MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FRIDAY, : : DEC. 3, 1886.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We present our readers today with a full account of the admirable reports presented to the Committee of Ten by Gen. Colton Greene and Mr. S. W. Hampton, the efficient chairman of the committee. The reports will repay careful reading, and embody the results of eighteen months of skilful, laborious and indefatigable efforts in search of a solution of the grave question that now confronts this community. The committee has done its work well and is abundantly deserving of the thanks of the community. They have availed themselves in their researches of the services of the most accomplished experts in the country, who have been consulted, however, chiefly as to the sanitary features of the problem only, and the feasibility of satisfactory filtration. The labors of the committee have successfully demonstrated two things, that pure water in abundant supply can be obtained here, and that in order to do so we need not go farther than Wolf river. All reports agree that no better or purer water can be found anywhere, nor any freer from objection on sanitary grounds. An estimate of the cost is embraced in the report, and suggests the possibility of constructing the necessary plant without making the slightest draft upon the revenues of the city. But these are afterconsiderations. The fact remains that a practicable solution of the water problem has been presented by the committee and that their work has been well and thoroughly done. For this all honor to the men engaged in it. Whatever the outcome, the people owe them a debt of gratitude which will not soon be forgotten.

FOREIGNERS AND THE POPE.

So soon as the old Whig party drifted into Knownothingism it died an ignominious death. It seems the Republican party is rapidly drifting into Knownothingism, the receptacle for bankrupt, broken down political organizations. In the recent California elections there was a regularly nominated Knownothing candidate for Governor, and the vote he received defeated Swift, the Republican candidate for Governor, as every vote cast for the Knownothing nominee was taken from the Republican party. Knownothingism has also been revived in the Northern and Eastern States and by Republicans. The Rev. Dr. Newman, a bitter Republican, the pet of Gen. Grant and who travelled through Europe a sort of tramp consul, at the expense of the American people, preached a sermon in Washington City on Thanksgiving day in which he made a furious war on foreigners and the Pope of Rome. He said:

He would make every priest and Roman Catholic renounce before God and the holy angels all allegiance to every foreign prince, pontiff and potentate, whether spiritual or temporal. The Pope, he said, should have no sovereignty here. He vehemently denounced the Irish vote, the German vote and every vote that was not thoroughly American. "Away with them," he shouted, "and down with the politician who would bid for them. We want no man for President of the United States who would sink so low as to bid for an alien vote." The recognition of Christianity as the religion of the United States, he named as one of the seven essential attributes of an American citizen. There was a large congregation present and the sacred edifice resounded with shouts and applause and loud amens, such as one has been accustomed to hear only in hallelujah gatherings of the Salvation Army. At the end one excited parishioner rose and made a speech, in which he declared that the preacher had expressed the sentiment of the congregation. Such excitement has not before been witnessed in any church in this city.

The signs of the times plainly indicate that the Republican party is to become the old Knownothing party. In such a contest the Democratic party will again be found on the side of civil and religious liberty. In the same sermon this venomous traducer of Southern Methodists declared that no foreign immigrant to this country should be permitted to vote for fifteen years after landing on our shores. If this wicked and brutal doctrine had been preached and practiced during the Revolutionary War Lafayette would have been spared the fortune he gave to achieve our independence, and Kosciusko, Montgomery and the thousands of foreigners and Catholics who gave their lives for freedom would have been driven from the country for which they died. In the late struggle between the States, in which the life of the nation was imperiled, the Catholics and foreigners offered up their lives on the altar of their adopted country and sealed their devotion with their blood, and yet foreigners and Catholics are to be mistrusted. There is not a drop of white blood on the American continent that does not trace its fountain to foreign sources. This nation was founded by the aid of foreign valor, and now that we have grown rich and great through the contributary agencies of foreign energy, enterprise and industry, to deny the people who have so largely aided us in achieving our independence and preserving the Union, a common share of the benefits of the government their blood and kindred helped to establish is a marvelous meanness, an ingratitude which the American people will never perpetrate. America has grown from the rich blood of foreign races. Without the infusion of new blood the stock farms, and even the poultry yards languish. Assyria, Egypt and Greece rotted because of no incoming peoples. It was not native born Americans that founded this Republic a century ago or who preserved it twenty-five years ago. There were Irish and Germans and Italians and French who helped. They fought for our independence and for the preservation of the union. Foreigners and Catholics have contributed their best blood to the vigor and growth and strength of the American government. They have united into one common mass with the native born citizens, and, however, much they cherish the memories of the land of their birth, they yield not even to the Rev. Dr. Newman in devotion to their adopted country.

