XWELL ON THE STAND

ELLER'S MURDERER IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Repeats, Under Oath, His Statement That His Victim Came to His

ATH WHILE UNDERGOING A SURGICAL OPERATION.

Relations With Preller Examined at Length—Some Striking Inconsistencies.

Louis, Mo., May 26.—Long be the time for opening the proceed of the Criminal Court arrived morning crowds of men and wo anxious to hear the opening of defense in the Maxwell case and testimony of the defendant, had regated around the Four Courts. of the space around the door of criminal room was occupied, the idors and passage ways were ed with curious would be specta and there were many standing he steps and sidewalks, who were ble to gain entrance even to the ding. The deputies appeared at lock and with difficulty forced way through the throng and ied the doors. A rush for seats standing room followed, and the eat disorder prevailed for a time who were able to enter did so, but was a large majority who were ed to remain outside, every availa pace being occupied within Im iately after the opening of the t, the Judge ordered that the doors in the room closed and locked, and no one, no even the officers of ourt, be allowed to enter or leave room. All means of communica therefrom, with those who were nate or unfortunate enough to admission, were cut off, and the de world will remain in ignor of the proceedings until the t shall adjourn, which will proba not occur until late in the after , for, after the defense shall have their side of the case, Maxwell be put upon the stand, and the of his testimony and the cross- mination by the prosecution will tless consume several hours.

MR. FAUNTLEROY,

e defense, after the routine busi of the court had been concluded, and commenced his opening ad to the jury. He stated that he ed to impress them with the fact no one knew how Preller came death except the defendant, e proposed to disclose to the all the circumstances attending After stating the manner in which er and the defendant became inted, and the closeness of their ship there after, he stated that efense intended to prove that reller was suffering from a stric and that the defendant foolishly took to remove it. The defend as unwilling to perform the oper alone, but Preller did not wish ature of his ailment to be known, nsisted that Maxwell should p it. To lessen the pain he ad tered chloroform, but in too a quantity, and death resulted t the clothes from his friend's and attempted to resuscitate but failed. He said the defense prove that Preller knew Max had no money, and had promised y his expenses to Auckland. ry, therefore, could not have motive for causing his friend's which was at any rate accident e remainder of Mr. Fauntleroy's was devoted to an explanation cient's actions after the death iller, and assigning reasons there of which was contained in ell's confession made a few days Maxwell was then placed on and.

MAXWELL'S STATEMENT.

showed little evidence of feel although there was some degree rvousness both in his face and . There was a rustle in the room, and Judge Van Wagoner, ief speech, demanded absolute in the audience. The witness in reply to questions by Mr ieroy, stated in substance, as : "My full name is Hugh M. s; I am twenty five years old; orn in Hyde, Chester, England; mmenced to study law with Mr. n at Stockport, near Hyde, in and remained there four years; a lawyer by profession; I also d medicine and surgery at the ate school at Manchester, but ot a licensed physician; I first C. Arthur Preller at the North rn Hotel at Liverpool, but did et acquainted with him until I him on the steamer Cephalonia; met Mr. Warren on the steamer; Preller and I were both English coming to a strange country, ur acquaintance ripened into a friendship. We talked much our plans and purposes for the , and our acquaintance and ship continued after our arrival country. We reached Boston nary 3d, and after three or four Preller started on a business trip. conversations and correspond with Preller about going to New nd. We agreed to meet in St. and go there together. I told bout my financial condition, tell him in a letter that I had $100 al I traced Preller several times ally in Boston, and by letter, and knowledged having received de benefit from the treatment; he that I had never practiced med regularly. I never used any de on with him in this regard. e witness then described versions s about Preller leaving Bo n anada, about his own and Prel arrival in St. Louis and ing at the Southern Hotel; ald that he had $50 to when he arrived here; he tried to pawn some of his s before Preller came; his visits rnow's drug stores and his conver s with Fernow; his purchasing us articles of him, among them oform and carbolic acid, which, ombination, he used himself in ng a bad tooth that troubled him; Preller arrived on the Friday prior ster Sunday; how they went to r to try to sell his magic lantern slides, and various other occur s which took place between Fri and Sunday, all of which are ar to nearly everybody. ourt then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

