THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1886. VOL. XLVI---NO. 243

THE STORM IN ENGLAND

PLAYS HAVOC AMONG THE SHIPPING

And Along the Coast—The Damage at Brighton—Many Lives and Much Property Destroyed.

LONDON, October 16.—The gale and floods which began Thursday night along the south and west English and Irish coasts continue, having extended far northward. Many reports of bridges and buildings being swept away are constantly coming in. In Ulster, Ireland, the storm and floods seriously impede railway traffic. Many small vessels have been wrecked. The loss of life ashore so far caused by the storm has not been great.

The British bark Bella Port has been wrecked off the Skelligs Island, on the southwest coast of Ireland. She was being towed by the tug Game Cock when the hawser parted and the bark was thrown on the rocky shore and destroyed. All of her crew perished.

The troop ship Tyne, which is thirty hours over due at Plymouth, has been sighted off there, laboring terribly in the storm. The greatest anxiety had been entertained concerning her for the past twenty four hours.

The British ship Tewvotdale, which sailed from Cardiff, Wales, Thursday last, was wrecked during the storm on Carmarthan bar. There were on board at the time twenty eight persons. A lifeboat rescued nine of them from the wreck. The nineteen others, among whom were the captain and officers, left in a boat and but two of them succeeded in reaching the shore alive. The other seventeen perished.

The great hurricane which has just passed over England and Ireland was accompanied by the heaviest rain storm within memory. During last night there were many collisions and wrecks and a number of Channel fishing boats were stranded. The beach at Brighton presents a spectacle of destruction. A torpedo gunboat at Portsmouth dragged its anchor and drifted into the mud but was afterwards recovered by tugs. The glass roof of the Ilfracombe Hotel was broken and the bath houses were washed away. The storm was very furious on the Irish coast. The streets in many of the towns were flooded. Corn stacks were blown away and the corn standing in the field was destroyed. The damage is immense. There have been destructive floods in Wales.

Earthquake Shock at Summerville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16—There was a severe earthquake shock at Summerville at 8 o'clock last night. No damage was done.

Snow and Ice at Cheboygan, Mich.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH., October 16.—A light snow fell and ice formed last night. Today the weather cleared some, and the entire fleet left the harbor. Present indications threaten more bad weather.

Snow in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., October 16.—The first snow of the season fell here this forenoon. Mount Moosalink, Mount Prospect and the Sandwich range of mountains are covered.

THE EASTPORT FIRE.

More Complete Reports Make the Loss Over $800,000—Thieves at Work.

EASTPORT, ME., October 16.—The aggregate loss by yesterday's fire is placed by competent authorities at $800,000. There are no means as yet of estimating the insurance. Several safes were opened today with a better result than was expected. The report that the insurance books and reports were destroyed was a mistake. All the Savings Bank, the Frontier Bank and the postoffice books were found to be safe, or nearly so, as were, also, the insurance papers. The most serious part of the calamity is that a great number of families are homeless and destitute and out of employment. One hundred families without homes, many of whom were formerly quite comfortable, are now living with friends. The suffering will increase as the weather gets colder. A relief committee has been organized and some aid has been received, but only sufficient to relieve temporary distress. The sardine factories will be rebuilt, but not this fall. They could not be built in time for the season's packing, which ends December 15th. No stores except temporary structures will be built this fall. Both newspapers will have to suspend for a time until presses can be obtained from Boston, nothing but one small job press having escaped. Plunderers and thieves have been busy day and night since the fire, and some have reaped a rich harvest. They went in gangs from store to store while the fire raged, broke open doors, carried out goods and destroyed what they could not carry away. At night they went with teams to the field where goods had been left for safety and plundered the unfortunate people. They have been driven away, however, and tonight none are to be seen. The weather is cold and many poor people are gathered in knots surveying the ruins and wondering what will become of them.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Brothers Resting—New Railroad—Died From His Injuries.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 16.—John Macon, who was cut in the arm by J. C. Fowler, Thursday, died today. The cutting grew out of a suit regarding a distillery, in which Macon was interested, and which is pending in the United States Court. Fowler is connected with the revenue service, and Macon accused him of being the cause of the trouble. Fowler and his friends claim that the cutting was accidental. An artery in Macon's arm was severed, but the wound was not considered dangerous, Fowler being released on his own bonds at the time of the affray.

