THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY : : : JANUARY 10, 1885

EQUALIZING TAXATION.

How to adjust taxation so as to impose equal and exact burdens on every individual, all species of property and the various avocations of life, seems to be the most difficult of all problems to solve. Taxation is the penalty paid for the protection of property, the building of streets, roads, bridges, educating children, to pay the expenses of courts of justice, county and State governments and all the accessories of civilization. The honest tillers of the soil cannot understand how it is that their little property, earned by their horny hands and the sweat of their brows, never escapes the remorseless taxgatherer, while the millionaire pays no tax upon his bonds safely stored away and protected by the government to whose support he contributes nothing. But statesmanship cannot see how it is possible to tax property that is intangible and invisible. Nearly every State in the Union is wrestling with the problem how to equalize taxation. Gov. Pattison, in his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature on Monday last, took a new departure on the question of taxation, and made a recommendation which has attracted much discussion. In reviewing the details of the State's revenue and expenditures, Gov. Pattison recommends an equalization of the burdens of real and personal property, the former of which now pays about $30,000,000 taxes on a $1,650,000,000 valuation, and the latter $8,000,000 taxes on a $1,500,000,000 valuation. If there is any discrimination it should be in favor of real estate instead of against it. The Governor suggests such a change of the revenue laws as would make the corporation taxes pay all the State's expenses, and would leave to the counties the proceeds of all other taxes on personal property. The simplest way to do this would be to select some one class of corporate property, such as paid-up capital, and assess the entire amount needed upon it. The revenue would then be certain, and the corporations would be benefited as holders of real estate. This recommendation has been pronounced visionary and impracticable, and judging from the manner in which it has been received will not be considered by the Legislature. It has the appearance of discrimination. Equal and exact justice to all, exclusive privileges to none, is a cardinal tenet in the Democratic creed. While Democrats oppose the policy which protects one industry by taxing others, on the same principle they oppose any discrimination in imposing the burden of taxation. It is an absurdity to select, as proposed by Gov. Pattison, some one class of corporate property and assess the State tax solely upon that, leaving the various local sources of revenue, whether from personal property or from licenses, to the local governments. This recommendation is inspired by a desire to pander to the popular prejudice against corporations, much of which is just. But the Legislators of Pennsylvania are too sagacious to pass a law which would cause the corporations to take wings unto themselves and fly away and organize in other States where taxes on their business would not be so oppressive. Such a tax as is recommended by the Governor of Pennsylvania would drive many corporate industries out of the State, and taxation can never be equalized by the plan he has proposed.

AN ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

To paraphrase the saying about Hecuba, "What's Africa to us or we to Africa" that we must have a representative at the Congo Conference to debate with the representatives of the European governments about the land-grabbing business that Germany, France, England, Italy and Portugal are engaged in? If we must help to settle such points in other quarters of the world, may not the other quarters help in case of similar questions on the American continent, and so "foreign entanglements" grind the Monroe doctrine to powder and send it flying off to outer space? And who suggested that action to us? The very Mephistopheles that has made one government in Europe after another his tools and dupes—Bismarck. Germany is involving its claims in Africa with those of England, and it is talking of trading off Pequena for some other spot, while France wants to claim rights and powers in the international territory that our Stanley and the King of Belgium are seeking to rescue from the greed of the European powers. Livingstone went to Africa to spread Christianity and introduce the Bible and the peaceful, unselfish teaching of Christ, and here is the upshot. And to add to the shame of the thing the United States, by the wisdom or otherwise of the State Department, has its diplomatic representatives engaged in the unholy squabble. Stanley was there to defend the rights of the international territory. We are seeking no slices of territory in Africa and want no American colony there, yet our diplomats, representatives of a country that says "hands off" to Europe, "You shall settle no colonies and hold no territory upon the whole broad American continent," are mingling in the mess that European nations have concocted to gratify their cupidity and ambition. That the public eye of the United States should be directed to this matter is evident. If proof were wanted that such a necessity exists it is supplied by a leading Conservative German paper, the *Neue Preussiche Zeitung*, which, in what is called "an officially inspired article," says: "The day is now near at hand when the Panama and Nicaragua questions, which are essentially of international interest, should be regulated by an international conference like that now regulating the Congo. In all that concerns Panama and Nicaragua Germany has quite as important interests at stake as England or France."