THE BRIDGE PROJECT.

To further the prosperity of Memphis, and to extend its commerce, one great and main auxiliary is required—a bridge across the river. In increasing our facilities for commerce the bridge is a crown to the work that has been done and that is contemplated. With the only bridge across the Mississippi below St. Louis, Memphis will enjoy an eminence that cannot fail to secure the most favorable results. Kansas City has been one of the most prosperous in the United States, but its people never felt assured until the bridge across the Missouri was built there, then it was certain that a great career was before the city, and it put forth all its energies accordingly, with the brilliant success we are all acquainted with. So it will be with Memphis. With the bridge Memphis will at once stand out as a prominent business center, a center with which every important Southern and Southwestern railroad must have connection. It is mortifying that speculators who care nothing for Memphis interests should have been able to secure a position, though only on paper, detrimental to those interests. It is gratifying to find our Merchants' Exchange so fully alive to the immediate importance of the bridge project, and so decided and outspoken in the views expressed in their resolutions. We must now omit no possible pressure upon Congress. Our people generally must support the action of the Merchants' Exchange, by showing their hearty approval of that action, and by using any influence they may have with members of either House to induce them heartily to support the efforts making to frustrate a mischievous and selfish opposition, and to secure, at as early a day as possible, the Memphis bridge over the Mississippi. A little reflection upon the advantages the bridge will insure to our city, will show that the project to build it should have the steady, persistent and enthusiastic support of every man and woman in Memphis.

CHOLERA APPROACHING.

Spite of all that medicine could do to cure and science to prevent, the cholera has obstinately held its stand in Europe throughout the year. It has been less wholesale in its appropriation of victims than of old, but has held its ground with a persistence that shows there is mischief in it, and perhaps yet calamity to flow from it. Cholera is upon its travels and is seeking fresh victims, and in its migrations it has reached this continent, and has begun its ravages in the Argentine Republic and Brazil. Those States have much intercourse with the Mediterranean, which accounts for the dreaded disease crossing over to this side of the globe. Such an occurrence cannot be viewed by ourselves with indifference. The sanitarians must be roused to vigilance, and no precaution omitted that can hold at bay an enemy that carries disaster, sorrow and death wherever it finds entrance.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

Woman has been famed in all ages for her love of mercy, her sympathy with suffering and her abhorrence of cruelty. Among the women of the South these virtues are especially eminent. This being the case, how strange it has been for some time past to observe, in one particular, an entire reversal of conduct so honorable to the sex. At the bidding of unthinking and unfeeling fashion, the ladies have been wearing as part of their adornments portions of the limbs of some of the most beautiful and charming of the winged inhabitants of our forests. Need we plead for those gentle creatures, who ask of us only that we should delight in their plumage as they flit from tree to tree, or be entranced as they flood the air with music? A little thought, a little reference to their own kind sympathies, will prevent the fair readers of the APPEAL from ever again conforming to the dictates of a hideous fashion, that demands the destruction of creatures who form one of the most delightful of all nature's living productions. In several cities ladies have formed associations pledged to wear no ornament obtained by the destruction of the most beautiful and attractive of all the denizens of the woods. They are pledged, also, to lead their sister women to avoid the same abhorren practice. The ladies love what is graceful in form, beautiful in color, and attractive in movement, all these are found in the tenants of the woodlands, and the thousand attractions the birds possess should win for them woman's protection. For women to be the cruel authors and instigators of their destruction has about it something hideous and repellent.

Fine Jewelry at Mulford's.

A Terrific Powder Explosion.

