HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.

THE GOULD STRIKE NEARING THE END.

Better Feeling Prevailing in Texas—Grand Master Workman Powderly at Kansas City.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 18.—The general impression prevails this morning in railroad circles that the Gould strike is nearing an end. The resumption in this city of suburban passenger traffic, without any interference from the strikers, is looked upon as a hopeful sign, and the partial re-establishment of foreign traffic at other points is regarded in the same light. The Knights of Labor are jubilant over the determination of T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, to confer with the dissatisfied Gould Knights, and they express confidence that his efforts toward a settlement of the difficulties will result successfully and in their favor. This, together with the announcement that Receiver Sheldon of the Texas Pacific railroad, has agreed to submit the question of the justice of the discharge of Hall at Marshall, Tex., to arbitration, warrants the belief that the strike is nearing an end. The early suburban trains departed on time this morning, and the company expect no more opposition to the running of these trains. No attempt has been made as yet to-day to start out any freight. Everything is quiet at the different yards, and although small groups of strikers are gathered together just outside, it is confidently believed that the Knights will continue their quiet demeanor.

SWITCHMEN STILL AT WORK.

Despite the fact that the officials of the railroads centering in East St. Louis at their meeting yesterday decided to not accept the demands of the dissatisfied switchmen and yardmen, the men in the yards at that place are at work as usual this morning, no strike having been ordered.

BETTER FEELING PREVAILING AT NEW ORLEANS.

A special from New Orleans to the *Post-Dispatch* says: The freight trains over the New Orleans division of the Texas and Pacific railroad are now running on schedule time, a result of the conference yesterday between Receiver Sheldon and the striking Knights of Labor. Mr. Sheldon says that the attempt at a settlement of the difficulties will not be in the form of arbitration, but that an effort will be made to induce Hall to lay his grievance before the United States Court under the control of which the Texas and Pacific railroad now is, and that the judge of that court shall decide as to the justness of his discharge. Both the Knights of Labor and the officials of the company have agreed to abide by the court's decision. Matters at Gonaldsboro this morning are quiet and railway business is moving as usual.

Mr. Sheldon said, at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, that he considered the strike on a fair way to its end. The receivers, he says, will not arbitrate; but if Hall submits his case to the court, and the judge should decide that Hall was discharged without sufficient cause, then the receivers will reinstate him. If, after this, the strikers will not return to work, then the company will proceed with the protection of the court to carry on its business. If the strikers will submit to the judge's decision if it should be adverse to them, then, of course, the strike will end. All trains, both passenger and freight, on this division of the Texas and Pacific railroad, are running on their regular schedule time.

Workmen Organizing at Greenville, Tex.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 18.—A special dispatch from Greenville to the *News* says: The Knights of Labor organized a lodge here Sunday night, but only one railroad man joined the organization. The citizens and railroad employes at this point seem to indorse the action of the railroad officials. The business men joined in a telegram to Vice-President Hoxie yesterday, commending his firm stand against what they term "organized wrong, intimidation and anarchy." They say: "We believe the time has come when the Legislature should be called in extra session and such legislation had as will make it a felony to interfere with or block the transportation of commerce."

Nothing but through passenger trains are arriving on the Missouri Pacific road here. The merchants, however, are in very good shape, and can supply their customers for a month yet.

The Strike in Texas in a Fair Way of Settlement.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A *Herald* special from New Orleans says: The strike on the Texas and Pacific railroad and other railroads of the Gould Southwestern system is in a fair way to settlement at last by the arbitration of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Hall, the workingman discharged at Marshall. This was the cause of the strike, the employes insisting that Hall was discharged because he was a Knight of Labor, and the receivers holding that the discharge was made for incompetency. Yesterday a delegation of the local Knights of Labor called upon Receiver Sheldon at his office in this city and had a satisfactory interview. The delegation said to the receiver that the discharge of Hall was the sole cause of the trouble, and inquired if some plan could not be adopted by which the cause of the discharge could be ascertained and the whole question settled by arbitration. Mr. Sheldon replied that the receivers had no intention to do injustice to Hall and were willing to submit the question of his discharge to the United States Court in this city, the judge to hear the evidence and decide the case.

