filtering at the rate of 7,500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

Now, a portion of this water pumped but not filtered, must be wasted in washing the filtering bed. In their specification, the Filter Company assume that this quantity will be about 2 per cent. of the whole amount pumped, but in the absence of reliable data regarding this washing operation on so large a scale, I am disposed to increase this proportion to at least 3 per cent., which, I think, will be more reliable for a safe estimate of cost. From various reports of the performance and cost of operating pumping works, it is safe to assume that in the case of the proposed works for Memphis it will cost, including coal and all operating expenses and repairs to machinery, 6½ cents to raise 1,000,000 gallons of water one foot high, of which amount about 70 per cent. will be for fuel and the remaining 30 per cent. for operating and other expenses. In my former computations of the cost of filtering, I have provided for the cost of the coal to raise this water for washing; hence I can now add only the expense of operating the works while pumping the water for washing. As shown above, this will be 30 per cent. of the whole cost, or 1 95.100 cents for each 1,000,000 gallons raised one foot high. Hence, 3 per cent. of 7,500,000 is 225½ per cent. of 1,000,000, which multiplied by 1 95.100 cents multiplied by 170 feet, gives in round numbers 74 $8.100, say 75 cents per day, as the cost of the water used in washing the filters.

It is my opinion that to operate and wash these filters properly the service of two men will be required, the aggregate pay of which would be $1000 per year. One of these men, however, might be otherwise employed when not washing the filters.

While pumping the water for washing the filtering material the pumping machinery will have to pump under a head of 195 feet, and will in consequence have to be of sufficient strength for this work, although pumping at a reduced rate of capacity. The additional cost of this can only be determined upon opening the proposals submitted by the builders of the machinery.

Mr. Hyatt's estimate of the cost of renewing the filtering material washed out in washing the filters, also in renewing the coke, is about $60 per year. The cost of coagulant at $1 per million gallons would be $7 50 per day. To all of these expenses must be added the interest on the cost of the filters and foundations, say $100,000 at 6 per cent., or $6000 per year.

Considering the limited demonstration the Filter Company have only been able to make of the practical workings of this filter, it is impossible for the engineer to predict with certainty its success or its failure, when adopted for works of as large capacity as those proposed for Memphis; but in view of the ingenuity displayed by the inventor, as well as the energetic character he has thus far shown in bringing this invention to its present stage of perfection, I can see no reason why, should this filter be adopted at the Memphis water works, it should not prove an entire success.

I would, therefore, recommend that the water committee adopt this plan of filtration, should its expense not exceed the limit of authorised expenditure. Respectfully submitted, A. A. WILLSON,
Mechanical Engineer, Quintard Iron Works, New York City.

Engineer Cross's Report.

NEW YORK, November 20, 1886.

Gen. Colton Greene, of the Memphis Water Committee:

SIR—I have examined at your request the plans and method of operation of the plant proposed by the Newark Filtering Company for filtering the water of Wolf river for a supply to the city of Memphis.

This plant consists of three cylindrical tanks, each containing a filter bed of sand and coke, six feet deep, and having fourteen feet of water space above the filtering material. The arrangements for feeding and drawing off the water and for washing the filter bed, are fully described in the specifications and plans submitted by the company.

The mechanical arrangements for operating the filter are ingenious and effective. In some details I think improvement might be made in the direction of convenience of operation, but these are not essential parts of the scheme.

The area of filtering surface in the three tanks is 2150 square feet, and it is proposed to pass through the filters 7,500,000 gallons a day.

The time occupied in washing the filter bed is assumed to be one hour a day, leaving twenty-three hours for filtering.

This rate of filtration will require the passage of the water through the sand at the rate of about 152 gallons per hour per square foot of filter surface.

I believe the maintenance of this rate of filtration for twenty three hours to be impossible under the conditions. Such experiments on the rate of percolation of water through sand, as I have been able to find recorded, lead me to believe that with a head of fourteen feet it is possible to pass clear water through six feet of sand at a somewhat greater speed than that proposed in this case for a short time, but the invariable rule is that the rate of percolation decreases rapidly in consequence of the compacting of the whole mass, and particularly of the finer upper strata.

Where the water filtered is turbid, the rate of percolation diminishes more rapidly from the deposit of the suspended matter in the interstices of the filtering material.