ANOTHER JOURNALISTIC HERO.

Recent Egyptian telegrams have at times mentioned, the presence of a Frenchman, Oliver Pain, at the headquarters of the Mahdi. He is a journalist, brave, accomplished and well versed in his vocation. By his aid the Mahdi will arrive at a knowledge of what the European press is saying and the European Cabinets doing, consequently the English are denouncing him with hot rage. It is their own fault, however, that Pain has joined the Mahdi inimically to them. Early last summer Pain and a son of the well-known Henri Rochefort, the Parisian journalist, went to upper Egypt for the purpose of arranging reports to the associated Paris papers from the Mahdi's headquarters. The English threw every obstruction in their way, and would not allow them to pass the lines, and they had to return to Cairo, whence Rochefort was summoned to Algeria. Pain then prepared, in company with a friend, M. Guery, to cross the lines without authorization, and this, by aid of a native dragoman, he accomplished. When crossing the desert the Arab escort attacked Pain's party, but the intrepid Frenchman shot several of them and the rest fled from the accursed Ben Shitan—son of the devil. Guery was killed and Pain severely wounded, so that he was obliged to seek aid, when the English put him in jail at Esneh. He lay three days without food, but when released and cured of his wound he again started for Kordofan and reached the Mahdi's camp. That leader understood the value of such a man, and has placed him in high position. Unaffected by the courage and heroism of the man, the English journals at Cairo demand that whenever he can be taken he shall be hung as a spy. M. Oliver Pain's name will be added to the list of newspaper correspondents whose feats have won for them such a widespread admiration.

TROUBLE FOR BRITISH LANDLORDS.

The Irish people, by the masterly tactics of Parnell, have obtained a land law that has conferred great advantages upon that country, by curbing the grasp of the landlord and to that extent relieving the oppressed tenant. The landlords in Great Britain are no less given, as far as they have opportunity, to oppress and grind than those of Ireland, and the tenants are now seeking relief by following the Irish policy and forming land leagues. The recent extension of the franchise specially helps the rural population—who principally suffer from landlordism—giving them the power to enforce their demands by their votes. Scotland, where farmers have been turned wholesale out of their holdings that dukes and lords might make deer parks and shooting-grounds of their farms, is especially cursed by the infamous deeds of the land fiend. A Highland land league has been formed there and is growing in power, and is battling hard for redress for the wronged and the downtrodden. In Wales the Welsh Land League is gathering up forces for resistance to landlord extortions, and is demanding that that principality shall have at least as much done by Parliament to redress their injuries as has been conceded to Ireland. A grand alliance land league of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales has been arranged, and the handful of aristocrats that own the greater portion of the lands in those places will find themselves faced by a power mightier than their own, a power that strikes for right and justice, while they stand on the corrupt and sinking soil of extortion and oppression. Thank heaven, the battle of right against might goes on, and, before long, *les bons jours reviendra.*

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The advocates of a renewal of the treaty with Hawaii urge an argument that cannot be passed by without consideration. The European powers are just now in a frenzy of greed for territory, seizing lands and islands wherever they can be found unprotected by some civilized power. The treaty with the Hawaiians once gone, the finest shipping port between San Francisco and China and Australia is abandoned to European greed. Germany, England, France—all would want to seize a prize so great and dominate a position so important, but not as important to any power as to ourselves, owing to its position with respect to our Pacific coast. Cannot a treaty be got up that shall retain the American character and influence which is now dominant in Hawaii, and which shall at the same time smash the Spreckles monopoly and give the American breakfast table cheap sugar?

