The Morning News.

NO. 3 WHITAKER STREET,
(MORNING NEWS BUILDING).

J. H. ESTILL, Proprietor.

W. T. THOMPSON, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1881.

A company has been organized in New York with a capital of $25,000,000 to work the guano beds of Peru.

The flag of the rebel pirate steamer Alabama is on exhibition in Boston. Its possessor says that he values it at $10,000.

General Longstreet is strongly pressed upon the President as the best representative Southern Republican for the Cabinet.

The defense in the star route cases intend to insist on an immediate hearing on the motion to quash. They seem eager for the fray.

It is now estimated that $100,000 will settle every bill appertaining to the last illness of President Garfield. This estimate gives the physicians $53,000.

Mr. Le Duc's tea farm turns out to be even a greater failure than was at first supposed. For the $15,000 put into the venture the government has an iron safe which cost $400 and some no-account tea plants.

The fare on the railroads running out of Boston has been reduced to five cents to any point within five miles, and the experiment is said to be satisfactory alike to the companies and to the suburban residents.

McNeally reached across a Texas gaming table and seized the stakes belonging to Phillips. His hand was instantly pierced and fastened down by Phillips' knife; but he quickly freed himself and killed Phillips with a pistol.

Ireland is just now yielding a rich harvest for the legal profession. For the first six months of the year no less than 5,557 suits for rent were brought in the High Court of Justice, in Dublin. Agitation was always good for lawyers.

The State of Louisiana has offered to the Israelite Immigration Society of New York city one hundred and sixty acres of land to each and every family the society may locate in a certain part of that State. In response to the offer a committee of ten have been sent to New Orleans to meet the State agent there, and arrange for the transfer thither of a number of families if practicable.

General Hancock has invited General and Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Whitney to be his guests on the steamer St. John's for the four Federal days of the Yorktown Centennial—the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st. On the 20th—the military day—General Hancock gives a grand entertainment on board of the steamer to all the distinguished guests at Yorktown. General and Mrs. McClellan are expected to arrive from Europe by the Gallia to-day.

Some time ago the municipality of Florence pawned the house in which Dante was born, a house which the city has long guarded with pious care. The banking institute from which the money had been borrowed has foreclosed its debt, and the house is now offered for sale. The owners are prepared, if they can find a purchaser, to sell the house by private treaty for the excessively modest sum of 1,200 lire, or about $250.

The work on the Panama canal goes bravely on. It is stated that twelve hundred men are at work, and that it is progressing favorably. Eight thousand men are expected early in December. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been expended, and drafts for five hundred thousand dollars are in the hands of the bankers. So, if Uncle Sam means to interpose the Monroe doctrine, there is work for the State Department about this time.

Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, was nominated for the same position by the President on Wednesday. Dudley was Dorsey's active slush distributor and negro importer in Indiana last year while United States Marshal in that State. Dudley devoted all the machinery of his office to campaign work. He must have his reward; but there are ten thousand Indiana Republicans who want something, too. There are hardly enough offices to go around.

The personal property of the Permanent Exhibition Company, Philadelphia, was sold Wednesday, low prices being realized. The event of the day was the sale of the great Roosevelt organ, with three banks of keys, forty-six stops and two hydraulic engines. The original cost was $22,000. It brought $5,000. The purchaser was Nathaniel J. Bradlee, who bought it for the new hall of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, Boston.

The Boston *Journal* expresses the belief that in Illinois "all the machinery of the law seems to have been directed in the interest of the criminal, and, where, by one pretext after another delay has been secured, witnesses have been spirited away, and the criminal has either been released or given a sentence much lighter than his crime deserved." This is conspicuously true of Illinois, but the same "law's delay" (intentional) obtains all over the country to an alarming extent, leading people to lose their confidence in the courts and to regard them as mere mockeries of justice.

Paris has more poor than any city in the world. The number of registered poor who have received relief during the present year reaches the number of 354,812, of whom 200,000 receive out-door relief. The number supported wholly by charity is over 150,000. In 1789 every tenth person was a confirmed pauper. The annual poor rate in Paris is 114 francs per head, or $125 per family. Paris supports 28,000 orphans and foundlings, pays the expenses of 15,000 mothers too poor to defray them themselves, and has the names of 50,000 poor families on its official list.

