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

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY, : : : FEB. 27, 1886.

THE LAW AND THE TELEPHONE.

Monopolies constitute one of the most prevalent curses of the age. A few grasp extravagant profits which the many have to pay. Monopolies are not always avoidable, and it has therefore been found necessary to guard them, in many instances, from abuses by which the people are robbed, by the intervention of the law. The Bell telephone is a monopoly that is used to produce all the profit it can be made to bear, and that amount proves to be more than the public is disposed to bear, and now, fortunately for the citizens, the law is undertaking to check the expansive greed of the owners of that monopoly. In Indiana the Supreme Court has decided that the law enacted by that State reducing the charge of the telephone from $5 to $3 for the use of a telephone instrument attached to an exchange, is constitutional. The company intend taking the case up to the United States Supreme Court. The company contends that, as they have a United States patent, State enactments cannot limit their charges. But the court holds that while the patent gives exclusive right to use, make and sell the article patented, it does not give the power to make, use, or sell in violation of State law. The company also claimed that their enterprise is a private one with which the Legislature cannot interfere, any more than with any other private business. The court, however, decided that the telephone is an important instrument of commerce no other known device can supply, and is therefore indispensable to commerce. Its relations toward the public make it a common carrier of news, in the same sense that the telegraph is a common carrier. This imposes upon it well defined obligations of a public character. The instruments and appliances used in connection with the telephone are, therefore, in legal contemplation, devoted to a public use, and property so devoted becomes a legitimate subject of legislation and control. The court, therefore, decided that the State Legislature has ample power to prescribe maximum charges for telephone service. The New York *Times* remarks that as part of a common carrier's business it must supply telephones and telephone service to those who want them in a district covered by the exchange. Also, if it supply a telephone to one man for $3 a month, as a common carrier, it cannot refuse the same to another within its recognized territory. A rent of $36 a year is sufficient for the use of an instrument that cost $3 42, together with service, cost of wire and other things. In New York those who have telephones are charged from $150 to $216 a year, and a bill is before the Legislature of New York placing telephone rents at not over $60 in New York city, and $84 in other cities and villages. The victims of an avaricious monopoly will rejoice that the law is stepping in to secure them some release from a crying and vexatious injustice.

THE SOUTHERN TEMPERANCE POLICY.

The people of the South have reflected much upon the temperance question, and by moderotion and attempts to carry with them the moral support of the communities where the temperance organizations have taken their most active measures, they have met with a degree of success and done an amount of good that deserves profound admiration and gratitude. Even the New York *Post*, which has not been ordinarily numbered among the South's admirers, says: "The steady development of the temperance sentiment in the South is a noteworthy sign of the times. The foes of drunkenness in that part of the country have had the good sense to keep the question out of politics, and to seek their end by the use of practicable measures." So successful in many localities have been the efforts of the advocates of temperance, that Northern persons who were interested in the temperance crusade, when visiting the South have expressed their astonishment that, as many thought, in the practical realization of the temperance ideal the South left no superiority for the North to boast of. The reason of the success in the South has been the prudent carefulness of the policy pursued. Many ardent temperance people early perceived a difficulty that has greatly hampered their brethren of the North. They fully understood the people were not to be driven, forced, coerced to adopt a change of habits. They held out those convincing arguments and statistics no sophist has ever been able to overturn. The women have great influence in the South, as, God bless them, they ought to have everywhere, and mothers and sisters and wives lifted up persuading voices and pleading eyes, and their earnest advocacy secured the cause they made sacred from ribald contumely, they gave it dignity and influence. As far as this gratifying progress made its way practical measures were set on foot. The moral influence gained, local option followed, which is widely adopted. Its success has been in proportion as it has had the moral convictions of the neighborhoods where it was put in operation. Where the general sentiment regarded drinking as disgraceful, and more disgraceful still when indulged in unlawfully and secretly, as horse and chicken-stealing are indulged in, local option has done wonders not only where thus prudently established, but by the effect of example upon surrounding neighborhoods. Where the requisite amount of moral impression had not been made local option failed, and it was looked upon as a good joke to obtain freely at unlicensed houses what the temperance people had denied by law before the community was prepared to carry out the change. High license, in Georgia and Carolina especially, have contributed to subdue a mania not yet abolished, and to lead the people to prize temperance by seeing drunkenness diminished, and thus appearing more hateful and disgusting when it was exhibited. This has been the secret of temperance success in the South—to prepare the ground, secure goodwill and arouse interest. The ground ready, the seed was sown, local option or high license were introduced just as communities could be got to accept and welcome them. Where one step is made sure before another is taken success is permanent, for every advance made prepares for another advance. To precipitate matters leads to disappointment. To depend not upon the good sense and moral convictions of the people but upon force, driving unwilling persons by the power of legal pains and penalties, make shipwreck. "Make haste slowly," is especially a sound maxim in this case. Harshness, driving or dictation, where such a question as temperance is concerned, will only awake hatred and stimulate opposition. Such has been the policy by which temperance has won its successes in the South; let our people beware how they depart from it.

