MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY, : AUGUST 14, 1886.

THE PLATFORM.

It is said that Col. Josiah Patterson was the author of the main provisions of the admirable platform adopted by the convention at Nashville. Of course he heartily indorsed the platform as it came from the committee. He and other prominent members of the committee submitted a resolution to the convention recognizing and maintaining the principle of railroad regulation. As this principle had been incorporated in every platform of the Tennessee Democracy for ten years it was thought best not to drop it out of the platform recently adopted without a vote of the convention. The principle stated in the resolution is now universally admitted to be correct by even the railroads. The convention thought it unnecessary to incorporate in the platform a truism which everyone admitted. Railroad regulation should never have been mixed up with politics. It is a question on which the great national parties are not divided. It was perhaps a mistake to have ever incorporated it in our State platforms. Now that it is eliminated it should remain so.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON TRADE.

How often, before the war and since the war, has New Orleans been warned that it was endangering its trade by the heavy charges it put upon the business going there? These warnings have been disregarded, but the consequences of a narrow policy have proved to be precisely what lookers on expected. Since the war Southern trade generally has not only recovered, but greatly increased in prosperity; but New Orleans has never recovered the full business that once was hers. If there was a trade she felt more sure of than another it was the cotton trade, and even that once flourishing business has decreased most seriously, and is still decreasing. The New Orleans *Times* has an article upon the subject that shows the decline and exposes its cause—high charges. "It is not too much to say," that paper emphatically declares, "that the fate of our cotton trade hangs trembling in the balance." The *Times* says further: "From year to year the proportion of 'transit' cotton to our total receipts has steadily increased. The system of buying in the country has grown in favor, because purchasing in the country saves the exporter numerous fixed charges incurred by cotton that is handled here. If this process be not checked the next decade will see all but a beggarly remnant of the cotton trade of New Orleans converted into 'transit' business." Buyers go into the country and contract for their cotton there, and so escape much of the New Orleans extortion. There are many disadvantages in this mode of doing country business, but the want of wisdom on the part of New Orleans more than offset them all. Such a way of doing business, the *Times* believes, would not be pursued "if the inducements in the way of decreased charges were not so great. The difference in charges incurred by 'transit' cotton and those incurred by cotton handled here is the premium we offer to exporters for taking the risk on the 'transit' business." Can charges be so reduced as to decrease this transit business, and induce buying in New Orleans? This question, the *Times* says, must be answered one way or the other very soon. "If it cannot be answered in the affirmative, then the day is not far distant when the cotton trade of New Orleans will be chiefly made up of 'transit' business. No matter how fondly we may wish that things were otherwise, the stubborn facts remain, and they must be faced." This is not the first time the New Orleans press has urged this important matter upon the attention of the citizens, but the laissez faire which is too much a characteristic trait of New Orleans, has hitherto permitted the matter to "slide." If the city fail to respond to the urgency that is pressing upon it, it will one day find that the day of recuperation has gone by, and the evils to come will not be restricted to the cotton trade alone.

THE COLORED BROTHER.

During the last four years the Democrats of Shelby county have twice attempted to conciliate the colored brother by making him their nominee as candidate for the Legislature. Four years ago two negroes were placed on the Democratic ticket. With few exceptions they were supported by the white Democrats, but they were insulted, abused and defeated by the colored voters, who took a malicious delight in casting a solid vote against them. This experiment convinced the white Democrats that the negro was joined to his idol, and they determined to make no farther overtures for that harmony between the races which is essential to the prosperity of both, and whose destiny was the same. In the recent election the Democrats made no effort to secure the negro vote, as they were impressed with the idea that if the negroes voted against the Democratic ticket and defeated it when two of their own race were on it as nominees, they would certainly cast a solid vote against it when their own race was not represented. But strange to say, in the recent election five times more negroes voted the Democratic ticket than they ever cast for it in any previous election. So it seems there is still hope of breaking the color line in Shelby county. The Democrats made the experiment when they nominated two colored men for the Legislature, and on the 5th of August the negroes made the first move in obliterating the color line by voting the Democratic ticket. The overwhelming Democratic majority was swelled by the negro vote. If the colored brother will post himself in regard to the rejection of James C. Matthews by the Republican Senate, he will find abundant reasons for voting the Democratic ticket in future elections. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland nominated James C. Matthews, a colored man of marked ability, resident in Albany, whose fitness for the place is not questioned. The office is a lucrative one, and naturally enough, the selection of a negro to fill it was exceedingly distasteful to the many white applicants. But, of course, a Republican Senate would care nothing for such objections, and it was to have been expected that the nomination would be promptly confirmed. Instead of this, the committee to which it was referred delayed action upon the case for many weeks, and when it was finally brought to a vote, almost all the Republican Senators refused to vote in favor of Mr. Matthews. So soon as Congress adjourned, President Cleveland commissioned Matthews and he will fill the office in spite of the Republican Senate. In discussing this matter the New York *Post* says:

