where to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the love of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the State.

THE INDIAN CHARACTER AND NATURE

are such that they are not easily led while brooding over unadjusted wrong. This is especially so regarding their land matters, arising from the construction and operation of railroads across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set up by white persons to some of the best land. With other resolutions we recommend legislation for their final adjustment. The settlement of these matters will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation, the influence and the protection of the laws of our country. The recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

looking to better protection of public lands and of the public survey, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to States and corporations, and of private land claims, and the increased efficiency of the public land service are commended to the attention of Congress. To secure the wisest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers of residence and cultivation, and thus make the greatest numbers of individual homes, was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the Republic. The system was a simple one. It commenced with an admirable scheme of

LAND SURVEYS,

by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of lands was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sale from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital

BY WEALTHY AND SPECULATIVE PERSONS.

To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1841. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty years later the homestead law was devised to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation. Other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the acquirement and use of land in limited individual quantities, but in later years these laws,

THROUGH VICIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE METHODS

and under changed conditions of communication and transportation have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent purpose is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and violations are set forth in detail in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office. The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide settlement and cultivation and not only without intention of residence, but for the purpose of their aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of foreigners, invites the serious and immediate attention of Congress. The energies of the Land Department have been devoted during the present administration to remedying defects and correct abuses in the public land service. The results of these efforts are so largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of our land system as to prevent adequate estimates, but it appears by a compilation from the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the immediate effect in leading cases which have come to a final termination has the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,750,000 acres; that 2,370,000 acres are embraced in investigations now pending before the department or the courts, and that action of Congress has been asked to effect the

RESTORATION OF TWO MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED

and ninety thousand acres additional. Besides which 1,000,000 acres have been withhald from reservation and the right of entry thereon maintained. I recommend the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement and cultivation for the period of five years from date of entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also recommend

THE REPEAL OF THE DESERT LAWS,

unless it shall be the pleasure of the Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuses, as the chief motive for an evasion of the laws and the principal cause of their result is land accumulation, instead of land distribution, is the facility with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers. It may be advisable to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the

ALIENATION OF HOMESTEAD RIGHTS

and lands covered thereby until patents issue. Last year an Executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of fences which inclosed the public domain. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such order, but much of the public land still remains within the lines of these unlawful fences. The ingenious methods resorted to in order to continue these trespasses and the hardihood of the pretenses by which in some cases such inclosures are justified, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. The removal of the fences still remaining which inclose public lands will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the Executive branch of the government is or shall be invested by the Congress for that purpose.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS

contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications filed, of which 78,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $808,624,811 57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,857, a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861.

THE NAMES OF 2229 PENSIONERS,

which had been previously dropped from the rolls, were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,658 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1967 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last mentioned date, and during the last session of the Congress, 644 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the government; but it is undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief, in which the Pension Bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which, though their merits are apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through general laws. These conditions fully justify application to the Congress for special enactments, but resort to the Congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the Pension Bureau on the merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted that it opens the door to

THE ALLOWANCE OF QUESTIONABLE CLAIMS

and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications concededly not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that is hard to resist. I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit and that many have been allowed

UPON FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATIONS.

This has been declared from the Pension Bureau, not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equaling and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Commissioner that there are now paid by the government

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE DIFFERENT RATES OF PENSION.

Estimates from the best information he can obtain show that 9000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported in whole or in part from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in soldiers' homes under the direction and control of the government. Only 13 per cent. of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or are now in receipt of pensions. The American people, with a patriotic and grateful regard for our ex-soldiers too broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates, are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pension. In their sight

THE FRIENDLESS AND DESTITUTE

soldier, dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's battle as those better able, through friends and influence, to push their claims. Every pension that is granted under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service and injury, or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of the many in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merits of the claim, work an injustice to the brave and crippled, but poor and friendless, soldier who is entirely neglected, or who must be content with the smallest sum allowed under present laws. There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions, and they are largely due to a yielding in the Pension Bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioner, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side

SHOULD STAND SIDE BY SIDE

when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers and the protection of the patriotic instinct of our citizens from perversion and violation point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which shall make unnecessary objectionable volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for services or disability as the result of the service the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features.