DE LESSEPS AT PANAMA.

The Panama canal project is becoming short of funds, and as one effort toward raising them its great manager, De Lesseps, is now on a visit to the scene of operations, and on his return he will make a report as to the condition and prospect of the work, a report which will be an appeal for more money. Late statements by visitors to the spot have been very discouraging, as the amount of work done is small—and only of earth, the more costly rock work not having begun, nor the formidable labor to prevent destruction from the Chagres river yet even planned out—while the outlay has been vast. The inference these observers draw is that there will be an ultimate abandonment of the work, or the cost of the work will be so immense that to make its receipts meet the cost and running expenses will be impossible. Predictions upon such points have little authority. It was again and again proved and demonstrated by engineers and others, during the time of constructing the Suez canal, that under no sum by aid of which that work could be completed, could it possibly pay the interest upon the bare cost. Experience proves it to be one of the best paying works of the day. Were the Chagres river out of the way, the Panama matter would assume an altogether different complexion, although the work would be a most formidable one even then. From the first it was known that with that river and its vast and violent floods lay the main difficulty. Yet, although to quiet fears about that part of the enterprise is all-important to the raising of money, the public is still in ignorance of any plan being decided upon by which the formidable difficulty can be overcome. The confidence of M. de Lesseps is unbounded, and he has proved himself so able to conquer difficulties that it is hard to pronounce the word "impossible" where he is concerned, and the hardiest critics of the work at Panama hesitate to do so. Should De Lesseps's investigation, now he is on the spot, be thorough and honest, his report will once more rally his friends and admirers around him, and operations will go on with renewed spirit, and if successful, where will be the man of the age to vie with De Lesseps, the successful piercer of two continents?

Mr. Lefevre's Scheme for Ireland.

LONDON, February 26.—Mr. Shaw Lefevre, ex-Postmaster-General, in an article in *The Nineteenth Century*, advocates the Federal principle for Ireland, with large powers of autonomy, retaining representation in the Imperial Parliament. He indicates that this is Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

Will Stand by Dyson.

LONDON, February 26.—The ministers of the London Wesleyan Circuit have formally recorded their conviction that the Rev. Mr. Dyson was not an accomplice of Mrs. Bartlett in the alleged poisoning of the latter's husband, and will raise a fund for Mr. Dyson's defence.

Lewiston, Me., February 26.—Moses Crate & Co., and Dingley, Stout & Co., large shoe manufacturers of Auburn, have followed the example of Ass Cushman & Co., by entering into an agreement with the Knights of Labor which shall govern their relations with their employes. Other firms will probably follow suit.

BLIZZARD IN THE EAST.

TERRIFIC WIND STORM AT NEW YORK.

Severe Gales Along the Atlantic Coast—Damage to Property.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The Western blizzard has reached New York. The mercury has fallen over 20° in the past few hours, and the streets that were deluged by the rain yesterday are covered with ice to-day. The wind is blowing a gale, and it is with the greatest difficulty that telegraphic communication can be maintained with either the East, West or South. The sea in the bay is unusually huge, and it is feared that the gale will prove almost as disastrous to shipping as the great storm of January 9th last.

The wind is increasing in velocity, and fences, signs and awnings are being blown down everywhere. A stable in Brooklyn, owned by Thomas Murphy, was blown down, but no one was seriously injured. Travel on the elevated roads is greatly delayed. The Signal Service officers say that the velocity of the wind since 8 o'clock this morning has been fifty-three miles per hour. The temperature has fallen greatly, and at noon was 17°. The storm will probably last all day. The Signal Service people say that the storm, in point of velocity of wind, was the severest in fifteen years.