The proposition was adopted by the committee of the Knights of Labor, who, on their part, promised not to interfere with freight trains pending the negotiations, and to assist in preparing passenger trains for service. The United States Marshal and his deputies, who have been in possession of the road's property at Gonaldsboro since Tuesday morning, were withdrawn at once, and yesterday afternoon the running of freight trains was resumed. A committee from the Knights has been sent to Marshall to see Hall and help him prepare his case for a hearing before the judge. The general opinion is that the strike is ended, although some cases may arise before a full agreement is reached. It is believed that the action of the receivers in the reinstatement of Hall, whose discharge was the cause of the trouble, and whom the clergy at Kansas peared to be powerless to help, will result in the reinstatement of a good many of the men who have been out on strike.

The situation at Kansas City, however, is very much in doubt. The attitude of the people of late years, the difficulty of collecting rents, and the general depression of trade have driven many of the land-owners to mortgage their estates to keep up the show required by their position." The reduction of their rentals from the last land act, and the subsequent low prices of agricultural produce, disabled them from to-day, is expected to result in some decisive action, either toward settlement of the strike or ordering out the Knights on other roads. All efforts by reporters to interview Mr. Powderly have as yet been unavailing.

Later.—There has been considerable secret counciling up to 3 o'clock today, but nothing can be learned of its nature. The current talk among the strikers is to the effect that the strike will end within two days.

Mr. Powderly, when seen by an Associated Press representative this evening, expressed a willingness to give the public any information in his possession, so far as the interests of his mission. He would, he said, probably be able to speak more definitely later in the evening regarding the proceedings of to-day. Replying to questions, Mr. Powderly said: "I had a desire to come upon the ground and learn the true inwardness of the strike and ascertain exactly the situation, as I could not do it at a distance of over 1000 miles. At the same time I received a request from the local orders of Knights to join them here in conference and endeavor to secure a settlement of the matters at issue between the railroad officials and themselves. We have spent the day in consultation, but I cannot yet speak as to the result of our deliberations."

"Will you state whether you have opened communication with the Missouri Pacific officials?"

"I have not, but I am free to say that I intend to seek a conference to-morrow with Mr. Hoxie, and expect to leave to-morrow night for St. Louis if a meeting can be arranged."

"Then any settlement which might be made would be arranged at St. Louis?"

"Yes, it probably would."

"Why was Kansas City selected as the place for the conference of the various assemblies to-day?"

"I cannot say. I am not aware of any significance in the selection."

LABOR NOTES.

The Street-Car Strike at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., March 18.—Street-cars on none of the lines came out this morning, pending the conference for the settlement of wages which has been in progress for two days. The consolidated company last night agreed to increase wages from 5 to 20 cents, which was not accepted. The employes ask an increase of from 25 to 60 cents per day and forty minutes for meals.

New York Cloak-Makers on a Strike.

NEW YORK, March 18.—All the cloak-makers of the city, numbering 1500, are out on strike. They do not ask for increased wages, but merely demand that the contract system be abolished, so that they deal directly with the firm themselves.

THE PEOPLE.

Common Carriers of the Country.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

I beg leave to call attention to the common carriers of the country—I mean express and railroad companies. Hurry them up. I ordered a small box of goods to be sent by express to Williston, Tenn., about the middle of December, 1885, and on the first day of February, after long waiting, anxiety and damage, I found it at Rossville, about thirty miles from Memphis—a month and a half going thirty miles.

On the 22d day of January, 1886, I bought a small bill of goods in Memphis, and ordered them shipped to Rossville, Memphis and Charleston railroad, and after about a month or more, they came to hand much to my annoyance and privation for want of them.

On the 15th of March I took the west-bound train at Grand Junction at three o'clock p.m., M. & C. railroad, for Rossville. When the whistle blowed for that place I gathered up my baggage, as I always do, and made for the door of the coach, doing my best to get out; but the conductor did not give me time, and while the train was moving off, I was precipitated to the ground, about three feet from the lowest step, and got a hard fall, which inflicted a painful wound in my left knee, and ruined the best pair of pants I had. The conductor didn't stop to inquire anything about the extent of the injuries I had received. It was an ugly and dangerous fall, but I got up and went on my way. I give these things as items of news. Please call attention to them if you think proper to do so.

