

The services attendant upon the formal opening of the manual training school of the Le Moyne Institute last night were of exceeding interest, and drew together as large an audience as the building could contain, among those present being many leading and influential citizens. A full report of the proceedings will be found on another page.

In the Northwest the railroad builders will be unusually active this summer. The Rock Island Company is to add 700 miles to its system; the Chicago and Burlington is to parallel the St. Paul system, and the Northwestern is negotiating a loan of \$20,000,000 for extensions of its lines. The Chesapeake and Ohio is making extensive purchases in Ohio and Illinois with a view to directing traffic to Norfolk, Va.

This Canadian should forever remember the brave Warden Taviolotte, who, at the risk of his own life, commanded the guards to fire upon the revolting convicts of the penitentiary, and so prevented their escape. The wretched creatures seized and placed him between themselves and the guards, and dared the latter to fire. He commanded them not to hesitate to shoot. They obeyed his order and did shoot, and the revolt was checked, but the poor fellow is likely to die of the wounds he received as a martyr in the cause of law and order.

The commemoration services at Montgomery yesterday were worthy of an occasion only less memorable than the initial steps in the formation of the Confederacy over which Mr. Davis presided for four years with a firmness and patriotism that can never be forgotten so long as the English language is spoken. He is endeared to his countrymen by his services in field and forum—as soldier, Senator and President—but especially for the unflinching courage with which he has borne up against the conditions made for him as a vicarious sacrifice for the South. He is first in the hearts of the people of the South.

According to the report of the New York Tribune, "The Rev. Mr. Jones, a missionary from China, in an address delivered in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, on Thursday night, on the Chinese question, said: 'The Chinamen returning from California are even worse than any class in China. It is no uncommon thing for the missionaries to be cursed in English by Chinamen, and even little children follow their example. I hope that no more Chinamen will come to America as they learn all the vices here. An exception is seen, however, in the cases of those boys who have been gathered into Christian Sunday-schools and their influence for good is untold.' This reverses all the ideas hitherto advanced by preachers on the Pacific coast. Instead of being the corrupted they maintain that the Chinese are the corrupters.

The races to be inaugurated next Monday promise to be an occasion of more elation than any meeting in the sporting annals of Memphis. The extension of the grounds, the beautifying of them, the construction of the handsome pavilion of the Jockey Club, the repair of the grand stand and the building of a good roadway from the city to the gate of the track, together with the very long list of stables, that promise the unusual number of twenty starters in each race, all combine to make for us a week of pleasure surpassing anything we have ever had. Col. Montgomery, who is the soul and spirit of the club, has been indefatigable in the accomplishment of all these changes and improvements, and he deserves, in an especial degree, the thanks of the community for so crowning a work. Horsemen of every degree are delighted over the prospect, and declare that the arrangements justify the prediction that this hereafter is to be the racing headquarters of the Southwest.

According to the text of Mr. Gladstone's "Government for Ireland bill," as furnished by the London papers, it is provided therein that the Irish legislative body shall consist of a first and second order. The first order is to consist of seventy-five elective members and twenty-eight Irish representative peers. The elective members must be possessed of property yielding £200 a year, free of all charges, and shall hold office ten years. Provision is also made for retiring thirty-seven or thirty-eight of these members at stated periods, those to retire being members serving the longest time without re-election. For peerage members the term is for life, or until the expiration of thirty years from the appointed day. At the expiration of thirty years the offices of all peerage members are to be vacated and their places filled with elective members of the first order. The offices of members of the first order are not to be vacated by the dissolution of the legislative body. The second order, of 204 members, is to be chosen by the existing constituencies, except Cork, which is to be divided into two districts, each returning two members. It is also provided that the Irish Legislature, after the first dissolution, shall have power to alter the constitution or election of the second order. The two orders are to sit and vote together, except on questions arising in relation to standing orders or rules of procedure, when each order shall, if a majority of either demand a separate vote, give their votes as if they were separate legislative bodies, and if the result of voting of the two orders does not agree, the question shall be resolved in the negative.

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUTH

REVIVES THE GLORIES OF 1861 AND MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, Standing Again Upon the Historic Spot Where Twenty-Five Years Ago

HE TOOK THE OATH AS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY,

Speaks to the People of Montgomery and to the Gallant Confederate Veterans of Alabama.

