MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY, : : SEPT. 15, 1886.

WHITE AND BLACK SLAVES.

The Pennsylvania Republican papers are continually howling over the condition of the Southern negroes. They tell us that the colored people are free in theory but still slaves in fact; that they are bulldozed at the polls, forced to work at starvation wages, and then receive their pay in chips and whetstones, as they are compelled to buy all they consume at high prices from the stores on the plantations. But the truth is the black laborers of the South are immeasurably freer than the miners and coke and and iron workers in Pennsylvania. It has recently been shown by Mr. Henry George in a series of articles in the *North American Review* that the average earning of a Pennsylvania coal miner is approximately $7 a week. Out of this he has to pay for his tools, for the sharpening and keeping of them in repair, for the oil used to light him in his work, and for the gunpowder used in blasting. These various items of expense reduce his net income to not much over $6 per week. But even this does not tell the whole story. In most of the mines the men are compelled to live in shabby tenements belonging to the company, and from which, under their contracts, they can be evicted at any time on five days' notice, paying for their lodging a rental which nets to the coal operators a large profit on the investment. In many cases the men must buy their household supplies from the company stores, where the price averages from 35 to 40 per cent. higher than in retail stores in the immediate vicinity. While there is no absolute rule which compels these purchases, a miner who takes it upon himself to purchase his supplies elsewhere, is certain to receive immediate notice that his services are no longer required. The practical effect of this is to reduce wages to a point lower than those of the English miner. It seems, says Mr. George, a satire to read in the Pennsylvania papers about the downtrodden condition of European laborers and the tyranny of Irish landlords, when one has before him the condition of affairs which is the result of our industrial system, when applied to such a naturally wealthy region as the Keystone State.

THE STEAM RAM.

While immense improvements have been made in many things of ordinary life, street paving remains generally in a very unsatisfactory condition. Though the material be good, unless due care be given when laying it down, disappointment will follow. In some of the streets of this city, good solid blocks of stone have been used, but after a moderate amount of use the surface becomes uneven, and the saving to vehicles and the smoothness and comparative noiselessness so much to be desired are lost. This disappointment is bound to follow, however good the material and however sound the workmanship, unless the pavement after being laid down is thoroughly rammed until it can sink no further. When the only ramming comes from the passing vehicles, some loaded heavier, some lighter, the narrow wheels ram irregularly, and hills and hollows are the result. What is needed is a rammer that is heavier than any loaded vehicle, that shall ram the blocks so solid that no load that passes over them can force them further down and so make hollow places where water settles and softens the soil below, and so cause further sinking. The steam rammer accomplishes what is wanted. It is of immense weight and passes over the blocks again and again until there is not the slightest sinking under the tremendous pressure. A Chattanooga paper awhile ago stated that Hamilton county had purchased one of these rams. On pavement property put down the result was most satisfactory. Montreal, in Canada, uses the steam ram, and the result, especially where the small block Belgium pavement is used, is most gratifying. The ram makes the road bed solid. The passing vehicles may wear away the material in time, but they are powerless to shape it into hills and hollows. A steam rammer, which runs by its own steam, would save Memphis its cost many times over by rendering well constructed pavement permanent, and to save the outlay for taking up and repaving every few years, especially when the foundation material is properly rammed down before the blocks are laid upon it.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

The shooting season has opened, and now is the time to enter a plea on behalf of the small birds. That plea is especially appropriate here, as ornithologists have declared that the slaughter of small birds is greater in the South than in the North. It is not to the credit of human beings that the music of the mocking bird, and the songs of the other winged melodists, are not a sufficient plea for forbearance toward them. Who can deliberately aid to make our woods voiceless, to exchange the exuberant bird notes for a gloomy and mournful silence? Even those who are so soulless as to be deaf to the harmony of God's own choir should spare the birds for the services they render to their ungrateful slaughterers. Such should know, or knowing remember, that we must either have birds to keep down insect life or our crops, our vegetables and our orchards will be infected with enemies. Destroy the birds, and worms, grubs and flies in countless multitudes will avenge their loss by destroying human food. Some birds are accused of devouring grain and fruits, but all the harm done in that way is a thousandfold compensated for. Hawks are accused of killing chickens; they pay for their rare feasts, and the owls with them, by devouring field mice and other pests. In the orchard and garden the birds make a grateful return for any little depredation they may be guilty of by destroying snails, worms and grubs without stint. At one time in Egypt the vultures were extirpated for eating peas. When they were gone the loss incurred by swarms of black beetles they had industriously kept down made their loss bitterly lamented. Spare the birds; they not only rejoice the heart with music, but they bountifully repay protection.

