OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

A VISIT TO HOCHELOGA CONVENT, AT MONTREAL.

One of the Phenomenal Young Men of Albany—Gossip at the Capital.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 2.—I am now taking a deep breath in my own atmosphere oppressed by the consciousness that my faculties were hopelessly inactive during the period of my exile. However, as it was a self-imposed punishment, I have no right to complain, only the privilege of rejoicing with very great joy that I am at home again. I am persuaded that I have not the constitution for the rigors of a Canadian winter, and, therefore, when the women suffragists secure the "rights" of all their down-trodden sisters, I am never going to ask to be made a bank cashier or a Sunday-school superintendent. I did not go prospecting to Montreal with an eye to future possibilities, but for quite another purpose, my destination being Hocheloga Convent. I spent a week there which would have been charming had it not been for the sudden precipitation from the spring-like, balmy air of Washington into Arctic coldness. However, the intellectual and spiritual warmth (to say nothing of steam pipes) that I found within the convent walls were only hightened and accentuated by the dreariness of the landscape. The convent is an immense structure, with broad facade and Ionic pillars, situated in the midst of extensive grounds that slope down to the St. Lawrence, which is two miles wide at this point. It was a novel experience to drive across on the ice. The nuns told me that fearful accidents occurred every spring, after the ice begins to break up. Foolhardy and venturesome spirits continue trying to cross even after it is known to be unsafe, and the consequence is that sometimes a life is lost, as well as sleigh and horses.

I found in Hocheloga my ideal school. The French Sisters speak not only good, but elegant, English, without the least foreign accent, and the English ones speak equally as admirable French. I have never known such a thorough, painstaking drill in spelling, arithmetic and grammar, even in our boasted public schools, while the advantages in music and art are all that could be desired. But what impressed me most—for its lack makes a woful vacancy in American boarding-schools—was the exquisite courtesy that permeated the entire establishment. Gentle voices and modest demeanor were a universal possession, and not a pale cheek was to be seen among the pupils. No wonder, when they are fed five times a day and go tobogganing when the thermometer is below zero. Prince Arthur on one occasion visited the convent and was entertained at a luncheon prepared expressly for his Royal Highness. All sorts of delicacies, viands and wines—the latter of which he did not partake—and asked for what do suppose? Why, "raspberry vinegar." What a shadow it would have been upon the feast if the good nuns had not they been able to produce it straightway from their cellar!

But after all the gracious hospitality I received, I was glad to wake up in the morning and find myself below the snow-line. They say that sailors carry a piece of tarred rope in their pockets just to smell when they are on land, and if I had had a bit of asphal pavement, it would have been a great comfort.

I rested for a few hours at Albany and took a glimpse at its capitol, on which $7,000,000 have been expended, leaving it still incomplete. The president of the Albany Journal Company, W. J. Arkell, who has recently undertaken the management of *Judge*, is rather a phenomenal person—phenomenal, I should say, simply in his "luck." He is a young man, not more than twenty-eight I should think, with no private fortune nor scholarly attainments, very unprepossessing in appearance, his face being badly scarred from burns, and yet evincing such extraordinary acuteness, sagacity, pluck, or some unknown quality, that men who have millions are willing to trust him with the management of any sum. His father is a very gifted and accomplished gentleman and a brilliant talker, and his mother a beautiful woman, and his inheritance must have been some occult power wholly invisible to the ordinary observer.

