Singer's Improved Family
SEWING MACHINES.
They make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides, and are always in order. They have a double tension which does not need adjusting every thickness of goods sewed. Call and see them at 275 Main street, and get one. Easy terms of payments.
MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO., General Agents.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

By Whitmore & Co. LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. Fifteen Cents Per Week.

VOL. IX. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869. NO. 9.

DON'T FAIL
—TO—
READ THIS CARD

This space will be occupied by the advertisement of the

CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN THE

CITY OF MEMPHIS.

We offer an Importation of Kid Gloves,
—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF COLORS—
ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
WELLS & COLL, 267 Main St.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

ANDERSON & WATSON, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 22½ Front.

APPERSON, E. M. & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, corner Front and Jefferson.

ALLEN, T. H. & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Cooper Block.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Flour, Cotton, Commission and Produce 294 Front.

ALLISON BROTHERS, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., 270 Front.

BEAUH & SUTHERLAND, Agents Wilson's Sewing Machine, 353 Main.

BANK—First National of Memphis. F. S. Davis, Pres't; Newton Ford, Vice Pres't.

BESCHER & CO., Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., removed to 222 Main, near Adams.

BLACK, BROTHER & CO., Cotton Factors and Produce Merchants, 294 Front.

BARNUM, F. D. & CO., Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, 265 Main, corner Court.

BEURER, J. F., Practical Cutter and Tailor. Repairing and cleaning done. 357 Main.

BATES, E. P. & CO., Cotton and Tobacco Factors and Commis'n Merch'ts, 258 Front.

BLACK, ESTES & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants 11 Monroe street.

CALHOUN, NEVILS & CO., Grocers, Factors and Commission Merch'ts, 178½ Front.

CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE, 308½ Second st., near Monroe. W. J. Mansford, Prop'r.

CRAVER, W. E., Photograph Gallery, 290 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

CAMFERDAM BROS., Merchant Tailors, 280 Main street (Bethel Block), Memphis.

CITY BANK, cor. Jefferson and Front sts.; S. H. Tobey, Pres't; E. C. Kirk, Cashier.

CLEAVES, SMITHWICK & HATCHER, Booksellers, Printers, Binders, 283 Main.

CAROLINA LIFE INS. CO., 219 Main; M. J. Wicks, Pres't; W. F. Boyle, Sec'y.

DENTISTS—J. B. & Wm. Wasson, office old stand, 318 Main. Also proprietors of Memphis Dental Depot, same place.

COHEN, M., Hats cleaned, dyed, pressed and trimmed equal to new, 384 Main.

EMMONS & SON, Books, Stationery, Magazines, etc., 10 Jefferson and 393 Main st.

EDWARDS, J. D., Dealer in Oysters, Lake Fish, etc., Fruits of all kinds, 278 Second.

FORD, NEWTON, & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, 17 Union, Lee Block.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO., Grocers, Cotton Factors, Com. Merch'ts, 209 Main.

GRAYSER, GEO. L., Importer of Cigars and dealer in Pipes, in Overton Hotel.

GALBREATH, STEWART & CO., Cotton Factors, 11 Union, Stonewall Block.

GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, agent, dealer in Organs and Knabe's Pianos, 273 Main.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, 225 Main, up stairs.

GRIESHABER, J., 242 Second, near cor. of Madison. Wall Paper and Window Shades.

GAGE & FISHER, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 308 Front street.

HILL, JONES & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 265½ Front.

HUNTER, MRS. M. C., Millinery, Fancy Goods, etc., 347 Main street.

HEINRICH, P. H. & BRO., Confections, Fancy Groceries, Liquors, etc., 224 Main.

HOERNER, THEO., Druggist and Analytical Chemist, 54 and 56 Beal, cor. Second.

JAMES, J. M. & CO., Grocers, Commission Merchants, etc., 230 Front.

JOHNSON, G. D., Druggist, 153 Main, two doors north of Overton Hotel.

JONES, BROWN & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 278 Front street.

KLEIN & BRO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 15 Poplar st. Ale in barrels and bottles.

KINGDON, W., dealer in Cigars and Tobacco, St. Charles, cor. Jefferson and 24.