ADDRESS OF EX-SENATOR JOHN B. GORDON OF GEORGIA.

Setting Forth the Facts and Figures of the Unequal Contest and the Patriotic Unity of the South.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28.—Notwithstanding that the rain was falling in torrents all last night, the enthusiastic multitude continued swaying to and fro from the public thoroughfare till midnight, and the Exchange Hotel where ex-President Davis and Gen. Gordon stopped. The rain continued until early in the forenoon. The Executive Committee, owing to the wet condition of the park, changed the place of speaking to the Capitol grounds. The weather subsequently cleared somewhat. The rain ceased and the trains came in crowded, and the singing populace swayed to and fro. Meantime Mr. Davis and his daughter and grandson held an informal reception at the Exchange parlors, the most prominent citizens and ladies from Alabama and neighboring States being introduced. Mayor Reese welcomed the distinguished guests, offering the freedom of the city in an appropriate speech, and Mr. Davis and Gen. Gordon replying graciously. Shortly before 2 o'clock the Second Alabama regiment of State troops, Col. Jones commanding, headed by the Second regiment band, marched up, fronting and forming a square around Exchange Hotel, awaiting the appearance of

THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS. Soon they appeared in the following order: Jefferson Davis, conducted by Mayor Reese, chairman of the Monument Committee, followed by Gov. O'Neal and ex-Gov. Watts, who entered a fine carriage drawn by four white horses, the driver and footman in fine livery. Gen. Gordon was escorted to the next carriage by Capt. Brazz, followed by members of the Monument Association, Governor's staff and distinguished citizens in carriages. The procession moved in the following order: Chief marshal—Gen. Pettus and assistants. Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Maston. Montgomery Field Artillery, Capt. Clisby. Carriages with above named parties, followed by Montgomery Grays, Capt. Armerine. Montgomery True Blues, Capt. Bibb. Greenville Light Guards, Capt. Stiner. Montgomery Independent Rifles, Capt. Vintrock. A detachment of Selma militia and Reese Tigers followed.

The streets were lined with thousands of spectators shouting as the procession passed. Arriving at the Capitol steps the same order of procession was observed. The band played "Hail to the Chief," the military opened ranks and presented arms, and the party passed to the balcony on the Capitol amid the deafening shouts of 10,000 people.

MR. DAVIS carried a walking cane and saluted the shouting multitude bareheaded. He ascended the steps with a firm step, escorted by Mr. Reese, Mayor of the city, and Gen. Gordon by Gov. O'Neal. Order was promptly restored. Mr. Davis was introduced by Mayor Reese, who advanced to the stage and said: "My countrymen, it is with profound emotions that I present to you the foremost type of Southern manhood, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America. The scenes heretofore enacted were gone over as Mr. Davis advanced, and it was some minutes before he could proceed. It was the first time thousands in the crowd had seen him since his arrival, it being impossible for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Mr. Davis leaning on his cane with the Federal flag over him and Confederate veterans before him who had come hundreds of miles to bear and see him, in a clear, ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor or pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers, said:

MR. DAVIS'S SPEECH. My friends—It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration. But I know it is not personal, and therefore I feel more deeply grateful, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible ordeal of war which Alabama did not see. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration she sought the peaceful solution. That being denied her thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty, gray haired seers and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone proved—a holy war for defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use a farmer's phrase, they might have been called seed corn, moving in with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death, and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys, and my eyes, partaking of a mother's weakness, filled with tears. Those days have passed. Many of them have found nameless graves; but they are not dead, they live in memory, and their spirits stand out in the grand reserve of that unflinching steps toward the goal of constitutional liberty. [Ap-

plause.] It were in vain if I should attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of Southern liberty is not dead. [Long and continued applause.] Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired; and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret and yet that regret only manifests more profoundly, and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night as I approached the Exchange Hotel, from the gallery of which you were peering orator, Wm. L. Yancy, introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery, and commended me in language which only his eloquence could wield and which far exceeded my merit; I felt, I say again, that I was coming to my home—coming to a land where liberty dies not and serious sentiments live for ever. [Applause.] I have been promised, and I trust that I should not be called upon to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, old men and boys, and the ladies, above all others, who never faltered in our direct need. [Lead a long continued applause.] When the crowd's shouts were so long and loud that Mr. Davis had to go to the front again. He bowed his acknowledgment and thanks.

