FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

Senator Allison's Speech on the Education Bill—The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—*House.*—Mr. Morrison [Ill.] from the Committee on Rules, reported a substitute for the Hanback and Pulitzer resolutions, directing an inquiry into the Pan-Electric Telephone matter. The substitute is as follows: Resolved, that a select committee, consisting of nine members of the House, be appointed, and when so appointed the committee is hereby directed, at as early a day as possible, to make inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the government incurred relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan-Electric Telephone Companies to the priority of patents, said inquiry to include organizations and companies that have sprung out of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company or for any other purpose, and also to make full inquiry into the issuance of stock known as the Pan-Electric telephone stock, or any other companies or organizations springing out of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company, to any person or persons connected with either the legislative, judicial or executive department of the government of the United States to whom, where, when and for what consideration in money or influence said stock was delivered, also as to what opinions, decisions and orders have been made by any officers connected with the government and by whom, and all the circumstances connected therewith or arising therefrom; and the said committee is further authorized and directed to ascertain and report whether either of the telephone companies herein mentioned, or their officers, agents and employes have in any manner improperly influenced or attempted to influence officials or official action by or through the public press, and if so, when, by whom, and in what manner such influence was exerted or attempted to be exerted, and what newspaper or newspapers were so used or attempted to be used by them. The said committee shall have the right to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to sit during the session of the House, to employ a stenographer and incur any and all such necessary and reasonable expense as may be required for the purpose of conducting the said investigation, not to exceed the sum of $1,000, which shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, on proper vouchers certified by the chairman and one other member of the committee, and may report at any time.

Mr. Holman [Ind.]—I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the gentleman from New York is not present.

Mr. Gibson—The gentleman is not present. I cannot help that. He ought to be here. I remember that gentlemen who have lived a long life of good reputation by their integrity and capacity and won the confidence of the country, have been arraigned by an irresponsible newspaper and the Democratic majority is rushing before the hue and cry to do that which must only do the gentlemen injustice. Let the courts decide the matter. What has Congress to do with it? They say that the Attorney-General some time or other got stock. I stood on the floor of this House and heard a member boast that he held hundreds of thousands of dollars of railroad stock, and would combine with railroads to clog up the courts with business, but no outcry was made against it. I see all around me men who hold railroad stock and national bank stock voting with the stock in their pockets, and no outcry is made against it. The distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt), himself a large manufacturer, is at work and has been at work for years, to raise the tariff so that his manufactures may be more profitable. [Laughter.] There is a gentleman from South Carolina on the Committee on Coinage who is a member of a national bank.

Mr. Browne [Ind.]—I want to know whether they paid for the stock.

Mr. Gibson—It matters not whether they paid for it or got it gratuitously—the question is, have they acted dishonestly? It is a mere begging of the question in a childish manner to talk of whether they paid for the stock. How many members own national bank stock? How many railroad stock? If I am not misinformed, a late President of the Senate was himself a counsel for telephone companies. Who cried out against it? If I am correctly informed the present President of the Senate is a national bank stockholder.

Mr. Cutcheon [Mich.]: Was it prevented to him?

Mr. Gibson—Was it prevented? Does that make the fraud? It is not the manner in which the stock was come by, but whether action was influenced by the stock. I am not standing as the champion of this administration or of these men. While I acknowledge the honesty and cleanliness of the administration as equal to that of any we have ever had, I have very little regard for its politics. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Gibson continued at great length in defense of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Rogers [Ark.] welcomed the resolution and hoped the investigation would be made thorough and searching.

Mr. Breckinridge [Ark.] said he was proud to call the Attorney-General his personal friend. He defended his course; declared that his skirts were perfectly clear of any wrong doing, and hoped the whole case would be investigated.

Mr. Reed [Me.]—I appreciate the natural feeling of solemnity which has fallen on the Democratic party at the present time. To be stopped in the midst of a career of great and well administered purity; to be stopped in the midst of a career which had for its motto the turning out of rascals, to be obliged to stop and consider the question whether, by some accident, instead of turning out they had not got in, is, of course, painful, and I do not intend to detract from the solemnity of the occasion by discussing prematurely.

Mr. Morrison [Ill.]—As a friend of the officer supposed to be most affected, if anybody is to be affected by this investigation, having unlimited confidence in his honor and in his personal and official integrity, I want this resolution to pass, and I want this investigation to go on.