At the sale of blooded horses at Glenview, Ky., over $36,000 worth were purchased by Tennesseans, the larger part being bought by Nashville men.

Bob and Alf are both in the city, resting preparatory to the big reception Monday. The parade and jubilation will be the biggest thing seen here for years. The military will be in the parade. Horsemen from the various precincts of the county will be on hand and the ladies will be out in force. No demonstration was made when the brothers arrived tonight.

The Charter of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company was registered in the Secretary of the State's office yesterday. The proposed road will run from Florence, Ala., to some point in Lauderdale county, Tenn., through Wayne and Lewis to Clarksville, thence to Evansville, Ind. It will connect with the Nashville and Florence road through Maury, Hickman and Davidson counties.

A young man named Emmons was suffocated with gas at Dayton last night. He was on a spree and crawled into the furnace room of the Dayton Furnace. He had been dead several hours when found.

A genuine sensation will be created in railway circles in this section tomorrow by the publication in the *Times* of an interview with an official high in authority on the free pass system. He characterizes the system as nothing less than blackmail, and makes very caustic allusion to the State and government officials who ride on free passes. He cites the free riding of the members of the Georgia Legislature as an instance of what the roads have to contend with.

JACKSON, MISS.

Complaints Against Railroads—Military Ball Last Night—Prizes.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, MISS., October 16.—Complaints having been made to the Railroad Commission that the Vicksburg and Meridian and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Companies are ignoring the commission and refuse to follow or be governed by the tariff of charges fixed by them, and are charging in excess of the rates so fixed, the commission have issued a circular calling attention to the law in such cases provided, and to the penalty attached, and invite all parties aggrieved thereby to report to them each and every instance of such overcharge, in order that the same may be delivered to the proper District Attorney for legal proceedings thereon.

The military entertainment closed with a grand military ball last night at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the gay throng of participants. The association will on Monday next pay off in full and without scaling the prizes won by the several companies. The prize badges won by the commissioned and non commissioned officers and privates have been delivered. They are beautiful in design and superior in execution and are the product of home talent and labor, having been designed and made by Mr. Wm. Kelly at T. A. Tiers'.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Paige Suicidie—Contract for Grading and Piling.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., October 16.—Enough has been ascertained of the history of M. Frank Paige, the man who commited suicide here Monday night, to make him out a reckless libertine. Among his effects have been found letters from two wives, one in Boston and one in San Francisco, and notes from Miss Apel, showing hard conflict between her virtue and her infatuation with him. It is talked here that he served a term in the Massachusetts penitentiary for some sort of a swindle.

C. D. Smith, a Birmingham contractor, is back from Mobile, where yesterday his firm, C. D. Smith & Co., was awarded the contract of grading, piling and trestling the first thirty-five miles of the extension of the Mobile and West Alabama railroad, this way from Jackson.

THE OVERDUE STEAMER.

No News of the New Brunswick—Fears for Her Safety.

BOSTON, MASS., October 16.—During the morning the office of the International Steamship Company was besieged by many anxious inquirers who had relatives and friends on board of the overdue steamer New Brunswick, about which the rumors of probable disaster were circulated yesterday. The news of the sighting of the vessel off Biddeford pool was received with great relief and all countenances bore a much less anxious expression than before. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the steamer State of Maine, of the same line, arrived from St. Johns, and her officers reported that they had seen nothing of the New Brunswick. It is now feared that it was the State of Maine instead of the New Brunswick that was seen off Biddeford pool, although the officers of the company believe otherwise. Nothing further has been heard of the New Brunswick.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Railroad News—Saloons Once More Open.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., October 16.—Mr. George H. Rigby, who is connected with the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus railroad, is in the city, and Mr. Crane, one of the managers of the same company, is expected tomorrow, in the interest of the road.

Saloons are once more open in Columbus, and the drinkers are happy.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

ROME, October 16.—Italy is now free of cholera.

PARIS, October 16.—The *Temps* refutes the statements that France is seeking war.

DUBLIN, October 16.—Mary Anderson tonight concluded a very successful engagement here.

FRANKFORT, October 16.—Meyer Karl Rothschild, head of the banking firm, died suddenly today from heart disease.

The *Journal des Debats* lectures the London press on seeking pretexts to embitter relations between France and Germany, and ridicules the assertions that France is desirous of provoking war with Germany.

VIENNA, October 16.—Seventeen persons died of cholera in Pesth and two in Trieste yesterday. Forty-six new cases were reported in the former city and thirteen in the latter.