EVERY PATRIOTIC HEART RESPONDS

to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to restriction and dependence, not as an incident of their services, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one on the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved by and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it, nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discriminations. The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow citizens and interested with us in the passage and faithful execution of whole some laws. They cannot be swerved from their duty of citizenship by artful appeals to their spirit of brotherhood born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf.

ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1885,

the current business of the Patent Office was on an average five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application

FOR A PATENT

will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trade marks and labels, equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year

THE RECEIPTS OF THE PATENT OFFICE

during the year aggregate $1,205,167 80, enabling the office to turn into the Treasury a surplus revenue over and above expenditures of about $163,710 30.

THE NUMBER OF PATENTS GRANTED

during the last fiscal year, including reissues, trade marks, designs and labels was 25,619, a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was $880,760. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $853,960. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, is $778,770.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as directors of these roads and protect the interests of the United States in the Board of Direction. In considering the plan proposed the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the

GOVERNMENT AS A CREDITOR

and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been adjudged that laws of the several States are in operation to regulate rates of

TRANSPORTATION UPON RAILROADS,

if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one State to another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

The relations of labor to capital and of laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are

STRAINED AND DISTORTED

unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both interests, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized, and any intervention of the general government within the limits of its constitutional authority to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded.

In a special message transmitted to Congress at its last session, I suggested

THE ENLARGEMENT OF OUR PRESENT LABOR BUREAU

and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where difference arises between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states the application of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers, and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitrators, if carefully selected and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the

SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIES

of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of Federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of the Congress, but after all has been done by the passage of laws, either Federal or State, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of

A TRUE AMERICAN SENTIMENT

which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirits of our institutions, would teach that a hearty cooperation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people; that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the divers situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend

TO THE OPPRESSION OF LABOR

and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feelings.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency, advanced thought and investigation, touching the subjects it has in charge, should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production at a low cost of articles of food which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiments, and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government. The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. The existence of

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AMONG THE CATTLE

of various States has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality. This is a matter of such importance and of such far reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the Congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limit of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the Commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

The continued operation of the law

RELATING TO OUR CIVIL SERVICE

has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to

THE VALUE OF THIS REFORM.

Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government

REGARDLESS OF MERIT

and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They owe to public officers if not their lives the only opportunity florded them to attend to public business, and they owe to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within it are called by its name. When civil service reform is put to examination, the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details. It many be misunderstood and opposed. It may not always be faithfully applied. Its designs may sometimes

MISCARRY THROUGH MISTAKE

or will fail of their intent; may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies, or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends. If the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government they will abandon the surest guarantee of the success and safety of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful, ungrudging support of the Congress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the Commissioners be made equal to other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have charge of.

I desire to call the attention of Congress to a plain duty which the government owes to the

DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

This company was chartered by the Congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of the government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was its fate in the sum of $2,929,925 23 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent. have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be $1,645,181 72. This sum, deducted from the entire amount of deposits, leaves $1,291,744 0 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of $16,000. I think the remaining 38 per cent. of such of these deposits as have claimants

SHOULD BE PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT

upon principles of equity and fairness. The report of the Commissioner, soon to be laid before Congress, will give more satisfactory details on this subject.

THE CONTROL OF THE AFFAIRS

of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive officers, while the Congress still retains all legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty to make known the most pressing needs of this District and recommend their consideration. The laws of the District appear to be in an uncertain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codification or revision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the District to the State of Virginia became unfit for use, and travel upon it was forbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the

BRIDGES CROSSING THE POTOMAC

and its branches from the city of Washington is worthy of the attention of Congress. The Commissioners of the District represent that the laws regulating the sale of liquor and granting license therefor should be at once amended, and that legislation is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and powers of charitable and penal institutions within the District. I suggest that the Commissioners be clothed with the power to make within fixed limitations police regulations. I believe this power granted and carefully guarded would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that troubles still exist, growing out of the

OCCUPATION OF THE STREETS

and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the facilities for the transportation of their business, and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property. The Commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for District business and for the safe keeping of valuable books and papers are entirely insufficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs to be remedied by the Congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the District government. In conclusion, I earnestly invite such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good, and demonstrate during the remaining days of the Congress as at present organized its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

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WASHINGTON, December 6, 1886.

