

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

ARBITRATION THE REMEDY.

It was a silly thing for the Connersville miners to strike during such inclement weather, without a dollar in their pockets or a day's provisions on hand—it was a brutal thing for the employers to eject the strikers from the houses they occupied. Strikes are generally commendable, because forced by the exactions of mercenary capitalists. But when labor makes an inopportune strike and is forced by cold and hunger to succumb, capital triumphs and the laborer is seriously damaged. The peace and quiet of the country, as well as humanity and the great business interests of all classes, demand that the troubles between employer and employe be satisfactorily adjusted. This can only be done by arbitration. This is a national question, and a commission should be created by Congress to adjust all matters of variance between capital and labor. Commissioner Charles F. Peck of the New York Bureau of Statistics and Labor, recommends a State board of arbitration, and Gov. Hill most cordially indorses the suggestion. Arbitration is the only remedy, and capital and labor should join in urging the passage of a law creating a board of arbitration, for strikes invariably lead to pecuniary loss to both parties. Strikes suspend the ordinary profits of the capitalists, but at the same time it takes from the workmen their only means for subsistence. Of the desirability of a cure for these periodical suspensions of work there can be no doubt. A law which reconciles these troubles and which punishes either the employer or the employe for its violation will be the most valuable addition to the tranquillity and the prosperity of the industrial classes that has been made in the last half century. The coke mine strikers who were yesterday and Wednesday evicted from the houses they occupied by cruel, mercenary and malignant employers are reaping the fruit of their untimely and ill-advised strike. The strike of the cigar-makers in New York has thrown fully 10,000 men, women and children out of employment. It is stated that the average weekly wages of the cigar-makers in New York, including all grades, is \$9 a week, so that the total loss in wages caused by the suspension of work is \$81,000 a week. To compensate in part for this frightful loss, the International Union is paying about \$5000 a week to its members, and the Progressive Union about the same amount, making in all \$10,000 a week. Taking into consideration the savings that will be spent and the debts that will be contracted, the weekly loss to the cigar-makers is not less than \$100,000. But this is not all. The manufacturers suffer even heavier losses than the operators, but they are better able to stand it. One manufacturer estimates his loss at \$40,000 a week, but of course this includes the profits he would have made if his works had continued in operation. To prevent these losses and so much suffering of the poor without food and out of employment there should be a board of arbitration in every State, whose decision should be final and enforced by all the power of the government. There is a marked contrast in the North and South in the relations of labor and capital. For years past there has been an unceasing war between labor and capital. But in the South there is no irrepressible conflict. The white and colored laborers are working in harmony, and there is no fight between capital and labor, which shows that the relations between employer and employe is most satisfactory.

THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD DEBT.

The APPEAL published yesterday the substance of the report made by the United States Government Directors of the Union Pacific road. It was of some length, but its matter is so important to the interests of the United States that it should receive serious attention, and Congress should be made to understand that the people expect its members not to mispend its time, but to attend to the business it is elected to do, and to this railroad matter as a part of it. The Union Pacific owes the government more than \$3,500,000 of money, and so badly has Congress managed the matter that the report we are considering says that it is admitted on all hands that Congressional legislation has, so far, failed of its object. Failed, indeed, so grossly that matters are much worse than if it had let the matter altogether alone. Its action has resulted, the report says, "in locking up in comparative idleness large sums of money to the mutual loss and injury of debtor and creditor." Having shown such a sample as that of its qualifications for business, it is time Congress set about mending its own blundering. As things stand the debt of the road is growing larger from year to year, and the time of its maturity is not far distant. The government is the road's principal creditor, and to let matters go on as they