I started out to tell you the news of the capital, but the temptation to gossip about my neighbors was irresistible. Excuse this little predatory excursion and I will now return to my legitimate fields. In society there is nothing except pious, progressive euchre parties and "teas," following upon afternoon church services. Thus is the severity of devotion tempered. The President's last reception, on Shrove Tuesday, was the end of the season. There were some things worth seeing there; for instance, the same women who blushed over "Ostler Joe," and weep at *La Traviata*, in such airiness of costume that a butterfly upon the shoulder, or a string of amber beads, would have been an immense addition. And then again, the wife of a rural member, with her train thrown up over her arm and ablaze with diamonds, suggesting the fate of poor Windom of Minnesota. His constituents couldn't understand how he could come to Washington a poor man and build a $100,000 house. Hence, said constituents had that modest mansion photographed and distributed broadcast over the State Result: Mr. Windom failed to return to the Senate I chanced to know this woman and her husband's poverty. If some enterprising constituent should stick this photograph up at the cross-roads grocery, one more representative might be relegated to his native shades.

It is thought that the question of the confirmation of the Hon. Wm. L. Trenholm as Comptroller of Currency is likely to provoke serious discussions, on account of his extreme anti-silver views. But this seems absurd. When, however, his case may be disposed of, it is well known that the President will never appoint a man to that position whose views on the silver question are hostile to his own. Mr. Trenholm is a man of the finest and widest culture and of the most exalted character, a Southern gentleman of the best type and more than deserves the esteem in which the President holds him.

One of the prettiest girls that has been seen in Washington for three or four years is Miss Mattie Mitchell, daughter of the extremely well-known Senator from Oregon. She has spent the past winter in Paris, and is said to have captivated a French duke. She is slight, not tall, with a beautiful head and complexion, and dances like a seraph. [illegible] and gives one a impression in life is to look pretty, and this she accomplishes to perfection, for she is a lovely picture from her artistic coiffure to the tip of her dainty slippers. Speaking of society girls, I must tell you that no matter how late they have been up the night before, when they are visiting at the White-House, the President requires that they and their hostess shall be present at his 9 o'clock breakfast. This may be trying to Miss Cleveland, but of course the others don't mind it a bit, even if they haven't retired until 5 o'clock.

Mr. Manning, Mr. Garland and Mr. Lamar are all ill, and a doctor saying that the President "ought to take exercise." Here's a pretty state of things, and the Democratic administration only one year old. F. L. COLLINS.

SWINDLERS OF WOMEN.

The Need of a Society to Protect the Unfortunate From Extortion

Philadelphia *News*: In the old-fashioned brick residence 1112 Girard street, is the office of the Society for the Legal Protection of Working-women. The society collects wages due women which are withheld by dishonest employers; stands between ignorant women and the extortions of all kinds of unprincipled knaves, and sometimes bridges its beneficiaries over hard times by the loan of small sums of money. It has been at work for seven years, and is really a committee of the New Century Club, with Mrs. S. C. F. Hallowell as its secretary. Whatever aid the society gives to distressed women it never accepts pecuniary return, but pays all expenses incurred by the subscriptions of benevolent ladies. It does its work in the courts, with the aid of quite a galaxy of the brightest young lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, affording them, as a manager told a *Daily News* reporter yesterday, a kind of "clinic" at which they could gain experience by practice.

"Some of the worst extortions upon poor women are practiced by the sewing machine companies," said one of the most efficient members of the society. "Some time ago a poor German woman came here from Richmond in great distress. She had paid several installments on a machine, the only support of herself and four fatherless children, when, one day in her absence, because she was behind with one payment, the agents of the company entered her room and carried the machine off. She could speak little English, but we understood her. After a good deal of trouble we secured the machine for her, and loaned her the money she needed to pay the installment. She now owns the machine and has repaid us.

"One of the most respectable, hard-working girls I ever saw came here one day to tell us she had been swindled. She had been hired at $6 a week to work in a machine store. She found out that she could purchase a machine for $15 on installments of $1 a week, and thought that it would pay her better to do work on one at home than toil for $1 a day. So she had a machine sent to her home, and paid $1 per week on it for two weeks. Then her employer, who also sold her the machine, made improper advances to her, which she indignantly repelled. From that moment he was her enemy. The next day he told her to make a child's dress, work that she had not been hired to do, and did not know how to do. She told him so. He commanded her to go ahead. She made the dress. It didn't suit him, and he discharged her without her pay due, $6. Then he tried to take the machine from her, and she came to us. She kept the machine, and got her week's wages.