"There could not have been a more forcible demonstration of the hypocrisy of Republican professions about the negro than this action of a Republican Senate. To every right minded person the fact that a Democratic President is ready to appoint a negro to so high a station in the capital of the nation is a cause for rejoicing, as remarkable evidence of the decay of prejudice. But the Republican politician, so far from congratulating the negro that both parties are ready to recognize his ability, is filled with dismay, because he fears that his own party is going to lose its hold on the black man if the black man finds that he fares tolerably well with the other party. It is plain that the best thing which could befall the colored race would be the breaking down of the old Democratic prejudice against it; the Republican politicians see that the breaking down of this prejudice would evidently split the negro vote in halves, and he does his best to maintain the ancient wall. It is only when such an incident as this happens that we realize the odious tyranny over the negro which the Republican politicians have established. The black man has never been treated by the Republican managers, he is not treated by them now, twenty years after emancipation, as a free man in his political relations. He is regarded simply as the political property of the Republican party. It has actually been the custom of Republican politicians to consult the census in order to find out how many men with black skins there were in a Congressional district, and then to question the fairness of the election if the count did not show as many Republican votes as there were colored men."

Ingal's let the secret out when, with his cynical frankness, he admitted that the reason why he and his party colleagues were against the confirmation of the negro Matthews, was because they thought the occupancy of an important office by a negro appointed by a Democratic President would tend to weaken the hold of the Republican party upon the negro vote. The rejection of Matthews, a colored man, by the vote of Republican Senators, is one of the most fortunate things for the colored race that could have happened. It cannot fail to open the eyes of negroes to the hypocrisy of the talk with which Republican politicians have so long deluded them. They will see that the interests of these politicians in the negro is as a Republican voter; that when he casts his ballot with the other party, they have no further use for him. It is a good thing to have this fact made plain. It will hasten the day when negroes will divide the two parties precisely as white men do, and when the odious color line shall be finally wiped out.

CONVICT LABOR.

Among the resolutions constituting the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Nashville was one declaring: "We oppose farming out convicts so as to bring them in competition with the honest labor of the State, and favor the enactment of such laws as will terminate as early as practical such competition." That convict labor so let out as to compete with the labor of the honest citizen is a gross abuse and a wrong is evident on its face. Imagine convicts being started as storekeepers, and not only that, but under circumstances that enabled them to sell their stock on lower terms than any honest storekeeper could afford. Suppose such a proceeding possible, its mischievous and intolerable injustice is unmistakable. Is the evil less in the case of the honest workingman than in that of the honest retailer of dry goods or groceries? Yet this vile practice is going on. It has received a check in Tennessee that will doubtless soon end in its destruction, but in other States its obvious evils have failed to be appreciated. The St. Louis *Age of Steel* informs us that Mr. J. F. Jaworck, of Austria, and a company of capitalists, are about to start a large furniture business at Frankfort, Ky., *in connection with the penitentiary there.* The furniture makers of the United States are an industrious body of men, who have shown much inventive faculty, and by their skill have given American furniture a high reputation in every civilized land, yet they are competed against by penitentiary convicts! It is high time a system so vicious, so oppressed to all good government, so provocative of discord and so conducive to anarchism should be crushed out by the force of public sentiment. We are glad the Democracy of Tennessee has recorded itself on the side of right in this matter.