The report says: "The government is the principal creditor of the company, and has the power to precipitate it into bankruptcy should it choose to exercise it. To let matters alone is practically to exercise that power, for every year that a settlement is postponed the position of the company is weakened. The course of the government should be that which any practical business man would pursue with a private debtor in a similar situation." This is sensible advice, but it is not creditable to Congress that such advice should be found to be necessary. Of course the legislation complained of is not due to the present Congress, but it is its duty to amend the errors of its predecessors. The report presents a course of proceeding which, it states, will be a very simple means to clear off existing difficulties and bring in an annual fixed payment independent of the receipts of the company. When Congress has the matter before it, it should be careful not to add to the blunders already committed new blunders of its own. The course recommended in the report involves serious responsibilities on the part of the government, and monopolies such as the Union Pacific is, usually manage to give the government the responsibilities, taking the profits themselves. But surely all Congress ought to be able to deal successfully with a handful of railroad directors, and it is to be hoped it will do so in this affair, especially as in the case of this road the directors have already shown that they are not without adroitness.

THE DANGER TO ENGLAND.

Gladstone is once more at the head of affairs in England with a cabinet, some of whom are men of very advanced liberal opinions, so advanced as to make certain that the progress toward democracy, that has of late been so rapid in England, will be continued. And it cannot be continued. A people who are once aroused to a comprehension of their individual rights as men, when once on the way to redress wrongs will not stop until substantial justice is obtained and until the power that comes from the people is controlled by the people and not by a particular class, whether "nobles" or otherwise. Such a change, just and right as it may be, cannot be made in an old established country like that of England without incurring enormous peril. The constitutions of England are mostly ancient, many of the most important of them inherited from feudal times and based upon feudal principles, that is upon the power of the few to rule over the many. The constitutional laws of England are framed upon an aristocratic basis and are in many respects unsuited to democratic government. In those institutions the main reliance is placed upon the interests of the privileged class, and their interest was to support the monarchy and the laws and customs with which their own rank and power were identified. Thus relying upon a class of persons strongly bound to maintain existing institutions, care was not taken to make constitutional provisions defining the powers of the legislative, judicial and executive functions. The consequence is to-day, as the veneration for rank and traditional standing dies out—and it is fast decaying—the popular branch of the government, the legislative, is liable to intrude upon the other branches, and thus the harmonious working of the whole be disturbed. In England the Parliament has become the supreme power. As we have just seen, it makes and unmake ministers. In practice the monarchy is a nullity, the monarch reigns but does not govern. No ministry can be installed in power, or retained in it, at the dictation of the monarch. A vote of the Legislature settles the fate of an administration, not the fiat of the throne. In the Legislature the House of Lords is the great conservative power, the bulwark between the sometimes too impulsive action of the popular branch and the constitutional principles upon which the government is based. But in England the lords, in their long possession of the balance of power, have so used that power for the aggrandisement and general advantage of "the nobility and gentry," constituting the "upper class," that they have lost the respect of the great body of the people, while the progress of knowledge has loosened the old reverence felt for a man not because he was a good or able man, but because he was a lord. The consequence is that at the present time what the House of Commons insist upon the lords must agree to, and the lords are thus, more and more every year, mere registers of what is done by the Commons. But, although they cannot prevent legislation that is distasteful to them, the lords can and do obstruct it, and thus make themselves hateful to the people. The consequence is that, in great and strongly popular measures, there is practically but one British house of legislature. The result will shortly be a thorough reconstruction of the upper house of legislature, perhaps its abolition, and a government without the "checks and balances" a second legislative body with its conservative instinct provides. Looking at the immense and vastly complicated interests of the English empire, and the highly artificial system by which that empire is held together, it is evident that the melting away of the aristocratic system and the absence of any proper constitutional provisions adapted to the democratic system that is rapidly superseding it, is opening to view a possible chaos which the United States escapes through the wise and just principles crystallized and made stable by the wise and benevolent

THE STRIKERS' VICTORY.

THE NEW YORK STREET-CAR STRIKE SETTLED.

By the Companies Agreeing to the Demands of the Men—Travel Resumed.