LONSDALE, & OTIS, Agents St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 43 Madison street, Kit Williams Block.

LITTLETON, H. A., & CO., Insurance Ag't, 22 Madison.

LINKHAUER & BRO., Manufacturers and dealers in Boots and Shoes, 281½ Second.

MASONIC MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Association, Memphis, 324 Front st

MEMPHIS BOAT CLUB, organized May 5, 1866. Regular meetings held first day of each month at 8 o'clock p.m., at 225 Main st. Boat-house at foot of Union street. C. L. Loop, President; J. H. Curtis, Vice Pres't; J. P. Gallagher, Recording Sec'y; R. M. McKie, Corresponding Sec'y; Arthur Irwin, Treas.

MOORE, WM. R. & CO., jobbers of Dry Goods and Varieties, 290 Main street.

MOORES & NORTON, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 318 Front street.

MEMPHIS BANK, cor. Main and Madison. J. J. Murphy, Prest.; H. H. Hunn, Cash'r.

MALONE, THOMAS & CO. (successors to Cunningham, Wicks & Malone), Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 15 Union.

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO., WATCHMAKERS, FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 275 MAIN.

MCCOMBS, KELLAR & BYRNES, Hardware, Cutlery, etc., 322½ and 324 Main.

MORRIS J. L., "The Hatter," Francisco & Wiggin, 307 Main, Peabody Hotel.

NELSON & TITUS, successors to Titus & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 10 Jefferson.

OWEN, MCNUTT & CO., Cotton and Tobacco Factors, Lee Block.

O'REILL BROS. & CO., Hardware, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements, 312 Front.

PERDUE, M., French Milliner, Fancy Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, etc., 273½ Main.

PODESTA & CAZASSA, dealers in Confectioneries, etc., 252 Main, cor. North Court.

PRESCOTT, U. P. & CO., dealers in Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps, etc., 40 Jefferson street.

POWER, J. & CO., Merchant Tailors, 250 Second st. Cloths and Vestings on hand.

ROOTES, VANCE & CO., Cotton Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants; Ag'ts for sale of Guano; 338 Front, cor. Union.

ROSE, M., Sole Agent Stone's Toxic Syrup. Cures chills. NO CURE NO PAY. 97 Main street, corner Winchester.

RICE, STIX & CO., 319 Main, exclusive wholesale dealers in dry goods.

ROSENBAUM & BROS., Coal Oil, Petro Oil, etc., wholesale and retail, 194 Main.

STEELE, J. & J. & CO., Commission Merch'ts, Grocers and Cotton Factors, 168 Front st.

SCOUT, CHAS. & BRO., Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, etc., 227 Second, Adams Block.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, Merriman, Byrd & Co., Agents, 275 Main.

SMITH & BRO., Cotton, Commission and Produce, No 7 Monroe street.

ST. CHARLES EATING-HOUSE, COR. OF Jefferson and Second, open at all hours. W. KINGDON, Proprietor.

SELIGMAN, JOE, Desoto Stable, 55 Union, between Second and Third.

TRADERS, Cotton Factors, 324 Front street. Thirty years in Memphis

TERRY & MITCHELL, wholesale dealers in Boots, Shoes and Hats, 329 Main street.

TAYLOR & RUTLAND, Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commis'n Merch'ts, 304 Front

VACCARO, A. & CO., Importers and dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., 324 Front.

VREDENBURGH, R. V., Insurance Agent, 22 Madison.

WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, office 353 Main street, up stairs.

WHEATON & CO., fashionable Hatters and Furriers, removed to 279 Main street.

WEBBER, S. B. & BRO., Cotton Factors and Gen'l Commis'n Merch'ts, 230 Front.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, 256 Second.

WARIN, R. D. & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Garden and Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Fruit Trees, Agri'l Imp'ts, 232 Main.

WOODRUFF & CO., dealers in Carriages, Buggies, etc., 179 Main street.

WARD, J. C., Clothing, etc., Resident Partner Garthwaite Lewis & Stuart, 271 Main.

WALTER, JOS., Druggist, 384 Main, between Washington and Poplar

YOUNG & BROTHER, Booksellers and Stationers, Odd Fellows' Hall, 348 Main.

