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Copyright, 1886, by W. W. Parrish.

Printed and published by W. W. Parrish.

Memphis, Tenn., April 21, 1886.

Noticed.—We wish to obtain more subscribers to this paper and make the following liberal propositions: To any one who will get up a Club of ten yearly subscribers we will send the BULLETIN one year free of charge; get up a club of five and we will send you the paper for the period of six months free of charge. We shall ever strive to furnish our readers with a neat and reliable journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make it acceptable to all classes.

Dissolution.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm-name, and style of Miller & Parrish is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The BULLETIN will hereafter be conducted by M. R. Parrish, who is authorized to collect all the accounts due the BULLETIN, and who will settle all claims against the office.

JNO. B. MILLER, M. R. PARRISH.

April 18, 1886.

Valedictory.

In retiring from the BULLETIN, we hereby tender our thanks to the public for the favors hitherto extended. We were one of the Pioneers that undertook the task of clearing away the briars and brambles left in the path of civilization, and intelligence by the war; it was an arduous undertaking, but by the assistance of the people, and the patronage extended to us by our numerous Memphis friends, we succeeded even beyond our most sanguine expectations. The BULLETIN is now left in the hands of our friend Parrish, who has so ably filled the editorial chair, and our best wishes attend him. We make our bow respectfully, and retire to private life.

JNO. B. MILLER.

To THE PATRONS OF THE BULLETIN.—From the above articles it will be seen that change has taken place in the proprietorship of this paper. We have ever striven to do our duty faithfully, and, candor compels us to say, that we are not blind to the fact that our endeavors were appreciated by those in whose midst we have pitched our tent. We came here to stay, and trust that nothing will occur by which this determination may of necessity undergo a radical change, and as far as our efforts can prevail, will strengthen that determination by adding link after link to our interests and prosperity where so many friends and pleasant have been met with by a comparative stranger. The BULLETIN is an established institution, and we promise its supporters that we will do all in our power to make it more and more worthy of public, as well as private, confidence and reliability. The interests of Mr. Miller call him to distant fields, where our best wishes follow him.

In taking upon myself the management and entire control of the paper, I have assumed responsibilities that can be easily met, if the many friends who are indebted to us for subscription and advertisements will only remember that we have heretofore proposed to do a cash business, and remit to us the amounts which they respectfully owe, which, collectively, will more than liquidate overhauling that we owe on earth, and as we are doubly anxious to close up all of the old outstanding business, both for and against the office and to us individually, we respectfully ask that all those who feel and know themselves indebted to us come forward and settle their accounts.

We shall endeavor to furnish the readers of the BULLETIN with an acceptable paper, and devote its columns to the interests of the people among whom we have been pleased to make our home. Here we shall stay so long as we can possibly support those who are dependent upon us—and having no other means to earn a livelihood shall take good care to foster the hopeful beginning which has been made. It is a hard matter for any one man to please an entire community, and if errors of omission and commission should be discovered, and we don't pretend to say that such a contingency is impossible—we do ask that they be attributed to the head and not the heart. Since we started the BULLETIN, we have had many draw-backs to contend with—the mail routes were all discontinued, we were an entire stranger—by some thought to be a Yankee ("the unkindest of all"), for we were born in the lately made historic city of Murfreesboro, and have not a single jot of blood in our veins but belongs to the Old Dominion and the grand old State of North Carolina)—confidence in stability had to be won—had precedents of journalism in Hardeman had to be overcome, and a host of other equally bad stumbling blocks had to be surmounted; and there is, probably, a vast deal to do yet—indeed, we know there is, and hence shall hereafter devote our entire time to the success of the BULLETIN—for as it advances, so do we. We patronize home enterprise, and trust that such patronage will meet with a hearty and continued reciprocation. We want advertisers, subscribers and intelligent correspondents. Can we get them? We leave it to the people.

M. R. PARRISH.

THANKS.—We are much obliged to the Memphis Argus for "dabbling" in a "country exchange." Thank you "Dubby," we hope you feel better now, and trust that you will sleep soundly. We are very good to names, and shall hereafter credit all articles copied from your paper to the "snake," as by that we can save a deal of explanation. By-the-by snakes do change their coats, don't they?