New York, February 4.—"Tell the public," said John G. Caville, general auditor of the Knights of Labor in this city, last night, "that the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association and myself have spent two weeks in trying to settle the car drivers' difficulty with the presidents of the New York street railroads, but they have made fools of us. We have offered every inducement to them, and even accepted their compromise, but all to no purpose. On February 1st they and we settled the up their roads." The speaker was deeply in earnest and emphatic. He was indignant, too, at what he considered ungenerous treatment. Becoming cooler, he told the following: "Early last month petitions requesting reduction of the hours of labor to twelve hours a day for all hand-carriers, conductors, motormen and hitches—were sent to various New York City railroads—Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Avenues, Broadway and Sixty-second Street, Bine and White lines. These petitions were presented by men to the employ of the several companies. The petitions to the West Side lines failed to accomplish the purpose, although the officers of each of the roads promised to make concessions. We gave them until yesterday to carry out their agreements, but the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Avenue and Broadway lines have not done so. During our interviews with the presidents of the roads we were asked whether we thought that the railroads of this city could afford to pay \$2 a day for nine hours' work. I told them that, judging by what I read in their reports to the Railroad Commission, they could afford to pay \$3 a day for nine hours' work, especially when the Sixth Avenue road could declare a dividend of 419 per cent, and some of it on watered stock at that. And it is true, as I stated.

MR. CAVILLE'S STORY.

"We have not received any answer to our letters from either of the presidents, and at 4:44 o'clock to-morrow morning we shall proceed to 'tie up' the Sixth Avenue road. That is the first car out, and is driven by a man who for nine years has been behind the same dashboard. The first Broadway car leaves at 4:50 o'clock, and the first Seventh Avenue car at 5 o'clock. But there will be cars out to-morrow. Depend upon that. The men are excited, and it may be infectious. I cannot say what other roads will be affected. Probably the Fourth Avenue men will follow suit."

THE PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT.

The above programme carried out by Mr. Caville has been carried out, and this morning there are no cars running on the Fourth, Sixth or Seventh Avenue lines and but one or two on the Broadway line. The strikers number about 1750.

NOT A CAR RUNNING.

Not a car has been run over the Fourth Avenue surface road since an early hour this morning. The strike is due to the refusal of the company to operate the road according to the recently adopted time schedule enforced upon the company by the Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association of New York. All of the employes of the road, including the conductors, drivers, stablesmen and hitches, are affected by the strike. The company's stables at Thirty-third street and Fourth Avenue were deserted this morning. The cars stood empty on the tracks, and not more than half a dozen men could be seen about the place.

QUIT WORK.

8 x hundred drivers and conductors and 200 stable men and hitches employed by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company quit work at midnight this morning because the new schedule put into effect by the company on February 1st did not bring them twenty-four hours a day's work several weeks ago. The stable men have asked for no concessions from the company, and their only reason for going on a strike is the agreement with the drivers and conductors has not been carried out.

SUPERINTENDENT NEWELL.

was yesterday afternoon by a committee from the conductors and drivers who demanded that the schedule be so arranged that the men will work less than twelve hours, and that the present pay be continued. The drivers asked that the pay of \$2 25 per day be continued for a week, and that the first six months of the schedule be arranged in accordance with their wishes. It is rumored that the men will go to work this afternoon.

THE DIFFICULTY.

on the Fourth Avenue road was adjusted late in the afternoon. The company agreed to a fixed schedule of trips which will constitute a day's work, and the pay for which shall be \$2 per day. Stablesmen, hostlers and switchers are to work twelve and a quarter hours, with two hours for meals. Old employes will receive \$12 per week, and new \$11 50 per week for the first six months. The cars began running about 2:30 o'clock p.m. These terms begin February 15th.

DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

The various companies have acceded to the demands of the strikers and the work on the Second, Third, Sixth Avenue and Sixth Avenue lines as soon as the tracks can be cleared of the snow.

The Galveston Boycott.