"Another girl, who came to us some time ago, told us that her father, living in an interior town of Pennsylvania, had died, leaving her $2500, which her relatives there had stolen. She was a poor, hard-working girl, all alone and friendless in this city. We found out her story was true and more than true. We got the $2500 for her."

The society, during the office hours every Wednesday evening and Saturday morning, has numerous complaints made by women and girls in all kinds of pecuniary trouble. Every case is taken, and almost every just claim is successfully prosecuted.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

How quickly o'er his couch of pain,
To the brave soldier's ear,
There came a mystic bugle-call
Divinely soft and clear.

Responsive to the solemn sound
He breathed a final breath—
And his soul marching upward met
The stern commander—Death!

"Advance!" said Death; "for duty done
You have a heavenly claim—
Obedient as a trustful child,
I called you and you came.

"I am the officer of Christ,
And hold a guiding rod
For spirits passing in review
Beneath the eyes of God.

"Advance and take the soul's brevet,
I'll plead for you above,
Till He who rules the universe
Promotes you to His love."

—*William H. Hayne in the American.*

Mysterious Disappearance Cleared Up.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 3.—Nearly four years ago John M. Hislop, a book-keeper for Keepers & Riddell of the Milwaukee Bridge Works disappeared suddenly and mysteriously. His widowed mother and his friends generally came to the conclusion that he had either committed suicide or had been murdered, and for days the river near the point where he had been seen the night of his departure was dragged. From the day of his disappearance until yesterday neither his mother nor any of his friends or acquaintances could learn anything about him. Yesterday a letter was received by ex-Mayor Stowell of this city from Hislop, dated Philadelphia, in which the young man explains his sudden and mysterious disappearance. It appears that he had worked for several years trying to invent a patent roller flour-mill, and had borrowed from Mr. Stowell, who desired to encourage him, sums of money that aggregated nearly $1000. The invention proved a failure, and Hislop, hopeless of ever being able to pay Mr. Stowell what he owed him, left the city quietly. His mother still lives, and received the news from her son with feelings that may be imagined. Hislop is now working in a telegraph office in Philadelphia.

Sensational Work of a Princess.

Le Roi de Thessalie, a story which was ascribed at Berlin to Mme. de Kalomine, the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse, is now said to have been written by the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, the second daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse. The works deals in a very outspoken fashion with the personages and the proceedings of a contemporary court, which is identified with Darmstadt. The part which has excited the most amusement at Berlin is the account of the Battenberg family, who are described as the Pattenpouls, and their history is set forth at great length, and

THE LAST MURDER TRIAL

FROM A SYMPATHETIC WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

A Scene Only Worthy of the Inquisition for Cruelty and a Brothel for Vulgarity.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

I went to the court-room on the opening of this trial, foreseeing a repetition of the last case of killing for seduction, where two motherless girls sat alone for hours, amid a scene, judging from its description given me by men present, both as witnesses and spectators, as worthy of only the inquisition in cruelty and a brothel for vulgarity. Wrapped in a garment of sorrow as imperious to sneers as is asbestos to flame, I felt that my womanly presence, as wife, mother, citizen, decent and honest, would serve in a measure to repress this somewhat.

There are those who will say that "only brazen impudence could willingly face that crowd, in woman's form." False they are. Only a moral courage, too lofty for groundlings to understand and far more powerful than that which might face a lion in the way, swept that crowd from my view, and I saw only the miserable prisoner, alone amidst a crowd of men, and surrounded by a gaping hoard of curious spectators. If a woman were swathbed in the flames of torment, and my hand can help her by its clasp, "As the Lord liveth and my soul liveth" it shall be stretched to her, and when such scenes as were there enacted are no longer possible, rendered so by woman's power, children yet unborn will bless the memory of the courageous yet despised few who are making this fight for a loftier life and better condition for all humanity.