With the Wolf river water this will occur to a very great extent in your works, and I am of the opinion that to fulfill the requirements of the guarantee it will be necessary to so arrange the tanks that a head of at least fifty feet can be put on the filter. This opinion is confirmed by tests which I have made of the operation of one of the largest plants which the Newark Filtering Company have built, that at the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, at New Brunswick, N. J. Lack of time has prevented making as thorough an examination of this subject as is desirable, but no doubt exists in my mind that the proposed rate will be found impracticable under the proposed conditions.

The operation of the proposed Memphis filter is entirely different from that of a closed filter placed between a pump and the lower end of a force main or stand pipe, where the back pressure tends to stir up the filtering material from the bottom and make it always open and pervious. In your case there will be no back pressure and the tendency of the water will always be to compact and consolidate the upper strata of the filter and make it less pervious. The purification of water by filtration at the proposed rate of percolation is, I believe, unexampled prior to Mr Hyatt's ingenious use of a coagulant introduced into the water just before its passing on to the filter bed. This appears to have increased the capacity of filtration of a given area to about seventy-five times what is possible by a simple filtration. The practicability of the method is, I think, fully proved.

The aeration of the filtered water is essential to remaining pure in the reservoir. The proposed method of charging the water with air is ingenious and likely to prove efficacious.

There is some doubt as to whether the duration of the period of intimate contact between the air and the water under high pressure will be sufficient in passing through 100 feet of pipe to produce the oxidation necessary to preserve the water pure for any length of time. The combined air and water will be under pressure of over twenty pounds for only a few seconds. The process of absorption of oxygen from the air by the water is a slow one and the very brief time of close contact under pressure will probably not do as much good as is anticipated, although it will unquestionably be of some benefit.

The method of washing the filter beds is novel and ingenious. The washing from below in sections of one quarter of the area at a time, appeared to me on examining its operation, to be exceedingly effective and to have the great advantage of causing the filtering material to be deposited when the washing ceased, in perfect gradation as regards its specific gravity, the coarser pebbles falling to the bottom and the finest particles remaining at the surface where they are wanted.

It is open to the objection that a certain proportion of the mud and deposit washed out will remain in the filter and be deposited on the surface of the unwashed segments. But this will probably be so small as not to seriously interfere with the filtration. I agree with Mr. Willson in the opinion that the quantity of water required for washing the filter beds will be considerably in excess of 2 per cent. of the amount filtered.

The computations of Mr. Willson of the cost of pumping the water are based on the supposition that the average level of the water will be nine feet over the filter beds, or twenty-one feet above the reservoir. As above stated, I think the average head to be pumped against will be fifty feet above the filter beds, or sixty-two feet above the reservoir. This would increase the annual cost of pumping about $2700 above Mr. Willson's estimates, and would make the annual cost of filtering, including all expense and interest on cost, about $13,850, which is equivalent to 50 cents per 1,000,000 gallons filtered. The cost of filter beds, such as those in Poughkeepsie and Hudson and English towns, would be about $250,000, and the cost of maintenance $1 50 per 1,000,000 gallons filtered, a total of about $2 per 1,000,000 gallons, or four times as much as the greatest estimated cost of the proposed works. In conclusion, I am of the opinion that the general plan of filtration proposed is entirely practicable, and will be economical, and I recommend its adoption. The particular plant described in the specifications, I consider insufficient to accomplish the desired end only in respect to the head of water provided for on the filter beds, which should be greatly increased. The auxiliary stand pipe also appears to me to be too small for the object sought to be attained by it. Respectfully submitted. J. R. CROES,
(Civil engineer.

Bullock's Proposition.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' WATER COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 26, 1886.

To the Legislative Council of the City of Memphis, Tenn:

GENTLEMEN—We hereby submit for the consideration of your honorable body the following proposition relative to the public and private supply of water in quantity and quality commensurate with the requirements of the present and rapidly increasing population of your city. We have made thorough surveys, and prepared plans and estimates of costs, with a view to combining such personal information thereby obtained with the comprehensive detailed reports of the eminent hydraulic engineers whose services have heretofore been employed in the same work. We have also given due consideration to the fact that another corporation duly organized and in operation within the limits of your city was engaged in the distribution and sale of water to public and private consumers, the service of which has hitherto proven unsatisfactory in quantity and quality. As a result of the knowledge thus obtained, combined with a wish to present such a proposition to you as would embrace the most rapid, economical and thoroughly efficient system of water supply, while avoiding any and all contingencies of opposing or litigating interests, we have secured such contract of purchase of the entire stock, rights, privileges and property of the Memphis Water Company as will, within thirty days from the date thereof, vest in us the sole ownership and control thereon.