Galveston, Tex., February 4.—A committee of Knights of Labor called on all the leading merchants of the

but met with no success. Only one firm is openly observing the boycott. The rest of the merchants have been taken down in writing, and will be submitted to the District Executive Board. It is stated that the Knights are considerably disappointed at their failure to gain friends among the business houses, and threaten to boycott throughout the State every firm in the city that refuse to comply with their request.

THE CHARITY BALL

AND THE PROBLEM OF BENEVOLENCE AS MR. STEEL SEES IT.

Some Thoughtful and Suggestive Remarks That Ought to Have Respected Attention.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

The "charity ball" is over, I suppose, and, if we may trust the reports, was everything that its most sanguine friends desired. The unauthorized public shivering poor just as connected with it obliged me to assume an attitude toward it which has provoked a good deal of criticism. I have been discussed and abused, and set down as opposed to charity and all that. Now that the particular charity it contemplated is in no danger, I wish to call the attention of the public to some features of the "ball" as an attempt to solve our ever-present problem of benevolence.

The relief of the destitute part of our population is a serious problem and a formidable task, and while differing with the gentlemen who conceived and carried out the plan of the charity ball as to the wisdom of the method, I willingly honor their motive. I do not doubt its benevolent intention, nor do I doubt that the coal furnished by the proceeds of it will be put to the use intended for it. For the relief of the poor, the charity ball, which we are informed has come to stay, is open to some grave objections.

In the first place, it is a plan which my excellent people cannot conscientiously support. I need not here adduce the reasons why the church condenses such popular amusements as balls; I simply state it as a fact. I have been loudly abused for not allowing my name, even by implication, to be connected with the committee. I expected as much when I did so. It is the penalty every man must pay in free America for having convictions and daring to be loyal to them. The "Me, Too" is the ideal man of the period. The man who obeys his conscience, regardless of publication, is certain to be abused. And what is it all for? For what has the press lectured us on "charity," indulged its sarcasm, and discharged the usual phrases about the Puritans? For what has the anonymous scribbler—the guerrilla of the quill—alred his indignation and directed his power in the first Seventh Avenue car at 5 o'clock. But there will be cars out to-morrow. Depend upon that. The men are excited, and it may be infectious. I cannot say what other roads will be affected. Probably the Fourth Avenue men will follow suit."

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OKLAHOMA SWINDLE.

A DANGEROUS SCHEME WORKED BY TEXAS PARTIES.

A Homestead Promised in the New Territory for the Sum of Two Dollars.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Representative McKee of Arkansas referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a copy of a circular purporting to be issued by the "Texas Oklahoma Homestead Colony, Decatur, Tex.," inviting membership in the "colony" at a fee of \$2 each, and promising to secure homesteads in Oklahoma for members as soon as a land office should be established there. Mr. McKee requested the Commissioner's opinion as to when the colony should be opened to settlement, and as to the benefits to accrue to members of the alleged colony.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS'S REPLY.

In reply, Commissioner Sparks gives a history of the Oklahoma lands, and states that the question of opening these lands to settlement involves a question of grave import, that of a dismemberment of the Indian Territory, and can be determined only by Congressional action. He further says: "But I have a very positive opinion that no benefit can be derived from a membership in the alleged 'colony.' If the lands were opened for settlement the agents of the 'colony' could not make settlement, location and entries for the members, because settlements and subsequent entries can be only made by settlers in person. But as the lands are not open to settlement, the formation of an actual organization for the purpose of going into the Oklahoma country would be encouraging an unlawful combination. As a prospective scheme, the only tangible result that can be perceived is the obtaining by its alleged promoters of \$2 from each person who may be deceived and imposed upon by said circular. The whole scheme is undoubtedly an imposition, and a dangerous one, and the members of said 'colony' are to be considered as persons who have become its dupes."