Scott's Emulsion

Of pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable remedy for consumption, scrofula, wasting diseases of children, colds and chronic coughs, and in all conditions where there is a loss of flesh, a lack of nerve power and a general debility of the system.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE

CONTINUANCE OF FAVORABLE FEATURES.

Increase in Both East and West Bound Shipments—The Money Markets Suffering.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* this week record a continuance of the favorable features in trade circles heretofore noted. The moderate increase in east bound trunk line tonnage, backed by heavy lake shipments and rail, around Chicago, is significant. West bound shipments are also increasing, particularly of dry goods from New York and Boston. The movement of general merchandise at over twenty leading distributing centers is reported to be above the August average in late years, with a steady improvement noted in many instances. Stocks of merchandise at interior points are reported moderate.

The total of bank clearings at twenty-nine cities for the current week is $868,004,556, against $849,199,465 a week ago. A large decrease in the New York bank surplus, caused by the demand for fund at the West, put up the interest for loans to 5@6 per cent. This acted as a discouragement to bull speculation in the stock market, which is feverish and weak. Bonds are steady and firm, with transactions amounting to $19,000,000, against $15,000,000 last week. Foreign exchange is weak, quotations being on the verge of the gold importing point. Commercial paper is scarce, but rates are quoted higher. Share transactions aggregated $1,300,000, against 1,290,000 shares a week ago. The stronger money market at New York is reflected at almost all centers, discount rates being higher and firmer, in response to the decline in the supply and increase in the demand for funds.

Staple dry goods at Eastern markets are firm and in good demand. Some cotton brands are ¼@¼c higher per yard.

Raw wool shows signs of weakening, after a steady advance during the month past. Some new concession have been made and makers' takings are light.

There are no changes in iron or steel.

Anthracite coal is 15c to 20c higher, only a portion of which has been realized.

Petroleum is depressed under the influence of increased new well output, and certificates are lower.

Fears of serious effects from the drouth are stiffening corn prices.

The actual yield of spring wheat appears to be in excess of the quantity lately anticipated.

Cotton is doing well in Arkansas, Tennessee and the Eastern cotton belt except Alabama, where worms have done some damage. In Texas the hot weather continues and has caused shedding.

Rain is still needed in some sections of the Western cotton region.

Special hop crop reports point to a probable total crop of 65,000 bales in the United States, 20,000 bales in New York State and the remainder on the Pacific coast. Old hops on hand aggregate 120,000 bales, and the probable consumption the coming year is placed at 140,000 bales. The old hops are of very poor quality.

Sugar is again lower in price, owing to heavy supplies in sight.

Higher prices for coffee in Europe strengthened spot, but *Bradstreet's* Rio correspondent reports a larger crop there than last year.

The week's failures number 132, against 124 last week. Canada had twenty this week and twelve last week. The total number in the United States this year, to date, is 6389, against 7367 last year.

Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The business failures for the last seven days are for the United States 141, and for Canada 16, or a total of 157, as compared with 154 last week and 192 the week previous to the last. Business casualties appear to be on the decrease in every section of the country.

Meade and Sickles.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Gen. D. E. Sickles has replied to the letter recently published in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* from Gen. Meade, dated 1870, to Col. Benedict, of Burlington, Vt. Gen. Sickles says: "Gen. Meade's letter must have been written without deliberation, without revision and without comparison with the official records. It contradicts his own official report of the battle made in October 1863 and his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in March, 1864. Gen. Meade is altogether mistaken in speaking of charges, insinuations and attacks upon him by me. I have never spoken of his conduct at Gettysburg except in my testimony before the Committee upon the Conduct of the War, in February, 1864. Gen. Meade's testimony was given in the following month, and with full knowledge of all my statements, none of which were contradicted by him when he testified. The report of the Committee upon the Conduct of the War justified me and censured Gen. Meade.

Hay Fever Sufferers.