BERLIN, October 16.—The *North German Gazette* has an article today indicating that Russia should not place too much reliance on Germany's willingness to oppose England in Bulgaria.

BERLIN, October 16.—The *Post* says it hears from a sure source that the War Ministry has ordered the building of 2000 railway carriages at Augsburg, Nuremburg and Munich. The people are asking what this means.

BERLIN, October 16.—Prince Bismarck today assured leading bankers in Berlin, who were uneasy over the extent of German capital invested in Russia, that the entente cordial between Germany and Russia remains undisturbed, and that a perfect understanding exists between the two countries.

A BITE from a rattlesnake is often not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup well deserves it reputation.

PHELAN AND ZACH TAYLOR

AT SOMERVILLE YESTERDAY—SPEECH OF THE FORMER.

In Which He Dicusses the Tariff, Finances and Federal Aid Like a Statesman.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

SOMERVILLE, TENN., October 16.—James Phelan and Zach. Taylor, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress in the Tenth District, spoke here today to as large an audience as the beautiful courtroom would hold. Mr. Phelan spoke first and was introduced by Judge Calvin Jones, who bespoke for him a patient hearing. Mr. Phelan was received with loud cheers, and it is but fair to say, made the best speech of the canvass.

Mr. Phelan's Speech.

Mr. Phelan said he felt especially gratified to the Democracy of Fayette for their support before and since his nomination, and recognized under what almost insurmountable difficulties they bore the banner of their party. Before discussing the leading issues of the canvass, he wished to address a few words, in all candor and friendship, to the more intelligent colored men in the audience. For twenty-five years, said Mr Phelan, you have been repeatedly told that the Republicans were your only friends—that they set you free. This is the claim they make in their secret meetings; in public, and across the border line to Northern audiences, they dare not venture such a fraudulent claim. On a recent occasion Mr. Blaine, addressing his white partisans in Maine, called their attention to the fact that Northern white laborers found in the Southern blacks their most serious competition—a competition which he declared to be unjust to Northern labor. Mr. Phelan evidently impressed his colored auditors as he continued to urge that the late war was not waged for their emancipation; that they were freed as a military necessity to maintain the integrity of the Union; that the most prominent and successful Northern generals and soldiers were Democrats throughout. He quoted President Lincoln's letter to Horace Greely, in which he declared: "If I can preserve the Union by freeing all the slaves I will do so. If I can preserve the Union by freeing some of them I will do so. If I can better preserve the Union by not freeing a single slave, then not one single slave shall be emancipated." He showed that with Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Halleck, the sole object of the war was the preservation of the Union. In Fayette county, said Mr. Phelan, you furnish nineteen-twentieths of the votes and are fairly entitled to that pro rate of the offices; but you get but one of the offices while your white allies walk off with the nineteen. [Laughter and applause.] There is Cassels, of Memphis, a most worthy and intelligent representative of your race. Why was he not nominated for Congress? In the Forty-sixth Congress, when the Republicans were in the minority, they bestowed upon the Hon. Joseph Rainey, of South Carolina (a leading colored Republican) the empty honor of the nomination for the clerkship, an office worth $5000 a year. In the Forty seventh Congress, when that party was in the majority and had the power to elect the clerk, they elevated their noses entirely over Rainey and gave the clerkship of the House to the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania. [An old colored Democrat: "Yah, yah, yah; dat's so." Yes, that's so, continued Mr. Phelan. So it has been, so it is now, and so it will be forever. With your 1200 or 1500 majority in Fayette, you have two Republican officials. Were any of you