"SORRY."—Mr. Smith, of Hardeman, in the legislature, on the 16th, took occasion to announce that "he was sorry." Perhaps he has not collected that nice little sum of nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighteen cents of the citizens of Grand Junction? Well, if he isn't "sorry," he ought to be, for he belongs to one of the sorriest posies that ever assembled under one roof.

Clinton Fort has been turned over to the civil authorities of Mississippi, by whom he will be tried for various offenses.

The Rump Legislature are having things all their own way. They "rule in and rule out" as suits their convenience, and as heretofore, seem to have a little regard for law, and order as the great Bohemian robber, Charles de Moore, had for the priests' diamond rings and "holy powder magazine." They have persistently denied the recently elected conservative members seats, but took two or three of their own strips in because they wished to form a quorum in order to take a vote on the same infamous franchise bill that caused the gentlemen to resign that are now barred from what lawfully belongs to them by a set of narrow-minded, tyrannical upstarts that are neither morally nor mentally capable of filling the chairs which belong to a Sons of Malta lodge, much less those of the representatives of the noble State of Tennessee. Mr. Arnell may know how to secure contracts for furnishing inferior leather to "rebels," but it does not follow that he knows how to legislate for a people that are doing their utmost, and successfully too, to convince the world that they act on principle and detest the niggardly intrigues of pettifogging upstarts who have risen to the surface as a lubberly sea-dog does in the midst of a storm, and like that miserable abortion splutters and founders about only for a given time, knowing full well that when the calm comes on, as come it will, they must sink back to the hidden places from whence they came and trust to other agencies than their own ears to see the light of day again. In the language of an old Arkansas backwoodsman—Col. "Swamp" Johnson—"Hell's full of such legislators!"

We have fallen on pestilential days. Cholera in the Orient, Italy and South France; Trichinia in Germany; Typhoid in Russia, Holland and England, whereunto the Sheep Plague is added—these are not all. Even the birds in Italy are dying by thousands of millions, and a marine epidemic on the coast has made shrimps of the French oysters.—N. Y. Tribune.

And to this may be added the withering, liberty-crushing mania—fanaticism, which has transformed men into machines of oppression and vindictiveness. If this accursed plague would only carry off all who are seized with it, or who seize it for position's sake, it would prove a benefactor to mankind in general.

If a police officer is after you the best thing you can do is to lock the door and bolt yourself.—Harper's Weekly.

All a mistake. Some of the members of the Tennessee Legislature tried it and the bolt didn't succeed at all.—Nashville Press and Times.

It was not because it was an unsound "bolt," but simply owing to the fact that false keys were used to pick it.

Gen. Burnside has been elected Governor of Rhode Island.

Barnum has been elected to the Connecticut Legislature.

Three hundred New England pulpits are vacant.

The Prince Imperial of France has just completed his 10th year.

The fortieth birthday of the Empress Eugenie occurs in May next.

The new spring bonnets in Paris are described as queer, small and expensive.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in Canada, without she has gone to see her children.

It is thought that ex-President Davis will be released from prison at an early day.

Gen. Wheeler is Superintendent of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

Five hundred factories in the north of France made 125,000,000 pounds of sugar, from beets, last year.

Last year Wm. B. Astor had the largest income of any person in the United States. The year before, Stewart had the largest.

The question of abolishing slavery in Brazil is to be brought before the present session of the Imperial Assembly.

A telegram dated New York, April 12th, says that the cattle plague has made its appearance there. It is recommended that all of the cattle stables be closed at once.

A family of seven persons were murdered in Philadelphia on the night of the 11th inst. It was not known who committed the dreadful deed.

The war in South America between the Paraguayans and allied forces continues to be waged with unabated fury. Lately several severe engagements have taken place.

The Chilianas and their allies are actively engaged in resisting the encroachments of the Spaniards, though no decisive engagement has taken place.

We learn from the Nashville Press and Times of the 17th that a companion of the guerrilla Harper, by the name of Edmund Moye, was recently arrested near Paris, in this State, and will be held for trial before a military commission.