THE ENGLISH COMMONS.

An Investigation Into the Barbavilla Murder Demanded.

LONDON, September 14.—The obstruction tactics of the Parnellites have led the government to insist that the debate on the supply bill be concluded before a day be granted for the discussion of Mr. Parnell's bill. It is almost certain that the House of Commons will be asked to sit on the remaining Saturday's of the session. Even so, in view of the present temper of the Parnellites, it is improbable that the House will prorogue before the end of the month. Assuming that Mr. Parnell's bill is already defeated, it is almost certain that every stage of the appropriation bill will be made the occasion of a prolonged discussion of Irish matters. In the House of Commons tonight, while the appropriation for the Irish constabulry was being debated, Mr. James Tuite, member for Northwest Meath, Nationalist, initiated a discussion of the Barbavilla murder. He demanded an inquiry into the case, saying that the persons now imprisoned for complicity in the affair were undoubtedly innocent. The debate lasted eight hours, most of the time being taken up by the Parnellites. Mr. Biggar, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Crilly and others frequently moved to report progress. Mr. Biggar protested against the action of the Conservatives who, he said, had made the arguments of the Parnellites inaudible. The House was like a beer garden. A motion to reduce the sum asked for by £10,000 was rejected by a vote of 178 to 75, and finally the full amount was voted. The House then adjourned.

LITERARY NOTES.

A New Southern Novel.

The announcement of a new book by a Southern author is not so rare or startling as formerly, but such works are now expected with more interest, especially at the North, than ever before. The South was long in getting a hearing at the critical bar of literary centers, but she has won her laurels, and publishers are bidding for our literary wares. An intellectual treat in romance—yet we feel in reading the proof that it is not romance, but reality—is about to be offered to our reading people by a resident of this city, born and reared on the borders of West Tennessee. Mr. Sydney J. Wilson, a friend and pupil of the now famous Richard Malcolm Johnson, has just published, through the J. B. Lippincott Company, his *Stanley Huntingdon*, which will be in our book stores by the 1st of October. In this short notice we can make no critical review, but assure the reader that *Stanley Huntingdon* is a book of great value and interest. The author of it writes, probably, more from the intellect than from the soul, but the work is sufficiently mellowed by pathos, love making—and unmaking, too, for that matter—and strong human philosophy, to make it one of the deepest interest. It reminds us of the objects and teachings of Hawthorne, the grandest of American novelists. As an artistic book it is a valuable study of active, vigorous mind and soul life, not tarnished by mysticism or metaphysics, but in which the development of a brilliant, erring, changing, striving, suffering man is borne on to achievements dear to the hearts of philosophers, humanitarians, Christians. The interest grows with each chapter, and the impression left upon the heart and soul is effective and complete. The reader of this novel will find it hard to separate the author from his impressive characters. The tone of the book is highly ennobling.

The Masons and Stone Cutters at Chicago at Loggerheads.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 14.—The stone contractors of Chicago, at a largely attended meeting today, formally resolved that they would refuse to furnish any material, directly or indirectly, to any builder or owner who countenances what is termed the arbitrary policy of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Unions. Bitter feeling between the two latter unions on one side and the Stone Cutters' Union on the other has been brewing for some time. The fight grows out of a claim made by the stonemasons, backed up by the bricklayers, that they should be allowed to do a certain class of work, known as "shoddy" at their rate of wages, which is somewhat lower than that of the cutters. The latter refuses to allow this claim, and a week ago Sunday withdrew in a body from the Trades Assembly, which favored their opponents. Since then the bricklayers have struck on a number of buildings where stone cutters were hired by the contractors to do the "shoddy" work. The contractors and cutters assert that the masons are incompetent to do the work, and that they are ruining the stone industry here. Over 6000 mechanics are involved in the struggle, which threatens to paralyze building operations throughout the city.