colored men elected to accept the honors and emoluments? Never! Mr. Reeves is a white man; Dr. Lewis is a white man, while you are simply asked to do the voting. Gov. Bate's first message urged upon the Legislature to provide an Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was to have been a colored man, his labors confined to elevating and educating the colored children of Tennessee. And against the bill providing this colored superintendent the Republican leader in the House, Roderick Random Butler, voted and led his partisan cohorts. Gov. Bate, in sympathy with the other Southern men who understood the needs of the colored people and sincerely seeking their advancement and happiness, at a subsequent session again asked the Legislature for authority to appoint a colored superintendent, and once again Roderick Random Butler was there to meet and defeat the proposition, and Butler was today the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District. He candidly asked them whether they had not sufficiently paid off the debt of gratitude by a quarter of a century of political bondage, an enslavement of mind more debasing than any physical slavery could be. On the other hand, Mr. Cleveland appointed Matthews, a colored man, to be Register of the District of Columbia, and a Republican Senate refused to confirm the appointment. Did ever Radical ingratitude present a meaner front? Why, these Republicans will neither give you an office themselves, nor permit the Democrats to do it. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Phelan urged upon his colored hearers to throw off the Republican shackles which blinded their eyes and blunted their senses. He wanted to see a kindly feeling between the races take the place of secret malice, prejudice and distrust. They should exercise their own judgment, consult their own best interests in a reasonable, independent way. He did not plead for their votes, he would rather be elected without them, since nine-tenths of the colored men of intelligence and property in Memphis had assured him of their warm and earnest support.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The policies and principles of Democracy as at present organized were best for them as for the whites; best for the State, the nation and for every class and condition of our people. They owed it to themselves to be no longer slaves, but free, independent men. The speaker discussed Democratic pledges of retrenchment and reform. He anticipated his opponent's charge (and it was the only one he would make) that Mr. Cleveland's administration had not reduced public expenditures, but he showed by the record that $6,000,000 had been saved as the difference in appropriations for one year. The Republicans, he said, had controlled the country for a quarter of a century. The Democrats had not at any one session during all these years had full control of the law making power. If they have not carried out all the reforms promised, they have done the best they could, with the Republican party bitterly opposing every measure of reform and having the power to prevent it. He quoted from Senator Hoar, who said that for twenty-five years America stood pre-eminent over all the countries of Europe for fraud and corruption of the public service. It was a most humiliating confession, but out of their own mouths they stood condemned. Mr. Phelan read from reports made by Solicitors of the Treasury for twenty years past—Republican Solicitors—and showed Republican defalcations in detail averaging nearly $2,000,000 a year. These reports, however, did not cover the whisky ring frauds, the postoffice defalcations, the Star route rascalities, the Signal Service and other stupendous villainies. He knew three or four Democratic rascals, but he charged that the tendency of the system was one which represses tendencies and evil instincts, which the Republican system encourages. He took up the vast expenditures in the navy, $100,000,000 from 1868 to 1876, $20,000,000 till 1878 and since then $75,000,000, and nothing to show for it. "Nothing," said Admiral Porter, "that we could rely on for offense or defense." There had been $75,000,000 expended, and only $5,000,000 to show for it, while $70,000,000 had gone—evaporated like mist in the morning sunshine.