"Its an ill wind that blows nobody good." The California fruit raisers are making fortunes in consequence of the failure of all kinds of fruits in the South, East and West. The advance in fruits in San Francisco, this year, has been from 100 to 300 per cent.; and many orchards have returned over $1,000 per acre. The heavy freights paid on fruits, and the large amounts decaying during its transfer across the continent have hitherto been the chief trouble that the California farmers have met with. They are getting around this now, by canning fruit, which is found to be a much more profitable business than shipping the fruit in its raw state.

Our Freedom's Hundred Years.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis to the allied forces whose admirable strategy and gallant conduct brought the struggle for liberty to a close in the memorable siege of Yorktown, was fitly begun yesterday with homage to Him in whom the fathers put their trust, and whose beneficence crowned their valor and sacrifices with the boon they craved. One hundred years have rolled away since freedom's fight was won. The seed planted in that sowing time of courage and endurance has ripened a hundred fold, and wafted to every land has yearly borne its fruit, and, though often unassisted, has bloomed wherever cast.

Could they whose bold words and lofty counsels fired and guided the struggling colonies share in the scenes about to be enacted on that storied field what emotions would crowd upon them. Unlike the great of Greece, of Rome, of mediæval Italy, and those grander spirits, who shed their blood on blocks and battle-fields, or whose bones bleached on gibbets, or mouldered in dungeons in freedom's cause, they died convinced that in their land the prize they valued would be cherished, and that the labors of their lifetime were crowned for all time.

Yet the fondest patriot of them all never pictured for his land the splendor she now wears or the potency of the charm her progress exerts. Peace truly has its victories, and as the Spartan valor at Thermopylæ transeends the martial triumphs of the ages, so does the century of the American republic the rise of dead and living empires. Naught like it has been seen, and its next will alone surpass it. Fifty millions breathing the air of freedom, moved by common hopes, prizing their liberties, and with naught to hinder their onward march save their eagerness and haste, may well attract, as they do the gaze of the universe.

Who could tell that did not know, save by sight of the wastes of war, that this people waged but a few short years ago a contest, brief in duration, but mighty in its consequences and fearful in its cost? Once again our glorious flag, the symbol of our matchless system, floats over a united people. The cause that was won lives in a union indissoluble, and the cause that was lost survives in States indestructible. Without union liberty was helpless; without liberty union was worthless. Let history declare which was the grander. Children have grown to manhood since that final scene at Appomattox. The shouts of the victors and the sighs of the vanquished have died away. Now all of us unite in commemorating the day that saw the sanction of the claim our fathers made in the highest court of earth. The decree was irrevocable, and one hundred years attest its wisdom and its justice.

The thoughts of the patriotic turn fondly to Washington and the noble hearts and wise heads that lent to his efforts their valor and their counsel. But, while we pay them the tribute of grateful recollection—and extend their meed to that first gentleman of France who fell a victim to his generosity, and those great-hearted men who waited not a summons to lend us aid—memory's stretches should take in the brave, the true of every clime and every time, who lived and toiled and died in the same great cause. If the task be too great, then we can breathe a common benediction for the good they wrought, and pray that our land, so great, so grand, so free, may usher in by its example the time when all peoples shall be one, and the prophecies of Holy Writ fulfilled.

The Achievement at Yorktown.

The army of Lord Cornwallis which was surrendered at Yorktown was 8,000 strong, and took possession of that place on the 1st of August, 1781, under orders from Sir Henry Clinton, to take and hold a strong defensible position in Virginia. The whole besieging force amounted to about 16,000 men, of whom 7,000 were French and the remainder continentals and militia. The investment was complete on the 30th of that month. The place was taken by parallel approaches, the first of which was established on October 9. On the 11th the second parallel was opened. A portion of the British works was assaulted and carried on the night of the 14th, and the captured ground included in the parallel. The French loss in this attack was about 100, and that of the Americans much less. Cornwallis' retreat by sea was cut off by the French fleet of thirty-seven ships under Count DeGrasse. The British General made a sortie on the 16th which entirely failed. On the 17th he proposed to capitulate, and terms having been agreed upon surrendered on the 19th, his whole force consisting of 7,247 regular troops, 840 sailors and 106 guns. The total British loss during the siege was over 350 men.