Mr. Reed—I only wish to tender, in passing, to the Democratic party the assurances of the respectful consideration which we all have for their situation. [Loud laughter, in which the Democratic side joined.] It is amiable, under the fierce onslaughts of the gentleman from West Virginia, for a few words in defense of the Administration. I think I even ought to befriend the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) who is absent, by suggesting that the gentleman from West Virginia is mistaken in supposing that the gentleman from New York is here for the purpose of building up his own industry. I think that he is here for the purpose of attempting to break down other people's industries. Here is a charge, based on statements which have not been thus far denied, that a gentleman who occupies a high public position received, while a Senator of the United States, stock in a company which in its par value, at least, was enormous, and for no other apparent reason thus far than because he did occupy that prominent position. It turns out, also, that he has published an opinion declaring that the Pan-Electric patent in no respect infringes on the Bell patent, and that, I understand, without announcing his connection with the company; but in that I may be mistaken. That may be cleared up, and it certainly ought to be done. It is asseverated that this same official, after having declared over his signature that the Bell patent was not infringed upon by the Pan-Electric patent, yet refused, as Attorney-General, to decide on the annulment because he was interested in the Pan-Electric patent. Now, if the Pan-Electric patent did not infringe on the Bell patent, where was he interested. I do not need to state that what I have said is in any way final. I only say that there are matters which it is not unreasonable that both sides should desire to have investigated. The friends of the Attorney-General have stated their wish and his wish, and those on the other side have stated theirs, and there seems to remain, solitary and alone, the gentleman from West Virginia the conspicuous figure of the occasion.

Mr. Morrison [Ill.]—The gentleman is mistaken in supposing that the Democratic party is in any trouble. We propose to investigate charges against our own people as we did against theirs, and I trust if we find them guilty of anything unbecoming honest officials we will not be found, as gentlemen on the other side have been found, attempting to shield them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Rogers [Ark.], commenting upon the statement that the Attorney-General did not appear in the prosecution of the suit, contended that, as the Attorney-General had been published attorney of the Pan-Electric Company, professional ethics would have prevented his appearing.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

Mr. Dockery [Mo.], from the Committee on Accounts, reported back the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads is hereby empowered to ascertain whether additional legislation is necessary to prevent the monopoly of telegraphic facilities and secure to the Southern, Western and Pacific States the benefits of competition between telegraph companies and to protect the people of the United States against unreasonable charges for telegraphic service.

Mr. Burnes [Mo.], from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the immediate deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House, at its evening session, passed twenty-eight pension bills, and at 9:35 adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate.

After the transaction of routine business Senator Mitchell [Ore.] obtained the floor to deliver a speech on the bill recently introduced by him to provide for the abrogation of all treaties permitting the immigration of Chinese to the United States. As Senator Mitchell was about to proceed Senator Hale said it was so late yesterday when Senator George completed his speech on the education bill that he (Senator Hale) had not thought it worth while then to interfere with the consideration of the bill named, but now gave notice that today, on the completion of Senator Mitchell's remarks he would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Senator Mitchell then addressed the Senate.

He said the people of the whole Pacific coast were to-day suffering from the presence of large numbers of unclean, non-assimilating and pagan races. Impending over them and gradually extending eastward like a cloud of wrath, the evil imperiled labor, prosperity, peace, even life itself. To eradicate the scourge heroic treatment would be necessary. A more decided and aggressive governmental step than had yet been taken would be necessary. The means of relief could not properly be availed of while preserving the present treaty stipulations with the Chinese government. Neither could we expect, within any reasonable time, to secure relief by negotiations with that government. Hence it was that the bill submitted by him (Mr. Mitchell) proposed that the States and people of this republic, through Congress and the executive, or by two thirds of Congress without the approval of the executive, should remove the obstructions by first wiping out of existence all treaties which recognize the coming of Chinese to the United States, and then absolutely prohibiting their coming, except in the case of consular and diplomatic officials. Mr. Mitchell argued at length to show that the United States has the power to abrogate, by act of Congress, a treaty with a foreign nation, and that the magnitude of the evil to the remedy justified as proposed. Senator Mitchell read a number of newspaper articles to show that the recent anti-Chinese disturbances in the West were not the work of an irresponsible or hoodlum element. They were the voice of honest labor, the wail of indignant toil struggling for life in the unequal contest with servile labor. The Burlingame treaty, he said, was valueless to the United States. This point the speaker enlarged upon with detail and circumstance, quoting statistics of our commerce with China in support of his contention. Senator Mitchell, in conclusion, said: "This bill, unlike our restriction acts and proposed acts, is not elastic. It is absolutely ironclad. It leaves nothing to construction. It is the conclusion. It is not open to the objection of being liable to have its vitality sapped or its efficiency destroyed by departmental or judicial decisions. No delicate questions as to a conflict between act and treaty are left open for construction or determination by either court or department. The conflict that is waged on this subject of the Asiatic occupation of this country is as irrepressible as the conflict that resulted in the overthrow of human slavery. It is a conflict for supremacy on American soil between intelligent, enlightened and honest American labor and the cheap and degraded labor of the lowest order of the Mongol; conflict between morality and vice, order and anarchy, Americanism and Asiaticism; a conflict between civilization and heathenism, Christianity and paganism; a conflict between two opposing forces, in all essential particulars non-assimilating and repellant when considered in the relation of one to the other, and the one or the other of which must, and will ultimately and necessarily be driven to the wall. It does not require any peculiar presence to determine the result of the conflict, if the United States government either stands supinely by and does nothing, or, what is but little more effective for good, simply attacks the advancing army of invaders with wooden swords and paper bullets, under pretense of conforming to treaty stipulations and sustaining diplomatic relations.

