THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 12, 1886. VOL. XLVI---NO. 264

THE friends of Mr. H. M. Doak, editor of the *Avalanche*, who is about to retire from that position, have tendered him a banquet, which will take place at the Peabody Hotel tonight. We will not anticipate the speakers with any words of eulogy, and simply content ourselves with a hearty indorsement of so genial and happy a method of speeding a gentleman who is an honor to journalism and a credit to the State.

ATTENTION is specially called to the address of the Rev. Dr. Northrup on industrial education, to be found on another page. It is compact with encouragement for those engaged in this great, good work at the South, particularly teachers in the employ of the American Missionary Association, which has done so much for the advancement of the negro and to make them intelligent farmers, farm laborers and mechanics. Industrial training makes the man or woman receiving it free in every sense, makes them more skillful in whatever they are engaged in, and hence more desirable as laborers or mechanics, it cannot, therefore, be too earnestly encouraged. Readers of the APPEAL who desire a test of this have only to visit the LeMoyne School, on Orleans street, where they will see the practical workings of industrial education in complete operation, and be able to learn of its results.

THE eminent Dr. Maury, of this city, in a lecture introductory to a series which he is to deliver before the pupils of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and published in *The Mississippi Valley Medical Monthly*, traces the history of gynecology in language so free from confusing scientific metaphor that any layman may read it with interest and profit. It is a well written and carefully prepared chapter of medical history, creditable to the great surgeons whose genius has brought a wholesome relief to suffering women. But running through it there is a thread of sadness. The poison that lies ever in the way of him who strives and is most often pressed to his lips by the dullard, hedged about perhaps by "ethics," is not even hinted at, but the man of common sense will not be slow thus to account for the laggard steps with which at last the profession has reached rational, simple and yet heroic remedies for diseases that lie at the very basis of life. Dr. Maury in tracing in sequent order the discoveries that in our own day have eventuated in such triumphs of skill, dwells with becoming pride upon each achievement and links his word of praise with the names that have made this special branch of the science he pursues the greatest of all the benefactions of the age. But he preserved for the close the name of the illustrious Marion Sims as that of the master genius who made the way easy for his contemporaries and those who follow after him. And singularly enough this name, about which there hinges so much of personal charm, comes again before the medical fraternity of Memphis just at a time when an unseemly wrangle over mere "ethics" by the Tri-State Medical Society is brought to the attention of the general public by the APPEAL, ethics that are often a hindrance to medical advancement, that too often restrain the man who is growing so that his professional stature may not reach beyond the dullest mediocrity. Poor Sims. Who that reads of his struggles, and the contemptible, mean and belittling jealousies that beset him would not wish that he had defied all ethics and rather launched himself upon the favoring sea of public opinion. How much he would have saved himself of chagrin and mortification, and how much more quickly would he have accomplished his philanthropic purpose of relieving suffering women? The world has a right to the best efforts of every man in it, and it is only less than criminal by combination, or otherwise, to restrain or prohibit, retard or hinder, those who are the eager ministers of the genii, who hold the secrets of the future. Why should a doctor withhold from the public his invention or discovery any more than the metallurgist, the mineralogist, the chemist, the electrician or the engineer? What sort of ethics is it that interferes to make hidden mystery of remedies that affect both health and life? Are they not contrary to this age of free inquiry? Do they not shame the spirit of investigation that led Sims, Barker, McDowell, Thomas and Emmett, of this country, and Simpson, Wells, Tait and Keith, of Great Britain, out of the beaten path and lighted them to surer ways of cure? The APPEAL would be far from countenancing anything that would weaken a profession to which the world is so largely indebted. The safety of the people demands that it shall, in common with the homeopathists, the eclectics and other medical bodies, be surrounded by legal safeguards but it should repeal its ethics and broaden and smooth the path of those whose keener vision and more penetrating insight enables them to reach conclusions full of beneficence and blessing to suffering humanity. A good thing in medicine or surgery cannot be too quickly or too often brought to the attention of the public, and instead of censure, the doctor who is first before the great tribunal with a discovery or invention should be encouraged with the world's applause.

FILIBUSTERS FOR MEXICO

A MAD PROJECT FOR THE CONQUEST

Of Our Sister Republic and the Establishment Therein of a Socialistic Government.