PITTSBURG, December 2.—A *Commercial Gazette* Bellaire, Ohio, special says: There was a terrific explosion of powder in the store of Robert Hall, six miles west of here, this afternoon, fatally injuring three and seriously bruising and burning four others. The explosion was caused by someone stepping on a parlor match that was lying on the floor, when a spark ignited the powder in a keg and blew the whole end out of the store. Five men and two boys who were in the store were prostrated. Those fatally hurt were, Robert Hall, Jacob Weiss and George Williams. Clarence Neff and three others whose names could not be learned, received painful burns and bruises, but will recover.

Holiday Presents, Mulford's.

THE PROCLAMATION

OF THE PRESIDENT, PROMULGATING THE EXTRADITION

Treaty With Japan, Which Was Ratified After Being Amended by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The following is the proclamation of the President promulgating the extradition treaty with Japan, which was ratified after being amended by the Senate last June:

A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed at the city of Tokio on the 29th day of April, 1886, which treaty was amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English language is word for word as follows: And, whereas, by the terms of said treaty it becomes operative sixty days after the exchange of the ratification thereof. And, whereas, the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Tokio on the 27th day of September, 1886.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof as amended may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed at the City of Washington, the third day of November, in the year of our Lord 1886, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and eleventh. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

The following is a synopsis of the treaty: The high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other, under circumstances and conditions of the present treaty, all persons who, being accused or convicted of one of the following crimes or offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other:

1. Murder and assault with intent to commit murder.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties and the utterance or circulation of the same.
3. Forgery or altering and uttering what is forged or altered.
4. Embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.
5. Robbery.
6. Burglary.
7. The act of entering or of breaking and entering an office of the government, or public authorities or the offices of banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies with the intent to commit felony there.
8. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
9. Rape.
10. Arson.
11. Piracy by the law of nations.
12. Murder, assault with intent to kill and manslaughter on the high seas on board ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.
13. Malicious destruction or attempt to destroy railway trains, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices and other buildings when the act injures human life.

If any person demanded be held for trial in the country in which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial; provided, that unless the trial be for the crimes for which the fugitive is demanded the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to trial or punishment for a political offense the surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for a political offense committed prior to his extradition, or for any offense other than that in respect of which extradition is granted.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have power to deliver them if deemed proper.

Appointments—Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The President today appointed Frank Bacon, of Kansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Oberlin, Kansas; Rudolph Guyebard, of Washington Territory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Walla Walla, Washington Territory; William A. Ames, of Montana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bozeman, Mont.

The Cabinet meeting today was of short duration. All the members were present. The President's message was the only subject considered, although there was informal discussion as to the probable course of Congress at its coming session. The message is practically completed and the clerical force at the White House are now engaged in preparing copies for the Houses of Congress.

Receipts From Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The total receipts from internal revenue during the first four months of the present fiscal year were $39,465,441, a decrease of $1,168,243 as compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. There was a decrease of $2,743,554 in the collections from spirits, an increase of $308,477 from tobacco, an increase of $875,078 from fermented liquors and an increase of $77,104 on miscellaneous items. The aggregate receipts for October, 1886, were $1,701,684 less than those for October, 1885. The decrease was entirely in the collections from spirits, amounting to $2,019,054. There was an increase of $43,809 on tobacco, an crease of $184,534 on beer and an increase of $74,379 on miscellaneous items. The collections from oleomargarine during October (being mainly from the sale of special stamps) were $14,652.

Commissioner Miller said yesterday that the receipts for the present fiscal year will be about $1,000,000 in excess of the receipts for last year, notwithstanding the large decrease shown in the first quarter.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The President has appointed the following named postmasters: Edwin Judkins at Franklin, N. H., vice Miss E. G. Colburn, suspended; Alexander Raff at Kittanning, Pa., vice E. A. Broshead, suspended; Edward Gardner at Rochelle, Ill., vice N. H. Glenn, suspended; Alexander Charles at Cedar Rapids, Ia., vice W. W. Smith, suspended; J. P. Carleton at Iowa Falls, Ia., vice T. B. Knapp, suspended; Frank P. Mottle at Odebolt, Ia., vice F. R. Bennett, suspended; G. C. Scrimmgeon at Belle Plaine, Ia., vice W. A. Hunter, resigned; J. H. James at Sac City, Ia., vice R. H. Lamoreux, resigned; J. M. Landis at Oswego, Kas., vice L. S. Crum, suspended; G. W. Carlton at Deer Lodge, Mont. T., vice E. S. Stackpole, suspended.