GOV. O'NEAL then introduced Gen. Gordon as follows: "The pleasing and significant duty has devolved on me of introducing to you an old comrade in arms, but before I do so permit me to say a word in behalf of our great chief who has just addressed you. Great in everything that constitutes a genuine man and lofty patriotism, when he comes to die, sooner or later, when his eyes shall for the last time look upon the sun beaming in the heavens he will have the consolation of knowing that the greatest and keenest intellect ever endowed by God upon the children of men will be no greater than he. Lord Bacon, when he came to die, willed his name to the future ages and for the nation, but our chief has no necessity for that. Great as Bacon was, he is more fortunate than I, for when he comes to die he can will his name not only to future ages and foreign nations, but to the hearts and affections of the people of the South. Now it is my pleasure to introduce the cavalier of the army of Northern Virginia. [Applause.] Together on the 24th of June, 1862, on our way to the war in Virginia, I fell in with him, he a stranger to me and I a stranger to him; he was a captain and I was one. We were going there to offer our lives, not for a year, but during the war, to achieve the independence of our native land. How well he bore himself, with what greater qualities he was endowed, with what gallantry, with what courage, with what endurance, recorded history will tell. Immortal honors when he comes to die will gather around his tomb and thickly over it, for it will be worthy to bear them. And now I have the honor to introduce to you, Lieut. Gen. Gordon, who was a lieutenant-general in the Army of the Army of Northern Virginia. [Prolonged applause.]

Gen. Gordon was received with enthusiastic applause as he stepped forward, and when order was restored spoke as follows: GEN. GORDON'S SPEECH. Gen. Gordon, after eloquent introductory remarks, in which he defined his position and referred to the results of the late war, said he would group together some of the indisputable facts connected with that mighty struggle. He spoke as follows: "It is not necessary to discuss the causes which precipitated the conflict. When all is said that can be said in justification or condemnation of the course pursued by either section, it is sufficient for the purposes of this argument to realize that the South was driven by her apprehensions, whether ill or well founded, to seek security in blood and to yield at last only when exhausted in resources, bleeding at every pore, paralyzed and prostrate.

"I wish to submit one remark before giving the figures which evidence the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure by both sections in their memorable struggle. The statistics, unimpeached and unimpeached, establish beyond dispute the fact that there was an exhibition of marvelous heroism by the South. They are also most emphatic tributes to the persistent and indomitable will and splendid courage of the North. While we are entitled to claim credit for our valor, to speak and act with justice to both armies and sections, and to the utmost of my ability, aid in promoting cordiality, reciprocal respect and confidence throughout our reunited country. The citizen who at this day cannot discuss the facts without prejudice is a partisan and not a patriot—or else a patriot enslaved by his passions.

"I introduce these statistics by remarking that it is difficult to obtain any adequate conception of the cost of the war to the country. Perhaps this gigantic expenditure will be more readily appreciated when I state that if expended in steel tracks it would have constructed enough miles of rail ways to have reached more than eight times around the whole earth.

"But let us come to the details. The original colonies which rebelled against the mother country and established their independence were thirteen in number. The Southern States which sought their independence were also thirteen in number. These thirteen, including the border States, which were divided in sentiment, embraced a territory of about 822,608 square miles, leaving the government of the United States in undisturbed and untroubled possession of a territory of 2,193,846 square miles. "These thirteen Southern States possessed an aggregate wealth of about \$5,000,000,000. They were confronted by an aggregated wealth of about \$10,000,000,000. Of the South's wealth the greater portion was represented by slaves.

"The South, including the border States, contained a population of 11,441,029. They were confronted by States containing a population of 19,549,114. To add to this disadvantage, the Southern States furnished to the Union arms more than a 360,000 men.

"Let it be further remembered, that the movement was made by the leading Southern States without an organized central government, without an army or navy, practically without arms, arsenals, ammunition or artisans. This embryonic power of poorly equipped States was antagonized in the incompetency of the movement by a government too weakly organized and equipped, with at least the nucleus of an army and navy, with magazines, munitions and manufactories for supplying all the implements of war.