FINANCES, GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. Phelan's discussion of gold and silver coinage was especially able and convincing. His opponent began the canvass by charging that the Democrats had opposed the free coinage of silver, but had been driven, completely routed, from his position. The underlying idea of all circulation was enough currency to meet the needs of the people, the demands of commerce, and keep it beyond control of the money centers and speculators of New York and Chicago. Mr. Arthur recommended the suspension of silver coinage, and so had Mr. Cleveland. But while at one point Republicans and Democrats touched on this issue, the divergence was manifest and undeniable. Arthur, McCullough, Sherman, all took a pronounced stand against the coinage of silver, advising that it be suspended, and likewise the issuance of silver certificates; demanding that on the 5th of December, 1881, the practice of exchanging silver for certificates should cease. The latter was Mr. Arthur's order. It was true that President Cleveland and Mr. Manning followed the Republicans with like recommendation—that at this point they held common ground, but no further. The Democratic position had not been modified. Republicans favor monometallism; Democrats bimetallism. The former wish to retire silver and silver certificates, and substitute gold alone. There was all the difference in the world between Mr. Manning and the Republicans. Mr. Manning would suspend silver coinage that he might ultimately establish both gold and silver. The Republican policy meant to sweep out of existence entirely silver coin—the money of the people—the policy based on gold and silver; the other to gold only. He showed that under Republican financering 50 per cent. of all the gold was in control of the banks, and only 5 per cent. of silver. His discussion of the policy of the two parties was exceptionally clear, elaborate and statesmanlike. The speaker delivered a fine constitutional argument on the tariff issue, showing the relative attitudes thereto occupied by the two great parties of the country. With Democracy, the primary object of the tariff was to raise money; with Republicans it was protection. He discussed and defined the tariff in respect of its various features as high, protective, prohibitory, etc. Republicans had imposed high duties on articles of necessity; Democracy would reform this and place the burden on luxuries indulged in by the wealthy. He would favor radical reduction of the tariff, laying it so as to equalize the differences between wages at home and abroad. The Republican tariff disregarded the interests of the farmer and the laborer. It was New England's tariff; it was not merely protective—it was sectional. It did not even protect the entire section, but only a small class in that section. He showed how it had failed to protect the farmer, or to establish him a home market for his products. Far from doing so, it had cut him off from the markets of the world. He read a tabulated statement exhibiting prices of farm products from 1860 to 1869 under Democratic policy, and from 1870 to 1880 under the Republican system, which made the farmers present open their eyes to a clearer conception of it than they had ever had before. He maintained that duties hereafter should be so laid and adjusted that Southern industries might receive the benefits which had enriched the States of the North. If any section "needed the bottle" it was the South. He would begin his radical reduction by taking the duty off of articles made in the North and let it remain on those made South till the time came for reduction all round. For example, he would retain it on thread, cheap yarns, coal, iron ore, pig iron, and other products of Southern growth and manufacture. He reviewed the tariff on steel rails, showing that while capital got 67 per cent. of the benefit labor received only 9 per cent. Nearly all the profits go into the pockets of the manufacturer under the fearful inequalities of the Republican war tariff. In 1876, said he, a very storm was heard throughout the land demanding tariff reform. Republicans say that something must be done in reality or pretense. They appointed a commission (a majority being Republicans), who, after swinging round the country and visiting all sections for months, recommended an average reduction of one and four-thirds of 1 per cent. [Laughter and applause.] We have young dudes in Memphis, said he, the same as in other cities, and the dudes were not forgotten if the farmers and laborers were, for a Republican reduced the tariff on face powder, perfumery—on bank checks and matches. [Laughter.] "If I go to Congress," he added, "I'll lift the burden off laborers and farmers." The speaker said his limited time forced him to neglect the railroad steals and the pension frauds, and hasten on to other topics. Speaking of the Blair bill, he favored the principle of Federal aid. To reach this aid there were various methods and avenues. There were roads good, roads bad and roads impossible to every point. The Republican idea was a centralized government. The Blair bill was neither a Republican nor a Democratic measure, for a Republican had introduced it into the Senate and a Democrat into the House. Senators like Lamar, Garland, George, Pugh, all from the South, in fact, with five exceptions, while Republican Senators voted with like unanimity against it. Republicans holding exclusive power for over twenty years never said one word about education till they saw the handwriting on the wall. The Blair bill was only one phase of the question under which flows the principle, broad and deep, of Federal aid to education. Mr. Taylor could not understand how one could oppose the Blair bill, yet favor Federal aid to education. He (Mr. Phelan) could furnish his distinguished adversary the facts and conclusions, but could not undertake to furnish him the capacity to comprehend them. [Laughter.] He preferred another measure to the Blair bill—one less repugnant in respect to methods, but if he could do no better he would take the Blair bill. It does not, he said, give control over schools to the Federal Government. The Republican idea was that Federal jurisdiction must follow Federal appropriation; Democratic opposition to the Blair bill was based on the false presumption that it deprives the State of supervision and jurisdiction. He, himself, held to the theory sustained by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and others, that the Federal Government might appropriate money to the States, but could not follow it across their borders. This is but an imperfect outline (necessarily brief for lack of time and space) of a very able speech—one which would have done infinite credit to the oldest and most experienced of public debaters.