Mrs. Judge Davis a Hopeless Invalid.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Mrs. John Davis, the second daughter of the late Secretary of State Frelinghuysen and wife of Judge Davis, of the Court of Claims, has become a hopeless invalid. She has never recovered from the injuries received by being thrown from a drag at Lenox, Mass., last summer. It was thought after her return to Washington that her recovery would be rapid and certain. The other day Mrs. Davis felt so well that she thought she would try to walk down stairs with assistance. This was her first attempt to walk since the injury. She had taken but a few steps when she fell from a stroke of paralysis. The attack was severe, but does not extend above the legs. The physician in attendance does not think Mrs. Davis will ever be able to walk again, but at the same time her general health will probably be good, so that she may live for years, but will always have to remain in a reclining position. This sad fate of a lady who was so prominent in society under the last administration has created great sympathy throughout Washington.

The Reorganization of the Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, the Chief Signal Officer, has submitted to the Secretary of War, with a request for approval and recommendation, a bill providing for a reorganization of the Signal Service and its incorporation as a regular bureau of the War Department, having charge of weather predictions, army signalling and the maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines. The bill provides that the bureau shall consist of one chief officer, with the rank of brigadier general, such commissioned officers of lower grades as have been or may be provided for by law, 150 sergeants, thirty corporals, 200 privates and the necessary clerks, copyists, messengers, etc.

The bill contemplates the transfer of the sixteen second lieutenants now in the corps to the line of the army, with the respective dates of their commissions, as vacancies occur, and provides that the President shall be authorized to detail twenty-two officers from the army as acting signal officers, who, when so detailed and instructed, shall not be relieved from signal duty except for unfitness, or other sufficient cause. The enlisted men are to be enlisted for four years, and classified as twenty-five first-class sergeants at $1600, fifty second-class sergeants at $1400, fifty-five third-class sergeants at $1300, thirty corporals at $1200, 120 privates at $1100 and 170 privates at $1000.

The Conference Committee.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Conference Committee on the interstate commerce bill held a long session today and discussed the points of difference between the two Houses. Nothing was agreed upon, nor did the discussion go far enough to warrant any statement as to what action will probably be taken. Members of the committee, however, hope to reach an agreement in a few days.

THE SAXTON-MASON CASE.

PRETTY MISS SAXTON, THE RUINED GIRL,

On the Witness Stand—She Tells the Story of Her Relations With the Millionaire.

BURLINGTON, Vt., December 2.—The hearing in the Saxton-Mason case was resumed today, and Miss Saxton was placed on the stand. She testified that she was 17 years old. Mason began to let her have money in the fall of 1881. She was between 12 and 13 years old when Mason seduced her. He began by giving her $2, and then $25, after their first illicit meeting. He subsequently gave her, at different times, about $7000. Mason had given her money several times concealed in fruit. Her sister had seen various sums of money given her by Mason. She saw him sometimes twice a day, and he drove to her home as often as four times a week. On cross examination witness admitted that she was confined at Willsboro, N. Y., several months ago, that the child was dead when born, and that she took the remains in a box to Jersey City, where they were buried. This was the trouble referred to in her letter asking Mason for money. The State's Attorney submitted a letter from the witness to Mason, dated August 4th, which enclosed a letter which, she said, she would send to his wife the next day if she did not hear from him. The letter stated that she had a child by Mason, and asked Mrs. Mason to pity her, as she was an innocent girl before her husband ruined her. Witness stated that when Mason received a copy of the letter which she had threatened to send to his wife, he gave her an order to go to the bank and draw the money. She did not tell him how much she wanted, because he told her to draw as much as she wanted. She told of a trip to Boston with Mason in a sleeping car, she occupying the lower berth, and said she had made a similar trip to Boston since, but not with Mason. She also described their different meetings, which, she said, began in 1881 and continued for several years, during which time Mason gave her money in sums ranging from $2 to $300. About Thanksgiving, 1885, she got into trouble and Mason gave her medicine to take and $300. In January last she again got into trouble, and went to Willsboro April 1st, where she remained until the birth of her child, in August. At this point the court adjourned until tomorrow.