YOUNG, A. W. & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders, 315 Main.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is published every Afternoon (except Sunday) by E. WHITMORE and J. J. DUBOSE, under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO., at No. 13 Madison street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is served to City subscribers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable weekly to the carriers.

By mail (in advance): One year, $8; six months, $4; three months, $2; one month, 75 cents.

Newsdealers supplied at 2½ cents per copy.

Communications upon subjects of general interest to the public are at all times acceptable.

Rejected manuscripts WILL NOT be returned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

First Insertion	$1 00	per square
Subsequent Insertions	50	" "
For One Week	3 00	" "
For Two Weeks	4 50	" "
For Three Weeks	6 00	" "
For One Month	7 50	" "

Eight lines of Nonpareil, solid, constitute a square

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the SPACE occupied, at above rates—there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch

Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

Special Notices inserted for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Notices of Deaths and Marriages, twenty cents per line.

To regular advertisers we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

Advertisements published at intervals will be charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All bills for advertising are due when contracted and payable on demand.

All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to

WHITMORE & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Breach of Promise of Marriage—Heavy Damages—One Hundred and Eleven Love Letters.

From the London Sun, August 19.]

A breach of promise case, in which heavy damages were obtained, has been tried at the Liverpool Assizes. The plaintiff was Miss Kate Fleming, a young lady, twenty years of age, the second daughter of the late Mr. Fleming, of Glasgow, a well-known accountant, who died in 1866. The defendant was Mr. James Elliot Thompson, the son of an eminent shipbuilder of Sunderland, and was twenty-four years of age. While Mr. Fleming's life lasted his means were good and his daughter was, consequenty, sent to a good school in Edinburg, where she was a school-fellow of the defendant's sister, who there became her intimate friend. She was, therefore, invited to stay at the Thompsons' house in Sunderland, and spent the Christmas of 1865 there, and made the acquaintance there of the defendant. In the summer of 1867 she was asked by her friend's family to join a Continental trip, but her father having died in the meantime, and, contrary to expectation, having left his family in somewhat embarrassed circumstances, she was compelled to decline the invitation from a failure of means. In the meantime she had been offered a home by her sister and her husband, a gentleman named Acheson, and she lived with them at a residence called Windsor Lodge, near Dublin, and sometimes at a shooting-box which he rented, called the Kippua Park, in the county of Wicklow. She visited the Thompsons, however, again at the Christmas of 1867, spending several weeks with them there, and then it was that her engagement with defendant occurred. She returned home in the spring of 1868 and obtained her brother-in-law's consent to the engagement, and the correspondence then commenced. It was very voluminous, extending into the February of the present year, and contained in all one hundred and eleven letters, but comparatively few of them were used in court. They began in the usual gushing style, and went on so until the defendant wished to have the marriage day settled in November. But the plaintiff would have it put off until February. After that the correspondence on the plaintiff's side was a trifle cooler. By-and-by the time came for buying the furniture; and in the letters between the couple on this subject the plaintiff charged his "darling Kate" with being unconcerned about the future. She replied that she was not so. She was not so enthusiastic about getting the linen—bed or table—as he had expected. What he would seem to have wanted was to have produced a coolness on Miss Fleming's side such as existed on his own part. In this, however, he was not successful. She declared her willingness to do what she could, and charged him with being cool toward her. By-and-by he brought matters to a consummation by a letter, in which he said: "I received your two letters, also one from Acheson. I am sorry to say that I am disappointed in the way this engagement of ours has turned out. I think I have been deceived about many things in linen (there was here again much laughter as the learned counsel read the letter), I understood you had the greater portion of it, and it now turns out that everything except table napkins would have to be bought. The list of silver you have sent will not be sufficient. Acheson and you gave me to understand that you had the whole of it, and you have often told my sisters that you got the whole your father had, and I know he had a great deal. How about antimacassars, etc.? (Great laughter.) You do not say anything about them, and these things you could have worked yourself had you felt at all inclined. Had I known you were making no efforts to do things for yourself I might have got my sisters to have worked them. Was it Acheson who told you to ask me for fifty pounds to buy lines and spend the remainder on yourself? If he did he ought to think shame of himself. I am thoroughly disgusted. I was not aware until lately that I was expected to provide clothing for the lady before marriage. I cannot express to you how much I am disappointed, and I think it better for both parties if this marriage were broken off. I regret it very much, and cannot see any prospect of happiness for the future. You ought to have dealt candidly with me." Upon this letter both Mr. Acheson and his *protege* wrote, protesting against the defendant's cruelty. Thompson wrote back, asking Miss Fleming whether she did not think it better under the circumstances for the engagement to be broken. She refused to consent. He then admitted that he had cooled down considerably, and refused to marry the plaintiff, marrying soon after another lady instead. For the defense it was urged that the defendant had not acted so as to incur the necessity for great damages. The planting was still young, and would soon get a husband. After the summing up of his Lordship, the jury deliberated for some time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £1500 damages.