The number of people annually afflicted with this most annoying malady seems to be greatly on the increase. * * * The editor of this journal is an annual victim, and with a view to discover a specific, has tried numerous remedies. Of these, "Ely's Cream Balm" is by long odds the quickest and most satisfactory, two applications greatly allaying the usual symptoms in the nose and eyes. We would recommend its use by all subject to hay fever, and we gladly bear unsolicited testimony to its efficiency in our own case. * * * —*Media, (Pa.) Record.*

Heavy Rains in Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., August 13.—Specials to the *Tribune* from different parts of the northwestern portion of the lower peninsular report heavy showers, which have effectually put a stop to the forest fires in many places.

Death of a Prominent Lutheran Clergyman.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Holls, one of the most prominent Lutheran clergymen of the country, died at his residence in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon. He was born in 1824 at Darmstadt, Germany. At an early age he became interested in charity work, especially orphan asylums and houses of refuge, writing several important monographs on the subject and becoming an assistant to the celebrated Dr. Wichern, founder of the *Rauhehaus*, near Hamburg. When 25 he was placed in charge of the governmental charities in Upper Silesia, and in this position organized the general work of relief during the terrible famine of 1848-49. Disagreeing with the religious policy of the government he resigned and emigrated to America in 1851, and after several years experience as a teacher in Ohio, during which time he acquired complete familiarity with the English language, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Lutheran Orphan farm school, at Zellenople, Pa. He labored there with success until 1866, when he accepted a call to the newly founded Wartburg farm school, near Mount Vernon, N. Y. He remained at the head of this institution for nineteen years, besides holding almost continuously various positions of dignity and influence in the church.

THE OXFORD TRAGEDY.

PARTICULARS OF THE SAD AFFAIR AS DETAILED

By an Eye-Witness—The Fatal Meeting at the New Public Schoolhouse.

VICKSBURG (Miss.) *Herald*, 13th: The following particulars of this sad affair are given by a person who was present at Oxford during the shooting. It seems that there had been a long standing feud between the parties, and on Saturday they became involved in a personal difficulty, when Howry fatally shot Sullivan, who died yesterday morning. The tragedy caused the densest gloom to settle over the town, and the entire State, to whom both men were favorably known, will deplore the occurrence of the catastrophe:

About four years ago they met on opposing sides and had a personal difficulty. Both were impetuous, warm blooded, and neither would wear an insult for a moment. The little affair was smoothed over by friends, but the parties have never since been on speaking terms. A few years ago Howry was appointed by Gov. Lowry to a trusteeship in the university, which naturally brought him into close quarters with Sullivan.

During the present summer the affairs of the university have been much involved. The Board of Trustees were persuaded that something must be done in behalf of the institution, so declared all chairs vacant. They then re-elected all, after much discussion. Chancellor A. P. Stewart then resigned his position. This step added to the confusion of the board. Sullivan was in strong sympathy with Stewart, while Howry was opposed to him. In all these affairs bitterness between the parties continued to grow and something unpleasant was anticipated, but no such tragic consummation as was effected Saturday. It seems that both men had been engaged on opposing sides of a law suit between a local architect and the city, on account of the building of a public school. However, the building was completed and a number of trustees went out to inspect it. Among the number were Sullivan and Howry. The two met face to face, when Sullivan made some sudden remark that was insulting in its tenor. Howry at once wheeled and put his hand upon his pistol. Sullivan grabbed him and the two then clutched in deadly conflict. In the fall Sullivan, though a larger man than his antagonist, fell under the latter. In the scuffle, which was quick as lightning, and before outsiders could intervene, Howry shot Sullivan, the ball penetrating the abdomen. By this time Howry had been pulled away. Sullivan rose up, saying: "I'm all right; he missed me," and walked with some friends several hundred yards to his office. Just before he reached it, some one noticed a growing pallor and sudden nervousness, and said, "Why, you've been shot."

They entered the office and discovered for the first time the truth. A gentleman started for a physician, but Mr. Sullivan followed him. On being informed that his wound was very serious, Mr. Sullivan called for a telegram blank and with his own hand indited to his wife, at Monteagle with their family, the following telegram:

"I am sick; come home."