The important part in this closing enterprise and battle of the war taken by the French appears from the above facts, and will account for the conspicuous part which the descendants of our distinguished allies will have in the Centennial celebration which opened with appropriate religious services yesterday. The achievement at Yorktown was one of the most important events of the great struggle for independence, and virtually closed and crowned it with success.

At Chicago Wednesday Judge Jameson charged the grand jury of the Criminal Court very plainly about "corners" in trade, which he characterized as "a process of driving unsuspecting dealers in grain, stock and the like, into a corral and relieving them of their purses." Continuing, Judge Jameson said: "However powerful the combination to defy the laws, and however difficult to detect and punish the crimes, we rank ourselves with the criminal if we fail to bring the terrors of the law to bear upon him. For one, I refuse not to hear what fills the ears of all to the discredit of the business men and methods of this city. The crimes indicated are being committed. It imports much that the validity of our statute and its sufficiency to reach the guilty parties should be early tested."

> Our party has written more facts into the history of this country, facts which can never be effaced, than any other party that ever existed in this country.—*Woodpulp Miller's Address.*

Yes, it has a great many things to its credit. It has Grantism, Credit Mobilier, the whisky ring, spoils plunder, Treasury frauds, star route roguery, Howgate embezzlement, the carpet-bagger, the overthrow of State governments by the bayonet, and the stealing of the Presidency. These are a good many facts to work into the history of any country.

A leading New York stalwart has expressed the opinion that New York will go Democratic by 50,000 majority, for the reason that the people are opposed to railroad and other monopolies, which controlled the action of the New York Legislature and defeated Conkling's return to the Senate. This does not look like harmony in the Republican ranks.

Important Railroad Rumor.

Our Atlanta letters make mention of a rumor current in that city that a combination has been effected between the Central Railroad system and the Cole-Seney syndicate, by which the lines of road controlled by each are to be used jointly, and, as a consequence, the construction of the Macon and Atlanta extension and the Atlanta and Rome Railroad will be abandoned. We give an article from the editorial columns of the Atlanta *Constitution* of Saturday on the subject, in which, while expressing disbelief in the truth of the rumor, the writer gives some good reasons for regarding it not altogether improbable. Of course we have no data on which to found an opinion in regard to the matter, and give the rumor only for what it is worth. We have all along been of the opinion that the "railroad boom" in Georgia has been rather overdone. We have been unable to see the necessity for two or three competing systems of roads—costing many millions of dollars—to transact the legitimate commerce of our section, which competing systems must also compete with formidable outside combinations, who will strive to divert business from our South Atlantic ports to other points. The cut-throat railroad war now being waged upon one another by the great railroad combinations of the North and West indicates very plainly what may be expected to occur between the rival systems of the South, and, little as such an event was to be expected, we would not be surprised if the railroads of our own section were to come to the conclusion that it would be to their mutual interests to establish such relations as would prevent ruinous rivalry between themselves, and, at the same time, strengthen them against outside hostile combinations.

A Stalwart Cabinet.

The conviction is slowly effecting a lodgment in the minds of the Garfield Republicans that the new President is "not on their side," and that when his new Cabinet is named, it will be a stalwart Cabinet--what Guiteau calls "a stalwart of stalwarts." And this, although the new President has not spoken a word, nor even opened his mouth on the subject. He is extremely reticent. He keeps his own counsel—at least from the Garfield Republicans, though there are good reasons for believing that he is sufficiently communicative with the stalwarts. But notwithstanding his rigidity towards the Garfield Republicans, they have little difficulty in learning a good deal more than is agreeable to them. The Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says, "the general understanding is that the stalwart element is to prevail in the counsels of President Arthur, and none of the anti-stalwart or Garfield element will have recognition in the Cabinet"—and then he adds: "There are those who predict stirring times in the immediate political future of the Republican party."

The St. Louis *Republican* thinks that what the Garfield Republicans are just now beginning to find out, Mr. Blaine could have told them two weeks ago. He took in the whole meaning of the change the moment the new President came into office, and this is why he severed his relations with the Cabinet absolutely, and refused to be mentioned in connection with the new administration. A President who calls Mr. Conkling to Washington and consults with him for two days is not a man for Mr. Blaine. It is now said that the ex-Secretary of State is a virtual candidate for the Presidency in 1884. This may not be altogether true, but there is a good deal of meaning in it. The scheming for the succession has begun, and there are just two schemes on foot—one with the administration behind it, the other with Mr. Blaine at the head of it.