A Convention of the people of East Tennessee is called, to meet on the first Thursday in May next at Knoxville, with a view to separate that division of the State from the other divisions, and erect it into an independent Commonwealth. Let 'em go.

A new island suddenly appeared in the Grecian Archipelago, which rose one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea in five days, and presents a surface of five acres. Its first appearance was on the 31st of January.

Scottish bids fair to outrival Pennsylvania in that new source of wealth which consists in "strikin' ile." According to the Inverness Courier many large fortunes are being made by the lucky finding of petroleum deposits. One unlucky man lately sold for £2000 a bleak bit of moorland, which is now worth \$200,000.

The nearest exhibition of fanatical and bigoted hate we have lately read of occurred in Ohio. While a lot of cars, intended for use on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, were coming through the Western reserve, some abolitionists, ascertaining they were for the South, savagely invaded them, cutting the cushions with knives and otherwise mutilating them—a revenge worthy of and just cowardly enough for abolitionists.

I. O. F.—We are glad to learn that Pythagoras Lodge No. 23, of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, has been re-organized and have secured a hall over Court & Beaumont's store, on Franklin street. We hope soon to see this Lodge in working trim. There will be a meeting next Monday night, and as matters of importance are to be transacted, we hope to see a full turn out of the members.—Clarksville Chronicle, 18th.

Mrs. Parrington remarked the other day, "I cannot conceive how the young gentlemen can drink to such a noose, when they know it is so conjurious to their institutions."

New Advertisements.

L. M. WOLCOTT, A. LOUIS & CO., A. M. SMITH. Memphis, Tenn.

Wolcott, Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, No. 330 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

To All Dealers.

We have the largest and most complete stock of Groceries in the city, and sell only by wholesale; do not break packages, nor sell at retail as we would to you who buy to sell again. We will sell you Cotton or Forward to New Orleans, and make advances upon it. Our stock consists in part of: 1000 bags Coffee, 100 bags Malt, 100 bags Blackberry, 100 bags Sugar, 100 bags Tea, 100 bags Rice, 100 bags Flour, 100 bags Meal, 100 bags Corn Meal, 100 bags Potatoes, 100 bags Beans, 100 bags Peas, 100 bags Lentils, 100 bags Oats, 100 bags Hay, 100 bags Straw, 100 bags Wood, 100 bags Coal, 100 bags Lard, 100 bags Butter, 100 bags Soap, 100 bags Candles, 100 bags Pickles, 100 bags Condensed Milk, 100 bags Evaporated Milk, 100 bags Sterilized Milk, 100 bags Fresh Fish, 100 bags Dried Fruit, 100 bags Spices, 100 bags Nuts, 100 bags Raisins, 100 bags Currants, 100 bags Prunes, 100 bags Apples, 100 bags Peaches, 100 bags Plums, 100 bags Cherries, 100 bags Strawberries, 100 bags Raspberries, 100 bags Blackberries, 100 bags Blueberries, 100 bags Elderberries, 100 bags Huckleberries, 100 bags Mulberries, 100 bags Elderberries, 100 bags Huckleberries, 100 bags Mulberries, 100 bags Elderberries, 100 bags Huckleberries, 100 bags Mulberries.

What the United States must Pay in Two Years.