Arrested for Fixing the McQuade Jury.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Detectives tonight arrested Homan Falkenberg, a tailor, charged with the crime of "fixing the McQuade jury in the first trial of McQuade." The prisoner refused to make any statement. He will be arraigned tomorrow. The fact was developed during the examination of talesmen in the McQuade trial today that two of them had been visited last night by strangers who wanted to know how they stood in the matter. One of the strangers said Aldorman Farley had requested him to get the talesman's opinion in regard to McQuade's guilt or innocence. The matter will be investigated. When court adjourned this evening the jury box was full, but peremptory objections will probably change the list materially. There were rumors of arrests of Aldermen for jury "fixing" tonight, but none had been made up to midnight.

Initial Rings at Mulford's.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER,

INVOLVING THE DEATH OF SIX MEN

And the Infliction of Serious Injuries to Thirteen Others on the Steamer Westernland.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., December 2.—A frightful disaster, involving the death of six men and the infliction of serious injuries to thirteen others, was reported this afternoon upon the arrival of the steamship Westernland. On Saturday afternoon, November 27th, a huge cross sea was suddenly encountered, and it fell with terrific force upon the forward deck of the steamship. The Westernland was then seven days out from Antwerp. The deck was crushed in and buried the unfortunates beneath a mass of wood and iron debris. The next instant the water swept along the gangways of the main deck, carrying several persons with it. The crash was terrific, but before the appalling nature of the accident was realized by the passengers, the officers of the ship had all the men available engaged in the work of rescue. The injured were carried to the intermediate cabin, which was transferred into a hospital. Four seamen were found to have been killed outright. They were: Rasmus Sandagen, aged 57, of Antwerp. His skull was crushed to a jelly. Gustave Dudari, aged 43, of Antwerp, crushed to death beneath a heavy iron beam, leaves a wife and three children. Emile Decock, 26 years old, of Antwerp, unmarried. He was found pinned to the main deck by the jagged end of an iron stanchion, which had pierced his abdomen. Henri Jahrens, aged 27, unmarried. His legs were broken and his throat was cut.

The two others killed were steerage passengers, Max Frank, 18 years old, of Germany, and Gabriel Livaderi, aged 17, of Constantinople. Frank's abdomen was cut open and his skull fractured. He died at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Livaderi sustained internal injuries, which caused his death five hours after Frank expired. The injured seamen are: Second boatswain, Neal Hansen, left leg and arm broken; Mils Olsen, both legs broken; Javinnus de Jouge, leg broken and ruptured; Henry Verstraeten, both legs broken and chest bruised; Francis Frank, Charles Bedo and Ferdinand Hailman escaped with slight bruises.

The passengers injured were as follows: Joseph Levaderi, both arms broken. He is a brother of the young passenger who died from his injuries. Max Kadi, leg broken; Julius Wield, severe contusions on back and abdomen; Francis Tassani, three ribs broken and lungs punctured; William Harcombe, of New York, leg broken and arm dislocated; Eugene Sohmer, severe scalp wounds; Gustave Brennd, severe contusions on back and thighs and face badly cut; Joseph Christman, arm broken; Martin Naeser, ankle sprained and back bruised.

The dead were buried at sea. Many affecting scenes were witnessed at the improvised hospital when passengers inquired about their injured friends. Everything possible was done for the relief of the injured. The cabin passengers showed their sympathy for the unfortunates by many kindly acts, and raised a purse of 20,000 francs to be distributed among the families of the dead and injured. When the Westernland reached port the injured passengers were transferred to hospitals.

An inspection of the vessel afforded some idea of the terrible blow she had received. The crushed deck was known as the forward whale back. It was constructed of four-inch pine planks, resting upon massive iron beams. These in turn were upheld by three inch iron rod stanchions. The vast volume of water struck the whale back about fifteen feet from the stem and crushed in a section twenty-nine feet in length and extending the full width of the steamship.