examination of the defendant ued. "We, Mr. Preller and I," d, "made two trips between the hern Hotel and the union depot, e we stopped to discover the of the detection of my trunk, contained the magic lantern, were sold by the baggage men that it was probably detained i Huron, Canada, by the customs s. We visited Windsor the opt in the endeavor to ascertain if he would purchase the lantern and sides when they should arrive. From the time that Mr. Preller arrived in St. Louis down to Easter Sunday we saw a great deal of each other. We were, as a former witness has stated, almost inseparable. I visited his room several times, but when we were not looking around the city or playing pool we spent most of our time in my room. We played pool a great deal, and whoever lost the game paid for it. We played about even, so the expense was about equally divided. We drank some, but not much. He paid for most of the drinks. Mr. Preller was accustomed to call at my room early in the morning, and we would go down to breakfast together, return to my room, converse and smoke for a while and then go down to the rotunda. Easter Sunday, before I went to the drug store, he and I had a conversation about the performance of the operation heretofore alluded to and a day or two before that. Sunday Mr. Preller described to me his symptoms, and I concluded that he was suffering from a stricture, and that the best method of treating him was by passing a catheter. I took my authorities on medicine and read to Mr. Preller the directions as to the proper methods of administering chloroform, and refreshed my own mind as to the precaution to be used. There are marginal notes on the pages treating of the simplest and safest modes of using the drug, but I made these notes some twelve months before I left England. After this conversation with Mr. Preller I went to the drug store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and a quantity of absorbent cotton. This same day Preller and I had gone to another drug store, one under the Southern Hotel, and made some purchases, which he said we must have and could probably not get on our journey to Auckland before we should arrive at San Francisco. It had been understood between us all the time that I was to sell my magic lantern and some other things to get money for the trip to San Francisco, and that he was to pay for my passage to Auckland, with the understanding that I should refund to him the cost of that passage. While in the drug store I ordered and drank a mixture of bromide of potassium and valerianate of ammonia to quiet my nerves. I drank this in the presence of Mr. Preller, and he paid for it, as he did for the other things purchased there. We then returned to the hotel, and on our way up to my room stopped at the cigar stand and purchased a box of cigars, for which my companion also paid. We then went upstairs, and after smoking for a while and discussing the proposed operation, Mr. Preller went to his own room, returning shortly, after having removed his waistcoat and replaced his coat with a dressing gown. Immediately thereafter we began to make preparations for the operation. Mr. Preller removed his trousers and drawers and lay down upon the bed. I placed a four ounces bottle of chloroform on the washstand and poured out a fluid gramme of the liquid on a piece of lint, which I folded three times. I then walked to the bed and held the lint about six inches from my patient's face, so that the vapor from the chloroform might become mixed with the air and produce not a too violent excitation. It all evaporated in a few minutes, and I turned to get more and found the bottle which I had placed on the washstand had fallen off into the basin and a large portion of the contents had flowed out, and not enough was left to produce anæsthesia. I then went to the drug store to get more, telling Mr. Fernow that I had spilled what I first bought from him. I wanted four ounces, but the druggist only had two, and I took that.

Were you excited in your manner? asked Mr. Fauntleroy of the defense.

"Not at all."

"Did you feel any excitement?"

"No, none whatever; but I was certainly in a hurry, to get away and told Mr. Fernow so. I think I remarked to him too, that it was unnecessary to place a label upon the bottle, for I intended to press its contents in the empty bottle in my room. I returned to my room where I had left Mr. Preller in an undressed condition lying on my bed. I placed about a gramme of the fluid on the lint a second time, and again held it about six inches from his face. I continued this until I thought unconsciousness, or rather insensibility to pain, had been reached. I took the catheter, and proceeded to insert it. Mr. Preller made a peculiar noise, wincing as if he felt pain. I came to the conclusion that I had not administered a sufficient amount of chloroform."