DALLAS, TEX., November 11.—It appears that the filibustering expedition proposed to invade Mexico and establish a new Republic, to be composed of the present States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango, is no myth. Two emissaries of the movement arrived in Dallas yesterday, and under promise not to give any information that might be used against him, one of them has given to your correspondent some points as to the true inwardness of the daring scheme. He says that this filibustering movement was on foot before the Cutting case was heard of, but that in matters of such delicacy it is necessary to move slowly and with great caution. He did not, however, deny that Cutting is now one of the leaders of the affair. The Executive Committee consists of twelve persons, three of whom are located at El Paso, two are traveling and working up the scheme by secret agents, and of the remainder, some of them very wealthy men, are in New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City and the City of Mexico. Three of the Executive Committee are Roman Catholic priests. One of the latter is now on his way to Rome to confer with the Pope, who, it is said, has long desired some convulsion in Mexico, which might give opportunity for the re establishment there of the State Church, and the conspirators look with great confidence to him for aid. The New York and Chicago capitalists are in the scheme for what they can make. They have faith in its success and propose to get in on the ground floor of the projected new government, making a handsome profit on its bonds and grants of lands and mining privileges. The conspiracy has progressed so far that the plan of the new government has been formulated. It is to be a socialistic Republic, held in check by a strong military power. Great inducements are to be offered to the unemployed workingmen of the United States to emigrate thither. The secret agents state the proposed invasion will not necessarily or probably take place from El Paso, but may soon occur at any point on the frontier between Fort Yuma and Brownsville. Cutting, the only man whose personality is publicly known or suspected in connection with the affair, is receiving a bushel of letters a day from all parts of the country. Nearly all of these letters tender personal service and the writers of many of them say they can each raise from one to five companies, armed and equipped. The Yaqui Indians, who have for five years past held at bay the military powers of Mexico, have been approached to become active allies of the movement and their chiefs are eager to take part. Confidential agents are to be appointed in the principal cities of Texas and throughout the country. Ten thousand men have already been pledged, and the leaders of the movement say this number is sufficient for the inauguration of their purpose, though they could, if necessary, throw an army of 100,000 men across the Rio Grande.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SHIPPING AND INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Some Interesting Papers Read by Different Members of the Organization.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., November 11.—The Convention of the National Shipping League got to work in a business like fashion this morning. Proceedings opened with reading the report of the Committee on Resolutions by the Chairman, Judge Kennard of New Orleans. This, after reciting in general terms the decline in American shipping said the duty of the moment was to do everything possible for its revival; it indorses the ship bounty bills, considered by Congress and also Eads's ship railway project and recommends that Congress pass stringent laws for the inspection of American bounty vessels at all foreign ports immediately upon their departure by consular agents, and at sea by the masters, and to prevent the evasion of the law against the tonnage tax, and thus insure moderate port charges. Judge Kennard made a short speech supporting the report. He said the committee had decided to recommend only what seemed practicable, and nothing was said about distinct subsidies or the free shipping bill, because they did not think either had any chance in Congress. He denounced the New Orleans wharfage charge of 10 cents per ton as being brigandish and unjustifiable. The Hon. Tom M. Burwell, also of New Orleans, followed with an entertaining speech of a few minutes' duration, indorsing the report of the committee, and going a little more particularly into the necessities in the matter of quarantine. The report was adoptod, and a committee appointed, headed by the Hon. M. Martin, Congressman from the Birmingham district, to present the proper memorial to Congress. Col. R. C. Woods, of New Orleans, then read an interesting paper on Mexico. Rev. M. C. B. Mason, colored, of New Orleans, secretary of the West Africa Mail and Steamship Company, then made a short, earnest speech, saying important trade might be built up between the United States Western coast and Africa. The afternoon was devoted to an excursion of delegates across the bay, some ten miles, to the navy yard and Fort Pickens, at the latter of which places Geronimo and the Natchez were lions of the hour. Two able papers were read at the opera house tonight, one by Capt E. L. Corthell on "The Tehauntepec Ship Railway;" another by Dr. Joseph Holt, of New Orleans, on "Quarantine." The delegates are enthusiastic in their acknowledgment of Pensacola's graceful hospitality.

The Fourth Day of the Western Field Trial Association.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

ABILENE, KAS., November 11.—The fourth day begun with the last heat of the second series between the English setters Bridgeport and Lufray, the latter winning. The pointer Nellie True had a bye. The first of the third series between the English setter Spot Belton and pointer Nellie True was won by Spot. The next heat, between the pointers Rod and Corner Stone, was won by Rod. Two heats remain to decide first money. Either Rod, Lufray or Spot Belton will win first. Few birds, very cold weather, bad cover and unsatisfactory work.

COWARD AND POLTROON

ARE WORDS THAT EX-SPEAKER RANDALL

Will Not Permit Any One to Apply to Him—Correspondence With Gen. Bingham.