A Lunatic Lynched for Shooting.

WESTERNPORT, MD., September 14.—About noon today, while Edward White, a well known citizen, was walking down the street, he was shot and instantly killed by David Johnson, a man who has been considered a harmless lunatic for some time past. Johnson was at once arrested and locked up. There was no known cause for the act, and it created great excitement. This evening, at 8:30 o'clock, a party of citizens attacked the building where Johnson was confined. They quietly took him out to the bridge across the Potomac, tied a rope around his neck and made him walk off. His neck was broken by the fall, and after allowing him to hang for a few moments the rope was cut and the body allowed to fall into the river where the swift current carried it out of sight in a few moments.

HARRY WRIGHT, the veteran baseball player, who invented the chestnut gong, has made $25,000 out of the little nuisance in the past two months.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MEXICO'S NEW LAW RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF

Foreigners—The New Public Printer—Reimportation of Whisky—Appointment's—General News.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—A report has been received at the State Department from Consul General Sutton, at Matamoras, embodying a translation of the new law promulgated on the 7th of July relating to the rights of foreigners. It provides that any foreigner may be naturalized in Mexico after two years' residence, upon furnishing proof that he is in the full enjoyment of civil rights in his own country and that he has a business or an income sufficient to provide him with the necessaries of life. Colonists coming into the country by virtue of contracts executed by the government, and whose transportation and settling expenses shall be paid by the government, shall be considered Mexican citizens, subject to the power reserved to the Executive of banishing those whose residence may be considered pernicious. Vacant public lands or real estate or vessels may be acquired by foreigners without a residence in Mexico, but they must abide by the restrictions imposed upon them by the laws in force. Any release of real estate made to a foreigner for a term of more than ten years shall be considered as a transfer. The Federal law may restrict the civil rights of foreigners to the extent of subjecting them to the same inabilities which the laws of their own countries impose upon Mexicans. Foreigners shall contribute to public expenses in the manner provided for by the laws; they shall submit to the decisions and sentences of the tribunals "without applying to different resources than those permitted by law to Mexicans. They shall apply to diplomatic intervention only in cases of denial of justice or of voluntary delay in the administration of the same, and after having tried in vain all the different means afforded them by the laws of the Republic, and in the manner determined by international laws." The compulsory matriculation of foreigners is repealed. This law does not repeal the twenty league frontier limit or the five league marine limits; consequently to purchase real estate within twenty leagues of the frontier the permission of the President is still necessary, and to purchase landed property within five leagues of the coast permission must be obtained by special act of Congress.

New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Douglass, Wyoming Territory, to begin business with a capital of $75,000.

The New Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Thos. E. Benedict, of New York, this morning took the prescribed oath and immediately entered upon the duties of the office of Public Printer.

As soon as Mr. Benedict took possession of the office the several foremen of the various departments were introduced to their new chief. Mr. Benedict, after greeting each one individually, addressed them collectively. He announced to them that each was to continue in his present position for the time being, or until he should further communicate with them; that at as early a moment as was practicable he would address to each some inquiries respecting the work of his division, the property in his hands, etc., and would give directions in detail as to the work. Until such time the system in existence under Mr. Rounds would continue in force. Mr. Benedict impressed upon his assistants that he wanted to avoid any interruption or delay in the work of the office. He wanted the work to go forward smoothly and expeditiously. Special vigilance in guarding and protecting public property and interests was enjoined upon the men, and they were urged to be industrious and attentive. They were especially requested to be watchful against fire, as a conflagration now would be peculiarly disastrous. All the foremen were directed to report to the Public Printer any work that might reach their desks outside the regular order, and were notified not to undertake any work of any kind unless it had the approval of Mr. Benedict. They were also directed not to make any contracts for the purchase of new material or to sell any old material, except upon the authority of the Public Printer. Those having charge of public property were ordered to make an inventory of all such and submit it to the Public Printer. Some reduction in the force of employes in the office will probably have to be made soon. Mr. Rounds informed Mr. Benedict that the present force was too large, and that the condition of the appropriation would not warrant its continuance. The law provides that 50 per cent. of the money appropriated for the office shall be unexpended and available on the 1st of January. Mr. Rounds delayed making the reduction that this provision necessitates because he desired to leave his successor unembarrassed in the matter. Congress appropriated $350,000 less for the office than Mr. Rounds's estimate called for. There is, therefore, a demand for the immediate discharge or furlough of a portion of the employes. How many will have to go has not yet been ascertained.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The President today appointed Simeon H. Calhoun to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Nebraska.