Furious Blizzard at Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., February 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning a huge telegraph pole, at the corner of Maryland and Alabama streets, was broken short off by the high winds. Other poles in the neighborhood were broken or pulled down in quick succession, and several streets were soon blockaded with fallen poles and an inextricable snare of wires. Many horses were entangled and a panic narrowly averted. The streets were at once roped off, and large gangs of men were set at work to clear the wreck. For the time being, freight delivered at the Albany depot had to be dragged by hand around a block. No injury to life or limb has so far been reported, but there have been many narrow escapes.

A furious blizzard prevailed during the night in this vicinity and for a long distance down the eastern coast. At Portland twenty inches of snow has fallen and it is still snowing. Business is at a standstill. The Grand Trunk railway is blockaded at Bethel, and between there and South Paris is in bad condition. At St. John, N. B., the snow is the heaviest of the season and the wind is blowing sixty miles an hour. At Westfield the steeple of the First Congregational church was turned completely over and thrust through the roof of the building into the audience-room.

The storm which prevailed through New England to-day is reported as the severest of the winter. In some sections of New Hampshire and Vermont fifteen to twenty-four inches of snow have fallen, accompanied by a furious wind, which attained a velocity of fifty to sixty-five miles per hour.

Hurricane at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 26.—After a fearful rain-storm last night Baltimore and vicinity was visited by a hurricane more severe than for several years. In the western section of the city houses were unroofed, and in several instances not only the tin was blown from the roofs, but the sheathing was torn off and hurled entirely across the streets. The damage will be considerable. To-day the wind is still very high, with frequent gusts of snow.

Wind-Storm at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 26.—The wind-storm which struck here last night in advance of the western blizzard did no serious damage in this vicinity. In the eastern portion of the State, however, the telegraph wires were blown down and communication almost entirely interrupted. The gale continued all night, and was accompanied by a slight fall of snow. Within twenty-four hours the mercury fell 43 degrees.

Heavy Gale at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 26.—One of the heaviest gales of the season set in last night and continued to-day. The wind reached a velocity of fifty-seven miles an hour. At 10 o'clock it moderated to forty miles an hour. The temperature is 4° above zero. About 9 o'clock last night, while the wind was blowing a strong gale, a lady, said to be a sister of the late Ex-Gov. Seymour, was blown from the Lake Shore train between Erie and Dunkirk. She attempted to pass from the dining car to a sleeper with her husband, and no sooner stepped upon the platform than she was carried swiftly off the train. The train was backed nearly a mile before they found the lady, who had escaped death, but received a deep gash over her left temple.

Snow-Storms in Canada.

QUEBEC, February 26.—Cold weather again prevails throughout Canada. The heaviest snow-storm of the season has been in progress since last night.

Wind-Storm at Harrisburg, Pa.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 26.—A wind-storm of most disastrous character has prevailed in this neighborhood for the past twenty-four hours, and still continues. Houses have been unroofed and chimneys blown down. This afternoon two of the large stand pipes of the Lochiel Iron Works were toppled over, one of which crashed into the works. Fortunately, no person was injured. The damage throughout the county will be considerable.

AMUSEMENTS.

"M'liss."

Annie Pixley drew another large audience at the Memphis Theater last night with the popular *M'liss*, which will be repeated to-day at the matinee, *Eily*, an Irish play, closes the engagement to-night.

Crosby's Dime Museum.

At 10 o'clock this morning the usual matinee for school children will be held. Hereafter ladies, with or without escorts, will be treated with especial consideration. After the various performances in the halls and annexes they will be admitted into the theatorium by the Main street entrance before any one else is allowed to pass down. This new rule Col. Crosby has made for the sake of the ladies who attend the matinees. The tattooed celebrities close their engagement tonight and do not remain over until next week as at first proposed, as it would not be possible for them, in that case, to fill their dates for the next convention. Among the stage people who will be seen for the last time to-day are the petite Flossie Edwards, the most charming child danseuse in the world; the Camdens, with their pleasing society sketch, and Charles French, the banjoist.