T. L. BOSWELL.

MACON, TENN., March 16th, 1886.

The Cotton Exchange and the Cotton Crop.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

As a regular reader, I noticed a few days ago that the Cotton Exchange of your city recommended the farmers to plant less cotton and more corn. Now, what mockery is this! Your cotton merchants, as I learn, constitute the Cotton Exchange. It is for these merchants to say individually whether more or less cotton is to be planted. They hold mortgages on almost the entire farming interest around Memphis. Unfortunately the end of the war left farmers with no capital but land, which had to be mortgaged to get stock and money to work the land. The cotton merchant make the farmers advances in mules and supplies, but is very careful to stipulate in the mortgage contract that a lien is upon so many acres to be planted in cotton. If the farmer should refuse to plant cotton, then the merchant will not make advances. The merchant makes his money, not on the interest only, but on the "handling," and unless he can handle the cotton and give "general average" and interest on it he will refuse to loan. Then, is it not mockery for the merchants, under the head of the "Cotton Exchange," to advise farmers to plant less cotton. Refuse to advance on cotton to be raised and advance on horse, hog and hominy, then the farmers may get out of debt and the country prosper.

So Bob Looney is to be our next Governor. Old Haywood Democracy is solid for him. From the way the Republicans talk of him, if Looney gets the nomination it will be useless to run any candidate against him, as he will not only carry the entire Democratic vote, but will draw from the Republicans.

S. L. B.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., March 17, 1886.

Barbed Wire Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 18.—The Barbed Wire Manufacturers' Association, composed of the licensees of the Washburn & Moen Company, held a special meeting yesterday at the headquarters of the association in this city. Ninety-five per cent. of the barbed wire manufacturers of the United States, representing a total output of 1 0,000 tons of wire, were present, as were also representatives of the plain wire companies and the jobbers. The meeting was harmonious, and upon its conclusion the pledge to maintain all agreements was signed unanimously. There was a general advance of 10 per cent made in the price, and the combination was strengthened that it [illegible] We are [illegible] ance could be quick to discover [illegible] bring about ends. We [illegible] this case; reclaim the Ind[illegible] him a God fearing, self-respecting man and a patriotic, law-abiding citizen. We have only to will and we shall find a way.

TRAGEDY AT CINCINNATI.

THE TERRIBLE CRIME OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Shooting Affray at Helena, Ark.—The Graham Murder Case—Killed by an Officer.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, ARK., March 18.—Mr. Joel Higgins, jr., an extensive planter on Oldtown ridge, below Helena, on the night of the 16th inst., had a mule stolen from his stable. He came to the city yesterday and had a warrant issued against Clay Gray and Nora Lynch, charging them with grand larceny. An officer went to arrest them and soon found Lynch and had started to Helena with him when Gray was seen approaching down the road. The man was halted and told to consider himself under arrest, which he responded to by drawing his pistol and opening fire on the officer, who soon had his pistol out and engaged in returning the compliment. Gray was wounded, but made his escape. This is the third instance, quite recently, that fugitives from justice have been fired on and wounded in this locality.

Street Fight at Pine Bluff, Ark.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

PINE BLUFF, ARK., March 18.—Mr. C. T. Monroe, editor of the Redfield *Star*, was last night struck down by a terrific blow of the fist of J. M. White, and received other assaults. Later on he was again assaulted in front of O'Connell's saloon by Gip Clark. The assailants were arrested and fined $25 by the police judge, Harrison, from which they appealed. The defendants declined to introduce any testimony. The difficulty originated from editorials in the *Star* reflecting on the official integrity of the mayor of this city, Gen. White, who is a brother of J. M. White. The trial elicited no little excitement.