Patent Liquid Fuel—Whisky Reimportation.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Collector of Customs at Marquette, Mich., informs the Treasury Department that extensive importations of a liquid fuel, composed principally of crude petroleum manufactured in Ontario, are to be made into his district and he asks instructions as to its proper classification. He has been instructed that if the substance assimilates to a patent fuel composed of culm of coal tar pitch to classify it accordingly at the rate of 20 per cent. advalorem, leaving the importers, if dissatisfied therewith, their remedy by protest and appeal.

The Treasury Department has declined to issue general instructions in regard to the proofs required on the reimportation of domestic whisky, and holds that each reimportation must be governed by the particular proofs submitted to the Collector.

The New Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now engaged in printing the $1 silver certificates, and a supply will be turned over to the United States Treasurer this week. The $2 certificate is not yet ready for printing. It is expected that the ones will be ready for issue in limited quantities next Monday. About 5000 notes a day is the present capacity of the bureau, but within a week or ten days the daily output will be increased to 80,000. Some of the new $10 certificates have already been put in circulation. The design for the $5 denomination has been prepared, but has not yet been submitted to Acting Secretary Fairchild for his approval.

The Oleomargarine Stamps.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The series of oleomargarine stamps has been completed, and they will be supplied to Collectors of Internal Revenue as rapidly as they can be printed. The first of the series of the denomination of $600 is for manufacturers, and bears a picture of the Treasury Building. The second stamp of the series is intended for packages. The borders and ornamentation is printed in bright green and in the center is a pretty design in black ink, representing a farmer and a mechanic on either side of a shield bearing the stars and stripes. Attached to the body of the stamp are a number of coupons, each indicating ten pounds, so that the value of the stamp may be made to correspond to the weight of the package. The last of the series is the export stamp, which is also printed in green and bears a medal on it representing a magnificent ocean steamship under full headway. Blanks are left on this stamp to be filled up by the Collector, showing the weight of the contents of the package, and giving the other information required by law. The entire series is characterized by neatness of design and execution, and meets with approval in official circles.

Statement in Regard to Called Bonds.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the disposition of three per cent. bonds at the close of business yesterday, from which the following figures are taken:

Called, $198,485,550; redeemed, $173,459,950; outstanding, $25,025,600; amount of past due bonds outstanding, $2,696,550; amount of bonds purchased and redeemed under circular of August 30, 1886, $788,000; amount of bonds uncalled, $106,255,450; amount of bonds received to be paid at maturity under the 140th call, $1,862,400, and under the 141st call, $221,200. There were redeemed today $944,000 in bonds included in the 138th, 139th and 141st calls, and of course the preceding figures will be changed accordingly.

It is expected that another call for three per cent. bonds will be issued in a few days. The receipts have been very heavy this month, averaging $1,000,000 a day, and are over $6,000,000 in excess of the current expenditures for the same period. The Treasury surplus, exclusive of the $100,000,000 reserve fund and the fractional silver in the Treasury, is estimated at $70,000,000.

Appointments to Instruct Indians.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—W. J. Davis, of Illinois, has been appointed Superintendent of the Government Indian Industrial School to be established at Grand Junction under the act of March 3, 1885, appropriating $23,000 for building and furniture for the school. P. F. Burke, of New York, has been appointed superintendent of a similar school at Albuquerque, N. M.

The Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has received through the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second District of New York, from an unknown person, a conscience contribution of $377, which the sender says is the amount of a recently discovered error in payment of internal revenue tax.

SHOCKING MURDER

Of an Old Lady at Geneva, Ill., by Unknown Parties.