Senator Edmunds (Rep., Vt.,) having said much of late about "the unscrupulous partisanship of the Democrats," the New York *World* (Dem.) very bluntly and truthfully says: "If there is a more unscrupulous partisan on the Democratic side of the Senate than Mr. George F. Edmunds himself, the *World* has yet to hear of that remarkable man." How scrupulous, asks the *World*, does Mr. Edmunds think was the partisanship of the Republicans who in 1877 counted in a President of the United States, in which they were in a very decided minority, both popular and electoral? Mr. Edmunds was chosen a judge in that case, and he decided that he would not look into the evidence which showed the election of Tilden and the defeat of Hayes. He took the ground that a court organized to try a case should not try it, and should refuse, in Florida and Louisiana, where the Governor certified the election of Republicans notoriously defeated, to go behind the Governor's certificate, while it should insist upon going behind it in Oregon, where the Governor certified the election of a Democrat notoriously defeated. This shows how scrupulous is the partisanship of Senator Edmunds.

THE SOUTH'S ADVANTAGE.—The raw cotton costs Southern mills ten per cent. less than it does Northern mills. The average annual wages paid the Southern operative is $75 per annum less than the wages paid the Northern operative. This difference in the cost of the raw material and the price of labor between the North and the South will remain unchanged. The operative in the milder climate can live cheaper, and his wages will continue to be less than the wages of the Northern operative, and the cost of transporting cotton from the field where it is grown to the New England mill will never be much less than it is now. Hence, cotton manufacturing will gradually drift southward, where it is the most profitable. The new mills will be built in the South, and, sooner or later, the bulk of the capital employed in the manufacture of the Southern staple will be in the South.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS.—The senior and solid Senator from Illinois, David Davis, is now the most influential man in the Senate. His biographer tells us:

"Mr. Davis was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815, and was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio. He studied law with Judge Bishop in Lennox, Massachusetts, and in the law school New Haven, Connecticut. In 1836 he settled in Bloomington, Illinois, where he still resides, and where he has long exercised great influence, both socially and politically. In 1845 he was elected to the lower House of the Illinois Legislature; to the Constitutional Convention, which framed a new constitution for the State in 1847; was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois in 1848; was relected in 1855, and again in 1861, and appointed by President Lincol an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862. In 1877 he resigned his judgeship and was elected to the United States Senate for the full term ending 1883. In 1872 he was nominated by the Labor Reform party as a candidate for the Presidency, with what result need not of course be mentioned here."

"What will cure me of the Piles, or Hemorrhoids," we often hear in despairing accents. Use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, and you will experience permanent relief.—*Adv.*

The Change in the Presidency of the Senate.

Commenting on the Radical Senatorial *coup* by which Hon. Thos. F. Bayard was deposed and Senator David Davis seated as President pro tem. of the Senate, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"Judge Davis, in taking the chair of the Senate as presiding officer, considered it incumbent on him to present his independent attitude, and to affirm that he took the office without any pledges. This naturally provoked a smile, as he had just previously by the aid of his vote fastened the Republican committees of the spring session again upon the Senate. Among such politicians as believe the end justifies the means much admiration is expressed for the shrewdness exhibited by the Republicans in thus outwitting the Democrats, and corresponding sympathy or contempt, as the case may be, is expressed for the stupidity of the Democrats in not binding Mr. Davis to their side. Nothing is better known here than that Judge Davis would gladly have accepted the Presidency pro tem. at the hands of the Democrats, and the inference could only be drawn that his aid would be at their service whenever necessary. It is scarcely doubted in any well-informed quarters here that if the Democrats had been willing as the Republicans were to bargain at the last special session of the Senate, they could have controlled the organization of that body, but then, as now, they declined to enter into any arrangements which could have even the semblance of an attempt to improperly influence the vote of any one. This may be poor politics, but it is at any rate honest and honorable."

An Important Railroad Rumor.

Atlanta Constitution of Saturday.

A rumor came to us late yesterday evening which we do not believe, but which came from such a source that we are not justified in entirely discrediting it.

It is said that combinations, or arrangements, or consolidations have been effected between the Louisville and Nashville, the Cole–Seney system and the Georgia Central system by which Colonel Cole will at once cease the building of the Macon and Rome extensions, and will use the Georgia Central and the Louisville and Nashville lines for his traffic, giving them the same right over his lines.