We are, therefore, prepared to materially hasten the work of construction, as by means of a small quantity of larger mains the present system of pipe distribution can be utilized by us with but little disturbance or obstruction of your streets. We would, therefore, propose to build and operate within and adjacent to the corporate limits of the city of Memphis a water works plant of the following general description:

First—A pumping station located on the bank of Wolf river at such point as the chief engineer of our company shall determine to be most suitable for the purpose, provided that such point so selected shall be above the crossing of the road shown on the county maps as the Randolph road or Big Creek road.

The pumping machinery shall consist of two separate and distinct sets of pumping engines, each being in duplicate and of the latest and most approved design and construction. One set being adapted for high service and one for low service. The low service pumping plant consists of two compound condensing vertical pumping engines, each having a capacity of not less than 5,000,000 United States gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours, or a combined capacity of 10,000,000 for the same period against such head as may be necessary to force the water into the settling basins hereinafter specified.

The high service plant shall consist of two compound condensing duplex, horizontal acting pumping engines, each having a capacity of not less than 5,000,000 United States gallons per day of twenty-four hours against a head of not less than 200 feet. Both sets of engines are to be so arranged that they may be operated separately or together, as may be required, and the the maximum capacity of the the entire pumping plant shall not be less than one-third in excess of the minimum capacity above specified. The engines will be furnished with steam from a battery of boilers containing an aggregate steam generating capacity one-half greater than is required for developing the maximum pumping capacity herein before named.

The pumps and boilers shall be erected on suitable foundations and contained within substantial fire proof buildings, ornamental in design and finish, and of such size as will amply provide for increase of pumping plant when needed. The smoke stack shall be of brick with cut stone trimmings, of such height and flue area as will provide ample draft for steam generating capacity.

The water will be taken from the source of supply by suitable inlet pipes and pumped by the low service engines into a series of settling basins, which shall be so arranged and constructed as to easily provide an ample supply of settled water sufficient for all present and future needs of the city. After the water has been properly settled it shall be taken from the settling basins by the high service pumping plant and pumped into a stand pipe, from whence it will be distributed by gravity through the system of mains. The settling basins will be provided with the most efficient arrangement of influent and effluent pipes and all necessary gates to properly regulate the flow of water, which will be inclosed in substantial and ornamental gate houses of masonry.

The stand pipe will be not less than twenty-five feet in diameter and 150 feet in height above the business portion of the city, and shall be erected on suitable foundation. It will be built of the best quality of refined iron, or of homogeneous steel plate.

The main distribution pipe from works to the city shall be not less than thirty-six inches in diameter, and such changes, extensions and improvements shall be made to the present system of pipe distribution as will secure at all times an ample supply of water for all purposes of domestic and manufacturing consumption, at a minimum pressure of fifty pounds to the square inch.

In consideration of the construction of the foregoing plant, and the furnishing of an ample supply of water to your city for fire extinguishing, flushing of sewers and other public uses now provided for in your contract with the Memphis Water Company, we propose that your honorable body shall enter into an agreement or form of contract with our company, based upon the memorandum herein contained, for a period of ten years from the date thereof, stipulating to pay to our company an annual rental of not less than $30,000, subject to the following conditions: That at the expiration of the term of contract the city of Memphis shall have the option of purchase of the works of our company at their appraised value, which shall be determined as follows: The city of Memphis and the Citizens' Water Company shall each appoint one person, and these two so chosen shall appoint a third, all of whom shall be competent hydraulic engineers, and will constitute a board for determining the value of the system of water works. None of the three so chosen shall be residents of the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee. The board so appointed shall carefully examine and determine the value of said works, and their decision shall be final and binding upon the city and the Citizens' Water Company. Should the city of Memphis desire to acquire ownership of the water works, it shall give formal notice of its intention at least one year before the expiration of the term of contract, and within ninety days after the above board shall have rendered its decision the city of Memphis shall pay to the Citizens' Water Company the amount awarded in cash or such securities as may be acceptable to the Citizens' Water Company.

The city of Memphis shall have at all times the privilege of locating at any point which it may designate on the line of mains such fire hydrants as they may require, provided that they shall be placed at distances not less than 500 feet apart, and that the city pay the actual cost of furnishing and setting such hydrants.

Should the Citizens' Water Company fail at any time to furnish the city and its inhabitants with such supply of water as is herein stipulated for the period of two successive weeks, then the rental shall cease until such supply shall again be furnished, and should the failure to furnish such supply continue for a period of two calendar months in succession, then the contract will cease and be null and void.