The witness here described the formation of the genital organs, and their sensitiveness, and explained that in performing any operation upon them it was not necessary that the patient should be rendered wholly unconscious of the resulting pain.

"It was evident to me that Mr Preller was still unconscious of pain, and I poured out a gramme or a gramme and a half more of the chloroform upon the lint, which I again placed before his face. Almost before I knew it Mr. Preller's breathing became very labored, and I at once suspended the administration of chloroform, for I knew that his condition was serious. I seized a pair of my surgeon's scissors and at once cut his shirt and undershirt from his body, and tried all means of resuscitation with which I was familiar. I slapped him with wet towels on the chest and neck, dashed cold water on his chest, and attempted to restore respiration by moving his arms up and down."

The witness proceeded with a voice impressively husky: "I continued these efforts to revive my friend for over a half an hour, but it was useless, entirely useless. Shortly after my friend ceased to breathe and his heart stopped beating. There was no breath on the mirror when I held it to his lips. Even after I was satisfied he was dead I continued my efforts with him. I did not move and call assistance. All my efforts were to restore him, because when chloroform takes hold of a man, and he sinks in a few seconds, he is dead. The time, I thought, had better be occupied in efforts to restore him. I was convinced he was dead, but I continued to throw cold water on his chest. I finally decided he was dead and past all hope. Then I hardly knew what to do. My first impulse was to notify the authorities. Imagine my feelings. I did not know what to do. I was in a strange land, a stranger. I didn't know a man could make a statement in his own behalf, but thought the same rule obtained here as in England and that I would not be allowed to make my statement, and I thought I would get away. I had that large trunk, the only one I had up to that time. I emptied it out. It would be impossible, gentlemen, to describe to you my feelings, my horror, when I knew my friend was dead. I can't be sure of anything."

The prisoner paused and brushed away the tears from his eyes and proceeded: "I drew it out trunk up to the side of the bed, and after drawing my drawers, the first that came to my hand, upon the body for common decency's sake, put Mr. Preller in it. There was some difficulty in forcing the body into the trunk, but I succeeded, and after covering it up I went down to the bar. I was in a dreadful state of mind and tried to drown thought by drinking. I wandered about the streets of the city until about 9 or 10 o'clock. I visited some shooting gallery and came back to the hotel I went up to the dining-room. I cannot very well give an account of what took place in the dining-room. I then went up to the room—my room—and stayed there all night. I cannot be sure of anything that happened after the sad occurrence of Mr. Preller's death. I stayed in my room. To say that I slept would be untrue—I waited for the morning. I then thought the only thing to be done was to get away. I took Mr Preller's pants and looked through them. I found a quantity of money in bills; I cannot say how much. There were probably $500 or $600. I took it and went to the ticket office and bought a ticket for San Francisco. On the same morning I made several other purchases—a flute and a diamond ring at a pawnbroker's, a pair of field-glasses and spectacles at Adler's, the optician, and two trunks and a valise. The trunks I ordered carried to my room, and I placed in one of them the clothing and loose things lying around the room which had been removed from the trunk in which I had placed my friend's dead body."

"What did you know about the piece of paper reading, 'So perish all traitors to the great cause?'"

"I wrote it. My idea was that the authorities would find it and that it would puzzle them until an autopsy should be held."

"Was it your idea to delay them while you were getting away?"

"Yes."

"Did you do anything else with the same object in view?"

"Yes; I shaved off the mustache."

"Can you tell how that cut came upon his breast?"

"Yes; I did it with a scalpel, but can assign no reason for it."

"You did this all on Monday morning?"

"Yes, on Monday morning."

"What else did you?"

"In the course of the morning I went to the union depot with the canvass-covered trunk, which I checked to San Francisco. I remember going to the dining-room Sunday morning, but I don't remember ordering the wine. I don't remember asking about killing a man, nor exhibiting a revolver. What I did on the Sunday evening and Monday morning are so confused that I would not like to say when anything occurred."

"Had you, when you administered that chloroform, any intention of killing Mr. Preller?"

"I had not, sir." (The witness spoke loudly and emphatically.)

"Had you any intention of injuring him?"