That woman's presence there, vile as the scene was, did restrain the vulgarity of men. Col. Nat Taylor, in speaking, while referring to the prisoner, spoke of her as a "veiled cyprian," and deeply regretted that ladies were in the house, for he must forbear in their presence to tell the jury much he desired to do.

With the conduct of the counsel for the State, I leave the press to report. Judge Douglass had a hard task to perform, for he ruled to prevent the opening of a flood-gate of "sensational vulgarity." Admit the crowding, admit the tobacco, admit the drunkenness, the habitues of that court-room will bear me witness that only the bare, plain facts were allowed to be given, and the vile sensations hoped for were not in any sense forthcoming, and in this Judge Douglass is to be congratulated. I deeply regret that the pastors who were present on the second day did not attend the last, and hear a royal-souled man plead, as Judge Greer did. He made a magnificent effort, and the crowd listened in solemn silence. To me the surprise was that the vast audience, packed as it was, remained so still all the morning. To the honor of the prisoner it should be said that the three true, brave yeomen, father and two brothers, never left her side during the trial. And when the old man, with his stern face quivering with emotion, whispered, "Thank and bless you, ladies, you have done a noble deed in giving your presence here; and my girl is a good girl; bless you both, for standing here for my poor child, when her sorrow broke forth in the pitiful words: "Yes, my father, my mother, my brother, have been so good to me. It is that which kills me. If they abused me I could better endure it. Their pity and love breaks my heart." I felt repaid for the three days I gave exclusively to that trial. Until a ban of protection is made to secure innocent girls from the vile seducer's art, until the age of consent is raised in every State in this Union from the shameful condition now in, from ten to seventeen years (and it is only women's effort that can raise it), until then I will be found in courts, or wherever else duty calls, laboring, with pen and tongue.

Statistics state that nearly every four years the ranks of shame must be regulated to suit the passions of men. I am tired of that cowardice and ignorance that hounds the woman down and lets the man go, and then evokes the shotgun. Let both be punished or both go free. Let women arouse themselves and study these questions, and petition until such laws are made and the ounce of protection given, for in cases like this no pound of cure is ever found.

"Thank God for oppression," as brave woman has said. I echo it, for it breeds rebellion; that arouses thought, and thought murders ignorance, the twin brother of sin.

ELIZABETH L. SAXON.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Meaning of the Weather Signals

To the Editors of the Appeal:

I see your paper daily, and see in the weather indications for Memphis and vicinity, "blue crescent, red crescent;" "blue crescent, red sun," etc. Please explain the meaning of those terms with reference to the weather, for the benefit of your country readers, and oblige. H. DEAN.

Answer.—The "blue crescent" indicates clear or fair weather; the "red crescent," lower temperature or colder weather; the "blue star," local rain or snow; the "red star," stationary temperature; the "large red sun," higher temperature or warmer weather, and the "blue sun," general rain or snow. These are all the signals in use by the Signal Service, and are those referred to in the APPEAL as quoted by Mr Dean.

Decisions From the Bench

To the Editors of the Appeal:

I must, on behalf of the bar, deprecate any encouragement by your influential journal of the giving of opinions by the Supreme Court "from the bench" in "litigated" cases. The expression "from the bench," as you understand, excludes the taking of the case under consideration after the argument of counsel. It is entirely too soon to encourage such an idea as this. Wait until we know what sort of judges will be on the next Supreme bench. We are uninformed as yet whether the cradle or the grave, or both, will be robbed to supply the next Supreme bench. We have even threatening us in this direction aspirants who have never made with the profession any character for learning. So let the APPEAL hold up for the present on the giving of "opinions from the bench." The judges who assume such a responsibility ought to be "mighty men" of law. The bar, as you well know, have not been satisfied with the results of what is claimed to have been conscientious closet work of the present Supreme Court. Some irreverent fellows have even gone so far as to intimate that the closet work has been perfunctory and that the study of record and briefs has been a "playing labor." But the bar is [illegible] at best and disposed to be severely critical. I will not, therefore, underwrite the disparagements of such a caviling set. I only warn you not to encourage, as yet, extemporaneous decisions, styled opinions, from the bench by the Supreme Court of Tennessee. T. W. BROWN.