The education bill was then taken up, and Senator Allison made a formal presentation of the amendment suggested by him yesterday as to the effect that "where separate white and colored schools exist the money should be paid out for the support of such white and colored schools in the proportion that the illiteracy of the white and colored persons bear to each other, as shown by the census."

Senator Allison said the amendment placed the bill strictly on the basis of illiteracy. He inquired whether Democratic Senators, whose race had oppressed the colored race for two hundred years, would be willing to take from one-third to one-half the money of the bill? Was it possible that the white race, with the advantage of race and color, would not consent that the poverty-stricken colored race should have as much of this money as their illiteracy fairly entitles them to? Even with all the money voted by the bill, there would be many children who would get no education at all, and since there was to be a scramble for the money, as well as for the money raised for education by taxation in the several States, Senator Allison insisted that, as to that scramble, we should see to it that the people who are illiterate and whom we propose to aid should have their share of this money. It was for this purpose that he had introduced his amendment. The white children, Senator Allison said, had the advantage of educated associations the colored children had not. Yet we were asked to give dollar for dollar to both races, on an exact equality, one race being already educated and having the start of the other by thousands of years of intellectual training, and in a case in which the State already makes a distinction by separation of schools. By every consideration of law and reason and justice the South was bound to educate its colored people for hundreds of years. The white people there had had the labor of those people and their fathers, and had made themselves rich on that labor. Could they say that it was not their duty now to educate them? Senator Allison was willing to respect the constitutional scruples of the Southern Senators in the matter of the general government not following this money into the States, but the application of the money should be made so as to cover the illiterates, no matter of what race or color. The statistics showed that otherwise they were merely providing for the education of the white race of the South, which Senator Allison thought abundantly able to educate its own children. The State of Iowa, Senator Allison said, did not desire the money. It would only get from the bill 10 cents for each child of school age. Iowa already had a school fund of $4,000,000, and raised by taxes every year $5,500,000 for schools. There was no dangerous illiteracy in the North. As our Southern friends said they were not able to cope with the illiteracy in their section he (Senator Allison) was willing the general government should aid them, but the money should be applied to the illiterate and not to the intelligent people of the South. Senator Teller said Colorado had the most efficient common school system in the United States, and 90 per cent. of its children attended those schools. Colorado did not want Federal aid, but was willing that the government should assist the South, provided the money was to be applied in the proper proportion of illiteracy between the white and colored children. If both races attended one school the bill might do, but as some States had separate schools for white and colored children the bill should be amended so as to secure its application where most needed. If so amended he would vote for it; if not, we could wait another year.

Mr. Miller [N. Y.] spoke in favor of the bill, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE Forest and Stream Publishing Company announce a new edition of Vaux's *Canoe Handling and Sailing*. Its author, C. S. Vaux, of the New York Canoe Club, has been selected to represent American canoeists in the International challenge races of next season.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT, the novelist, has written a serial story for *St. Nicholas* called "Little Lord Fauntleroy," the hero of which is a boy character who is as new as he is delightful. Born in America, the child of a younger son of an English earl, his father dies when he is a little fellow, and by the death of his uncle, he becomes heir to the earldom. His grandfather, a cross old nobleman who has never forgiven his youngest son for marrying against his wishes, sends for the boy and his mother. In the March *St. Nicholas* is recounted the first interview between little "Lord Fauntleroy" and his grandfather.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their disease by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