Philadelphia *Times*: Gen. Bingham, in his last speech of the campaign at Horticultural Hall on Saturday evening before the election, referred in scathing terms to the attitude of the Northern Democracy on the tariff question when before the people, and, while he doubtless intended his use of the words "coward and poltroon" to apply to a body rather than an individual, his incidental discussion of Randall made his remarks appear as personally applicable to Randall. His speech was not prepared, and he was less guarded in the distinction between the attitude of a body of men and the attitude of Mr. Randall individually when he referred to the position of Northern Democrats as that of "a coward and poltroon." In the synopsis of Gen. Bingham's speech given in the *Times* the offensive words were made to apply to Mr. Randall, and a correspondence at once followed between Randall and Bingham on the subject, resulting satisfactorily to both parties. Following is the correspondence:

RANDALL TO BINGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 1, 1886.

Mr. H. H. Bingham:

DEAR SIR—In the Sunday (McClure's) *Times* you are reported as having, at a public meeting on Saturday night, made use of the following language: "Spoke of S. J. Randall as bold and resolute in Congress, but as a coward and poltroon when he stands upon his party platform." Inform me whether you are correctly reported as to such utterance, or whether you employed the substance of such words. I await, at the American Hotel, your reply, which I expect to be prompt. Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

BINGHAM TO RANDALL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of this date, handed me by Mr. Sanders, covering clipping of my alleged remarks at Horticultural Hall, is before me. I regret exceedingly the impression or declaration the words bear. In my remarks I took issue with the position and utterances of Democratic leaders and platforms North and South, and characterized them as cowardly upon tariff legislation. I also reprobated the subserviency of Republican organizations in your district failing to nominate a candidate against you, when the Democratic party had the courage to make nominations against all the Republican members from Philadelphia. I declared the act, or rather the non-action, as cowardly. I have never and do not in any respect regard your utterances upon public questions other than fearless and aggressive, both in and out of Congress. Very truly yours,

HENRY H. BINGHAM.

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

RANDALL TO BINGHAM.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 1 1886.

Mr. H. H. Bingham:

DEAR SIR—Your letter in reply to mine of this morning has been handed to me by Mr. William M. Bunn. The tone of your letter is satisfactory as far as that feature of it is concerned, but I submit that it does not make a distinct answer to my inquiry whether you did or did not use the language I quoted from the *Times*. A response in that particular I have a right to expect. If you used the language, the course open to me is to ask retraction and apology. If you did not, then you ought in unmistakable words to say so. Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

BINGHAM TO RANDALL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 3, 1886.

Mr. Samuel J. Randall:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of November 1st, handed me by Mr. Sanders, duly received. I recognize your request as reasonable and right. In my first note I stated the idea or line of thought I was endeavoring to emphasize. I had made no written or studied preparation for the speech, and did not intend to express myself in the language or words of the clipping. If I am correctly reported, no one can regret the utterance or words more than I do. I therefore consider it my duty to apologize, and at the same time to thank you for inviting my attention to the objectionable and unwarranted declaration. Yours truly,

HENRY H. BINGHAM.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Alabama Improvement Company Sells Out—South Pittsburg Railroad Company Organized.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 11.—The Alabama Improvement Company, organized here about three years ago to build a railroad to Sheffield, today decided to wind up its affairs. The company has by no means been a failure, as its projectors have received $3 for every dollar invested. The object for which the company was organized has been accomplished, the road built and the property purchased by the Alabama and Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Today the South Pittsburg Railway, Coal and Iron Company was organized here, with Col. A. S. Colyar as president. The stock is $1,000,000, of which $200,000 has been taken up in Nashville. Col. Colyar leaves for New York Saturday to place the balance of the stock there.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

A Book Agent Killed by a Train.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., November 11.—A white man, named T. C. Ware, of Partridge, Jefferson county, Ala., was run over by a Louisville and Nashville train last night and instantly killed. The man was a book agent and about 25 years old. Real estate circles are unusually lively.

Dairymen's Convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 11.—There was a very large attendance at the annual Dairymen's Convention at Battery D, this morning, when President Winsor took the chair. The reports from Boston, Philadelphia and other large butter markets showed an encouraging condition of dairy affairs.