A SERIOUS AFFRAY

In the Penitentiary at Pittsburgh—Three Men Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 4.—A serious affray occurred in the Riverside penitentiary this morning, in which Deputies McKain, Greaves and Edwards were injured, the former dangerously. It appears that a prisoner named James Carke, who is serving a sentence of seven years for burglary, had been ordered to the dungeon for violation of the rules. McKain and Greaves repaired to his cell to escort him to the dungeon. He promised to go quietly, but in an unguarded moment he turned upon them with a large knife which he had secreted in his coat. He first made a desperate lunge at McKain and stabbed him in the right temple, turning from McKain he thrust the bloody weapon into Greaves's right shoulder-blade twice. Deputy Edwards, hearing the noise, came to the aid of McKain and Greaves, but before he could render them assistance Clarke fell him to the ground with a terrific blow, and jumping on him beat and kicked him in a frightful manner. By this time the guard had been alarmed, and Clarke was overpowered and placed in the dungeon. The injured men were removed to the hospital, and McKain and Greaves showed mortal wounds. Greaves and Edwards are seriously hurt, but will recover.

FLOODS IN CANADA.

The Moira River Out of Its Banks—Great Suffering.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., February 4.—Owing to the cold weather of the past three days, the ice in the Moira River has been almost completely blocked with ice, and in consequence the water is now eight feet above the ordinary level. Every cellar in the principal business portion of the town has been submerged, and the back yards are now in the water. The roofs of the stores on Front street are also inundated. In another district half a mile square every building, excepting half a dozen, has its lower floor covered with from six inches to four feet of water, and most of the houses have been vacated. Many manufacturers and other business establishments have suspended operations. Numerous families are huddled together in the upper stories of the houses and are suffering intensely from the cold. The water is steadily rising, and it is feared that the whole of Front street will become submerged and the business of the city brought to a standstill. Nothing can prevent this catastrophe but a considerable rise in the temperature. Over 100 families have already been rendered homeless, and 69 of these are dependent on public charity.

TURF NOTES.

Complaint About Three-Year-Old Snakes—The Spring Meeting.

Jim Williams says he will race this year at Memphis, Washington, Baltimore, Jerome Park and Sheepshead Bay. He will of course open his season at New Orleans. There is some complaint among the horsemen of the three-year-old stakes at Memphis. The race is made a mile and a half, while the longest race for aged horses is a mile and a quarter. They think a mile and a half for three-year-olds with the weights up is too great a strain so early in the season. The New Louisiana Jockey Club has definitely decided upon a programme. It will begin the spring meeting Saturday, April 24th, and give six days' racing. The meeting will conclude Friday, April 30th, giving the horses plenty of time to reach Memphis and get ready for the races there. The stakes will be announced in a few days, and there are enough here to make the sport the best in years. The gathering of two and three year olds this year is especially brilliant.

Silver Discovered in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., February 4.—A dispatch from Chillicothe, O., states that great excitement prevails in the vicinity of Lataville, Ross county, over the alleged discovery of silver on a farm. Specimens of the ore were sent to a mining expert at Emporia, Kas., who declared it rich silver quartz. The mining expert is now on his way there to arrange for sinking a shaft. Land in the neighborhood has doubled in value on the strength of this report.

The Cincinnati Police Row.

Cincinnati, O., February 4.—Mayor

department of this city pending the selection of police commissioners to fill the vacancies caused by the removal by Gov. Foster yesterday of Messrs. Hawkins, Reis and Stevens. This evening Superintendent of Police Hudson asserted emphatically that the force would recognize only the commissioner. To-morrow morning the mayor will make a formal demand for the control of the department. The matter will undoubtedly be thrown into court and there be decided. Both sides are in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

THE CANE GROWERS.