"I had not, sir."

"Of doing him any bodily harm?"

"I had not, sir."

The rest of the testimony was taken up with the trip to San Francisco, some of the events which occurred there and his explanation of some of the big stories which he told about himself on his trip to that city.

Adjourned till to-morrow, when the direct examination will be continued.

MURDERED BY HIS SONS.

The Mysterious Killing of an Old Farmer Explained.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, MO., May 26.—On Sunday morning, Swain Anderson, a wealthy and respected farmer of this county, was found murdered one and a half miles north of this town. He attended his Masonic lodge Saturday night, leaving the hall about 12:30 a. m., and started for his home about two and a half miles north of town. He was found Sunday morning lying on his back, shot in the throat and breast. Yesterday during the Coroner's inquest, two sons of deceased, Ed and Henry Anderson, and a companion named Ewing Sanders, confessed to the crime. Sanders' confession is as follows: "The plan was laid about two months ago. Ed came to where I was at work in the field and proposed that I help him kill the old man. I said I did not know, but then and afterwards he kept persuading me and I finally yielded. It was my gun, a muzzle-loader. I got the ammunition last Wednesday night. I hid the gun about 50 yards from where he was shot, and we got it about 12 o'clock at night and waited for him. He came along between 1 and 2 o'clock, walking fast, all unconscious of danger. Ed lifted the gun and fired and he dropped and instantly expired." The confessions of the brothers are identical with that of Sanders, except as to who did the shooting, each accusing the other. There was still talk last night of lynching the three men, but the Sheriff succeeded in conveying them to the jail at Springfield before the mob could congregate.

NEWBERN, TENN.

Farmers Busy With Their Excellent Yields of Wheat and Clover.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

NEWBERN, TENN., May 26.—The meeting conducted at the Baptist Church by Rev. W. C. Taylor of Fulton, Ky., is a most successful one. Many have already professed faith in Christ, and still the interest increases. Many visitors from a distance are here attending the meeting. The large church is crammed to the overflowing every meeting.

The school at the college closed last Friday with appropriate exercises. Prof. Peay and his assistant teachers, Misses Mollie Hamilton and Emma Moore, acquitted themselves most creditably in their work for the last ten months.

An election will be held here tomorrow to ascertain the wishes of the people with reference to voting a school tax, so we will be enabled to have a ten months' free school. There is but little doubt as to it being carried overwhelmingly.

There will be an old Sunday school picnic in the near future.

Several new residences are being erected and several new business houses are spoken of.

The wheat crop never looked better, and crops of every kind are in splendid condition.

There is the most luxuriant crop of clover ever seen in Dyer county.

As harvest is near at hand the farmers are unusually busy.

A party of gentlemen and ladies will leave for Reelfoot lake in a few days for recreation and enjoyment.

Machine agents are busy selling self-binders, etc. W. B.

Beautify Your Home.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve tints. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Disinfects and prevents diseases. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. $500 given away. S. MANSFIELD & CO., Memphis.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

BOGUS BUTTER AND THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison's Speech—The Chinese Question Discussed by the Senate—Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—*House.*—The Duan free ship bill was the special order for the day, but its friends being desirous of moving way for the oleomargarine bill the order was made a continuous one, and the former bill will be called up at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Blount [Ga.] reported that the conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill had been unable to agree, and a further conference was ordered.

After some parliamentary skirmishing the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer [Ill.] in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill.

All general debate on the measure being closed, Mr. Hatch [Mo.], in speaking to a formal amendment, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received by him from Chicago: "Protest of several hundred members Chicago Board of Trade against action of directly favoring bogus butter, mailed you last night. More to come."

Mr. Browne [Ind.] opposed the bill.

Mr. Kelley [Pa.] reaffirmed what he said on the bill yesterday. He would not attempt to save the iron interests by playing the demagogue or by abandoning the convictions by which he had sustained the farmers of Iowa and Wisconsin.

Mr. Price defended the remarks which he made last night, and which were criticised by Mr. Kelley. That gentleman had stated his opposition to adding to the revenue of the government, evidently forgetting in his study of protection the study of finance.