A Jealous Wife's Revenge.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Thomas Laughlin and his wife, Annie, were wedded two years ago. A month ago they separated, the husband's patience being taxed beyond its strength by the carping jealousy of the wife. Since the separation she has sought many times to see him, but was unsuccessful until yesterday, when, by sending a note to his office, he was led to see her. She demanded he should return to live with her. He refused, and she drew forth a can filled with oil of vitriol, which she attempted to throw in his face, but which, instead, splashed over her own face, neck and hands, burning her in a terrible manner. The husband's hands were burned severely, also. He appeared in court and made affidavit and complaint, and she is now a prisoner as well as a patient at the hospital.

STAHLMAN OF NASHVILLE

DECLARES THE RAILROADS OUT OF POLITICS,

And That Being a Life-Long Democrat Nothing Could Induce Him to Oppose the Party.

In the Nashville *American* and Nashville *Union* of yesterday we find the following

CARED FROM MR. E. B. STAHLMAN:

My attention has just been called to a Washington special in the Memphis *Avalanche* with reference to an interview purporting to have taken place between a representative of the Philadelphia *Press* and myself on my late visit to Washington City.

So far as this interview couples my name with any declaration tending to show a purpose on my part, or on the part of the railroads of this State, to unite with the Republicans of this State, with a view to securing the defeat of the Democratic party, it is wholly without foundation.

It is now nearly three weeks, and no notes of the talk were taken. The time elapsing between the conversation and its publication was therefore quite sufficient for the matter to grow in Mr. Porter's mind to the complexion of his own political ideas, which were thus unconsciously attributed to me as a part of the interview.

In my talk with Mr. Porter, purely a social chat, I distinctly affirmed that the railroads would take no part in politics; that the employes of railroads were, as a rule, Democrats; that I myself was a lifelong Democrat, and that nothing would induce me or the railroads to take part in a campaign in this State, unless forced to do so by the hostile action of Democratic leaders; that the railroads had taken a stand in 1884 in favor of taking the question affecting them out of politics, in which they had been sustained by the people at the ballot-box, which, so far as the railroads were concerned, ended the question. I did say to Mr. Porter what I have said to a hundred or more leading Democrats of this State, that the South had for fifty years or more been engaged in sentimental politics, meanwhile the Eastern manufacturer and Western farmer had looked at politics from a business standpoint; that while the South was solving great constitutional problems, the Yankee and the Western man had been working for appropriations; that the situation, particularly in Tennessee, had undergone a marked change; sentiment in politics was a thing of the past, and that the party favoring legislation best calculated to promote the progress and material development of our section would receive the support of the masses.

I said also that the tariff question was one upon which Democrats in Tennessee were much divided, and that any attempt to ignore the Chicago Democratic platform or adopt the Morrison theory of tariff reform would meet with disaster. Also that there was an apparent attempt upon the part of a few Democratic leaders to make war on the administration; that President Cleveland had the confidence of the people generally, and any attempt to fight him would result in disaster to those who inaugurated the fight. This has been my opinion for months; it is my judgment now; I have expressed it before; I affirm it now.

I have no recollection whatever of the mention of the names of Mr. Caldwell or Mr. McMillin beyond what was said with reference to the other Tennessee Representatives, a mention of whose names was only made in connection with the course likely to be pursued by them on questions affecting the people of the State.

I attach no importance whatever to the utterances of certain Democratic politicians, who have for some time past been endeavoring to read better Democrats out of the party. I did not become a Democrat at their solicitation; I shall not leave the party at their bidding.

The foregoing was written Wednesday evening, upon the receipt of the *Avalanche* containing the Washington special, and would have appeared simultaneously with the *American's* vigorous editorials but for sickness in my family, which, with other pressing matters, forbade me leaving my home last night. I did reach the *Union* office by telephone, but finding Maj. McCord absent, concluded to defer its publication until to-day.

I am surprised that the *American* should have given so much prominence to a statement, purporting to be an interview, but not published in the Philadelphia *Press* for two weeks after the interview was supposed to have taken place.

I wish to reaffirm that the railroads of Tennessee have no desire to meddle with the politics of the State, nor do I wish to be regarded as "the lieutenant-commander of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's political department." I am a plain business man, devoted, I trust, to my profession, and in connection with its duties have, so far as in my power, endeavored to remove all barriers to a better feeling between the people and the railroads. I am no politician; neither am I asking favors at the hands of any political party. I would rather have the esteem and good will of the humblest citizen in the State than the praise of a horde of political bosses of either party, however much exalted.