While we do not believe that this rumor is true, we must confess that it is within the bounds of possibility. We know that very pressing negotiations were started with a view to this point before the railroads were commenced, but Colonel Cole declined to listen to them and assured us, as he assured the public, that he intended to build the road from Macon to Atlanta. That this was his intention, is demonstrated by the rapidity with which he has gone at his work, and with which he is still at it. There is no human power that can predict what will be done or what changes of intention there may be when such vast interests are at stake as in the gigantic war between these three combinations.

Our reasons for disbelieving the rumor are manifold. In the first place the terms under which the Macon and Brunswick Road was sold prescribe that the Atlanta extension shall be built within three years or the money paid in shall be forfeited and the road returned to the State. We do not believe that Colonel Cole and his friends will disregard the law under which they purchased. If this road is built, the Georgia Central will care very little for the building of the Rome extension. In the second place, we do not see any evidences of a late meeting of the parties at interest. Col. Wadley, it is true, has gone to New York, but General Alexander was in Atlanta day before yesterday, and Colonel Cole is in Nashville, where he has been for several days. In the third place, there are so many points of conflict and competition between these three systems that an amicable arrangement is hardly possible except by absorption of two of them by the third, and the properties involved are too vast for any one to handle. It would not begin to settle the differences between the Louisville and Nashville and the Cole system for Colonel Cole to agree not to build from Macon to Atlanta, and we don't believe that an arrangement could be reached between these lines that would be permanent.

It is fair to say, on the other hand, that the Louisville and Nashville and the Cole Seney people have already made a friendly arrangement involving the Norfolk and Western and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Roads, and it is barely possible that the friendly relations these negotiations brought about have gone further. As to Colonel Cole perfecting the Macon and Brunswick rather than build the Atlanta extension, it must be remembered that he has only paid in $250,000, the Legislature at its last session having refused to take the $800,000 balance that he offered to pay, objecting to the United States bonds that he offered. It is probable that he has made enough out of the road to reimburse him for the $250,000 already paid, so that his forfeiture would amount to little beyond giving up a very valuable property that had been bought at a very low price. It is impossible to estimate the amount of money already spent in the actual purchase and work on the extension. It cannot be much less than half a million dollars. This is exclusive, of course, of the enormous amount of steel rails purchased, which can be easily put upon the market and sold at little or no loss if the parties in charge have determined to suspend building.

Inquiry of Major McCracken, who has charge of the building of the Macon and Rome Roads, when questioned upon this subject, last night said that he had no information in relation thereto, but that work had not been stopped, and that arrangements were being made to push it ahead on even a larger scale than at present. There are about 4,000 men now at work on the entire line. We do not believe that there is any truth in the rumor, but as we said before, it comes from an important source, and we have given our readers all that we know or surmise upon the subject. In to-morrow's *Constitution* we shall be able to present definite information.

A VILLAIN UNHUNG.

The Fiendish Crime of a Negro Doctor in Stewart County.

Buena Vista Argus.

There is a large-framed mulatto man claiming to be the son of "Chofe," an old Indian doctor who died in this county a few years ago, who makes his rounds through the country "practicing." He claims to cure everything; says his father learned him his business, and that he knows all the remedies with which his father effected his cures. "Dr. Sparks" makes returns to the Tax Receiver of Marion county (we know not how many other counties) and pays the professional tax. "Chofe," the Indian doctor, whose son he claims to be, was considered by some as an excellent physician, and this "Dr. Sparks" has managed to make himself pretty well known in some sections in the country. This fellow claimed to have performed some wonderful cures near Pineville in the beginning of this year.

A gentleman in Stewart county (the name we withhold) sent for the would-be doctor. "Dr. Sparks" assured the gentleman that he could easily cure his case, and was engaged to do so. After ingratiating himself into the confidence of the family sufficient to accomplish his hellish purposes, he chloroformed the entire family, and then violated the person of the daughter, a pretty young woman, took her watch and what other things he wanted, and left the section. The family lost sight of the wretch, and smothered the matter rather than give publicity to so delicate a subject.