GENEVA, ILL., September 14.—A little frame house which stood within a few hundred feet of the river, opposite Herrington's Island, in this city, was the home of Mrs. Buckmire, an aged German woman. She was known to be in comfortable circumstances and to have saved considerable money, which she kept about the house. Early last night the house was discovered to be on fire, and all attempts to extinguish it were fruitless. The house was nearly consumed. It was thought Mrs. Buckmire had gone to visit some friends, as no trace of her could be found, and people were about to give up search when a man happened to go to the chicken house. Mrs. Buckmire was found lying in the center of the little house with a cloth tied tightly around her throat, indicating that she had been strangled to death. The body was lying in a cramped position, her limbs drawn and the cloth bound so tightly around her throat that her tongue protruded. The body was quite stiff, and the crime must have been committed two or three hours. The theory is that Mrs. Buckmire was murdered in the house and the body carried to the outhouse. The perpetrator then returned to the house and ransacked it and secured all the booty he could, then set fire to the house to destroy the traces of his crime.

THE TROTTERS

At the Interstate Fair Grounds, Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 14.—The races at the Interstate Fair today brought out a large crowd. The weather was delightful and some good time was made. Summary:

2:30 Class—Pacing, purse $400. Express, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1; Willie E., 0, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2; Newkirk, 0, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3; Flora Temple, 4, drawn. Willie F. and Newkirk were tied for first place in the first heat. Time—2:27¼, 2:30¼, 2:31¼, 2:27¼, 2:31¼, 2:33.

2:21 Class—Trotting; $500. Libbies S. 2, 1, 1; Albert France, 1, 2, 2, 2. Time—2:28¼, 2:26¼, 2:26¾, 2:27¼.

Running Race, mile and a quarter, for three year olds; $300, $90 to second. Wyandotte Chief won; Joe Lodge and Panola ran dead heats for second place. Time—2:16.

At Mystic Park, Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., September 14.—The Grand Circuit trotting meeting opened at Mystic Park this afternoon with good weather and a good track.

First Race, 2:33 class—Lady Whitefoot, 1, 1, 1; Hilda, 2, 2, 2; Lucy M., 3, 3, 3. Time—2:29¾, 2:28¼, 2:27¼.

Second Race—2:20 class, unfinished—Kitefoot, 2, 1, 2 1; Debarry, 1, 2, 1, 2; Onward, 3, 3, 4, 3; Pilot Knok, 4, 4, 3, 4. Time—2:20¼, 2:20¼, 2:23, 2:22.

Failure of the Jury to Agree.

CINCINNATI, O., September 14.—The jury in the case of J. B. Mannix, late assignee of the Archbishop Purcell estate, charged with embezzlement, was discharged late this afternoon without having agreed upon a verdict. It is said ten were for conviction throughout twenty-four hours deliberation, and two for acquittal.

POLITICAL NEWS

FROM VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Maine Election—Gubernatorial and Congressional Conventions—Secret Organization.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 14.—It was rumored in political circles here today that the Republican candidates in the recent election in this county for State Senators and Representatives intended contesting the seats which Democrats had certificates for. Your correspondent interviewed several prominent Republicans on the subject and was informed that such action was now being contemplated by parties interested, but whether or not steps would be taken remained for future development. Under Oliver's generalship Republicans have heretofore counted themselves into office on majorities of from 1000 to 1500, but when the Democrats took the matter in hand and looked after their interests the majority came in on the other side, and of course the defeated candidates very naturally ask: "How is this?" But so it is.

Minnesota Democrats.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 14.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon today at the Exposition Hall to nominate a State ticket. The convention was called to order by the Hon. Michael Doran, who introduced the Hon. J. F. Meagher as temporary chairman and J. McHale as secretary. Nominations were then announced in order, and H. R. Melles, of Preston, nominated Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, for Governor. The nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, John Frank, of Mower county; Secretary of State, Luth Jaeger, of Hennepin; State Auditor, J. G. Lundberg, of St. Louis; State Treasurer, Henry Poehler, of Sibley; Attorney General, John Hives, of Crookston; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George T. Gardner, of Freeborn. After some dispute about the renomination of Judges of the Supreme Court, the nominations for the Supreme bench were omitted.

Renominated for Congress.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 14.—The *Daily News's* Monmouth (Ill.) special says: Congressman Wm. R. Neece was renominated in the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Eleventh District today.

Nominated on the Eighty-fifth Ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 14.—The Ninth District Republicans held their nominating convention today at Lafayette. The contest was protracted, and resulted in the selection of Joseph B Cheadle on the eighty-fifth ballot.

Second New Hampshire District.