The Tax on Drummers.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

There has been a great deal said and written in regard to drummers not being taxed in this State. Every man in business will admit that drummers are useful to us, and I also believe that very few people doing business are in favor of taxing those traveling men who do a legitimate business, which, if I understand it aright, is to sell to wholesale and retail dealers throughout the State. The public are, perhaps, not aware that traveling men representing large business houses in the East, send their men to Memphis, who will on their arrival canvass every business house in their line, and after supplying their wants, will then canvass every consumer they can find and sell them from $10 to $20 worth of goods, to the detriment of men in business here. Neither do all drummers pay a tax. In five cases out of ten they evade the collector while in town. I can give the names of those first-class houses in my line that follow this business regularly of selling to customers. Mr. Editor, unless the society of traveling men who are now petitioning our Legislators and Congressmen for the abolishment of the tax on their business do not put in some proviso to prevent their colleagues from selling to consumers without paying as heavy a tax as I do who reside here, then I should be totally opposed to relieving them from paying a tax in every city, town and village throughout this State.

MERCHANT.

HANS DUNDERKOPF'S VIEWS OF EQUALITY.

Hans Dunderkopf stood on the stack;
His wife stood on the load;
An advocate of equal rights
Came walking down the road.

Said he, "I have a paper here
For all good men to sign
Who think that woman's rights should be
The same as yours and mine."

Said Hans, "I sign dot paper, shoor,
I always think, you see,
Dhot on dem farm my frow got right
To work so much as me.

"It likes me not to plow alone,
I quicker wheat can sow
Den when mine frow undt mein pig girl
To help me poth shall go.

"Dhey seed; dhey drag; dhey pflanzen corn,
Dhey yorken mit dem hay;
Dhey bindt dem barley fir't soot up,
Den shock it. 'What you say?'

"I helps to do dhot work ins house?
Ach! nein! I like dhot no—
I be no voman anyhow,
I not can cook und sew.

"Das vasser bringen? Das ist leicht,
I make mine frow von yoke;
If I must selbst das wasser bring
I got no time to schmoke.

"Mine frow, she feed mine horses all;
Sie clean dot sthable oudt;
Sie milk dem cows, she feedt dem kalbs,
Undt leadt them all aboudt.

"She coffee makes funf times ein day—
Sie bring it twice mir aus;
Der sun be hot; I rest me dhen
Well sie bin gone zum haus.

"Oh, ya, sie make das morgen fire;
Im vinter das ist fein,
So can ich stay ins warmer bett,
Bis breakfast ganz allein.

"Sie vant me not das fire to make,
Sie dink I know not how;
Mine hands not right for voman's work,
I not can milk von cow.

"But vhen it come to farmer vark
I do dot always half,
I alvays bleef in equal rights,
Mine freund, vhat for you laugh?"

"To see the equal rights you grant;
They're not the rights that I
Would ask my mother, sister, wife
Or daughters dear to try.

"Women are taxed as well as men,
The laws they must obey;
Should they not vote as well as we
On each election day?"

"Mein Gott! Die vimmen at the polls,
Undt vote? Dot vot you mean?
It couldn't vas! It never vas,
Undt never vill be seen!

"Mein gracious! If Katrina dhere
Should dtry to be a man
Undt vear die britch und try try to vote
I tell her something denn.

"Sie findt quick oudt who is der boss,
Der teufel ist to pay,
I got not time to dalk mit you—
Katrina, pitch das hay."