Within ten days after the city of Memphis shall have accepted this proposition, the Citizens' Water Company will enter into a contract with the city of Memphis as herein set forth, and within thirty days after the execution of such contract, will commence work in good faith and have the system in readiness within eighteen months from the date of such commencement and will use all due diligence to shorten, if possible, the period above mentioned. The Citizens' Water Company will furthermore agree to hold the city harmless from all accidents or contingencies met with during such construction.

THE CITIZENS' WATER COMPANY,
By SAM'L R. BULLOCK, President.
Attest:
W. H. MOORE, Secretary.

Mortuary Report.

Mortality report for the week ending Saturday, December 4, 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m.:

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Cause Death.
White.			
R Marke	73	female	old age.
J A Blanton	45	male	pneumonia.
J Sullivan	22	male	typhoid fever.
J Simmons	47	male	pneumonia.
Mrs A Tabou	53	female	asthma.
Lauri Lagoria	50	male	gastric hem.
Jos Locke	40	male	soft. of brain.
R A Lynch	30	male	congestion.
T Woodington	32	male	typhoid fever.
John Frank	60	male	ch. dysentery.
J W Walker	42	male	phthisis pulmo
John C Miller	26	male	typho.m. fever
Oral Coleman	2⅝	female	dropsy.
Joe Hays	30	male	R R accident.
Colored.			
L Rotlif	10	female	mal. fever.
R Sims	3	female	burn.
M Howard	52	female	dropsy.
C Green	7	female	inanition.
S Maxwell	1m	female	dysentery.
P Chsen	45	male	congestion.
S Thompson	25	female	septæma.
Chas Parsons	35	male	ch. dysentery.
F Turner	108	female	asthma.
Geo Gary	25	male	flux.

Distribution by Wards—First, 3; Second, 4; Third, 1; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 1; Sixth, 0; Seventh, 1; Eighth, 2; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 4. City Hospital, 7. Still born, 0. White, 14. Colored, 12. Total, 26.

F. A. WILLIAMSON,
Secretary Board of Health.

Fire in an Opera House.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 4.—The Halstead Street Opera House, at the corner of Harrison and Halstead streets, caught fire at 9:10 o'clock this morning. It was a very large frame structure and dry as tinder. So quickly did the flames spread over the building that it became necessary to turn in a second alarm immediately after the first one. The fire was soon got under control, but not before $7000 damage had been done.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE CASE CONTINUES.

The English Government Determined to Fight the National League —Irish Troubles.

LONDON, December 4.—On the opening of the Campbell divorce case today, Mr. Findlay, plaintiff's counsel, stated that Lord Campbell believed the testimony of Amy Wright, the nurse, that Lady Colin was suffering from disease at the time of her marriage, was false.

Baker, a groom, in the employ of Sir Charles Foster, deposed that in June and July, 1883, he saw Lady Colin several times entering the Duke of Marlborough's house.

Margaret Low, a house maid, in the service of the Duke of Argyle, testified to the lateness of Lady Colin's return home from her visits to the Duke of Marlborough.

A number of other witnesses were then called to testify to the Duke of Marlborough's visits to Lady Colin.

Justice Butt begged of counsel not to prolong the case by the production of unnecessary evidence. "At the present rate, the hearing of the testimony will last a month," said the Justice.

Davis, a traveling servant, testified that he watched Lady Campbell in Paris, and saw her at several hotels where she received visits from the Duke of Marlborough.

The hearing was then adjourned.

The Coercive Policy Approved.

LONDON, December 4.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, returned to Dublin today in response to a hasty summons to attend a conference of the Lords Justices and law officers of the crown. It is reported that it was decided at the conference to prosecute trustees holding tenants' rents, and to proclaim all meetings announced to be held for the purpose of encouraging the anti-rent programme. The coercive policy of the government is approved by Lord Hartington. The Liberal Unionist conference which meets on Tuesday will be asked to affirm the necessity of vindicating the law and the rights of property in Ireland.

IRELAND.

Will Fight the National League.

LONDON, December 4.—The Dublin agent of the *Central News* telegraphs that the Irish executive, in consequence of the proceedings at yesterday's Cabinet council, is preparing for a determined struggle against the Irish National League. The proposed warfare, the telegram asserts, will include proclamations all league meetings and arrests of prominent anti-rent agitators. The agent adds that he has reason to believe that the seizure of *United Ireland* has also been decided upon by the government.

GERMANY.

The Army of Germany.