AN APPALLING DISASTER

CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION OF THE BOILERS

In a Factory—Ten Young People, Including Six Girls, Badly Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 11.—An explosion occurred in the cigar box manufactory of Henry H. Sheap & Co., Nos. 1704 and 1706 Randolph street, this afternoon, which blew out the rear wall, badly injuring a number of young men, women and girls and imperiling the lives of over 1000 more. The manufactory is a three story brick structure, with a depth of 150 feet. Back are located a number of sheds for storing the lumber used in the manufacture of cigar boxes. The first and second floors were used as a planing mill and carpenter shop, and on the third floor were employed about twenty-five girls in pasting paper linings in the boxes. Just before the explosion the engineer started up steam by throwing a large amount of sawdust on the fire under the boiler from the saw dust bin, which was located a short distance off, and then started to the Randolph street front of the building. He states that he had been there but a few minutes when he was startled by the report of a loud noise, which was followed by the upper portion of the rear wall falling out, and the screams of the women in the upper story. Bricks were flying in all directions, and in less than a minute afterwards the whole rear portion of the mill appeared to be in flames. The most serious excitement reigned among the hands employed in the building, especially the women. Some ran to the main stairway leading to the street, while others ran to the windows, and a few started to climb out, but they were prevented from jumping to the ground by their companions. During all this time the flames were spreading from one floor to another, and crowds, attracted by the smoke and screams of the women, blocked the street, but the excitement among them was so great that they appeared powerless for a time to assist them. Finally several men ran into the building and succeeded in getting them all out. The excitement among the people increased when the girls and the young women appeared in the street, some bleeding and others badly burned. The fire burned stubbornly despite the efforts of the firemen to check the flames and in a remarkably short period, owing to the inflammable character of the contents, the upper stories of the factory and the shedding in the rear were ablaze. One girl, Carrie Browner, aged 18, is missing. Following is a list of the injured: Ella Stocker, aged 21, badly injured about face and hands; Carrie Muller, 18 years, burned about the body; Emma Mulder, 16 years, burned about the face; Mary E Knecht, 15 years, face and body burned; Amanda Cook 19 years, burned about face, back and hands; John Pollock, 17 years, injured about head, by falling bricks; Joseph Rehmer, 17 years, hands badly burned; John Klengelhafer, 21 years, head cut and hands injured; George Kimball, 19 years, head and face cut; Daniel Freis, an old man, head and face burned and arm cut.

JACKSON, TENN.

A YOUNG MAN IS BURNED TO DEATH

While Spending the Night With a Neighbor—The House Burns, He Fails to Awake.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, TENN., November 11.—A horrible accident took place in the Third District of this county last Monday night about midnight. The residence and all the contents, except one bed and a trunk belonging to the Stone brothers, highly respected farmers, was destroyed by fire. Mr. John Givans, a young man about 20 years old, who resides in the neighborhood, was visiting there, and was sleeping upstairs. He did not wake up in time to escape. In coming down the stairway he was burned to death. The fire is supposed to have caught from the stove in the kitchen. All the back part of the house was wrapped in flames when discovered.

The elegant new chairs for the First M.E. Church have arrived. The carpet is made and is ready to be put down, and about the 25th instant the church will be ready for the celebration of a happy event, in which one of Memphis' gallant young men and one of Jackson's fairest and sweetest young ladies will take a leading part.

The Federal Court is dispatching business rapidly and will probably adjourn in the middle of next week.

HELENA, ARK.

M. J. Crocker's Saw and Planing Mill Burned.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

HELENA, ARK., November 11.—Last night about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the saw and planing mill of M. J. Crocker and it was burned to the ground. The loss is $6000, and is insured for $2000 in the Pelican, of New Orleans.

"BEAUTY soon grows familiar to the lover, fades in his eyes, and pales upon the sense." But a bottle of Salvation Oil will look well as long as people suffer with headache, rheumatism and neuralgia.

Notice to Shippers

THE STEAMER

JAMES LEE

Leaves THIS DAY, Nov. 12th, at 5 p.m.

JAS. LEE, Jr., Supt.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Highest Awards of Medals in Europe and America.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all aches and pains. Indorsed by 5000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All drugg'sts. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

DIED.

LEE—At residence of R. E. Lee, No. 53 Dean avenue, Thursday, November 11, 1886, JUNNIE, aged 11 months and 1 day, infant daughter of Sarah and the late James Lee.

Funeral will take place from residence this (FRIDAY) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

KLENKLE—At the residence of her parents, 98 Market street, Thursday morning, November 11, 1886, at 8 o'clock, HENRIETTA KLENKLE, aged 5 months.

Funeral this (FRIDAY) morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

FARRELL—On Thursday, November 11, 1886, MRS. SARAH A. FARRELL, widow of the late Joseph Farrell, aged 61 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence, No. 158 Main street, this (FRIDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PLUMMER—At Collierville, Tenn., November 10, 1886, GEORGE SMITH, son of John A. and Deane Plummer, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days.