He lasted until an early hour yesterday morning, when he expired.

Mrs. Sullivan, feeling instinctively something more fearful than the words of the message would justify, left Monteagle early Sunday morning and traveled down the mountain fifteen miles in a wagon in order to catch the train for home, where she arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

Howry in the meantime was not arrested, but went before a magistrate and gave bond in the sum of $5000 to await the action of the court. Such, however, is his standing, that his word would be taken as quickly as his bond. He is a man of wealth.

Both men were happily married, with most charming families, and seemed to be bountifully possessed of most of the pleasures of life.

How Tilden Impressed Mary Anderson.

New York letter: Some years ago, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, a distinguished party passed from the manager's box behind the scenes to congratulate Mary Anderson upon her success. The scene in the green room was very striking as the tall Kentucky beauty was formally presented by Henry Watterson to Samuel J. Tilden. Attired in an elaborate fall dress suit, a jewel sparkling in his shirt front, his hair carefully combed, his face radiant with smiles, to which the drooping of one eyelid gave a quizzical debonair expression, Mr. Tilden paid his compliments to the actress with all the grace and empressment of a French nobleman. The airest nothings sparkled as he uttered them, the commonplaces of admiration glowed with the fervor of his look and manner. "What a handsome man Mr. Tilden is," said Miss Anderson, as the party retired. "Old?" she continued, in reply to an observation; "I never thought of his age. Why, his talk was as young as anybody's."

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOODS.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

Another War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 13.—Andy Johnson, one of the most lawless men in the mountain region of Kentucky, with fifteen others not quite so bad, barricaded themselves in a house near Pineville and defied the officers of the law to take them. Andy had committed a cold blooded murder, and had taken a prisoner from a special bailiff. United States Marshal Cross got together a posse of fifteen men armed with Winchester rifles and four pounds of dynamite and started out Saturday to blow Andy out of his stronghold. Nothing has been heard from either side since, and it is probable a sanguinary conflict has taken place.

"Our Baby's First Year,"

by Marion Harland, with other valuable information; forty-eight page book. Sent free on receipt of 2 cent stamp. Address Reed & Carnrick, Mercantile Exchange Building, New York City.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

RUMORS OF TREASURER JORDAN'S RESIGNATION.

Disagreement With Acting Secretary Fairchild the Cause—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The *Evening Star* has the following: It is said that Treasurer Jordan contemplates sending in his resignation. It is also said that he does not quite agree with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. He was very much opposed to the $10,000,000 bond call which was issued yesterday. His policy, which it is believed Secretary Manning would have carried out, was to call in no more bonds than the law required for the sinking fund. Mr. Fairchild is not so radical in his ideas on this subject. It is thought that as long as he remains at the head of the department he will act upon the policy indicated by yesterday's call. In that case, it is asserted that Mr. Jordan will resign as soon as he becomes convinced that Mr. Manning will not resume his place at the head of the department.

Exports of Provisions.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics makes the following comparative statement of exports of provisions: Beef and pork products for the month of July, 1886, $6,145,099; July 1885, $6,184,637; nine months ended July 31, 1886, $56,985,537; same period 1885, $67,584,289. Dairy products for the month of July, 1886, $1,561,939; July 1885, $2,280,845; three months ended July 31, 1886, $3,261,860; same period 1885, $3,689,380. Beef, pork and dairy products, seven months ended July 31, 1886, $48,081,529; same period 1885, $56,802,082. The total values of the exports of mineral oils from the United States during the month of July, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows: July 1886, $4,702,823; July 1885, $4,658,960.

Another Pan Electric Suit.

Washington special: Today the Hon. John Ambler Smith, for Maurice Maas, filed a bill in equity against the Pan Electric Telephone Company and Robert F. Looney, directing the transfer of certain stock. The complainant states that defendant Looney was the holder of certificates 26, 27 and 30, each for 1000 shares of $100 each, and certificates 31 for 787 shares, and No. 76 for 500 shares, and on the 20th of July, for a good and valuable consideration, assigned the same to plaintiff; that subsequently he called at the office of the company and asked that new certificates be issued representing his shares, at the same time tendering his certificates, and this the defendant declined to do, and the stock remains in the name of Looney on the books, although complainant purchased the stock in good faith. The complainant is a New York broker and has been acting as such for the company, and the object of the suit is to obtain the transfer and certificates in small amounts.