The gold medals for the favorite tottoonse will be awarded at 9:30 o'clock p.m. Ladies who desire to visit the museum to-day will do well to choose the afternoon for their call and avoid the Saturday night crush.

Janauschek.

The sale of seats for Janauschek's engagement opens at Mulford's today. Monday the *Woman in Red* will be given, Tuesday *Bleak House*, Wednesday matinee *Marie Stuart*, and Wednesday night *Macbeth*.

A MINIATURE MIKADO.

MRS. FLORENCE FINLEY MOORE'S BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT

Last Night at the Gayoso the Most Enjoyable Social Event of the Season.

The scene in the dancing hall of the Gayoso Hotel last night was a sight to be remembered. Never were Japanese costumes seen to better advantage; never were bright and brilliant colors more happily blended. The Mikado craze has gone through various stages of development here, from the professional stage performance to the private parlor phase, but its proper and legitimate raison d'etre was never successfully demonstrated till last night, when the juvenile class of Mrs. Florence Finley Moore's dancing academy gave a Mikado entertainment that was worth going miles to see. Such, at least was the verdict of the ladies and gentlemen present, and the number embraced the very elite of Memphis society. Among the prominent ladies and gentlemen who were present were: Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Hill, Mr. and Mrs. N. Fontaine, Capt. Ed Nowland, United States Marshal Freeman and wife, Mrs. J. N. Falls, Col. and Mrs. Harvey Mathes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. William Kalzenberger, Mrs. Lowenstein, Mr. Godshaw, Mr. S. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Polk, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Semmes, Mrs. Sam Tate, Mrs. J. W. Falls, Mrs. H. M. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Grosvenor, Miss May Hill, Mr. H. L. Branch, Mr. J. S. Drake and many others. At a little after 8 p. m. the band struck up a march, and the following named little ones, arrayed in all the gorgeous bravery of Japanese finery, marched into sight, and were the theme of the admiring comments of 500 delighted spectators:

Nellie Green,	Daisy Adams,
Percy Rosenplaenter,	Ellen Allen,
Mattie Belle Arnold,	George Arnold,
Marie Turnbull,	Frank Turnbull,
Maggie Ferguson,	Hermace Levy,
Mary Warfield,	Julian Speed,
Carniel Warfield,	Lena Guney,
Elise Massey,	Eugene Noland,
Mattie Grehan,	Marie Brodie,
Daisy Zimmerman,	Leslie Drake,
Eunice Drake,	Willie Carter,
Chester Chism,	Lillie Dunn,
Malcolm Semmes,	Nellie Semmes,
Charley Buddeke,	Paul Dillard,
Minnie Lee Falls,	Ethel Carey,
Austin Carey,	Willie Bickford,
Ida Starks,	Willie Starks,
Marie Day,	Madge Tucker,
Evelyn Tate,	Walter Lowenstein,
Lizzie Willins,	Leopold Hirsch,
	Russett Polk.

The intricate evolutions of a complicated march were executed by the children with a precision and skill that bespoke wonders for the efficiency of their instructress, and not a single balk was made, although the figures were difficult and those who engaged in them ranged in age from 4 to 13 years. The march was followed by all the round and square dances, too numerous to detail, but including the waltz, galop, minuette, Boccaccio and others, in all of which the little gentlemen and ladies danced with an easy grace, yet perfect precision of movement that would put to blush a ball-room of adults. The fancy dances were particularly admirable, the first being a Japanese dance for four, executed with indescribable archness and skill by Misses Sue Shirley Seward, Aline Rice, Allie Stark and Eunice Drake. Next followed Marie Turnbull, a lovely little golden-haired and black-eyed blonde of about five summers, who danced a *pas seul* with a fascinating grace and rhythmic perfection of movement that won for her an enthusiastic encore, to which she responded with the highland fling, which she did so well as to complete the chain of captivation by which she held the audience. Frank Hill and Frank Turnbull then did the "Sailor's Hornpipe" in an admirable manner, so well in fact, that they had to repeat it in response to the unanimous demand of the spectators. A galop concluded the programme, which was pronounced by all the ladies and gentlemen present beyond all odds the most successful and perfect affair of the kind ever given in Memphis. The costumes were rich, elaborate and brilliant, both in coloring and costliness of material, but what is more important than all, the degree of proficiency in dancing displayed by the class was in every sense creditable, not only to the talent and art of Mrs. Moore, but to the aptness of the pupils.