In the early part of the year, the grand jury of Schley county indicted Sparks for carrying concealed weapons. He offered defense and gave bond for his appearance for trial. He fled the county and left his bondsmen to settle the matter. One day recently one of the Schley county bondsmen saw him in Americus and had him arrested and sent to jail in Ellaville. This gave publicity to his whereabouts, and last Wednesday an officer from Stewart and the Sheriff of Schley were in Americus to get a requisition from Judge Crisp to carry Sparks to the jail in Lumpkin.

The citizens are very indignant over the outrageous affair, and the feeling for lynching him ran high. It is thought there is danger if carried through the country to Lumpkin.

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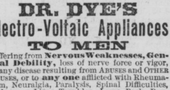

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NEW KID GLOVES!

3-Button Colored Kid Gloves, 75c.
3-Button White Kid Gloves, 75c.
3-Button Colored Kid Gloves, $1.
3-Button Black Kid Gloves, $1.
"5 Hooks" Foster's Patent, only $1 25.
6-Button Opera Gloves, $1 50.
6-Button White Gloves, $1 50.

GLOVES
(PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876.)

THE GENUINE

Foster Kid Gloves

—AT

ECKSTEIN'S!

WILL OPEN MONDAY,

SILK PLUSHES, all shades.
BLACK WATFRED SILKS.
BLACK SATIN de LYON.
BLACK BROCADED VELVET, and many other Novelties.

G. ECKSTEIN & CO

B. F. McKENNA.

Irish Linen Goods.

HOUSEKEEPERS who take pride in the decoration of home, and appreciate the additional comfort that is conferred by elegant surroundings, will feel an interest in the announcement of a

Grand Exhibition of Industrial Art

To be held in Dublin, Ireland. Prominent among the housekeeper's necessities rank the various products of the Linen Looms, and it has long been conceded that in the manufacture of all flaxen goods Ireland leads the world. Truly the

IRISH SATIN DAMASK

TABLE LINENS, rich in exquisite design and highly artistic in execution, are admirable productions, and are to be equalled only by the superbly finished

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

From the same looms. And the superiority is apparent not only in the beauty of the goods, but also in their great durability—a durability due to the better quality of the raw material, as well as to method of production. This is well exemplified in the various grades of

TOWELS AND TOWELING,

Running from the plainest fabrics to the most highly ornamental. There is now being exhibited a very choice selection of these productions at the store of B. F. McKENNA,

137 BROUGHTON STREET.

B. F. McKENNA.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT OF

Maillard's Cocoa, Broma, Chocolates & French Candies

—AT—

THE RED GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED: Fresh and Choice SWISS CHEESE, SAUER KRAUT, KOSHER SAUSAGE, KOSHER FAT, SALT PICKLES, new DUTCH HERRINGS, Imported VERMICELLI and MACARONI, large assortment of FANCY CRACKERS. Agency for the best WHISKIES, PORTS, CATAWBAS and ANGELICAS, Bouche, Fils & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES and CLARETS. Best of CIGARS, ALES and PORTERS. We are now receiving weekly VIENNA SAUSAGE.

RUSSAK & CO., 22 and 22 1-2 Barnard Street.

Clothing.

THE LATEST STYLES

—IN—

CLOTHING AND HATS

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES

AT E. HEIDT'S,

139 Congress Street,

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD CLOTHING.

ODDS AND ENDS!

We have just completed our inventory and find that we have on hand quite a number of

BROKEN SUITS!

By "Broken Suits" we mean that we have Coats, but not the Pants or vests to match, or Pants and no Coats to match, and so on. To those who do not care for full suits, but can use either a Pants, Coat or Vest, can secure first-class goods at half their value, for we have determined to close out these odds at any price. In fact, they are not worth to us more than half of their cost in this broken condition. As these goods comprise some very desirable goods, and as we are willing to sacrifice them we anticipate a big rush, hence we would advise you to call as soon as possible. Do not postpone your visit to

L. HANFF & BRO., CLOTHIERS,

154 BROUGHTON STREET, Opposite Weisbein's.

Groceries.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!

FOR LOW PRICES AND SPLENDID GOODS, GO TO THE BOSS GROCER. YOU WILL GET BARGAINS IN

Teas.
Sugar.
Coffee.
Fresh Can Goods
Vegetables.

THE CELEBRATED 4-YEAR-OLD

Hirschman's Bonanza Whiskey

—AT—

ONLY $2 25 A GALLON!