BERLIN, December 4.—The debate on the government bill for the renewal of the military septenate, or fixing of the army estimates for a period of seven years, was resumed in the Reichstag today. The present septenate not expiring until 1888, and the government's desire being evidently to take advantage of the European crisis to secure an increase in the peace effective force, all the opposition parties were expected to discover their attitude towards the proposed measure during the present debate, which is on the first reading.

Herr Windthorst, leader of the Clerical party, declines, however, to explicitly commit himself and followers. In today's discussion Herr Windthorst intimated that the vote of his party would be given definitely on the last reading. He added that they had no objection to having it known in the meantime that they preferred having the army estimates made for three years, however, instead of for seven, as proposed by the government.

PANAMA.

Worse Than the Pall Mall Disclosures.

PANAMA, November 25.—A pamphlet has been published in Peru which has created great excitement. It refers to occurrences within the walls of the Merced Monastery, and before which the *Pall Mall Gazette* disclosures, the Lima papers say, fade into insignificance. The statements published by the Lima press having been impugned, the writers content themselves by answering: The signatures of authorities respond for us. The statements of surgeons corroborate the facts, and, above all, the names of several Deputies to the Chambers are appended to the charges which have not been answered.

BULGARIA.

King Milan Receives the Deputation.

BELGRADE, December 4.—King Milan will receive the deputation of Bulgarian notables tomorrow. It is reported here that the Bulgarian Regency will make overtures to King Milan to induce him to become a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, with a view to arranging a union between Servia, Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria.

MEXICO.

A Sapotrea King's Sepulcher.

PANAMA, November 25.—Advices from Oaxaca, Mexico, state that the sepulcher of a Sapotrea King have been discovered near there. In it were several Obsidian images, well sculptured, and an idol of gold, which weighed about fifty pounds. In the same spot were found a skull and some other bones of such dimensions as to prove that the old ruler must have been a man of gigantic proportions.

CABLEGRAMS.

BERNE, December 4.—The Swiss Assembly has passed the Landsturm bill.

PARIS, December 4.—The *Journal des Debats* announces that the members of the Cabinet will persist in their determination to resign.

ROME, December 4.—King Humbert has sent to President Cleveland a copy of the edition of *Dante*, recently printed for Victor Emanuel, Italian Prince Royal.

PARIS, December 4.—The French transport Chandernagor, reported Thursday last lost with 1200 troops aboard, has arrived safely at the port of Tourano, Annam.

PARIS, December 4.—Premier de Freycinet will today inform the Chamber of Deputies that the French Cabinet has resigned and cannot share in the debate on the budget.

PARIS, December 4.—The members of the Radical Left, in the Chamber of Deputies, have unanimously decided to vote confidence in the government. It is believed that this incident will induce the Cabinet to recall its decision to resign.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The New Gayoso.

FARRINGTON, STEWART & WRIGHT, Proprietors.
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Rates $2 50 to $4 per day, according to location of rooms.

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J F Johnson, Tenn	L Winneskie, Tenn
A D French, Wis	Zack White, Tenn
C P Lembert, Ill	W H Mulford, N Y
G A Backus, Pa	H H Washburn, Me
Ike Cohen, La	B L Harmon, Mo
E J Williams, Mo	S J Campbell, Ark
B L Wrenn, Miss	S H Lewis, Miss
R D Bliss, Ohio	J M Smith, Va
W A Jones, Va	J H Elwell, Miss
R L Cochran, Tenn	W W Taylor, Tenn
W G Langford &w, Ar	J K Hoskins, Ky
H M Clements, Ky	B L Powers, Ala
R G Blackman, N Y	Miss J Blackman, N Y
J L Moody, Chicago	T Bowers, Chicago
C M Jacobs, Ind	E L Blake, Mo
T G Easton, Mo	C R Macbeth, Ind
R L Hurley, Ind	H L Hendricks, Ind
H M Spencer, Ohio	H A Gray, Ohio
J B Lake, Tenn	C L Dennis, Tenn
B L Granger, Mo	H J Fletcher, Mo
J L Stovall, Ind	C M Saunders &w, N Y
J B Saunders, N Y	E L Crosby, Boston
J T Patterson, Ark	B L Hayes, Tenn
C E Watts, Ark	E M Owen, Miss
C M Johnson, Miss	L F Dickinson, Miss
J M Smith, Miss	H M Denk, Miss
J B Newcomb, Miss	C E Kent, Tenn
P M Clark, Tenn	Robt Simpson, Tenn
H G Stewart, Ark	C R Mayer, Ark
B J Jacobs, Tenn	S N Murphy, Tenn
F Montague, Tenn	W C Tiller, Mich
R J Walker, Ind	S M Jones, Ind
T B Gates, Ala	C J Wells, Ala
T R Farnsworth, Tenn	J S Winter, Ky
S R Simmons, Ky	J M Haynes, Ala

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European plan. Enlarged and refurnished. Prices according to size and location of rooms.