At its close Mr. Dortch bore to the stand a large and tasteful wreath of flowers, presenting it to "James Phelan, our next Congressman," fresh from the hands of the ladies of Somerville, who echoed the prediction of every Democrat that the present canvass was the dawn for Mr. Phelan of a public career full of honors for himself and the party.

The recipient of the grateful testimonial thanked the ladies sincerely, referring to the women of the South as the guardians of all great, ennobling principles, the repository of the country's best and brightest hopes.

The Hon. Zach. Taylor's Reply.

Mr. Taylor was warmly cheered when presented to the audience by Mr. Latin.

He would, said he, discuss no dead and buried issues—no wornout theories. Such as he touched upon would be applicable to the needs and responsibilities of the hour. But one word as to Mr. Phelan's appeal to the colored voters. They certainly knew, or ought to know, after what manner Democratic leaders had dealt with them heretofore. He could recall but one promise Democrats had ever made any colored man, and that was their promise to Ed Shaw of the Coal Oil Inspectorship, which, with their usual consistency, they had given to a white Democrat. [Laughter from the colored seats.] He, too, would appeal only to their intelligence—it was the only crucible in which to test the relative merits of the two great parties. What policy had Mr. Phelan advocated? What ideas of administration has he told you he would maintain? He had only denounced the shortcomings of the Republican party. Why not tell what the Democracy has done for the colored man? Because it had done nothing! Two years ago he bore the Republican banner to victory, and had represented the district in Congress with whatever of ability and energy he could command. How he had discharged the duties confided to him was for his constituents to determine. He had heard no adverse criticism from either friend or foe, and, therefore, concluded that the judgment of the people approved his course. Mr. Taylor then defended the policy of the Republican party, and denied that Mr. Cleveland had saved even a cent. His speech was an excellent one from his standpoint, and we much regret we cannot give a fuller account of it.

Mr. Phelan followed in a response of five minutes, and Mr. Taylor closed in the same time, the adherents of each (and especially those of Mr. Phelan, who had not before heard him in public debate), seeming well pleased with the result.

Racing Record.

The winners at Latonia yesterday were: Dawn of Day, Kirkland, Gold Ban, Clarion and Grey Cloud.

Winners at Brooklyn yesterday: Herbert, Relax, King Arthur, Bonanza and Ferg Kyle.

TAPE WORMS

REMOVED ALIVE, in from 40 to 90 minutes, complete, with head, or no charge. Medicine pleasant and harmless. NO FASTING. Can be administered with safety to child or adult. Call on

DR. M. NEY SMITH,

At Mrs. Beckiel's house, corner Third and Madison sts. CONSULTATION FREE.

AUCTION SALES.

Genteel Household Furniture at Auction, on the premises, No. 357 Court street extended, MONDAY, October 18th, at 10 o'clock. Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, etc.

A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.

Subscribe for the "Appeal."

DIED.

RICHIE—Of diphtheria, on Saturday, October 6, 1886, at 6:45 o'clock a.m., WILLIAM WILSON, only son of W. W. and Kate I. Ritchie, aged 3 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 37 Echols street, this (SUNDAY) morning at 9 o'clock.

BLAKEMOORE—On Thursday, October 14, 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m., FREDERICK D. BLAKEMOORE, aged 7 years.

Funeral from late residence, No. 51 Mill street, this (SUNDAY) morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

HERZOG—At residence, No. 100 Adams street, on Saturday, October 16, 1886 at 12:30 o'clock p.m., CHARLES HERZOG, aged 39 years.

Notice of funeral will be given in Monday morning's Scimitar.

HOLST—At residence of grand parent, near Lucy, Tenn., Saturday morning, October 16, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock, NELLIE, only daughter of Katie H. and the late Christian A. Holst.

Funeral will take place from Chesapeake and Ohio depot this (SUNDAY) morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

O'NEIL—The friends and acquaintances of the late T. J. O'NEIL are invited to attend his funeral, from residence, No. 70 Main street, this (SUNDAY) afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Services at St Bridgid's Church.

KREMER'S

PLAIN AND POSITIVE,

OR WHAT IS BEST FOR

YOUR DOLLAR

NON-ROMANTIC!

COMPLETE IN THIS CHAPTER.

FOR A DRESS.

Choice and complete line of beautiful ALL WOOL DOUBLE WIDTH Fabrics—Diagonal, Serge, Cheviot and Cloth. Remarkable, 50 Cents a Yard.

TO TRIM THAT DRESS.

Complete line beautiful SILK VELVET, unreasonably cheap—$1 00 a yard.

Nobby Astrakan Trimmings, $1.50 a yard.

ALREADY COMBINED,

Artistic and new effects in Dress Patterns—uniting Style, Durability and Lowness of Price—fullest of Quantities, Perfection of Taste.

Kremer's $7.50 Fine Dress

Is always to be the wonder of Memphis Dress Buyers. It has come to stay, and each and every day shall have its new $7 50 Dress Pattern. Every new idea, however valuable, will be embodied in Kremer's GREAT

$7.50 Fine Dress Pattern

COME AND BUY ONE,

WRITE FOR ONE.

Every texture, smooth and rough, light and dark, or mixed—every color, every style of trimming.