Mr. Schofield's speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the loan bill, contains the following interesting statement: "What is the amount of indebtedness to be met, and when must it be met? To this question I invite the earnest and careful attention of the House. I shall give the official statement of the amount of our total indebtedness, and also of that portion which is to become due. The amount of our public debt on the first day of this month was \$2,711,850,000. Less than half of this amount is funded. Within the next three years \$1,000,000,000 of this debt will fall due, and will be presented at the counter of the Treasury Department for payment. That payment must be promptly made, or our paper goes to protest, and our credit is broken. I hold in my hands an official statement showing the amount of indebtedness that matures each half year for the next two years, which, after a word of explanation, I will read: There was on the last day of February, 1885, a portion of our debt in the form of a temporary loan to the amount of \$119,335,184.50, payable at the option of the Government after ten days' notice. It would hardly be fair to reckon the whole amount as payable within the first six months, yet as it may be called for at any time, and is the least valuable form of loan, it must be added to the statement of indebtedness soon to be met. With this explanation, and supposing the payment of this loan to be demanded within the next six months, I call attention to the facts exhibited in the table. Between this day and the 30th of June next, we must pay, in addition to the regular expenditures of the Government, \$1,387,674,874.80. During the six months ending December 31st, 1886, we must pay \$47,660,000. During the six months ending June 30, 1887, we must pay \$8,471,000. During the six months ending December 31, 1887, we must pay \$350,000,000. During the six months ending June 30, 1888, we must pay \$369,415,250. During the six months ending December 31, 1888, we must pay \$564,482. So that between this and the assembling of the next Congress there must be paid over the counter of the Treasury, besides the ordinary expenses of the Government, \$1,201,890,607.62.

It has been decided that the late proclamation of the President does not free the citizens of the lately rebellious States from martial law.

Pleasing Everybody.—Do not delude yourself with the idea that you can please everybody. Who ever saw anybody that was worth anything that had nobody to find fault with him? You would have to do evil in many cases to please the evil; some to gratify them; indulge the selfish; submit to the tyrannical; be a fool for the ambitious, and be careful not to have anything as good as those who desire to have everything superior to their neighbor. If you are a public man, should you be diligent, you must expect to have many secretly dislike you and talk against you, for your success; and if you accomplish little, though many show themselves friendly, it often leaks out that some who appear pleasant to you do this because they do not fear your rivalry; they may smile upon you outwardly and yet inwardly entertain contempt for your inefficiency. Always do that which is right, be diligent, do the most you can, paying no regard to fault-finders, and you will find as many friends as any sensible man may desire.

A genius out West, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the smoking pile; not possessing a hand saw, he cut a hole in the keg at a desirable moment, was blown into a million pieces. The coroner reasoned out this verdict: "It can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself; and it wasn't visitation of God, because he wasn't struck by lightning; he didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything left to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about; so I shall bring in, Died for want of common sense!"

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Tobacco, Sugars, Brandies, Wines, Liquors, Lime, Bagging, Rope,

Flour, Meal, Bacon and Meat of every description;

Pickles and Candies, and other Groceries generally.

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Harris, Moore & Co., Bills' Old stand, Bolivar, Tenn.

Have a Stock that comprises every article required for the City and Country trade

At Prices which Defy Competition.

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Spring and Summer dress goods, Sugar, N. O. refined and crushed

Ready-made clothing, Coffee, Rio and Java,

Calicoes and domestics, Tobacco, smoking and chewing

Boots and shoes, Whiskey, Salt and Tar,

Hats and caps, Bagging and Rope.

Notions and stationery,

Woodenware, Stoveware, Glass and Chinaware, Fireware,

Brooms and Seives, Oysters and Sardines.

Teas, Imperial and Oolong, Star Candles, German and Cosmetic Soaps, Indigo and

Madder, Blacking and Brushes, Nutmegs and Starch.

Refined Saleratus, Sup. Carb of Soda, Cream Tartar, All Spice

Ginger, Pepper, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Mustard,

Can Fruits, Scotch Snuff, Etc.

N. B. Our stock is new and seasonable, and we guarantee as good, if not better

bargains, than can be had in any store in the Western District.

We tender our sincere thanks for past patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. "Quick sales, small profits"

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PAPER, ENVELOPES, GILLOTT'S PENS, FABER'S PENCILS

COLOGNES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

Belt Buckles, Hair Nets, Gloves, and an Endless Variety of Goods in Our Line.

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Most Complete in the City of Memphis.

We have spent almost the WHOLE OF OUR BUSINESS LIFETIME in the

WHOLESALE SOUTHERN NOTION TRADE in New York, and feel confident of

pleasing those who will make bills with us. Call and see our stock.

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233 Second Street, MEMPHIS.

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226 Front Street,

Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Wines & Liquors

Country Orders solicited!

Boots and Shoes at Wholesale!