E. B. STAHLMAN.

THE QUESTIONABLE INTERVIEW.

Nashville *Union*: The following telegram was received at the *Union* office last Tuesday night, and was not published for reasons elsewhere stated. It was sent also to the Memphis *Avalanche* and was copied into yesterday's *American*, and severely criticized. Having been published, we now reproduce as a preface to Mr. Stahlman's card, so the reader may catch the connection:

R. P. Porter, the well-known writer on tariff and finance, has an interview in the Philadelphia *Press* to-day with E. B. Stahlman, vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in which he says: "He told me repeatedly during his stay here that the business interests of the South were sick and tired of the Reagan and Morrison stripe of statesmen. The Democratic party," he said, with much feeling, "is arraying itself against all the business interests of the country. No sooner do we make any industrial progress than men who misrepresent us in Congress itch to break down our industries or confiscate our capital. If we put our money into manufacturing, develop our towns and build up home markets for farmers, a fanatic like Morrison, with such wild free-traders as McMillin from our own State, propose to pass some law which will break down our growing industries and bring in foreign goods. If we put our capital into railroads to give people better and cheaper transportation, an ancient remnant of other days, aided and abetted by Caldwell, from our own State, rises to enact a law that will place every railroad in the South, such as Memphis, Lateer, now in the hands of a receiver in six months."

"What is your political faith?"

"I have been a life-long Democrat, but in the future the railroad and manufacturing interests of Tennessee must cast their lot with the Republican party. In 1884 we elected a Republican State Railroad Commissioner by 8000 majority, though Cleveland carried the State by 35,000 majority. Proper management and right men to the front will make Tennessee a Republican State and send men to Washington who will not vote every time against the interests of the State. In the same way I believe with thorough organization Alabama might be carried.

"The prospect of Republican success in these two States is far greater than in Virginia. In the interests of good national government this ought and must be done. The coming fall will be a good time to begin, and if the Republicans only nominate the right men the Democratic party of Tennessee will find out whether it can array itself against the progress and material prosperity of the State. We have been living on air and sentiment long enough. We want a more substantial diet, and what is more, we intend to have it."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

MR. STAHLMAN IS AN HONORABLE MAN.

Nashville *Union*: The *Union* received the Porter-Stahlman telegram Tuesday night exactly as it appeared in the *Avalanche*, and at once pronounced it a mistake on its face and declined to print it. Inquiry in proper quarters confirmed our suspicion. We withheld it because of the tacit understanding we thought existed among Democrats everywhere to say and do nothing that would interrupt the good feeling that is growing among Democrats that has been hailed with so much satisfaction and gave so much promise for the future of the party. Now that it has transpired that there was nothing in the matter, we believe we did right in attempting to avoid the reopening of the perplexing differences it cost Democracy so much to heal. Mr. Stahlman is an honorable man, confessedly, and we are compelled to believe him. Besides that, the reasons growing out of a fair consideration of the matter sustain his disavowal. Any one knows who has had the pleasure or occasion to deal with him that he lacks largely of being a dolt, and he certainly could be justly considered very simple if he had claimed the power to carry the railroad and industrial interests over to the Republicans. That is sheerest nonsense, and of course he had too much sense to say it. Besides, we know that the great body of railroad men here are Democrats, good and true, and they cannot be pulled over by the nose into any man's party, and no one desires to lead them around.

MR. STAHLMAN HAS ALWAYS BEEN A DEMOCRAT.

Memphis *Avalanche*: Mr. E. P. Stahlman, vice-president at Nashville of the Louisville and Nashville road, telegraphs us that the "purported interview" given in our Washington correspondence from the Philadelphia *Press* is untrue in so far as it attempts to fix his future political status or that of the railroads. He will deal with the subject further by letter. As to the railroads and industries of Tennessee, we knew that they neither had reason for political change nor had ever indicated a desire to mate with a corpse. As for Mr. Stahlman, while we had no reason to suspect such desire for change in politics, he alone could speak as to an interview in a respectable paper with a man of Robert P. Porter's standing and reputation. Mr. Stahlman has, we believe, always been a Democrat, and it is our information, derived since the reported interview, that he has never gone half so far as some other Tennessee railroad men in kicking against the exploded railroad policy.