Mrs. Grundy Horrified.

From the New York Sun, September 3.

A clandestine wedding of unusual interest, considering the high social position of the couple, created a stir in the city yesterday afternoon. A wealthy young bachelor of this city fell in love with the charming daughter of a prominent citizen, spending the summer at a place of fashionable resort on the banks of the Hudson, and, to his intense delight, his love was reciprocated. When the modern Romeo called upon Juliet's father at his residence on Wall street, that worthy refused in the most peremptory manner to accept him as his son-in-law; whereupon a sharp and spicy war of words ensued, and questionable compliments were exchanged in rapid succession, until, finally, the enraged papa ordered Romeo from his office, and forbade him ever to call upon or see the fair Juliet again. Here was a predicament! After a long mental consultation, the would-be-bridegroom decided to fly to his lady love and propose a clandestine marriage.

The proposition was at first stoutly rejected, but the indomitable youth used all his persuasive powers, and intimated the possibility of the parents being ultimately reconciled. Juliet at last agreed to meet her lover in town on a certain day, at a certain house and hour, and unite herself to him for life. On Monday last she came to town, ostensibly to visit friends who dwell on Murry Hill, but in truth to make preparations for her wedding. On the day following her arrival, she ordered a carriage and drove to a few friends, and, having enjoined strict secrecy, informed them of her contemplated marriage, and requested the pleasure of their company at the ceremony.

Meanwhile the expectant bridegroom had also called upon a few gentlemen in town, and requested that they should witness the nuptials.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the wedding was solemnized at the residence of the bridegroom's lawyer, No. — Fifth avenue, and was witnessed by a small circle of intimate friends. The marriage ceremony was performed by a prominent Brooklyn divine, who is said to have received $200 for his services. The couple stood under a large floral marriage bell. The fair bride was beautifully attired in a rich gray and black silk traveling suit, made short, with double skirts, and looped up at the sides and back with bows of the same material *en panier*. She wore a neat little cloth sack, embroidered in elegant style, and a jaunty little jockey hat, ornamented with an *aigrette*, crowned her pretty little head. The bridegroom was as bold as a lion, and was dressed in a full English traveling costume, white Oxford hat, light gloves, and held a natty little cane in his hand.

After the officiating clergyman had pronounced the benediction, he kissed the fair bride and warmly congratulated the bridegroom. Then followed general kissing, hand-shaking and congratulations. Lawyer —— then delivered a speech, and closed by inviting the entire company to a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, which was elegantly served in an adjoining apartment.

At four o'clock the guests arose from the table, the farewells were spoken, and the happy pair were driven to one of the Sound steamers for Boston, where the relatives of the young bride reside. Previous to his departure Romeo wrote to his father-in-law, inclosing one from his wife with the marriage certificate, and suggested a reconciliation. What reply the banker will make is not known. We are not authorized to publish the names, but can assure our readers that the facts given are true in every particular.

Hinton Rowan Helper, the "Impending Crisis" man, is hob-nobbing in New York with C. Chauncey Burr. The African gentleman will be thoroughly discussed.

Another Variation of the Amendment Swindle.

From the Anzeiger.]

A few days ago a new Legislative Assembly was elected in Tennessee, whose lawful term commences some time in October. In the meantime, the Assembly formally preserves its lawful existence. We say *formally*, for evidently the new Assembly alone can be regarded as the true representatives of the people. For this is the essential significance of such an election, that the people express their opinion and will in regard to the merits or demerits of the former Assembly and of the previously ruling party. It is, therefore, only natural that the old Legislature is no more convened, except when the law expressly requires it, as in cases of absolute necessity; but that the new Legislature does all the regular business when its own term commences.