Second Officer Ehoff made the following statement: "We left Antwerp on Saturday, November 20th, with sixty-nine cabin and 574 steerage passengers and a full cargo. At 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, November 27th, we were in latitude 47° 49′, longitude 43° 57′. I was on the main bridge when I noticed an enormous wave on the starboard bow. The next instant another towering wave joined it from the port side. They seemed to leap into the air as they mingled. They must have been nearly forty feet high as I saw their united mass above the lower yard of the foremast. Then came a crash of the water upon the deck. It sounded louder than a dozen cannons fired at once. The water swept from one end to the other of the main deck, carrying everything before it."

The disaster was not met with in a storm. Merely a good, strong breeze was blowing from the southwest, with a chopping sea. The vessel was steaming at half speed—seven knots an hour. The day was clear. Most of the cabin passengers were below. A group of sailors were on the upper deck, under what is technically known as the forward "turtle back." Moving around among them were several steerage passengers, who were idly watching the sailors weaving "sennel," a material for matting, used for sails. The first officer was below. It was the starboard watch and the captain and second officer were on deck, the latter being on the bridge.

The Fine Performance of Aida.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 2.—The finest performance of *Aida* ever given here was tonight at Music Hall, with Mme. Fursch-Madi as Aida, and drew an audience that completely filled the auditorium. The appearance of Mme. Fursch-Madi excited great interest, and, as she made her entrance in the first act, she was received enthusiastically. Mme. Fursch-Madi is unequaled in this role, and gave a performance which for breadth of vocal and dramatic treatment could not well be excelled. She was repeatedly recalled during the evening. Miss Vass Zantan made her first appearance here as Amuerio, and scored a success, and the excellent work of all the other artists in the cast contributed largely to the general success of the performance. The stage mountings, scenery and costumes far excelled any stage spectacle ever seen here, and were simply munificent.

Monogram Bangles, Mulford.

Forest Fires Near Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 2.—Charleston is filled with smoke from forest fires in the surrounding country. The telegraph wires are down on the line of the Northeastern road, and the full extent of the damage is not known. The village of Piceopolis, in Berkely county, narrowly escaped destruction. A number of barns and farmhouses were burned.

Diamond Watches, Mulford's

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

BARBED FENCE WIRE!

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO

REMOVAL.

We have removed our entire business to

Nos. 378 & 380 Front St.,

adjoining the Gayoso Hotel, where we are receiving a large assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Saddlery, Etc., all of which will be sold at Very Low Prices. A full line of Horse Blankets and Lap Robes on hand. All persons in need of the above goods will save money by examining our stock before purchasing.

WOODRUFF & OLIVER,
Manufacturers' Agents.

Holiday Goods!

FRUITS.

Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Apples, Bananas, Lemons, Cranberries.

DRIED FRUITS.

Pitted Cherries, Evaporated Peaches Citron, Evaporated Pears, German Pears, Lemon Peel, German Cherries, Evaporated Apples Orange Peel, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, Pine Apple Glace, Figs.

NUTS.

Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts.

Jellies, Preserves, Etc.

Shaker Preserves, Canton Ginger, Dundee Jams and Marmalade, Currant, Raspberry, Strawberry and Peach Jelly by the pound. Apple Butter, Mince Meat, Maple Syrup, Honey, Maple Sugar, New Molasses, Sugar, Syrup, Plum Pudding.

RELISHES.

Curry Powder, Celery Salt, Olives, Olive Oil, Capers, Mixed and Plain Pickles, Sweet Stuffed Mangoes, Chow-Chow, Holland, Pine Apple, Young America and Cream Cheese. Salad Dressing, Deviled Ham, Worcestershire Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Mustard, Pepper Sauce, Sage, Thyme, Sweet Margorium, Summer Savory.

FARINACEOUS GOODS

Buckwheat Flour, Graham Flour, Dried Corn, Farina, Tapioca, Sago, Corn Starch, Lentels, Rolled Avena, Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Split Peas, Rice, White Peas, May Beans, Farinoca, Hominy, Grits, Barley, Green Kern.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

White Peaches, Apricots, Egg Plums Yellow Peaches, Grapes, Nectarines, Green Gages, Cherries, Pine Apples, Gooseberries, Bartlett Pears.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Baked Beans, Peas, String and Stringless Beans, Corn, Tomatoes, Okra and Tomatoes, Okra Succatash, Pumpkin.