A Question of Veracity for Stahlman and Porter to Settle.

Nashville *American*: Elsewhere may be found a card from Mr. Stahlman in reply to the interview had with him by Mr. Porter, of the Philadelphia *Press*. In this Mr. Stahlman denies most emphatically the material portion of the interview as to a purpose upon his part and that of the railroads of the State to unite with the Republicans to secure the defeat of the Democratic party. This raises an issue between Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Porter which we leave for them to adjust as they may see proper. And we desire to say farther that we did not believe that Mr. Stahlman correctly represented the sentiment of all railroad men in Tennessee or elsewhere upon this subject. The great majority of those connected with the railroad and manufacturing interests of the South, are tried and true Democrats, and must be distinguished from the few politico-corporate agents, whose business it is to stir up strife between these corporations and the people and to meddle too much with the governmental affairs of the State. The great bulk of the people of Tennessee want to do complete justice to the railroads, and if left to themselves will do so. The real trouble between the people and the railroads does not arise so much from prejudice and hostility toward the roads as such as it does from the hostilities engendered in their minds by the conduct of those representing the roads.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

This BELT or Restorator is made expressly for the cure of degeneration of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

of GOODBAR & CO. has been dissolved, and we have reorganized our interest in business, in connection with Mr. W. E. Love, late of Warren, Love & Co., St. Louis, Goldwater, Miss., under the style of and firm name given below. We thank our friends and hope for a continuance of their favors.

J. H. GOODBAR, Memphis, Late of

J. H. GOODBAR COTTON OIL COMPANY,

Oils & Naval Stores

Office, 349 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Estes, Doan & Co.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors

13 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

SUGGS AND PETTIT

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

And Commission Merchants,

260 and 262 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

J. T. FARGASON. J. A. HUNT. C. C. HEIN. R. A. PARKER. E. L. WOODSON

J. T. FARGASON & CO.

Wholesale Grocers & Cotton Factors,

269 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cotton consigned to us will have our careful attention. We carry at all times a well-selected stock o.

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars,

And will sell as Low as the Lowest.

E. WITZMANN AND Co

Wholesale Dealers and Publishers,

Music House

Sole Agents for the following First-Class Instruments:

Steinway and Knabe

PIANOS---KRANICH & BACH, GABLER, C. D. PEASE & CO., AND WHEELOCK.

ORGANS---MASON & HAMLIN, CLOUGH & WARREN, CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN.

A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR $190.

Write for Catalogues. Nos. 223 and 225 SECOND ST., MEMPHIS

JOSEPH SUGARMAN. HENRY FRANK. JOSEPH FADER.

FADER, FRANK & CO.,

Cotton Factors AND Wholesale Grocers

294 Front Street, Opp. Custom-House.

W. T. BOWDRE. S. P. BOWDRE.

BOWDRE, BROS. AND CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 297 Second Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

JNO. S. TOOF. E. L. McGOWAN. J. S. McTIGHE. W. G. PATTESON

TOOF, M'GOWAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors,

And Dealers in Levee and Railroad Supplies,

No. 274 Front Street..... Memphis, Tennessee.

KELLY, ROPER & REILLY,

WHOLESALE

Grocers & Cotton Factors,

No. 392 Main Street, Gayoso Block.

J. W. SCHORR, President; P. SAUSSENTHALER, Vice-President; C. KOEHLER, Sec'y and Treas.

TennesseeBrewingCo

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Pilsener Beer in Kegs and Bottles.

Only Pure Chrystal Well Water Used for Brewing Purposes.

S. W. Corner Butler and Tennessee Sts.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Orders Received After June 1st, F

R. L. COCHRAN & Co

OFFICE, Corner Front & Union.

Corner Third & Union.

SAW AND PLANING-MILL, NAVY-YARD.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Molding, Lumber,

Lath and Shingles, Flooring, Ceiling and Cedar Posts.

MEMPHIS, - - TENNESSEE

Receiver's Sale.

On and after this date I shall offer at private sale the entire stock of

C. Mundinger,

No. 205 MAIN STREET,

CONSISTING OF

Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools

Sawmill Supplies, Agricultural Implements,

GRASS and COTTON ROPE, FENCE WIRE, Etc.

I shall continue to sell from day to day at very low rates. Those requiring anything in this line for Building, Mechanical, Farming or other purposes, will have an opportunity to supply their wants at rates greatly to their advantage.

MEMPHIS, February 1, 1886. S. L. McDOWELL, Receiver.