The Graham Murder Case.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 18.—Charlie Graham stood his second day's cross-examination well, and left the stand without contradicting himself in any essential matter. He told in detail the life of the families at Washington, where, on two occasions, he saw Mrs. Malloy and Cora Lee in bed with Graham, each time before breakfast, while his mother was preparing breakfast. The last time both women came to Graham's bed, in the same room where witness and Frank Malloy were in bed. Charlie said Mrs. Malloy was in bed with Graham at the farm when she explained to him, saying Graham had fainted. When witness had signed the O'Neal letter Mrs. Malloy remarked: "May be you signed your father's life away. May be you saw him kill your mother." The night after the body was found Charlie saw Cora Lee burn letters until he went to sleep. She was very careful to not let any get up the chimney. The other girls helped. Charlie admitted swearing falsely at the trial of his father for bigamy. His father told him what to say.

John Brumley worked at the farm. He stated that Cora told him before the arrest to say that Graham wasn't home. She said: "Those bloodhounds at Brookline are after him. If they get him locked up there will be no chance for his life."

Brumley said he was chopping near the well after the arrest. Cora ordered him to cut in another part of the pasture, although the easiest and best chopping was near the well. When Mrs. Malloy and the others went after the O'Neal letter they drove rapidly. Coming back they said it was all right. Cora had asked Brumley if any one should offer him money would he tell where Graham was.

Court adjourned, with Brumley on the stand. The court-room continues crowded.

A Woman's Desperate Deed.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—Late this afternoon Mrs. Lippendorf jumped into the river from the Covington ferry-boat. She had her little child in her arms, and it was drowned, but the mother was rescued by the captain of the boat.

Twelve Years' Imprisonment.

DETROIT, MICH., March 18.—At Fort Wayne, below this city, the court-martial of Robert E. Rivers of Company H, Twenty-Third Infantry, ended yesterday. Rivers is the son of a wealthy Buffalo family, a graduate of Harvard, and was a bank cashier in Buffalo until discharged for crookedness. Two years ago he deserted, but was recaptured. Having access to the paymaster's accounts he forged checks for various amounts. For desertion he is sentenced to five years and for forgery seven more, in Leavenworth, Kas.

Terrible Tragedy at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—A short time ago Justice Bohrman of Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, lost a suit involving $500. This so preyed upon the mind of his wife that it is supposed she became deranged. This morning Mr. Bohrman heard a noise in his wife's bed-room, in which his two sons also slept, and attempted to enter, but found the door locked. Everything becoming still, he did not at once force an entrance, but when he did get into the room he found his wife dead, with her throat cut with a razor, his son Albert, fourteen years old, also dead, with his throat cut, and another son, Arthur, severely if not fatally wounded by a blow on the head with a hammer. Arthur was able to say that his mother came to him some time in the night and told him to go to sleep; that he did fall asleep, and was awakened by a blow on the head. He ran to the door and found it locked. He tried to remove the lock, but she struck him again. Then he heard his father at the door, but could not give an alarm, and then his mother killed herself.

Alderman Jaehne in Custody.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Mr. Jaehne was walking in the City Hall Park when taken into custody by Detective Reilly of the District-Attorney's office, and Detectives Hanley and Rogers of Police Inspector Byrnes's staff.

"Good morning," said Reilly, lifting his hat in a courteous manner.

"Good morning," returned the alderman quietly.

"I have a warrant for your arrest, Mr. Jaehne," continued the detective, "and shall be obliged to ask you to accompany us to police headquarters."

The Alderman did not seem to know what to think of the detective's request. That he was taken by surprise was plainly evident, but he recovered his composure sufficiently to reply: "Well, I am ready to answer you." The party immediately boarded the street car and a few minutes later reached the police headquarters, which was entered by a rear door. There was a conference in Inspector Byrnes's office which lasted nearly an hour, at the end of which time the detective came out and proceeded down town to the District Attorney's office.

"Is there an indictment against me?" inquired the Alderman as the party rode down on the car.

"Yes," replied Detective Reilly.

"And what am I indicted for?" he asked quietly.

"For bribery I believe." The Alderman expressed no surprise, and chatted gayly with the detective all the way to the District Attorney's office.