"When the future historian shall consider this remarkable inequality in territory, in wealth, in means of transportation, in population—in all the circumstances surrounding the sections—as well as when he shall add to these the well known striking disparity in the number of men enlisted by each, he will be lost in amazement that the struggle could have been prolonged for four years of Southern resistance.

"The official reports from Adjutant-General's files show that the number of men enlisted in the Union armies during the war was 2,819,132. The number enlisted in the Southern armies during the war as estimated by the War Department was about 800,000 men. Pitting these men against man—800,000 against 2,800,000—there was hurled against the South more than 2,000,000 of men in excess of the numbers she had enlisted.

"These official figures, absolutely glaring in their disproportion, will forever attest an unvaried courage and consecration by Southern troops. Let him who can point to the parallel.

"To the philosophic statesman of the future a most interesting field for thought will be found in investigating the source of this phenomenal power exhibited by the South. Both armies were composed principally of free-born American citizens. The ranks of both were largely filled by volunteers and not by mercenary hirelings. Both were governed by the same organized and similar constitutions, guaranteeing political and religious liberty, trial by jury, taxation only with representation, and all the fundamental rights of equality and republican freedom. Both gathered inspiration from the example of the fatherland, and were animated by the authoritative sanction of a genuine patriotism; and every soldier who fell on either side turned his pale face to heaven, a martyr to the right as he understood it.

"It is necessary, therefore, to find in some other and peculiar elements of power the explanation for this unexpected resistance made by the South to a government to which she never mastered for battle. Of the same race, born of a common ancestry, reared under the same free institutions, it would have seemed wise to predict that with the disadvantages under which the South labored she would be completely overpowered by the superior force of the North. It is true that the rural life of the Southern people was promissive of individual independence, and this independence was productive of individual heroism, which was one of the marked characteristics of the Southern soldier. But on the other hand, the North heretofore was more vigorous in constitution, more robust in physical energy, and was reared under a civilization and domestic institutions which developed, in a high degree, the virtue of self-reliance. Where, then, are we to find the explanation of this unexpected resistance that defied the North in four years an enlisted force more than twice as great as the entire Prussian army which in seven months overwhelmed and humiliated France? What is the explanation, I again inquire, of the unexampled record made by the Southern armies?

"It cannot be attributed to any want of high courage in the soldiers of the South. The heroism of the exhibitions of individual heroism, by which all were impressed, who met them on the field, the ratio of Federal losses in battle, as compared to the losses of European armies, the rushing and oft-repeated onsets of Northern pursuances, with fixed bayonets, against the walls of the Southern forts, and the ever the dead bodies of their comrades, piled in ghastly hecatombs before Southern forts and breastworks, testified to Federal courage and devotion which nothing can ever impeach.

"In seeking the source of this marvelous exhibition of resisting power shown by the South, it is proper to take into account the fact that she occupied the interior lines of defense. But to my mind the one sufficient explanation—the 'causa causans'—is to be found in the great, distinctive, primal thought that moved, dominated and inspired the Southern people. If the Northern soldier was impelled by the thought of a disruption of the Union and the permanent destruction of our free institutions, and that to save the Union was to save republican freedom on this continent, the South was moved, on the other hand, by obedience to 'Nature's first law'—the law of self-defense. If she sought to sever her relations with her sister States of the North, it was in the belief that she would find safety under a government of homogeneous institutions. Her declaration of a desire for peace and for a continuance of friendly relations was emphatic and sincere. If, in the progress of succeeding war, she crossed her borders and bore her banners northward it was with the hope of forcing the withdrawal of Federal forces from her territory and of compelling recognition of her independence. The one controlling, all-pervading thought that thrived through every fiber of the States, the security of property, of home and of liberty, were involved in the issue. The spirit of defense, not of defiance nor of conquest, nerved her people. This was her passivity of power; this the tower of her amazing strength; this the individual soldier individual heroes, who have left a record unequalled in the annals of war.

circumstances decreed it otherwise. Failure came because success was impossible. But deeper and more indelible than the scars and lines left by war on the face of the country is the impress made by your valor on the pages of history. A past so glorious and a present so full of encouragement are prophetic of a brilliant future. Do you ask for more specific basis for this promise? It is in the striking contrast of your present condition with past experiences.