Canned Fish and Meats.

Lobsters, Bloaters, Deviled Crabs, Finland Haddies, Salmon, Sardines, Mackerel, Shrimps, Russian Cavier, Cove Oysters, Pigsfeet, Chip Beef, Ox Tongue, Canned Beef.

SUNDRIES.

Gelatine, Flavoring Extracts, Yeast Powder, Blanks's Hand-made Candy. Larrabee & Kennedy's Cakes and Crackers, Creamery Butter, Sweet Cider, Boston Brown Bread, Deep Sea Codfish, Shelled Almonds.

J. F. Buckham AND Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CORRUGATED IRON SIDING

And Iron Roofin :.

Fire, Wind, Water and Lightning proof. Suitable for all kinds of buildings. For prices and estimates a factory rates call on or address

MEMPHIS METAL & WOOD MF'G CO.,
438 & 440 Main st., and 21 & 23 Mulberry st.,
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Headquarters for Iron Fences and Crestings Galvanized Iron Cornice, Tin Roofs & Stoves.

DR. H. M. LEWIS,

OCULIST AND OPTICIAN,

LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO., has just fitted up an elegant office over Lytle & Shields's grocery store, corner of Adams and Main, where he is ready to fit all sights and make glasses to order. The public are informed that the Doctor has no glasses for sale other than those made by himself and in conformity with the measurement of the eye. The Doctor has made that his special study and has all the latest scientific tests and instruments to insure perfect and easy sight. Physicians prescriptions for glasses carefully filled. Office hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 p.m.
DR. H. M. LEWIS,
Oculist and Optician, No. 218 Main street, southeast corner Adams and Main.

Mulford's, 294 Main.

Important Sale of Very Valuable Lands in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1886.

UNDER and by virtue of the terms and conditions of a certain deed of trust executed to me, as Trustee, by E. M. Apperson and others, on the 30th day of May, 1885, to secure the indebtedness therein mentioned, duly recorded in Book "A," pages 462 to 471 inclusive, of the Circuit Court of Crittenden county; Book 44, pages 72 to 83, of the Circuit Court of Phillips county; Book "Y," pages 126 to 137, of Circuit Court of Lee county; Book "A A," pages 94 to 111, of Circuit Court of Lincoln county, State of Arkansas. Also, in Book "H H," page 230, of the Chancery Court of Bolivar county, and in Book 21, pages 495 to 507, of Panola county, State of Mississippi; default having been made in said trust deed, and being requested by the maker of said trust deed and the beneficiary thereof, I will, as said Trustee, on

Tuesday, December 21, 1886,

on the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, commencing promptly at 12 o'clock m., and continuing from day to day until the said lands are all sold, offer for sale, at public outcry, and sell to the highest and best bidder, the following described lands and property, situated in the States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The following lands, lying in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, on the bank of the Mississippi river, about ten miles below Helena, Arkansas, to-wit:

The east half of section thirty-three, containing 2:5 60 acres, and all of section 34, containing 629 88 acres.

The south half of section twenty-seven, containing seventy-three acres.

The west half section 35, containing 320 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 28, containing 160 acres.

All in township 3 south, range 4 east.

Fractional northeast quarter of section 4, containing 112 acres.

All of fractional section 3, containing 465.48 acres, in township 4, range 4 east—being the lands known as "R. M. Apperson's Westover Plantation," containing in all 2034 57-100 acres of land, more or less.

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 30, containing 36.82 acres.

The south part of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 4.41 acres.

The south half of section 25, containing 320 acres.

All of fractional section 36, containing 207 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 35, containing 160 acres.

The northwest quarter of the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing 40 acres.

Part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 78 acres.

All of fractional section two, containing 74.25 acres—all in township 4 south, range 4 east.

West half of southwest fractional quarter of section 30, and the northwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing 86 acres—township three (3) south, range 5 east, known as "E. M. Apperson's Maney Plantation," containing 1043 48-100 acres of land, more or less.

