that Mrs. De Long attended. After the ceremonies the body of Dr. Ambler will be sent to Alexandria, Va.; that of Seaman Boyd to Philadelphia, and those of Lieut. Commander Delong and the others to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Services at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—The body of Seaman Boyd, of the Jeannette, was expected here to-day and great crowds gathered at the depot. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the services were held in the Collegiate Presbyterian church, which was thronged with people. The usual procession took place here.

To arrest the alarm of the public as to the immediately dangerous character of the disease, and the cheating powders containing ammonia and alum in unsafe quantities, scientists say that if proper care is exercised a moderate use of either may not prove peculiarly harmful. The brand that is pure and wholesome is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Should Have Looked Before He Leaped.

CLEVELAND, O., February 22.—An officer from Trenton, N. J., arrived here last night with a requisition for the arrest of Judson Hiner, charged with larceny. Detective Hulligan found Hiner this morning employed in the Cleveland Rubber Works. To avoid arrest Hiner climbed out of a third-story window. Hulligan, seeing the man disappearing, ran and leaped out of the window after him. The detective fell thirty-four feet, striking on a flat-car on the track beneath, and receiving painful injuries. It is feared he is seriously hurt internally. Hiner escaped.

LUNDBORG'S Perfumes, Rhenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

One Roundsmen Less.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Two roundsmen, John Farrell and John Long, quarreled in the latter's house, on Market street, this morning, and Long stabbed Fields, killing him almost instantly. The murder was done in the Four Courts, pursued by a crowd, and gave himself up. The cause of the killing, it is said, was Fields's intimacy with Long's wife.

Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

RICHMOND, February 22.—The Senate and House passed over the governor's veto the bill reapportioning the State for representatives in Congress.

The List of Salmi Morse.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The body of Salmi Morse, of Passaic Pony notoriety, was found to-day in Hudson river. Suicide. Morse was fifty-eight years of age.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HOLMES—The friends and acquaintances of the late Geo. C. Holmes are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 35 Avery street, this (SATURDAY) morning at 10 o'clock.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
Medium Weight,
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW BLACK GOODS,
NEW CHENILLE TRIMMINGS,
NEW JETTED NET,
NEW EVENING FANS,
NEW ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Reduction in the Price of Fine Cloaks, Jackets, Pelisses, Russian Circulars, Rich Dolmans.

KREMER'S!

GEORGE MITCHELL
306 Main St., Memphis,
Furniture!
CARPETS,
CURTAINS, MIRRORS!
CALL BEFORE PURCHASING

RECEIVER'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale made by the Chancery Court of Shelby county, in the case of R. R. Shahan & Co. vs. A. D. Pickens & Company et al., I will, on Monday, the Twelfth day of March, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the store, No. 20 Main street, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, all the assets of the Wolf Creek Distilling Company, consisting of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Stills and other fixtures, Bonds, Notes and Accounts. Terms of sale, Cash.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Receiver.
Shelby, Feb. 23, 1884.

CHANCERY SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

No. 4688. R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county.
R. R. Shahan & Co. vs. Wm. Wolf et al. Bill to Revive.
Jessica Hunter Robinson.

Pursuant to the decree of said Court, for sale entered in the above cause on the 20th day of January, 1884, in R. R. page 565, will, on the premises, in Memphis, Shelby county, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, southwest corner of Court and Main streets, on

Saturday, February 23, 1884,

within legal hours, the following described property, to wit: Lot 5 in Block 3 of Hunter's addition to the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn., to wit:

Being the west half of a certain lot of ground on the north side of Poplar street, commencing at a point 50 feet west of the west line of Dawson street, thence north 140 to 20 feet to an alley, thence west 50 feet, thence south 140 to 20 feet to the beginning, being part of lot No. 5, block 3, of Hunter's subdivision of the city of Memphis.

Terms of sale—One-third (1/3) cash; balance in six and twelve months; purchaser to execute notes with security, bearing interest from date and have retained to secure payment. This January 28, 1884.

E. J. BLACK, Clerk and Master.
By J. N. Bradley, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Taylor & Peters, R. R. McBeath, Solrs.

NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of Crittenden Co., Ark.

THIS is to give notice that I will be at Marion on the first of February, 1884, after which date the penalty will be added.

JAMES T. BARTON,
Collector, Crittenden County, Ark.

WOODRUFF & OLIVER
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons
Carriage and Wagon Hardware and Material of All Kinds.
A FULL STOCK OF
Saddlery and Harness!
AND GOODS PERTAINING TO THIS LINE.
AGENTS FOR THE TENNESSEE, MILBURN AND FISH BROS
FARM WAGONS.
175-177-179 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
500 Barrels Yellow Clarified and White Sugars.
1000 Bags Coffee—all grades.
500 Barrels Silver-Moon Flour—very best.
500 Cases American Sardines.
300 Barrels Beans.
100 Barrels Hominy and Grits.
100 Half-Barrels Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Etc.
1000 Packages Lard, Hams and Breakfast Bacon.
700 Bags Shot, Powder and Caps.
50 Barrels Pure Cider Vinegar.
50 Barrels Rice.
250 Boxes Full Cream Cheese—2 in box.
300 Boxes Factory Cheese—Thin.
200 Boxes Oranges. 200 Boxes Lemons.
OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., MEMPHIS

LEMMON & GALE,
WHOLESALE
Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Nos. 326-328 Main Street Memphis, Tenn.

THE SHOE STORE OF THE SOUTHWEST
ZELLNER & CO.
Leaders in Fine Boots & Shoes
300 MAIN STREET,
Corner Alley, Opposite Peabody Hotel, MEMPHIS.
Orders from Abroad Promptly Executed.
We refund money for Goods returned in good condition.
Catalogues and Price-List will be sent Free on application.

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. R. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
NO. 278 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS.

"CALUMET" PLUG TOBACCO

Champagne Flavor! Rock-Candy and Cider-Cased Air-Cured Fillers! Spirit-Cured Wrapper!

DAINTY, DELICIOUS & DELIGHTFUL! TONIC, RELISH & APPETIZING! INVIGORATING, DIGESTIVE AND STIMULATING! RICH, RIPE, SWEET, WAXY AND MELLOW!

WHY "CALUMET" IS DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER PLUG TOBACCO.

It is manufactured of Selected AIR-CURED MASON BURLEY FILLERS, cased with a sufficient quantity of pure filtrated CIDER and ROCK-CANDY to give it a WAX-FRUIT chew.

IT IS FLAVORED WITH THE WORLD-WIDE KNOWN AND POPULAR BRAND OF MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY" CHAMPAGNE.

IT IS WRAPPED WITH SPIRIT-CURED WRAPPERS, FROM WHICH ALL INJURIOUS SALTS, BITING ACIDS AND POISONOUS NICOTINE HAVE BEEN EXTRACTED.

Because of its originality in Flavor and Quality, when once tasted, "CALUMET" will not be discarded.

CONSUMERS CAN OBTAIN "CALUMET" PLUG TOBACCO FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DEALERS. CALL ON ONE OF THEM, GET A CUT, TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED:

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Dan Mathews, Gravois.
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