Now it happened that the Radicals in Tennessee were defeated by a majority of 63,000, and that nine out of ten members of the new Legislature will consist of opponents to Radicalism. The Radicals, therefore, fear that the new Legislature may object to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. In order to escape this danger, they insist that Governor Senter, who previously belonged to their party, but owes his election to the Democrats, should convene the old Legislature and make them haste to accept the amendment. It is even asserted that Governor Senter, who is in favor of the amendment, has agreed to call together the old Assembly.

This proposition offers a characteristic feature of Radicalism. It, in reality, means nothing else, but that the will of the people, as spoken out by a majority of 65,000 voters, shall be overruled; that the party which ruled in the old Assembly, and which was solemnly condemned by the people, should still be regarded as their true representatives. Certain ultra Radical newspapers advocate the right of the voters to recall their representatives at any time. In the present case the old Assembly *was legally* recalled; for the people held a new election, and defeated the party which ruled the old Assembly. In the very form established by law, the people declared that the old Legislature had lost their confidence, and yet we foresee, with certainty, that the same newspapers which advocate the right of recalling representatives, will applaud the meeting of the old Assembly in Tennessee and its doing the very opposite of what the people at the last election declared to be their will. We are unable to foresee whether the new Assembly will or will not agree to the amendment. But it is at any rate a mockery of the will of the people and of this Federal Constitution, if the decision of such an important matter is left to the old, defeated and morally condemned Legislature, and not to the new one, which has just been elected by an overwhelming majority. And yet this new Mexican puzzle operation cannot change anything of the final result. The old Legislature, assembled in an extra session, is formally entitled to decide on the amendment. But the new Legislature is just as fairly entitled to reject the decision of the old Legislature and defeat the amendment as long as its adoption or rejection by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States is pending. For the *simultaneous* acceptance of three-fourths of all the Legislatures is required in order to make it a part of the Constitution, and one cannot count Tennessee as being in favor of the amendment, if at the moment of its promulgation by the Federal Government it was reconsidered and rejected by the Legislature of Tennessee. This Tennessee case evidently shows that the opposite interpretation of the Constitution is equivalent to a fraud committed against the will of the people. Mr. Senter, therefore, will not secure the acceptance of the Fifteenth Amendment by convening the old Legislature, better than it would be secured without this measure.

Dead Nation.

A writer in the *Natal Mercury*, under the date of Feb. 2, 1869, says, when treating of the ruins of Simbaoe:

A day's march from Andowa, between two hills, at the end of a vast and fertile valley, are the ruins of Axum. To this incredible flights of stone steps conduct the traveler up to the summits of the hills, in one of which are found deep grottoes and vast halls, cut out of the rock and ornamented with columns. There, according to the traditions of the country, is the tomb of the Queen of Saba. The adjoining valley, shaded by majestic trees, is filled by the remains of the city, consisting of huge blocks of stone. Very little of the debris reveal their former purpose. There may, however, be distinguished two groups of fourteen or fifteen obelisks, thrown down. Seven of them are covered with ornaments, and are not less than thirty-six feet in length. These master-pieces of ancient architecture reveal to us the fact of an ancient civilization in the heart of Africa, which has disappeared again thousands of years since. Neibuhr tells us of a mighty Abyssinian empire existing here, mentioning in particular Saba, and says that it was so powerful that even the Roman and Parthenian strength could not prevail against it. This last statement was taken from a Greek inscription found among the ruins, engraved in stone. On the reverse side is another engraving in some ancient language, which has not yet been deciphered. The savage tribes guard these ruins with jealous care. No living animal is allowed to be killed in them, no tree permitted to be destroyed, everything connected with them being held sacred, as belonging either to a good or evil power. A missionary, who penetrated within a short distance of the ruins, writes: "In this country were also found some very old guns, in a hole in the mountain. We got one of the locks of these guns, and found it to have a wheel outside, with cogs of teeth; and a tradition exists that they came from these ruins. The Basutos often tell us, when asked if they acknowledged God, about the big stones in Banyai, where all created things are to be seen, even sphinxes' pyramid-shaped buildings and catacombs."