GUARANTEED.

Cigars.
Tobacco.
Liquors.
Flour.
Meats.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DELICACIES.

DIRECT IMPORTED WINES. Come and examine my fine stock of FANCY GROCERIES.

A. HIRSCHMAN,

The Boss Grocer, 21 Barnard Street, Savannah, Ga.

Furniture, &c.

HURRAH FOR THE

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE!

The Great Success of the Southern Furniture House.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN. Exchanges NEW FURNITURE for OLD. Call and give us a trial.

S. HERMAN, Proprietor,

170 BROUGHTON STREET.

Hotels.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

JOHN BRESNAN, MANAGER.

ONE of the best and most satisfactory features of the MARSHALL HOUSE is its comfortable rooms and the uniform excellence of its table at all seasons of the year. We append endorsements from high authority:

"Having stopped at the Marshall House while in Savannah, we most cheerfully endorse it to ladies and families as being strictly a first-class house in all of its appointments, and unrivalled in the excellence of its table.

"A. H. COLQUITT Governor of Georgia. W. D. BLOXHAM, Governor of Florida.
"Hon. T. M. NORWOOD, Ex. U. S. Senator from Ga. GEO. F. DREW, ex-Governor of Florida.
"Hon. GEO. R. BLACK, Member House of Representatives from Georgia."

Saws.

SAWS! Curtis & Co.

811 to 819 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Manufacturers of every description of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws: Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant Hooks, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and all Saw and Planing Mill Supplies; Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saw. EVERY SAW WARRANTED. Careful attention to repair work. Agents for

TANITE EMERY WHEELS and GRINDING MACHINERY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue mailed free on application.

Wanted.

WANTED to rent or lease, the Restaurant Department of the Pavilion Hotel, to any person acceptable to the Trustees of the Union Society and the guests of the house.
WM. F. JOHNSON.

WANTED, a first-class prescription drug clerk; good wages will be paid; references required. Address E. B. TURNIPSEED, M. D., Columbia, S. C.

WANTED, a house or part of a house, or rooms, for a family, for occupation today. Answer by 12 o'clock to day, HOUSE, care News office.

WANTED, a white girl to mind children and make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. D. QUINAN, Floyd and South Broad street lane.

WANTED, an active and energetic sawyer. Apply to W. H. BARTLESS, Hampton Court House, S. C.

FOR SALE, 6 lots in Atlantic ward, corner East Broad and Huntingdon streets. Apply to R. B. REPPARD, 70 Bay street.

WANTED, at once, a good cook. Apply at 105 Jones street.

WANTED, to rent, by 1st November, a small house, or three or four unfurnished rooms. Address, stating location and price, J. N. T., News office.

WANTED, one or two first class coat hands; prices $7 to $12. Apply at once.
W. E. BENSON, Augusta, Ga.

WANTED, consumers of wood to know that I keep on hand a large stock of OAK, PINE and LIGHTWOOD, cut or in stick. Orders sent me by telephone, through boxes or left at office, Taylor and East Broad streets, will be promptly filled.
R. B. CASSELS.

WANTED, State of Georgia Smith and State of Georgia Gold Bonds. Highest market price paid. Apply to R. B. REPPARD, 70 Bay street, Savannah.

WANTED, Pianos and Organs to tune and repair. Rates reasonable. Second-hand instruments. T. B. TURNER, 134 State street, between Bull and Whitaker sts.

For Rent.

TO RENT, Barber Shop, furnished, East Broad and Broughton streets.

FOR RENT, wharf between Lincoln and Habersham streets; 286 feet front; now occupied by the Baltimore Steamship Company; possession given November 1st. Apply to JNO. SULLIVAN & CO., 114 Bay street.

TWO nicely furnished rooms, one on South Broad, the other on Bull street, with board, at PAVILION HOUSE.

TO RENT, two-story on basement brick house on north side Gaston street, second door west of Bull, containing 11 rooms and modern improvements. Apply to C. G. FALLIGANT, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, 104 Bay street.

FOR RENT, Store southwest corner of Bay and Bull streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. F. NEUFVILLE, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 2 Commercial Block.