Mr. Lawler [Ill.] read a protest against the bill from the Knights of Labor of Chicago, and opposed the bill as taxing a cheap food product out of existence.

On motion of Mr. Breckenridge [Ky.] an amendment was adopted—65 to 43—to the section defining "butter," so as to exclude from that definition the product of milk or cream when additional coloring matter is used.

Mr. Brumm [Pa.] led the discussion off again into a tariff vein, declaring that he was tired of the assertion that Pennsylvania was begging for protection for Pennsylvania alone. Pennsylvania could stand the trade as well as Iowa, and she asked no favor. If gentlemen would represent the country instead of localities there would be no reason for invidious remarks.

Mr. Morrison [Ill.] said that the bill came here under false pretenses, and he would, therefore, vote against it. It could only be here because it was a revenue bill, but its friends did not claim that it was here for the purpose of putting money in the Treasury. It was insisted that it was here to prevent fraud, when an amendment was proposed to reduce the tax from 10 to 2 cents, which would give all a chance against fraud, then it would be seen what the honest purposes of the bill was. When such a proposition was offered the House would see whether the gentlemen were telling the truth when they said that all they wanted was that oleomargarine should be sold for what it was. But he wished to talk upon another subject, he wanted to put the mind of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) at ease, since he seemed to be disturbed lest the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Henderson) would vote at some time against protection. The gentleman need not be alarmed; he would see the gentlemen from Iowa and Wisconsin dancing between the tellers to continue all the abuses that resulted to Iowa from the protective tariff [Laughter.] Ten years ago the Republican members from Iowa had walked between the tellers voting to take the tax off rail to put in their butter, and when in two weeks this question was presented they would dance through the tellers to keep it on. These gentlemen had been disciplined within ten years, and they knew what Pennsylvania required, and when it was proposed to take some tax off the plank with which to build a shelter for their cows they would be found voting with Pennsylvania to keep it on. If the Government needed internal revenue as a revenue, oleomargarine was a very proper subject for taxation according to his theory. Taxation always deprived a citizen of something he might otherwise have, and therefore those things should be taxed he could best do without. It was easier to pay taxes on whisky and tobacco than on some other things. Was his venerable friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) or anybody else who talked about taking off internal revenue taxation in earnest? Could it be done? When the time came gentlemen could choose between the two systems—whether they would tax clothing or whisky—but that would not be in his time. How much revenue did the government get now? About $175,000,000. The expenditures voted at this session would be $150,000,000, and there never would be less again, notwithstanding Democratic economy. [Laughter.] Then there was $25,000,000 left, and that would not pay half the interest on the debt. Don't gentlemen intend to pay interest? If they did they were not honest when they talked about taking off internal taxes. Did not the House every day increase the pension rolls, that now required an appropriation of $75,000,000? Where was that to come from?

Mr. Grosvenor [O.] also confined his remarks to a consideration of the tariff question, declaring that the Morrison bill was a threat of destruction held over the industries of the country.

Mr. Breckenridge [Ark.] offered an amendment including with the definition of "oleomargarine" butter containing any coloring matter. Lost—52 to 105.

Mr. Hammond [Ga.] offered an amendment making it a lawful for any merchant or shopkeeper in the District of Columbia or the Territories to sell oleomargarine without labeling it in a conspicuous manner, and requiring hotel, restaurant and boarding house keepers who use oleomargarine to place in their dining rooms a placard bearing the words: "This house uses oleomargarine," and to have the same going printed on the bill of fare. Agreed to—96 to 86.

Mr. Hammond also offered an amendment providing a penalty for the violation of this provision. Lost—53 to 102.

Mr. Burnham [Ill.] moved to reduce from $600 to $100 the special tax on manufacturers of oleomargarine.

After some further debate, and pending action, the committee arose and the House adjourned.

The Senate.

After routine morning business the Senate proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was placed before the Senate.