Notes.

Little Maggie Ferguson, a little mite of a girl about four years of age was, by unanimous consent, voted the cutest little Jap on the floor, and was the observed of all observers.

Eugene Noland, aged about eight, was the handsomest youngster on the floor, and one of the best dancers. That boy bids fair to develop into a heart breaker.

Miss Sue Sherley Seward made an ideal Pitti-Sing, so much so that one bright youth was led to remark that Pitti-Sing is Japanese for pretty thing.

Miss Alene Rice was a charming Yum-Yum.

Frank Hill's costume as Nanki-Pooh was accurate in every detail, and became him admirably.

Miss Daisy Adams, who led the march with Miss Nellie Green, is a piquant little brunette, who promises to become a belle.

QUEEN OF THE BIRDS.

Delightful Operetta at the State Female College.

A delightful operetta, entitled *Queen of the Birds*, was given last night at the State Female College, under the musical direction of Prof. Downs. The characters were as follows:

Queen of the Birds	Miss Mary Lane
Queen of the Fairies	Miss N. Barton
Lark	Miss C. Armstrong
Nightingale	Miss J. Dalton
First Wren	Miss W. Harrison
Second Wren	Miss M. Rosebrough
Robin	Master Weaver
Blue Bird	Master Rosebrough
Ambassador	Miss Helen Sears
Stage Manager	Miss Annie Stevenson

Among the most charming songs were: "Merrily Upon a Tree," by Miss Willie Harrison; "Over the Hills and Far Away," by Miss Narcissa Barton; "A Dream of Love," by Miss Carrie Armstrong; "Gentle Faces," by Miss Jennie Dalton. Before the operetta there were some beautiful gymnastic exercises by the class, an instrumental solo by Miss Katie Naill, and a recitation by Miss Mary Lane.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

The Time for Filing Claims to Be Extended—Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has agreed to report to the House the bill extending the time within which claims may be filed for arrears of pensions. It is probable that three reports will be submitted—one drawn by Mr. Morrill favoring an extension until 1888 of the time within which claims may be filed; one by Chairman Matson favoring the inclusion of all claims now on file, and a third adverse to any extension.

The Dingley Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The Senate Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the Dingley shipping bill, with amendments.

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended January 31, 1886, were $660,749,374, and during the twelve months ended January 31, 1885, $617,172,414, an increase of $43,576,960. The values of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended January 31, 1886, were $665,676,776, and during the preceding twelve months $755,909,405, a decrease of 49,232,629.

Railroads in the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day instructed Chairman Weliborn to report favorably bills granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Fort Scott and Kansas, Fort Worth and Denver, Kansas and Arkansas Valley, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad companies.

SCALL-HEAD

Milk Crust, Dandruff, Eczema and All Scalp Humors Cured by Cuticura.

LAST November my little boy, aged three years, fell against the stove while he was running, and cut his right ear, and, right after that, he broke out all over his head, face and left ear. I had a good doctor, Dr. ——, to attend him, but he got worse and the doctor could not cure him. His whole head, face and left ear were in a fearful state, and he suffered terribly. I caught the disease from him and it spread all over my face and neck and even got into my eyes. Nobody thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were disfigured for life. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and procured a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a box of CUTICURA and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and used them constantly day and night. After using two bottles of RESOLVENT, four boxes of CUTICURA and four cakes of SOAP, we are perfectly cured without a scar. My boy's skin is now like satin. LILLIE EPTING.

371 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1885. GILBERT P. ROBINSON, J. P.

THE WORST SORE HEAD.

Have been in the drug and medicine business twenty-five years. Have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES since they came West. They lead all others in their line. We could not write nor could you print all we have heard said in favor of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. One year ago the CUTICURA and SOAP cured a little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the RESOLVENT and CUTICURA are now curing a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it amputated. It will save his leg, and perhaps his life. Too much cannot be said in favor of CUTICURA REMEDIES. S. B. SMITH & BRO.