"The indictment against Alderman Jaehne has been found, but not filed," said District Attorney Martin this afternoon. "The charge against him is that he received a bribe, in consideration for which he voted for the granting of the franchise to build a road in Broadway, to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, after the resolution had been vetoed by the Mayor. The warrant for Mr. Jaehne's arrest was issued by Judge Gildersleeve of the Court of General Sessions upon affidavits furnished me by Inspector Byrnes. The Alderman will be arraigned before Judge Gildersleeve in a few minutes."

As soon as it became known on the street that Alderman Jaehne had been arrested for participating in the Broadway railroad steal politicians and aldermen flocked by the dozen to the City Hall and Mr. Gartiner's office. Among those who were allowed to see Mr. Jaehne were Aldermen DeLacey, Ferrigan and Masterson. Jaehne's lawyers, Peter Mitchell and Richard Newcome, hastened to the District Attorney's office as soon as they heard of the arrest, and held a consultation with Mr. Jaehne. District Attorney Martine, under the direction of Judge Gildersleeve, ordered the papers for bail to be drawn, fixing the amount of bail at $15,000. Joe O'Donnell, a saloonist at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, and who owns real estate to the value of $30,000, was accepted as the bondsman. While the papers were being drawn Mr. Jaehne sat smoking a cigar in the private office. He did not appear to feel very bad over his arrest and seemed to take it as a matter of course. He said he did not want to talk about his arrest to the reporters; whatever he had to say would be given out by him when the proper time came.

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

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 as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, 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, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I 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 at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin.

DAN LEAHY.

Jersey City, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

POISON

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

WILL JONES, Porter Union Pass. Depot.

Cisco, Texas, July 13, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

Cheap and Inferior Porous Plasters

will inevitably disappoint you, and are not worth even the few cents asked for them. Among the numerous porous plasters offered for sale Benson's Capcine Plasters alone merit implicit confidence. They have won their great popularity with the people, and gained the voluntary indorsement of the medical profession, by their unequaled curative power, and by that only. When purchasing be on your guard against worthless imitations under misleading names, such as "Capsicin," "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," etc., as certain hucksterring druggists may try to palm them off on you in place of the genuine. It is better to deal with none but reputable and honorable druggists. Ask for Benson's, and see that it bears the "Three Seals" trade mark and has the word Capcine cut in the center.

A. VACCARO & Co

IMPORTERS —AND— WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

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J. T. FARGASON & CO.

Wholesale Grocers & Cotton Factors,

309 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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

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

And will sell as Low as the Lowest.

LARGEST BREWERY IN AMERICA.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company,

MILWAUKEE.

MEMPHIS BRANCH, } Office and Bottling Works, 8 & 10 Union. Depot and Icehouse, cor. Main & Auction.

S. ROESCHER, Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

Sales in 1882, 290,000 Barrels.....Sales of Memphis Branch, 100,000 Kegs. Sales in 1884, 350,000 Barrels.

MOTES!

Will pay Good Prices for MOTES, GIN FALLS and TRASHY COTTON of all descriptions. Send for Circular and Prices Paid.

N. W. SPEERS, Jr.

75 Vance Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Field Peas Wanted

AT CRAIG'S SEED STORE,

SEED CORN,

Farming Tools, Grass Seed, Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Millet,

CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS.

R. G. CRAIG & CO., MEMPHIS.

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TOOF, M'GOWAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors,

And Dealers in Levee and Railroad Supplies,

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

GAYOSO HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Newly Constructed and Elaborately Furnished, Containing 225 Large and Elegant Rooms.

The House has Perfect Ventilation and Natural Light, Steam heating, Electric Bells, and two of Hale's Elevators. All street-cars pass Main street entrance.

RATES—$2.50 to $4 per day, according to size and elevation of rooms. Special rates to Commercial Travelers. Abundant supply of PURE CISTERN AND WELL WATER

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DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

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(Between Main and Front.) MEMPHIS.

(Established in 1866.)

DR. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the most successful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. Particular attention paid to the Diseases of Women, and cures guaranteed. Piles and old sores cured without the use of caustic or the knife. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country.

Workingmen cured at half the usual rates. Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m. D. S. JOHNSON, M.D.