CONCORD, N. H., September 14.—At the Second Congressional District Republican Convention this afternoon the Hon. J. H. Gallinger, of Concord, was renominated by acclamation. The Prohibition Congressional Convention in the Second District has nominated J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, ME., September 14.—The returns from all but three towns in Cumberland county show that the entire Republican ticket was elected.

The returns so far received show that the State Senate will be composed of twenty-six Republicans and five Democrats. The last Senate was entirely Republican. The House of Representatives of 1885 was composed of 115 Republicans, thirty-four Democrats and two Greenbackers. The Republicans have gained twelve and lost two, and four more are in doubt. If the doubtful ones are all Democrats the Republicans will have a gain of six over last year.

Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., September 14.—The Republican State Convention assembled this morning with a large attendance. The convention was called to order at 11:20 o'clock by Chairman Gallinger. The Hon. Mason W. Tappan was chosen permanent chairman, and made a bitterly partisan speech. There were 596 delegates present. A ballot was taken for candidates for Governor, which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 591; necessary for a choice, 296 Charles H. Sawyer, of Dover, 425; David H. Goodell, of Antrim, 165, and Martin A. Haynes, 1.

Col. Sawyer was declared the nominee and the nomination was made unanimous.

Secret Political Organization.

PITTSBURG, PA., September 14.—A secret organization for the sole purpose of purifying the politics of Pittsburg and Allegheny City has been formed here. The organization already includes over 700 of the staunchest and most influential business and professional men of the two cities, and it is the intention not to take active part in any political fight until the membership has reached 10,000.

Delaware Democrats Harmonious.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 14.—An *Every Evening* special from Dover reports that upon the assembling of the Kent County Convention today to nominate a Legislative ticket a sensation was caused by the production of a letter from Congressman Lore, withdrawing from the Senatorial contest. The delegates stand thirty-four for Gray to twenty-six for Lore. This withdrawal removes the great bone of contention which has divided Delaware Democrats into two hostile camps.

Ninth Wisconsin District.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 14.—Isaac Stephenson was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth District today.

The Gracie Barker Safe.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 14.—The rumored loss of the steamer Gracie Barker was found to be false, through dispatches late last evening stating that she had run into Petoskey, where she was awaiting the subsidence of the storm. Another rumor current last night was that the little steamer Dewar, which was found afterward to have left Saugatuck last night for Grand Haven, had foundered in the afternoon.

Col. Thorton's Death.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., September 14.—News of the death of Col. J. J. Thornton was received with great sorrow by our people. He was one of the trustees of the Industrial College at this place and one of the best friends that the institution had in the State.

Cotton is coming in quite freely.

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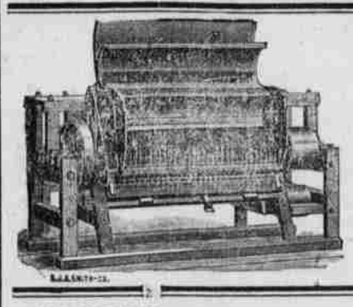

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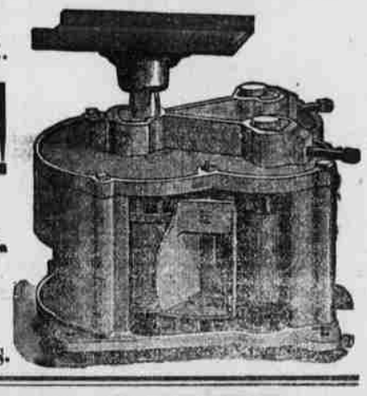

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NOTICE

To Real Estate Owners and Agents.

PARTIES having sidewalks to put down will find it to their interest to apply to W. B. LOCKEY, 32 Madison, or shop, 348 Second. Contractor for Stewart's Granolithic Pavements.

J. F. HOLST & BRO.

(SUCCESSORS TO G. H. HOLST & BRO.

Funeral Directors,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 330½ SECOND ST., MEMPHIS.

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

NOTICE

ALL persons are hereby warned not purchase Certificate No. 90 for ten shares Masonic Temple Stock, issued to R. W. Shelton, April 11, 1874, as it has been lost or mislaid, and I have applied for a duplicate.

S. R. SHELTON, Administrator.