Meeting of the National Association at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., February 4.—The seventh annual convention of the National Cane Growers' Association met here to-day. Col. N. J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture, President of the association, presided, and E. W. Deming of Indiana acted as secretary. Col. Coleman, in his annual address, pointed out the difficulty in sugar manufacture to be the great waste of material by imperfect extraction from the cane, imperfect purification and by scum. He suggested greater economy in the process, and gave an interesting history of the growth of the industry and the improvements in machinery up to the present time, expressing the hope that Congress would make appropriations for certain necessary experiments. W. P. Clements of Sterling, Kas., reported an increased yield in his section of the country over previous years. Charles Rauch of Virden, Ill., made 17,000 barrels of syrup last season, as compared with 8,000 barrels the preceding year. Prof. Stevenson and Parkinson of Kansas and other members spoke about different processes. Dr. H. Wiley of the Agricultural Department advised the double milling and extract of all the juice the cane would yield. The convention will continue two days.

SPORTING NEWS.

Schaefer and Vignaux to Meet Again.

New York, February 4.—James H. Semple, one of the managers of the Rosemead Hotel, read Schaefer's sweeping challenge yesterday and at once announced that he would back the Frenchman. He sent a card saying he would bet \$2500 that Vignaux would beat Schaefer in a 3000 point, fourteen-inch ball game, and would put up a forfeit to make the bet if the match failed. He says he will meet Schaefer and Dick Roche, his backer, at any time and arrange dates, place of game and choice of referee.

LITERARY NOTES.

A LARGE part of the final volume of M. Taine's French Revolution

of Napoleon and his career, and of the influence upon France of the legal, military and administrative systems which he introduced. The authorship of the *Pleading Bill* and *The New King Arthur* has been attributed to over 200 different persons. Fank & Wagnalls announced that in March they will "distribute the promised \$1000 to those who have been able to detect the author on the conditions published." The *Mississippi Valley Monthly* for February has a very valuable table of contents made up of papers by local physicians of repute. It is one of the most creditable numbers ever issued. In the editorial department we find this reasoning paragraph: "The Monthly starts into the new year under far more favorable surroundings than at any time in its previous history. On every hand we find sources of gratulation. The new subscribers added to our list and the prompt renewal of the old ones during the month of January greatly exceed the almost phenomenal growth of the past period of the year. Our business friends have shown their appreciation of the Monthly as an advertising medium by filling to its fullest capacity our advertising department. And last, but by no means least, we have made what we thought not possible, even more satisfactory terms than ever with our good printing-house—Messrs. S. C. Toof & Co."

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For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp-diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor.

My hair has given me the most perfect satisfaction. I was never bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair.—Judson H. Chappel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray,

and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. My hair was thin, faded, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the

appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PROMPT SAFETY, prompt action, and

wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of all the popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

They have been a great sufferer from

Headache, and I commenced using Ayer's Pills, and they have given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Envious Souls

Predicted Defeat to the Banner with

No Cure, No Pay!

REGISTERED THEREON.

The "King Bee" of a Monop-

oly Aspiring Co.

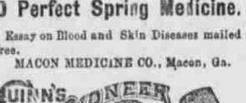
Said that the people, after being cured would demand their money back, and any firm adopting the rule would fail.

But pinning our faith to the Universal Honesty of manhood and womanhood, with an abiding faith in our oft-proved remedy we continued to float our banner with "No Cure No Pay!" thereon, with unprecedented results. We authorize merchants dealing in "Quincy's Pileoer Blood Renewer" to refund the money if it does not cure all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Glandular Swelling, Scrofula, Malaria and Female Complaints.

D Perfect Spring Medicine.

Essay on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.



CONTAGIOUS

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment at the best hospitals in Nottingham, England, but was not cured.

I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, and was nearly blind, and I lost all hope in that country, and sailed for New York, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the "King Bee" of a Monopoly. I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort, and I was cured in ten days. I am now cured, and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely, and I am as sound and well as ever was in my life. L. FRED HALFORD. New York City, June 12, 1885.

BLOOD

Is the life, and he is wise who remembers it.

But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism, and some time after I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the best doctors. I have not taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and an sound and well. I drove the poison out through the bowels of the body. DAN LEAHY. Jersey City, N. J., August 7, 1885.

ROYAL POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair of my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and was able to get to bed, and was entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

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