H. G. HOLLENBERG

HAS determined to give to Pupils and Students of Music, on and after March 1, 1886, the same discount claimed by Teachers, viz:

Liebert & Stark's Piano Method, Books 1 and 2—Retail price, $3; Teachers' price, $2.

Richardson's New Method for Pianoforte—Retail price, $3 25; Teachers' price, $2 25.

Peters's Eclectic Piano Method—Retail price, $3 25; Teachers' price, $2 25.

Cramer's Piano Studies, edited by Hans von Bulow—Retail price, $1 50; Teachers' price, 75c.

Ne Plus Ultra—Retail price, $1; Teachers' price, 50c.

Cantelin Vocalises, Book 1—Retail price, $1 50; Teachers' price, 75c.

All Foreign Editions at ONE-THIRD OFF regular prices.

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H. G. HOLLENBERG,

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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Night Emissions by dreams, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE

Exchange National Bank

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 16, 1886.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, March 27, 1886, for the purchase of the hereinafter mentioned property in its entirety, and also for pieces or parcels of the same—reference being had to descriptive lists of said property—which lists, stating terms of sale, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved:

VIZ:

The extensive and valuable property located in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., known as the "Seaboard Cotton Compress Company of Norfolk, Va.," consisting of:

1. The *franchise*, which, among other privileges, authorizes the storage of cotton and other merchandise, and the issue of negotiable receipts therefor.

2. Its *plant*, which consists of three (3) first-class improved cotton compresses; two (2) steam tugs; three (3) transportation barges. All the adjuncts necessary to a well equipped establishment of this character. Its fire proof warehouses, seven (7) in number, of capacity for storage of 24,000 bales uncompressed cotton.

Its four (4) frame warehouses (metal roofs) capacity, many thousands tons of fertilizers, salt, etc.

Its wharves and docks, which afford ample room for berthing at the same time ten seagoing, steam or sailing vessels. The area of the warehouse and dock property in Portsmouth is about 6½ acres, together with all its other property, which is fully described in the lists above referred to.

WM. H. PETERS, Receiver.

WANTED AGENTS, Men and Women, to sell "THE CHILD'S BIBLE" Introduction by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D. One agent has sold 65 in a town of 674 people; one 73 in a village of 794; one new agent 85 in 10 days; one 263 in 3 successive weeks; one 40 in 3 days at two different times. Experience not necessary. Address CASSELL & CO. (L't'd), 40 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NOTICE.

To Gas Consumers

OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

FOR all gas consumed on and after the 1st of April, proximo, by customers of this Company, the price will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per thousand cubic feet, but where the bills are paid within the first five business days of each month a Discount of Fifty Cents per thousand feet will be made, making a net price of TWO DOLLARS per thousand cubic feet.

MEMPHIS GASLIGHT CO.

By E. ENSLEY, President.

JOS. CRAIG, Secretary.

Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1886.

J. F. HOLST & BRO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO G. H. HOLST & BRO.)

Funeral Directors,

320 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS.

A FULL and complete stock of Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets, Cloth-Covered Caskets and Burial Robes always on hand. Orders by telegraph promptly filled.

Administrator's Notice.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, February 27, 1886.

HAVING been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Patrick Roper, deceased, all parties indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle, and all parties to whom said estate is indebted are requested to file their claims with me, duly probated in accordance with law. JOHN LOAGUE, Public Adm'r.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Memphis (called the Taxing District of Shelby County), Tenn., on the 8th day of April, 1886, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and that the lease from that Company to the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company will be submitted to the stockholders for their consent thereto and approval thereof. Transfer books will be closed from March 25th to April 6, 1886.

By order of the President and Board of Directors. ISAAC E. GATES, Secretary.

A Valuable Paten[illegible]

Dancy's (Horse) Corn and Pea Planter.

HAVING perfected my invention, I wish to place it before the public, especially manufacturers. As a Corn Planter, it is a perfect success—opens the drill, distributes the seed accurately, unmistered, and covers the same, thereby one man performing the work of three. They have been used in this section for over a dozen years with perfect satisfaction. Can give responsible testimonials. Address

JOHN H. DANCY, Dancyville, Haywood county, Tenn.