Postoffice Inspectors Appointed.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—George F. Smith of Iowa, and W. W. Caraway of North Carolina, have been appointed postoffice inspectors. These appointments will be the last of vacancies.

The Called Three Per Cents.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The amount of 3 per cent. bonds held to secure national bank note circulation, included in the 140th call, issued yesterday, is $7,856,750.

Off on His Summer Vacation.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Postmaster General Vilas left Washington this afternoon for New York, where he will remain for three or four days. From there he goes to Buffalo, thence by way of Ashland, Wis., to his home in Madison. He is accompanied by his family, and will be absent about a month. There will be no further appointments of Presidential postmasters until after the return of the President from his summer vacation in the Adirondacks.

Southern Arrivals.

Washington special: The following Southern people were at the hotels today: Charles Rudolph of Little Rock, Wilson E. Walker of Camden, Ark.; W. C. Swindall of Mississippi, O. H. P. Piper and friends of Memphis, John W. Johnston, wife and children, of Birmingham, Ala.; R. W. Nicolson of Memphis, Wm. K. Tully of Selma, Ala.; Charles T. Dobb of Memphis, Miss Ida Silverman of Little Rock, Ark.; D. E. McWilliams of Meridian, Miss.; E. Hart of Tennessee, Frank C. McGhee of Meridian, Miss.

KEEPING IN STYLE.

Some Extravagant Wives and How They Spend Their Husbands' Salaries.

"Do you see that lady dashing along there?" was the query put to a representative of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* as a fashionable family carriage with two spanking gray horses and a liveried coachman passed. "That woman's husband is a clerk around here at Smith & Co.'s, at a salary of $10 a year. To see her out calling you would think he was a member of the firm, with an income of $50,000. I'll tell you how it is done.

"An enterprising man opened a livery stable over in Allegheny, keeping only family carriages. His drivers are always attired in the finest suits of livery. Some ladies, whose husbands cannot support rigs of their own, patranize this man. He charges a certain price for a market trip and a calling trip, and some people are able to keep up appearances for some time. The man who conceived the enterprise is making a fortune out of the small salaries of a number of young clerks with extravagant wives."

A Rare Old Negro.

Lumpkin, (Ga.) *Independent:* About five weeks ago a negro man died in the Providence neighborhood who has a record that is hardly ever equaled and never excelled. He was 73 years of age at the time of his death, and left an aged wife who died a few days ago, and is said to have been 70 years old. This old man was a former slave of J. A. B. Ward, and his father, and he and his wife lived with the Ward family nearly fifty years. He was never heard to swear an oath, never accused of lying or theft, never had a dispute or quarrel with his wife, never had a whipping during slavery, nor was he ever known to take a drink of whisky. Was always faithful and obedient, peaceable and reliable. He and his wife had sixteen children, and lived to see 120 descendants, who are now living. Occasionally heroes are found in the humbler walks of life, and but few can point to a brighter and clearer record than this unpretentious old negro who fills an unmarked grave among the old red hills of Stewart county.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.

COTTON GINS AND PRESSES,

Steam Engines, Boilers,

ALL SIZES ON HAND.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, COTTON SCALES.

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery

IN THE CITY.

JUDGE MORGAN SOLID

IN THE SECOND MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.

An Interview With Him by an Appeal Man Yesterday Regarding Gen. Chalmers.