—*Julia B. Nelson.*

LITERARY NOTES.

A RARE treat in both illustrative and art sense will be given the public by the *Graphic News* in its issue of April 10th, when it will present an exact reproduction of the famous "Peachblow" vase, about which there has been so much conflict among connoisseurs, and which sold at the recent Morgan sale in New York for $10,000. The picture will be of the same size and color of the original, necessitating five impressions, and will be a magnificent affair. It will be a fine colored supplement on plate paper.

OUR best exchange is the *Graphic News*, of Cincinnati, acknowledged by the press to be the handsomest paper in the country, while negotiations with leading authors, just concluded, promise to make it the most attractive in a literary sense. The latest announcement in reference to it, and one that presages much rich reading matter for its patrons, is to the effect that the drollest of humorists, Bill Nye and A. C. Wheeler (Nym Crinkle), one of the most entertaining and pungent writers of the day, are to be regular contributors hereafter to its columns.

THE *New Eng'and Magazine* for March is one of the best numbers we have yet seen of a monthly, the growth of which has been steady both as to appearance and contents. The frontispiece of this number is a portrait of Judge Bennett, dean of the Boston University. It is accompanied by a sketch of him that is interesting. "Along the Kennebec" and "Maple-Sugar Making in Vermont" are the illustrated articles, besides which there are many others worthy of special notice, as "The Life and Character of Daniel Webster" and "Forty Years of Frontier Life in the Pocomtuck Valley." Mansford has it for sale.

THE *Building Budget* for March is a number in the highest degree creditable to one of the most useful of the arts. The illustrations are an admirably toned etching of the Saxon Cross at Repton; a design for a church, by C. A. Dunbam, of Burlington, Ia.; the elevation of the Young Men's Christian Association building at Atlanta, Ga.; three residences located on Ellis avenue, Chicago; and designs for mantels built in Chicago residences. Besides the current news, useful and timely articles, and lists of buildings going up in different parts of the country there is a price-list of building material invaluable to builders. Only 25 cents per number and $2 50 per year. Published in Chicago. Order of Mansford.

Merchandise Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The total imports of merchandise at this port during the past week were valued at $8,234,120, and of dry goods at $2,258,489.

Met Their Death by Suffocation.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 3.—By fire in one wing of the Planters' Hotel here, at 3 o'clock this morning, four servant girls met their death by suffocation.

REPUDIATED STATE BONDS

THE GEORGIA SECURITIES AGAIN IN COURT.

Novel Legal Points to Be Argued Before the United States Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 3.—The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, of the law firm of Isham & Lincoln, said this morning that his firm held bonds of the face value of $100,000 issued by the State of Georgia in 1869 and 1870, and since repudiated, which they had been directed to present to the State of Illinois for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. The bonds are among others bought up by foreigners, and for a long time have been in the hands of New York bankers. Mr. Lincoln stated that suit would be brought in the United States Supreme Court within a short time by the State of Illinois against the State of Georgia to recover the amount of these repudiated bonds. In 1882 test suits were brought by the States of New Hampshire and New York against Louisiana by the Attorney-General, in the name of the States, to recover the amount of repudiated bonds by their citizens, but the decision of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief-Justice Waite, was that owners of State bonds could not sue in the name of their State after getting the consent of that State, or one State could not assume the prosecution of the debts of another State to its citizens. It is because of this decision that the present mode of action has been decided upon. While the suit promises to provoke

INTERESTING QUESTIONS,

of the relations between States under the constitution, Mr. Lincoln said it was impossible to say what its issue might be, although he was of the opinion that the legal points to be considered would be entirely novel to the Supreme Court. Some time ago a move was made with a similar end in view by Judge Lochrane of Georgia, as American agent of a large number of German holders of repudiated bonds. A claim was filed against the United States in the Court of Claims at Washington, in which the claim was set up that the United States was liable for the debts contracted by the Southern States directly governed by the general government during the reconstruction period. This case, in which Messrs. Isham and Lincoln are also interested, will have a special hearing before the Court of Claims next Monday morning.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 4852, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—State of Tennessee vs. A. Woodruff et al.