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R Summons, Tenn	J M Coleman, Tenn
J B Lindsley, Tenn	T J Flippen, Tenn
D L Ross, Ohio	W C Bland, Md
J A Arnold, Tenn	J H Leslie, Tenn
T Clarke, Tenn	J W Buchanan, Miss
C P Howard, Va	Miss C Kilpatrick, Miss
T P Chambers, Ark	H A McCrosby, Tenn
J E Oliver, Tenn	T L Bell, La
J H Williams, Tenn	W A Buttseville, Ala
C C Swoope, jr, Ala	J B Roates, Ark
T H Taylor, ark	J M Coleman, Ark
G W Tomlin, Tenn	Alex Fields, Tenn
E L Smith, Tenn	Wm Ferguson, Tenn
E N Thomas, Tenn	Thos Hannah, Tenn
C Cochran, Tenn	J J Murphy, Tenn
R B Maury, China	J O Scott, Tex
L D Cooper, Tenn	W H Bate, Tenn
W P Stevens, Ky	Alfred Boyd, Tenn
A Wheatly, Tenn	G F Stovall, Tenn
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A Vaughn, Ark	J W Hanzell, Tenn
T C Petri, Ohio	J S Onsley, jr, Ky
S H Lenox, Tenn	G W White, Tenn
C H Gillock, Tenn	E N Friedman, Ill
A Schmidt, N J	E G Darley, Mich
W F Armstrong, Mich	W Duke, Tenn
R M Vance, Tenn	H L Scruggs, Tenn
A M McMillan, Tenn	T Freeman, Tenn
A B Treadwell, Tenn	A Johnston, Tenn
E Harvey, Tenn	H Everman, Tenn
C L Hall, Tenn	H D Martin, Ind
W P Wilson, Tenn	T H Sharp, Tenn
J Sneed, Tenn	R A Anderson, Miss
E Robinson, N O	H Brinkley, Tenn
H A Bowers, N Y	Jno W Steele, N Y
J H Folkes, Tenn	T Wright, Tenn
A M Lea, Miss	T Maddox &w, Pa
H B Walsh, Tenn	J Cole, Tenn
T H Stuart, Mo	H K Johnson, Miss
D W Fly, Tenn	R Lyles, Ky
Ese Hirsch, Tenn	W Holmess, Tenn
H W Smith, N Y	J Yager, Mo
H Langstaff, Tenn	J B Hobbs, Pa
F T Blakemore, Ky	J Snedicon, L I
B B Burcher, Tenn	E G Davidson, La
J R Scat s, Ky	M Misseck, Tenn
W S Thompson, Mo	W B Moore, Tenn
F Harris, Tenn	C H Marshall, N Y
C W Hazelton, Mass	H Campbell, Tenn
S Taylor, Tenn	G W Curtis, Mo
J Rosenberg, Ala	J H McDavitt, Tenn
W S Garrison, Tenn	Mrs Miller, Miss
W A Jack, N Y	D W Lake, Tenn
B Smith, Tenn	A Tint, N Y
R B Cash, Tenn	L E Bone, N Y
H W Darrah, Mo	J H Walker, Tenn
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S H Leonix, Tenn	H L Guion, Tenn
F Jones, Ohio	W Allen, Tenn
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J L Watts, Tenn	W C Pullen, Tenn
J T Mason, Tenn	S D Oliphant, Ohio
C Mason, Tenn	A Becker, Tenn
G James, Tenn	W J Mitchell, N Y
S Jennings, N Y	T H Hill, Tenn
A Boothe, Miss	A Truss, Tenn
F H Truss, Tenn	F Hawkins, Tenn
B Mann &f, Ala	W C Mann, Ala
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Corner of Adams and Main streets. Rooms, 50c, 75c and $1 per day; American Plan, $2 per day. First class Restaurant in the Hotel. J. M. DUFFY (10 years with Peabody Hotel), Proprietor.

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C M Black, Tenn	P B Sexten, Tenn
A W Smith &w, Tenn	S B Stewart, Tenn
T B Kilpatrick, Mo	J S Abe, Tex
M T Smith, Ky	J Malcolm, Ga
J Burpse, Ga	L F Collen, Ind
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