A representative of the APPEAL who visited Senatobia yesterday had a few moments pleasant conversation with the Hon. J. B. Morgan, at present a member of Congress from the Second Mississippi District and a candidate for re-election. He was greeted with the warmest expression of regard on all sides. Interested crowds gathered about him whenever he paused in his rambles about the grove where the reunion of ex Confederates was going on. It did not require the evidence of the badge he wore to convince the most casual observer that he was one of them—a comrade now as then. When asked for information in regard to his district he said he had been in almost daily communication with his friends everywhere and felt very much encouraged. He was convinced of his election in November next, and hundreds on the grounds added their assurance that he would receive a rousing majority. Gen. James R. Chalmers was not present. It was currently reported that he felt indignant that he had not been specially invited (when no special invitations had been issued), and that he had denounced the reunion as the scheme of a few bobtailed Senatobia politicians. Expression was given to a great deal of bitterness against him, especially on account of his secret circular, and there was a sense of outrage that he had drawn the color line and put himself on the black side. As there was some little curiosity to know whether or not Judge Morgan was to meet him on the hustings, the APPEAL man inquired of the former what course he intended to pursue.

"The Democratic Executive Committee of the District are opposed," he said, "to any recognition of Gen. Chalmers, by having the party candidate engage in a joint discussion with him. I have letters from seven of the nine members, very earnestly insisting and protesting against it. Their position is that he is the exponent of the principles of no party and represents nobody but himself. They insist that he has, through his secret circular, shown that his purpose is to organize, if possible, the negro into a solid combination against the whites, and with a small contingent from the whites carry himself into office, and by the continuance of this organization not only maintain himself in place and power but fortify himself by driving from office every Democrat in the district and replacing them by followers from his own camp. They feel that scarcely a greater calamity could befall the people of the district than his success based upon this evident programme. They insist that he shall be left severely alone with his own proposed political bedfellows."

Non-Resident Notice.

Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee:

Elsie Moody vs. William Moody.

It appearing to the Court that on the 5th day of March, 1886, the petitioner, Elsie Moody, filed her petition in this Court against the said William Moody; and that on the 8th day of March, 1886, a subpena to answer was issued against said defendant by the Clerk of this Court requiring him to appear in the cause and make defense, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Shelby county and by him returned March 10, 1886, defendant not to be found in his county; and thereupon on the 5th day of April, 1886, an alias summons was issued commanding the Sheriff to summon said defendant to appear in the cause on the third Monday in May, 1886, to answer the petition of the said Elsie Moody, and the Sheriff, having made return on the 17th of May, 1886, that after diligent search made the defendant, William Moody, was not to be found in his county:

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, That publication once a week, for four consecutive weeks, be made in the Memphis Appeal, a newspaper published in Shelby county, requiring the said William Moody to personally be and appear in this cause on the third Monday in September next, then and there to answer the petition of the said Elsie Moody, or the same will be taken as confessed and the cause will be tried ex parte.

A copy—attest: JOSEPH UHL, Clerk.
By Geo. J. Campbell, Deputy Clerk.
James Gallagher, Att'y for pl'ff.

DR. RICE,

Forty years at 309 Court Place, now at

322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Bet. Third and Fourth,

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

Cures all forms of PRIVATE CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Dizziness, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Wakefulness, Blotches on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and so entirely eradicated from the system as never to appear again. **Gonorrhœa, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, or Rupture, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

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

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases Undertaken.

Consultation personally or by letter free and invitation. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for three 3c. stamps. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

For Sale---Engine and Boiler.

25 HORSE POWER—Nearly new. Also, smokestack, belting, pulleys, shafting, tools, etc. Apply to or address TOOF, McGOWAN & CO.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6235, R. D.—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen vs. A. W. Johnston et al.

It appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendants, John R. Woodlock, W. Woodlock and Maggie Woodlock, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, and that the residence of the defendant, Leo Woodlock, is unknown and cannot be ascertained after diligent inquiry:

It is therefore ordered, That said four defendants last above named make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in September, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, said John R. Woodlock, W. Woodlock, Maggie Woodlock and Leo Woodlock, 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 Daily Appeal. This 19th day of July, 1886. A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By H. F. Walsh, Deputy C. and M.
John Frizzell, Sol. for compl'ts.

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SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION And DYSPEPSIA,

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G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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Capital Prize, $150,000.

NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$150,000	$150,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
1000 Prizes of	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
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