It appearing from the sworn petition in this cause that the defendants, Rembert and Sallie L. Tresevant, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee and residents of the State of Louisiana; it is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the Court-House of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to the petition and amended petition of Minor Meriwether and Laurence Lamb, receivers, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal This 20th day of March, 1886.

A copy—Attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, D. C. and M.
S. J. Shepherd and W. A. Percy, jr., Solicitors for Complainant. su

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 4985, R.D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—State of Tennessee, use, etc., vs. Ed Grogan et al.

It appearing from bill and petition of receiver sworn to in this cause that the defendants, Mary Purden, is a resident of the State of California, Thos. B. Lee a resident of the State of Louisiana and non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and the unknown heirs of John Houlihan, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry, who are interested in part of lot 150, 17x74 feet, south side Jackson street;

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 May, 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 20th day of March 1886. A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Metcalf & Walker and L. Lamb, solicitors for complainant. su

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6081, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tennessee—H. J. Eckerly, administrator, etc., vs. Missouri Wilson et al.

It appearing from the bill sworn to in this cause that the defendants, Missouri Wilson, Dora Davies, Boaz Davies, Eva Davies and Pearl Wilson, are residents of the State of Arkansas and non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house in Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 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 exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This 19th day of March, 1886.

A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.
Gantt & Patterson, sol. for compl't. su

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 5293, R.D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tenn.—State of Tennessee, use, etc., vs. H. W. Brooks et al.

It appearing from amended petition of L. Lamb, receiver, in this cause that the defendants, Elizabeth L. Topp, is a resident of St. Louis, Mo., and a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and H. W. Brooks is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the court-house of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' 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 20th day of March, 1886.

A copy—Attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, Deputy C. and M. su
Metcalf & Walker and R. M. Heath, sols. for complainants.

Trustee's Sale.

HAVING been appointed trustee under the powers contained in the trust deed made by Sarah L. Dent and George G. Dent, securing the payment of a note for $1500 by them made September 14, 1882, due one year after date, default having been made in the payment thereof, at the request of the holder of said note, I will, on

Monday, April 5, 1886,

at 12 o'clock m., at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the Taxing District of Shelby county, Tenn., sell the following described tracts of land: The first beginning at Carr and McLemore's corner on Greer's line; thence east 11.40 chains to Greer's SE corner; thence north 10 chains to Greer's NE corner; thence east 8 chains to Bradshaw's SE corner; thence south 3.70 chains to McLemore and Carr's SW corner of 15-acre entry; thence east 13 chains; thence north 10 chains to Wm. and Gideon Pillow's line; thence east 18.50; thence south 50 chains; thence west 47.90 chains to Carr and McLemore's line; thence north 13.70 chains to the beginning, containing 109 acres, more or less, it being the same tract of land conveyed to Daniel Hughes by James E. Felts by deed of August 12, 1856, recorded in book 26, page 35.

Also, lot 10 of the Borland subdivision of lots, fronting 60 feet on the east side of Borland avenue, and running back between parallel lines 170 feet to an alley.

Also, part of lot 9 of same subdivision, on the south boundary line of lot 10, eighty feet from the southwest corner of same, and running south at right angles with said boundary line nine feet and six inches; thence at right angles east sixteen feet so as to run directly over the center of the mouth of the cistern; thence at right angles nine feet and six inches to the south boundary line of said property, with all improvements thereon, and being the same property conveyed to J. E. Dillard, trustee, by S. L. and G. G. Dent, recorded in book 145, page 222, of the records of Shelby county.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Title believed to be good, but I sell only as trustee.

L. H. SHUMAN, Jr., Trustee.

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