VELVET

Is the proper material for Elegant Costumes and plain trimmings this season. Let no one dissuade you from this. Tell them that the very finest value for the money is

KREMER'S $1.85 VELVET,

ONLY 24 Inches Wide.

KREMER'S

Ten Dollar Fur and Cloth Dress Pattern.

New Dresses are new ONLY when the TRIMMINGS are new in style and the colors are properly combined.

It is easy enough when you know how. We claim to KNOW HOW to give you

The proper Buttons,
The proper Clasps,
The proper Passamenteries,
The proper Fringes,
The proper Furs,
The proper Feathers.
In fact, to

Make No Mistake.

KREMER'S Cloak Department replete in assortment. Extra Seal Plush Wraps, Seal Plush Sacques, Seal Wraps, Otter and Hudson Bay Sable, trimmed, Jetted Wraps from Pincat, Broadcloth Coats, tailor made in beaver, brown and navy.

FOR SCHOOL WEAR.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

Misses' Cloaks and Havelocks for $1 38 and $2 38. Monday Children's Jerseys at $1 each. Jackets and Coats in every new design.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

New Chenille Trimmings at 75c yard, in all colors. Felt Ball Trimming, 35c yard. Feather Trimmings in handsome qualities at 37c yard.

1000 BUNCHES Ostrich Tips and 1000 assorted Fancy Feathers, all at 50c.

FINE FANCY FEATHERS in every new design.

A LINE of Mousquetaire Kid Gloves at 50c pair.

KREMER'S Guaranteed Foster Glove at $1. Undressed Kid Gloves at $1. New Gloves in every day.

NEW HATS AND BONNETS

Just received. New Pattern Bonnets. School Hats at 79c and $1 38.

Some Bargains in Corsets and Collars

Fine Sateen Corset at 44c, worth $1 25. Some extremely good Corsets at $1. Collars at 5 and 8c. A great many Cuffs, good ones, at 10c pair.

A great many new and desirable goods on exhibition

MONDAY

BESIDES SOME DECIDED BARGAINS.

It will be well for you to visit

KREMER'S

MEMPHIS ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER No. 95, F. & A. M.—Will meet in stated convocation at Tabernacle, Masonic Temple, to-morrow (MONDAY) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for dispatch of business. Visiting companions fraternally invited.

By order B. F. HALLER, H.P.
JOHN D. HERR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE business of our house will be continued as heretofore.

FURSTENHEIM & WELLFORD.

Retail Grocers.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the meeting is postponed to SUNDAY EVENING, October 17th, at 7:30 o'clock (on account of the death of Mr. T. J. O'NEIL), when a full attendance is requested.

By order JNO. H. WRIGHT, President.
P. BOYLE, Secretary.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

MEMBERS of the Order are hereby notified to meet at Knights of Innisfail Hall this (SUNDAY) afternoon, October 17th, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, T. J. O'NEIL. Busses in attendance.

P. BOYLE, President.
JAMES SMITH, Secretary.

Attention, Knights of Innisfail.

ALL members are earnestly requested to meet at their hall this (SUNDAY) afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Knight, T. J. O'NEIL. Busses in attendance.

JAMES F. RYAN, Commander.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

FORTY ODD YEARS OLD. ASSETS, $66,800,000

Paid Policy-Holders in 1885, $8,000,000, and Not a Dollar of Contested Claim!

Such a record is really remarkable in its exhibit of energetic and skillful management and liberal treatment of policy-holders. The present statement is plainly the best the New York Life has ever made—and that is saying all that need be said.—*Des Commercial Bulletin, February 12, 1886*

PURELY MUTUAL, AND HENCE INSURANCE AT COST.

GILBERT RAINE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Room 1, Cotton Exchange Building.

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

LEMMON & GALE

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 326 and 328 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS IS LARGER AND MOST COMPLETE THAN EVER BEFORE, and our prices will compare with those of any house in the United States. We are Agents for

Tennessee Manufacturing Co.'s Plaids, Drills, Sheeting, Shirting, Etc.

LEMMON & GALE.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

FLOYD & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO C. N. ERICH).

China, Glass and Queensware

Dinner, Toilet and Chamber Sets in Great Variety.

BAR GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Agents for the celebrated GREENWOOD VITRIFIED CHINA, specially adapted for Hotels, Restaurants and Steamboats.

Mercantile Bank of Memphis,

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $25,000.

J. R. GODWIN, Pres't. J. M. GOODBAR, Vice-Pres't. C. H. RAINE, Cashier.

Board of Directors.