Also, certain personal property now on the said Westover Plantation, to-wit: 12 head of mules of various ages, sizes and descriptions; also, one steam engine and all the appliances and attachments thereto belonging; one gristmill, two cotton gins, one cotton press and all the appliances and attachments to the same belonging; all of the wagons, farming utensils, implements and tools of every kind and character used in the cultivation of the said plantations, one half of which will be delivered to the purchaser of the Maney plantation. Each of said plantations are in good state of cultivation, and have all necessary buildings, including dwellings and storehouses.

Also, the following described tract or parcel of land, lying in the said county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, and described as follows:

The northeast quarter of section sixteen, township one south, range four east, containing 160 acres.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas, about twelve miles miles from the town of Marianna, to wit: The west half of the west half of section twenty seven (27), containing 160 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty-three (33), containing 88 acres, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), numbering 160 acres, containing in all 360 acres, and known as the "Cotter tract."

Also, the following other tracts of land, lying in said county of Lee and State of Arkansas, on and near the Mississippi river:

The northeast quarter of section one; fractional southeast quarter of section one; fractional east half of section twelve (12), and the fractional southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one.

South half of south half of section 2;
West fractional half of section 12;
The northeast quarter of section eleven (11);
The south fractional half section 11;
The west fractional half of section 13;
The northeast fractional quarter of section 14;
All of fractional section 24;
All of fractional section 25, containing 2245.91 acres, more or less.

Also, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in the county of Crittenden and State of Arkansas, to wit:

Southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21);
East half of southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23);
West half of section six (6);
West half of section seven (7);
Northwest quarter of section eighteen (18).
Southwest fractional quarter of section nineteen (19), all in township 3, north range 7 east.

The said six (6) last named tracts containing 1070.77 acres.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Monroe, and State of Arkansas, and described as follows:

The southwest quarter of section seventeen (17), containing 160 acres;
The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17, containing 40 acres;
The north half of the northeast quarter of section 25, 80 acres;
The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, 40 acres;
Containing in all 320 acres, and known as part of the "Redmond tract," all in township 2, south range 1 west.

Also, the following other lands, lying in the county of Arkansas, and State of Arkansas, and described as follows, to-wit:

The north half of the north half and the north half of the south half of section 10, township 6, south range 2 west, containing 160 acres.

Also, the following tract of land, lying in Bolivar county, Mississippi, to-wit: It being the north half (except twenty-two acres) assessed to Lobdell), of section twenty-six, township twenty-two, range eight, containing three hundred (300) acres, and being the same land conveyed by J. D. Quigley, trustee, to E. M. Apperson & Co., and known as the "St. John Place." Also, the following tract of land lying in the county of Panola, and State of Mississippi, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter of section twenty-six (26), the west half of section twenty-five (25), the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), part of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), all of section thirty-six (36), in township 6, range 6 west, and containing about 1332 acres, 695 acres of which is cleared.

Also, the following tracts of lands situated, lying and being in the county of Lincoln and State of Arkansas: South fractional half of section thirty-four (34), township seven (7), south five (5) west; east half east of Boone lake, section thirty-three (33), township seven (7), range five (5); east half east of Boone lake, section four (4), township 8, range 5; northwest quarter of section 3, township 8, range 5; north fractional half of northeast quarter of section 3, township 8, range 5; southwest quarter section 3, township 8, range 5, containing in all 731.22 acres, together with all accretions made by the Arkansas river, known as the "Maple Grove Plantation," together with the following personal property: Twenty-one head of mules of various ages, sizes and descriptions; two head of cattle; one steam engine and fixtures; one gristmill; one cotton gin and cotton press, together with wagons, tools and farming utensils.

Terms of sale—One-fourth cash of the price, balance in four equal installments, payable in one, two, three and four years, evidenced by notes executed by the purchaser bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid, and secured by trust deed on the said lands.

The title to above lands is good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.

Further information can be obtained of R. M. Apperson & Co., D. C. Slaughter, Chairman and Trustee, and of N. F. Lemaster, of Forel & Lemaster, real estate agents.

E. D. JORDAN,
Trustee, Masonic Temple.