"And now let the manly virtues of the fathers and the stainless purity of the mothers dwell richly in their souls and their daughters'; let personal and public honor be the commanding law both of your thought and your action; let your Representative, State and Federal, still maintain unvarnished reputations for incorruptibility in office; let your fidelity to the whole country be a conspicuous in peace as was your valiant vote in the South, and your devastating war; let the South's pledged faith to the permanent union of the States and the legitimate results of the war be forever unquestioned; let all constitutional policies that tend to unite more closely the sections and the people, and at the same time to promote simplicity and economy of administration, find among you their sincerest and most enlightened champions. Then, in the march of the republic to its high destiny, the South will resume her place with the ranks at the head of the column, and the names of Southern statesmen and soldiers will live among the most conspicuous and honored in our country's history.

Gen. Gordon spoke forty minutes, keeping the audience spellbound during his delivery. When he finished, the national salute was fired and the band played national hymns.

RECEPTION IN THE MONUMENT ROOMS. Gen. Gordon then announced that Mr. Davis would receive friends at the monument rooms in the City Hall. The procession again reformed, proceeding to City Hall, where thousands of people paid their respects to Mr. Davis. The Jolie Debut Club attended a theater party, Miss Florence Elmore appearing, and the compliment of a German afterward, in honor of Miss Winnie Davis, closed the festivities. She was led by Mr. Chas. G. Abercrombie.

Col. Thomas G. Jones delivered a lecture to night, subject, "The Last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia."

PRESIDENT VISITORS. Rain commenced again this afternoon, but crowds filled the City Hall, where the audience was many prominent men of the State, notably the four candidates for Governor, Col. McKilday, Col. Dawson, Gen. Clayton and Col. Seay. Politics, however, are not indulged in to any considerable extent; except local issues everything is lost sight of in the desire to honor the distinguished guests of the city. The sentiments expressed show most conclusively that while the great mass of our people venerate the old ideals of the Lost Cause, they nevertheless feel that they are firmly reconstructed and are a law-abiding part and parcel of the great Union.

Great credit is due to Mr. Wm. M. Lindsay of Birmingham, who furnished most correct stenographical reports of proceedings.

Later Gen. Gordon and Mr. Davis were loudly cheered to-night, appearing at McDonald's Opera-House and listening to the interesting lecture of Col. Jones.

MARRIED. JAMES SCHUBERT, on Tuesday evening, April 27, 1886, at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. David Seavans, Mr. Henry W. James and Miss Lizzie L. Schuber, both of this city. No cards.

DIED. GREENLEE—At Arlington, Tenn., April 28, 1886, at 1 o'clock a.m. Mr. E. E. GREENLEE, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. BROWN—Tuesday, April 27, 1886, of apoplexy, the sixth year of his age, Dr. SAMUEL H. BROWN. Funeral this (THURSDAY) morning at 10 o'clock, from his residence, No. 79 Fifth street, Chelsea. Friends are invited.

MARRIED. MARKS—On Wednesday, April 28, 1886, at 11:30 p.m., of dyspepsia, at the residence of the parents, No. 21 Bradford street, Miss WILSON, daughter of Sam M. and Minnie Marks, aged twenty-one months.

K. OF H. FUNERAL NOTICE. CHELSEA LODGE No. 296, K. OF H. Members of this lodge will meet at their lodge-room this (THURSDAY) morning at 9 o'clock promptly, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Dr. S. H. BROWN. Brethren of sister lodges are invited. By order, W. R. KENDALL, Reporter.

K. L. OF H. FUNERAL NOTICE. DOSE LODGE No. 405, K. OF L. AND H. Members of this lodge will assemble at their lodge-room this (THURSDAY) morning at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Dr. S. H. BROWN. Members of sister lodges are invited. By order, J. P. PERCOTT, Secretary.

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DR. R. L. LASKI, Physician, Surgeon and Acconcher, RESIDENCE AND OFFICE, 343 Main Street, Near Union. Telephone No. 89. K. O. F. L. PICNIC PRIVILEGE. CELEBRATED PROPOSALS for the Privilege of Advance Assembly Picnic, to be given on the 29th of May, 1886, at the residence of the proposer, No. 296 Second street, until 12 m. Friday, April 30th. This will be the first picnic of the season and a large crowd is assured. By order of the Committee.

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