Covington, Ky.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

FULL OF ACHES AND PAINS which no human skill seems able to alleviate, is the condition of thousands who as yet know nothing of that new and elegant antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

CHANCERY SALE
— OF —
REAL ESTATE.

No. 5291, R. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby County—State of Tennessee vs. W. A. Collier et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 12th day of January, 1886, M. B. 51, page 36, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Court-house of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, March 13, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:

The west part of lot 249, fronting 24 feet 4½ inches on the north side of Madison street, northeast corner of alley east of Main street, and running back 74¼ feet. Sold as property of H. L. Brinkley and others.

Lot 563 and part of 564, in lot 479, fronting 60 feet on the north side of Court street and running back 148½ feet in depth. Sold as property of same parties.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months, note bearing interest, with security, required; lien retained; redemption barred. This February 17, 1886.

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By J. M. Bradley, Deputy C. and M.
F. H. & C. W. Heiskell, sols. th

W. H. BATES. S. C. TOOF.

S.C.TOOF & CO

Printers, Lithographers,

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No. 272 Second Street,

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New and Latest Styles Stock. New Type, New Machinery.

Increased facilities for doing al kinds Lithographing.

Prices as low as anywhere, North or East.

TO LOT OWNERS IN
Elmwood Cemetery.

OFFICE OF ELMWOOD CEMETERY, 36 Union Street, February 17, 1886.

AN ELECTION will be held at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, 36 Union street, on

First Monday in March (1st), 1886,

from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., for THREE TRUSTEES to serve six years. Any owner of lot containing not less than three hundred square feet of ground is eligible for the office and is a qualified voter. There are Nine Trustees in said Company, divided in three classes, each class serving six years, and elections are to be held Biennially, viz: On first Monday in March, 1886, 1888, 1890, and so on. Lot owners are requested to read pages 20, 21 and 22 Elmwood Book for fuller information. JOS. LENOW, President.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

WOMAN!

HER BEST FRIEND!

DR. J. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multiform afflictions. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and proposes to so control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's

MONTHLY SICKNESS.

Its proprietors claim for it no other medical property; and to doubt the fact that this medicine does positively possess such controlling and regulating powers is simply to discredit the voluntary testimony of thousands of living witnesses who are to-day exulting in the restoration to sound health and happiness.

BRADFIELD'S

FEMALE REGULATOR

is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of medical science and practical experience directed toward the benefit of

SUFFERING WOMAN!

It is the studied prescription of a learned physician, whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became enviable and boundless because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name—

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements of which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescues her from a long train of afflictions which sorely embitter her life and prematurely end her existence. Oh, what a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! WOMAN, take to your confidence this

PRECIOUS BOON OF HEALTH!

It will relieve you of nearly all the complaints peculiar to your sex. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.

Sold by all druggists. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which gives all particulars.

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Non-Resident Notice.

No. 3399 (7). R.D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—State of Tennessee vs. W. E. Butler et al.

It appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, Samuel T. Atkinson, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the names and residence of the heirs of Charles Wells and Kate Wells, deceased, are unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry—the said heirs being made defendants hereto because of their interest in lot 1, block 38, Main street, Memphis, which this proceeding seeks to sell for unpaid taxes thereon:

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in March, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 27th day of January, 1886. A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.
J. W. Hampton, Sol. for complin't. sat

CHANCERY SALE
— OF —
REAL ESTATE.

No. 5435, R. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby County—State of Tennessee for its own use, etc., vs. Margaret Rice et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 24th day of December, 1885, M. B. 50, page 541, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, court-house of Shelby County, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, March 6, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:

Lot 52, block 1, A. Wright's subdivision, 30x157½ feet, south side of Georgia street, 60 feet west of Wright avenue.

Lot 53, block 1, A. Wright's subdivision, 30x157½ feet, south side of Georgia street, 30 feet west of Wright avenue. Sold as property of Margaret Rice and others.

Lot 32, block 2, A. Wright's subdivision, fronting 11 7-10 feet on south side of Georgia street, southwest corner of LaRose street, and running southeastwardly with LaRose street 131.2 feet; thence west 87.5 feet to an alley; thence with the east side of said alley 107.5 feet to Georgia street. Sold as property of Ellen Sharpe.