TO RENT, from November 1, 1881, that desirable carriage repository southeast corner of Bay and West Broad streets; also tools for manufacturing. Apply to E. F. NEUFVILLE, 2 Commercial Building.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, on the salts, thirty-one and one-third (31⅓) acres of land, with improvements, consisting of one (1) large two-story house, six (6) miles from city. Apply to N. PAULSEN, Thunderbolt road, or to Captain CHRISTY, Cattle Park Tract.

LUMBER KINDLINGS, OAK, PINE and LIGHTWOOD. For sale by
BACON & BROOKS.

FOR SALE, 1 26-PLANER and MATCHER, Richardson Merriman & Co. make. Planes 26 wide 5 thick, and matches 16x4⅛ thick. A splendid machine at a great bargain. Cost new $1,600, and is practically as good as new. Full description, price and any further particulars given upon application. Address
Lock Box 1,016,
Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE.—500,000 CYPRESS SHINGLES, CYPRESS LUMBER, ASH FLOORING and WAINSCOTTING, OAK and HICKORY LUMBER.
D. C. BACON & CO.

Lost.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, a Child's Gold Bracelet, marked C. H. McI. A suitable reward for its return to J. W. McINTIRE, 134 Hull street.

Street Railroads.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPT'S OFFICE S., S. & S. R. R. Co.,
SAVANNAH, September 30, 1881.

ON and after OCTOBER 1ST the following Schedule will be observed:

MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.		
LEAVE SAVANNAH	ARRIVE SAVANNAH	LEAVE ISLE HOPE.	LEAVE MONTGOM'Y
3:25 P. M. 6:50 P. M.	8:38 A. M. 6:08 P. M.	8:10 A. M. 5:40 P. M.	7:35 A. M. 5:05 P. M.

Monday morning early train for Montgomery *only* at 6:25 A. M.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

LEAVE SAVANNAH.	ARRIVE SAVANNAH.	LEAVE ISLE OF HOPE.	LEAVE MONTG'RY.
10:25 A. M.	8:38 A. M	8:10 A. M.	7:35 A. M.
*3:25 P. M.	1:20 P. M	12:50 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
6:50 P. M.	6:08 P. M.	5:40 P. M.	5:05 P. M.

*Sundays this is the last outward train.
Saturday nights last train 7:10, instead of 6:50.

EDW. J. THOMAS,
Superintendent.

COAST LINE RAILROAD.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE.

ON and after MONDAY, October 10th, 1881, the following schedule will be observed:

OUTWARD.	INWARD.	
LEAVE SAVANNAH.	LEAVE THUNDERBOLT.	LEAVE BONAVENTURE.
6:45 A. M.	7:45 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
10:35 A. M.	12:50 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
3:35 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	5:40 P. M.
6:35 P. M.	7:05 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Saturday night last car leaves city at 7 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

In the morning leave Savannah at 7:00, 10:00 and 12:00 o'clock. In the evening every half hour from 2:35 until 5:00 o'clock. Last car leaves Thunderbolt at 7:00 o'clock P. M.

FRANK LAMAR,
Superintendent.

Commission Merchants.

D. H. BALDWIN. JOSEPH HULL.
GEO. J. BALDWIN.

BALDWIN & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

Fertilizers, Bagging, Ties

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

18 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

116 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga,

AGENTS FOR THE

IMPROVED LIGHT DRAFT

Gullet "Magnolia" Gin.

—ALSO—

The Hull "Sea Island" Cotton Gin,

A PERMANENT and successful improvement upon all other Sea Island Gins, making as good if not better lint, and at the same time doing twice the work.

JULIUS HUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

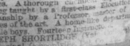
RICE.

Business solicited. Orders executed with promptness. Advances made on consignments.
106 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH.

Pens.

PERRY & CO.'S

Nickel Pens.



These Pens are specially hardened at the point, will not corrode or rust, and will be found most serviceable and durable. Sample card, with ten different styles of nickel plated pens, sent for trial by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Sole Agents,

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

NEW YORK.

Maplewood Institute

FOR young ladies and gentlemen, 18 miles west of Philadelphia, located on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. Courses of Study English, Scientific and Classical. Students prepared for U. S. Naval and Military Academies, and the best American colleges. A thorough chemical department. Reading taught by a first-class Elocutionist. Penmanship by a Professor, master of the beauties of the art. A home-like department for little boys. Fourteen Instructors.
JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE (Yale College), A. M., Principal, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.