Five Kinds of Wine at a Juvenile Party.

We heard a fact related the other day, upon unquestionable authority, which saddened and amazed us. It was to this effect, that at a late "birthday party" in this city, given by a little girl, and attended by her playmate boys and girls, five different kinds of wine made a portion of an entertainment which was partaken of with great gusto by the happy crowd. This was supported by another fact—that a little boy whose birthday was approaching, and who greatly desired to give a party in honor of it, was deterred from so doing by the parental interdict of wine as a portion of the feast, and by the feeling that so many unpleasant remarks would be made if such a party were given without wine, that it would be preferable to ignore the occasion altogether. It seems well nigh incredible that such a state of things can exist in a nominally Christian circle of society; and that parents who expect their children to grow up in such a world of temptation as this is, should dare to take the fearful risks inseparable from such domestic training. No father and no mother could possibly contemplate, without a shudder, the probable ruin of a child by drunkenness. How, then, can they bring themselves to look with indulgence upon a state of things indicating tastes so depraved, almost in the very nursery? And if when they cast wheat into the ground they expect a wheat crop, how can they fail to anticipate a harvest of temporal and eternal wretchedness and ruin from such a sowing? All questions of mere law sink into insignificance in comparison with such a question of the practices of "good society" as this.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

Martin Myers, aged about sixty years, a well known citizen of West Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pa., was killed by lightning during the storm of Saturday evening. He was away from home on foot, and when the storm came up he took refuge under an oak tree by the wayside. The lightning struck the tree, and running down the but, struck Mr. Myers about the head, killing him, it is supposed, instantly.

Tom Thumb and little Nutt frightened the Sacramento Chinamen. They thought Grant and Farragut had arrived.

FAVORITE

Is the best Family Stove now made.
Call and Examine.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
LAMPS, COAL OIL, TINWARE, Castings, Grates.
Roofing, Guttering and Stencil Cutting promptly executed.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED.
T. S. JUKES,
328 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

189 Poplar st., opp. Market House, MEMPHIS, TENN. GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

189 Poplar st., opp. Market House, MEMPHIS, TENN. GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

LIGHTNING WOOD STOVE

With new and valuable improvements, including the double front fire doors, patent convex top oven plate, ventilated oven, hot air chamber, which gives it a large advantage as a baker over any other stove in the market. This IS ONE OF THE LARGEST STOVES in the market, having an oven 22 by 23 inches, with a twenty-six inch fire-box. The Stoves are WARRANTED TO BAKE QUICK AND EVEN, AND NOT TO CRACK.

With new and valuable improvements, including the double front fire doors, patent convex top oven plate, ventilated oven, hot air chamber, which gives it a large advantage as a baker over any other stove in the market. This IS ONE OF THE LARGEST STOVES in the market, having an oven 22 by 23 inches, with a twenty-six inch fire-box. The Stoves are WARRANTED TO BAKE QUICK AND EVEN, AND NOT TO CRACK.

NEW ALASKA,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. W. SCOTT.
Dealer in Stoves, Grates, Tinware, Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.,
336 SECOND STREET.
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE
And General Job Work Promptly Executed and Warranted.
Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, D. Winters, Architect, and J. M. Provine. 6.

For Comfort, Health, Quietness and Economy, buy the
CHAMPION.
THE PRIDE OF LADY HOUSEKEEPERS!

For Comfort, Health, Quietness and Economy, buy the
FASHION.
THE PRIDE OF LADY HOUSEKEEPERS!

AND THE UNRIVALED "CHAMPION."

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, with great confidence, the justly celebrated FASHION AND CHAMPION COOKING STOVES, and guarantee them not to be excelled for their excellent baking qualities, economy in fuel, and durability, by any Stove now in use. Call and see these celebrated Stoves before purchasing. Send for pamphlet. Also for

Van's Patent Hotel and Family Portable Ranges.

H. WETTER & CO.,

Dealers in Heating and Cook Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Mantels and Grates, and manufacturers of Plain and Japanned Tinware, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.

13 and 15 Monroe Street.