SOUTH MEMPHIS LODGE No. 118, F. AND A.M.—Will meet in stated communication this (FRIDAY) evening, Nov. 12th, at 7:30 o'clock, for the transaction of regular monthly business. All M. M.'s in good standing fraternally invited to attend.

By order, W. T. STONE, W. M.

Attest: J. L. SELLERS, Secretary.

KREMER'S

BARGAINS

—IN—

DRESS GOODS

Silks & Velvets.

Purchased at Eastern Trade Sale.

These Forced Sales Give You

Dress Goods at 50c, worth full $1.00.
Dress Goods at 75c, worth full $1.50.
Black Silks at $1.35, worth full $2.50.
Velvets at $1.00, worth full $1.75.
Combinations at $10, worth full $20.
Combinations at $15, worth full $25.

These goods began arriving Monday morning, and new bargains are opening every day. We are buying and selling nothing else but lovely bargains.

Kremer's

CLOAKS!

Our great trade in this department is a guarantee that our great purchases were at marked advantage.

Kremer's $5 Jacket sells elsewhere at $6 50.
Kremer's $10 Jacket sells elsewhere at $15.
Kremer's $12 Jacket, no equal at $18.
Kremer's $20 Wraps are not seen at $27.
Kremer's $35 Wraps others ask for them $50.

Kremer's $50 Wraps, others can't show at $75.

These were the comments of purchasing customers in our Cloak Department yesterday.

New Bonnets, New School Hats, New Birds, New Feathers, New Fans, New Handkerc'fs

Buy where they show you NEW GOODS. New styles last longer. New Ideas are to be had only in New Goods.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cleaning, Dyeing & Repairing,

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FINE HAND-SEWED

CALF-SKIN SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Every Pair Warranted

ONLY $5.00 A PAIR.

AT THE CHEAP CASH

SHOE HOUSE,

410 Main Street, Memphis.

Trustee's Sale.

FAILURE having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured in a trust deed made by C. M. Padgett and wife, Kate Padgett, on the 24th day of March, 1882, and recorded in book 142, page 369, Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in pursuance of the power therein conferred, we will, on

Saturday, November 20, 1886,

between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p.m., at the south gate of Court Square, in Memphis, Tenn., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following real estate, lying near the south line of the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, described as follows: One tract of land in Fort Pickering, and being block 45 of the lands conveyed by Willoughby Williams to John C. McLemore et al., on the 28th day of December, 1867, as appears from plat of same in plat book No. 1, pages 5 and 6, of Register's office, which block fronts 130 feet on Van Buren and Coffee streets and 193 feet on Armstrong and Front streets.

Equity of redemption, dower and homestead expressly waived. Title believed to be good, but we sell as trustees only.

WM. M. SMITH,
WM. A. COLLIER,
Trustees.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Memphis, Tenn., November 10, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 m. of November 25, 1886, to be then and there publicly opened, for levee work in the Plum Point Reach, to the approximate amount of 430,000 cubic yards.

For blank forms and detailed information, apply at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects.

SMITH S. LEACH,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army.

DR. R. L. LASKI,

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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.—*Daily Commercial Bulletin, February 12, 1886.*

PURELY MUTUAL, AND HENCE INSURANCE AT COST.

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OLIVER, FINNIE & Co

5 Car-loads Steel Nails,
3 Car-loads Snuff and Soda,
1 Car-load Lard, Hams and Sausage.
2 Car-loads American Sardines.
1 Car-load New Raisins,
1 Car-load New Salmon,
1 Car-load California Canned Fruit,
10 Car-loads Tomatoes, Peaches, Corn, Etc.,
1 Car-load Atmore's Mince Meat,
2 Car-loads New York Buckwheat,
2 Car-loads Pigsfeet, Kraut and Barrel Pickles,
2 Car-loads Silver Moon Cream Cheese,
2 Car-loads Virginia Peanuts,
2 Car-loads Fire Crackers and Fireworks,
2 Car-loads Nuts and Currants,
3 Car-loads Fine Bananas,
5 Car-loads Red Ben Davis Apples,
2 Car-loads Fresh Fancy Candies,
1 Car-load Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Etc.,

And a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries for the special use of Country Merchants.

Send for a Price-List.

Oliver, Finnie & Co.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF DEAN & LILLY was dissolved on November 9, 1886. WM. DEAN, JOHN LILLY.

Memphis, Tenn., November 11, 1886.

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