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PROBATE COURT SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 239, R.D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby County, Tennessee—J. A. Anderson, administrator, etc., vs. R. B. Miller, guardian, etc., et al.

BY virtue of a decree for resale in this cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court house door, on Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, December 18, 1886,

within legal hours, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lying and being in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Known as No. 142, being the west half thereof, fronting 25 feet on Market street and running back 74 feet 3 inches.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance payable in equal installments in six and twelve months; purchaser to execute notes with good and sufficient securities for deferred payments, and a lien retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

This November 27, 1886.

P. J. QUIGLEY, Clerk.
By Thos. B. Crenshaw, D.C.
Taylor & Carroll, solicitors.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Rozier and F. Campbell, under firm name and style of Campbell & Rozier, engaged in the Steam Laundry and Shirt Manufactory Business, at 224 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., and in the Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment, at 280 Second street, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Mr. J. B. Rozier will continue to conduct the Steam Laundry Business, at 224 Second street, in his individual right and name; and Mr. F. Campbell will continue to conduct the Shirt Factory Business, at 224 Second street, and also the Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment, at 280 Second st., in his individual right and name.

F. CAMPBELL.
Memphis, Dec. 1, 1886. J. R. ROZIER.

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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 "V," pages 126 to 137, of Circuit Court of Lee county; Book "A A," pages 84 to 111, of Circuit Court of Lincoln county, State of Arkansas. Also, in Book "H B," 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 305 69 acres, and all of section 34, containing 639 88 acres.

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

The west half section 35, containing [illegible] 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 8, containing 465.48 acres, in township 4, range 4 east—being the lands known as "E. M. Apperson's Westover Plantation," containing in all 2034 67-100 acres of land, more or less.

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, containing 38.82 acres.

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

The south half of section 36, containing 320 acres.

All of fractional section 36, containing 207 acres.

The northeast quarter of section 36, containing 160 acres.

The northwest quarter of the southeast fractional quarter of section 35, containing 40 acres.

Part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36, 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 35 acres—township three (3) south, range 5 east, known as "E. M. Apperson's Maney Plantation," containing 1013 48-100 acres of land, more or less.

Also, certain personal property now on the said Westover Plantation, to-wit: [illegible] 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 northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), containing 160 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty three (33), containing 80 acres, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), numbering 160 acres, containing in all 560 acres, and known as the "Cotter tract."

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

The northeast quarter of section [illegible] fractional southeast quarter of section [illegible] fractional east half of section [illegible], and the fractional southwest quarter [illegible] southwest quarter of section one.

South half of section [illegible]

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 12;

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 8, 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 [illegible] 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, 65 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 E. M. Apperson & Co., D. C. Slaughter, Chairman and Trustee, and of N. F. Lemaster, of Forel & Lemaster, real estate agents.

R. D. JORDAN,
Trustee, Masonic Temple.

Proclamation by the Governor.

The State of Tennessee—Wm. B. Bate, Governor—To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that some unknown party or parties charged with having committed a foul and atrocious murder on the body of John Graham, on the 20th day of October, 1886, in our county of Shelby, fled from justice and now running at large;

Now, therefore, I, Wm. B. Bate, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, to any person or persons who may apprehend the said unknown party or parties, and deliver him or them to the Sheriff or Jailor of our county of Shelby, in order that justice in that behalf may be had and executed. This reward is made payable, one half on delivery to the Sheriff and one half on conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Nashville, on the 18th day of November, 1886.

WM. B. BATE.

By the Governor:
JOHN ALLISON, Secretary of State.