The bankrupt bill having been read through, Senator Van Wyck moved that it be temporarily laid aside in order to take up the bill providing for the taxation of railroad grant lands. This having been agreed to the latter bill was taken up, and after a short debate Senator Sherman asked for the suspension of the taxation bill in order to take up bill, heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations, "supplementary and amendatory of" the Chinese emigration bill of 1884. Unanimous consent being given, the Chinese bill was taken up.

Senator Sherman explained that the bill was simply intended to explain the meaning of the existing law relative to Chinese immigration. Several legal questions had arisen under the existing law on which there had been some doubt or differences of opinion. For example, one meaning had been attached to the words "Chinese laborer" by Judge Field, and another by a Massachusetts judge.

After some general debate, Senator Sherman explained that he called up the bill because it was desirable to have it passed as soon as possible. He believed it would get the support of nine-tenths of the senators.

The bill was postponed to a future day, and the Senate adjourned.

Growing up with the Country.

We are growing up with the country. We commenced a few years ago and we have grown very rapidly. At home we are a cause of marvel and wonder so rapid has been our growth. We are going to the remotest parts of the country to grow up with them as *they* settle and grow up. At the same time we are going to remain where we have been for a long time and continue to grow as the country grows. We are not omnipresent. No! but we propose to penetrate every settlement where the U. S. mails go and there can be found a place in which goods are sold. We can now be found in every city, large town, considerable village or small hamlet where the wants of the community are supplied. Who are we? Brown's Iron Bitters. The people need this remedy. They demand it and the dealers must supply it. The sales in 1885 were more than twenty times those of 1880, because Brown's Iron Bitters is the best strengthening and purifying medicine known. It cures all diseases arising from weak, watery, vitiated blood and strengthens the nervous forces. It furnishes relief to the overworked brain and rest to the tired body. Its enriching, vitalizing, strengthening qualities do this. This is the cause of its great growth in popularity, of the words of commendation it receives from physicians, chemists, and the people generally. It will continue its progressive march and reach every place in the country where there are sufferers desiring relief. Rheumatism is directly due to an enfeebled condition of the blood. Neuralgia to the same cause and its action upon the nerves. These troubles, fitly described in the one word, "torture," yield to the use of Brown Iron Bitters. Malaria fevers, prevalent in low lands and places with insufficient or bad drainage, are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. Spring fever promptly dislodged. Don't use quinine or whisky any more. By using these you may cause congestion or neuralgia. Deafness frequently follows the continued use of quinine. Brown's Iron Bitters contains no whisky. It relieves spring fever and promotes the health of its victims. Used occasionally it will prevent attacks from malaria. It is sold everywhere. Imitations are attempted. Don't be deceived. It costs you no more to buy the genuine Brown's Iron Bitters than an imitation. The dealer may advise you to buy the spurious, if he does its only that he may make a better profit. Trade mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper of the genuine. Made only by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

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Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

Administrator's Notice.

Office Public Administrator, Shelby county Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1886.

THIS undersigned having been appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of J. H. Cottrell, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle, and to those to whom said estate is indebted, to file the claims with me, duly probated, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred. JOHN LOGUE, Public Administrator.

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359 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
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Cotton Warehouse—Nos. 84 and 90, Union Street.

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The old firm of JOHN K. SPEED & CO. will continue the business at the same place, No. 308 Front street.
Memphis, Tenn., May 6, 1886. JOHN K. SPEED. J. M. PHILLIPS.

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

IN retiring from the firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS, I commend the successors of the old firm to the good will of my friends. J. M. PHILLIPS.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

THE firm of SPEED & PHILLIPS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, we solicit their and our friends for a continuance of patronage, guaranteeing that all business entrusted to us shall be as carefully looked after as heretofore.
Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1886. JOHN K. SPEED & CO.

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Brinkley, Ark., Manufacturers of
YELLOW PINE AND OAK LUMBER.
—AND DEALERS IN—
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Our facilities are unsurpassed by any sawmill in the South for filling orders promptly. Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Step Lumber and Cypress Shingles a specialty; also, Framing Lumber of all dimensions. We make the Wholesale Business a special feature. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
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We have a commodious Vault for the deposit of valuables, which is at the service of our customers, Free of Charge.
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