Lot 35, block 12, east side of Second street, Fort Pickering, 24x100 feet, 146 feet north of Jackson street.

Lot 36, block 12, east side of Second street, Tenth Ward, 24x100 feet. Sold as property of Mattie E. Lawrance and others.

Part of lot 12, block 30, fronting 14 feet on west side of alley east of Sixth street, Fort Pickering, and running back west 87½ feet, being north of the east part of lot 13, block 30.

Part of lot 13, block 30, being the east 37 feet of said lot, fronting 68 feet on west side of alley east of Sixth street.

Lot 14, block 30, northeast corner of Jackson and Sixth street, Tenth Ward, 37½x137 feet. Sold as property of Anthony W. Glade and the unknown heirs of Charles Philpott.

Lot 8, block 40, south side of Carolina street, 50x150 feet, 558¼ feet east of Ninth street. Sold as property of Fred W. Keiser.

Part of block 57, southwest corner of Caroline and Main streets, 80x127½ feet. Sold as property of D. J. Sharpe and others.

Lot 9, block 16, west side of Fourth street, Fort Pickering, 24x112½ feet.

Lot 10, block 16, west side of Fourth street, Fort Pickering, 24x112½ feet. Sold as property of Joseph Tate.

Lot 29, J. M. Tate subdivision, 53x155 feet, east side of Wilkerson street, 53 feet north of Georgia street, Tenth Ward.

Lot 11, block 18, west side of Fourth street, Fort Pickering, 74 feet north of Carolina street, 24x112½ feet. Sold as property of Joseph Tate.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months; note bearing interest, with good security, required; lien retained; redemption barred. This February 1, 1886.

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By J. M. Bradley, Deputy C. and M.
F. H. & C. W. Heiskell, solicitors.

CHANCERY SALE
— OF —
REAL ESTATE.

No. 5434, R. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby county—State of Tennessee for its own use, etc., vs. Catherine Horgan et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 24th day of December, 1885, M. B. 50, page 506, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse of Shelby county, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, March 6, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot 16, block 10, F. W. Smith's subdivision, 48½ by 150 feet on the west side of Orleans street, southwest corner of alley north of St. Paul street. Sold as property of M. F. Myers.

Lot 29, block 16, east side of Third street, 50 feet south of Georgia street, 24 by 112½ feet. Sold as property of Thomas Nagle.

Lot 30, block 16, east side of Third street, 10th ward, 24 by 112½ feet, the north line being 74 feet south of Georgia street. Sold as property of Thomas Nagle.

Lot 18, block 1, fronting 24 feet on the east side of Water street, Fort Pickering, and running back 60 feet. Sold as property of the Oriental Powder Co.

Lot 13, Polk's subdivision, 50 by 170 feet on south side of Georgia street, the west line being 300 feet east of Orleans street. Sold as property of J. W. Purnell.

Lot 40, block 11, east side of Second street, 24 by 100 feet, 96 feet north of Alabama street, 10th ward.

Lot 41, block 11, east side of Second street, 24 by 100, 72 feet north of Alabama.

Lot 42, block 11, east side of Second street, 24 by 100 feet, 10th ward.

Lot 43, block 11, east side of Second street, 24 by 100 feet.

Lot 44, block 11, east side of Second street, 24 by 100 feet. Sold as property of Samuel Scheibler and others.

Lot 22, block 17, north side of Carolina street, 25 by 100 feet, 50 feet east of Fourth street. Sold as property of Thomas Nelson.

Lot 21, block 17, north side of Carolina street, 25 by 100 feet, 75 feet east of Fourth street. Sold as property of Thomas Nelson.

Lot 26, block 14, south side of Broadway, 25 by 170 feet, 25 feet east of alley east of Third street, 10th ward.

Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months; note with security bearing interest required; lien retained, redemption barred. This February 1, 1886.

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By J. M. Bradley, Deputy Clerk & Master.
F. H. & C. W. Heiskell, Solicitors.

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of two trust deeds executed by D. L. Ferguson and H. C. Hampson to the undersigned as trustees, on January 4, 1884, and May 11, 1885, respectively, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mississippi county, Ark., in Record Book 12, pages 432, etc., and Record Book of Trust Deeds, vol. A, pages 275, etc., default in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured having been made, at the request of