J. B. TURLEY,	J. M. GOODBAR,	J. R. GODWIN,
W. S. BAUCE,	M. GAVIN,	J. W. FALL,
J. M. NELSON,	T. B. SIMS,	W. F. DUNAVANT
J. M. SMITH,	CHARLES KNEY,	R. J. BLACK,
W. N. WILKERSON,	R. T. COOPER,	H. S. COFFIN,
JOHN ARMISTEAD,	C. B. BRYAN.	A. W. NEWSOM.

A Depository of the State of Tennessee. Transacts a General Banking Business and gives Special Attention to Collections.

SECURITY BANK

OF MEMPHIS---A SAFE DEPOSIT, TRUST CO.---AND

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 42 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICERS:

R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, President. W. N. WILKERSON, Vice-President.
R. J. BLACK, Cashier. WM. B. GRIFFING, Teller.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. D. BETHEL,	J. R. GODWIN,	S. P. READ,	W. N. WILKERSON,
THOS. H. ALLEN,	JNO. OVERTON, Jr.,	W. F. TAYLOR,	R. B. SNOWDEN,

S. I. McDOWELL, R. DUDLEY FRAYSER, WM. A. WILLIAMSON, R. J. BLACK.

SAVINGS ESPECIALLY SOLICITED. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

THIS INSTITUTION IS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF TENNESSEE:

To do a General Banking Business, Discount Paper, etc. To Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Local Securities. To Receive Deposits and pay INTEREST thereon. To Invest in Securities for Estates, Minors, Trustees, and others. To act as Trustee, Administrator, Executor or Guardian, same as an Individual. To act as Receiver for Corporations, Litigants, and in all cases of Trust. To Buy and Sell Exchange. Also, have a Safe Deposit Vault, wherein Valuables of all kinds can be safely kept. A Depository of the State of Tennessee.

Special Attention Paid to Collections. Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

J. R. GODWIN & CO.

Cotton Factors

And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 34 and 36 Madison Street, Memphis

Dissolution of Partnership.

New Firm.

MR. J. H. KENT has this day withdrawn from the firm of Speed, Marshall & Kent, and the business, liabilities, etc., will be assumed by the remaining partners, who have associated with them G. W. McKINSTRY, of Memphis, in a partnership for the practice of law, making a specialty of Commercial Law and Collections. The style of the firm will be SPEED, MARSHALL & McKINSTRY. Offices, No. 3 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., and No. 143 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss. October 12, 1886.

GIN HOUSE

INSURANCE

And Country Store Insurance Given Special Attention, by

GILBERT RAINE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Room 1, Cotton Exchange Building.

Capital Represented, $110,000,000.

Invites Correspondence and Interview.

DR. R. L. LASKI,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,

343 Main Street, Near Union.

GIN HOUSE

INSURANCE

ALL persons desirous of securing Safe and Reliable Insurance, at Lowest Rates, on GIN HOUSES, can be accommodated by applying to the

Planters' Fire and Marine

INSURANCE COMPANY,

At 41 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn

UNITED STATES TRADERS PROTECTIVE UNION.

Main Office—120 Broadway, N. Y.
Memphis Office, 285 Main St.

WALTER GREGORY.....ATTORNEY.

Headquarters for the PROMPT COLLECTION of Notes and Accounts.

Our Attorney will send Circulars to all who will write for them.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 6320—In the Chancery Court of Shelby County, Tenn.—Sarah Mack vs. Samuel Mack.

It appearing from the bill which is sworn to in this cause that the defendant, Samuel Mack, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee and that his place of residence is unknown;

It is, therefore, ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse of Shelby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in December, 1886, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal. This 16th day of October, 1886.

A copy—Attest:
S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.
By T. B. Cardwell, Deputy C. and M.
J. S. Duval, sol. for complainant.

FOR SALE.

Plantation of A. Lea & Co. on Island 34 for division of an estate. It contains about 2500 acres of rich bottom land; about 350 acres in cultivation; several hundred acres above any overflow. Can be made one of the finest stock farms, completely surrounded by water, which prevents the escape of stock. Also, about 150 Head of Cattle, which are in fine condition, including several Short-horn Durham Bulls, Cows and Yearlings. Address

A. LEA & CO., Fulton, Tenn.,
or W. A. GAGE & CO.,
No. 300 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.