MYRA CLARKE GAINES.

Death of the Famous Litigant at New Orleans.

The Great Suit Which She Prosecuted Forty Years.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines, the famous litigant, died at 11:10 o'clock to-night, aged eighty years. The first suit brought by Mrs. Gaines (Mrs. Whitney) was against the trustees for some property left her by her father, Daniel Clarke, under his will of 1811, which had then been probated, but eventually that was abandoned, as she claimed to have discovered proof of a later will, in which she was recognized as his sole heir. This will was never produced in court, but a man named Francois Dusuau De La Croix, an intimate friend of Clarke, testified that it had been read to him by Clarke himself a short time previous to his death, and he was told it would be found after his demise in a little black box in the room he occupied. As soon as Clarke died De La Croix looked in the box for the will, but failed to find it. This, however, was the basis of the claim which she has prosecuted for fourteen years against the city and others who had purchased the property of Relf and Chew, the administrators under the will of 1811.

SWEEP OF THE CYCLONE.

General Destruction of Property in Eastern South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, January 7.—Details from the recent cyclone which swept over the eastern part of the State, through Lancaster, Clarendon and other counties, show terrible loss of property, but miraculous escapes from loss of life. In Lancaster a number of barns, ginhouses and other outhouses were blown down. The greatest damage was done in Clarendon county. The cyclone cut a road 500 yards wide through fifteen miles of the county. It wrecked the dwelling of Mr. J. D. Weeks, the timbers from which knocked him down and inflicted serious injuries, breaking several of his ribs. Mr Conners locked his arms around a mock-orange tree trunk, and his feet beat a tattoo in time with the wind, knocking off his shoes. His clothing was split in a number of places by the force of the tornado. Nearly every building on Mr. Weeks's plantation was wrecked, a milch cow and two mules killed, and other injuries to live stock. The cyclone was zigzag, and cut down a stretch of forest fifteen miles long. Several laborers' houses on Mr. Harvin's place were blown down, one wing of his dwelling torn away, and his ginhouse thrown into a creek, wrecking $1000 worth of machinery. On Mr. D. H. Lidel's place a number of houses were wrecked, several persons injured, and a mule killed. Dwellings and outhouses were leveled on the plantations of J. J. Broadaway, J. T. Hodges and W. L. Reynolds. Dr. J. J. Hodge, a man of more than 200 pounds weight, was lifted from his piazza into the yard by the tornado. His dwelling and outhouses were demolished. His wife and children were in the house when it was wrecked, and their escape with only slight injuries was indeed miraculous. The cyclone made a clean sweep of some sections of Clarendon. A great many animals were killed and crippled. All the poultry in the track of the storm were either killed or blown out of the county. Birds of almost every description were found dead and nearly stripped of feathers. The cyclone did great damage in neighboring counties, but was most disastrous in Clarendon. The year of 1884 brought some five or six cyclones to this State, which caused immense loss of life and property.

COVINGTON, TENN.

Meeting of Fayette and Tipton County Democratic Executive Committee at the Peabody.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

COVINGTON, TENN., January 9.—The Democratic Executive Committee for various civil districts of Fayette and Tipton counties is requested to meet at the Peabody Hotel, in the City of Memphis, on Tuesday, January 13, 1885, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the position of Senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District in the present General Assembly of Tennessee, which position was made vacant by the death of the Hon. H. L. Blackwell. All Democrats from the two counties are cordially invited to attend and participate in the proceedings of the meeting.

JOSEPH FORSYTHE,
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com. Tipton Co.
N. W. BAPTIST,
Secretary Dem. Ex. Com. Tipton Co.
JUNIUS HOBSON,
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com. Fayette Co.
F. A. MAYO,
Secretary Dem. Ex. Com. Fayette Co.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN SEASICKNESS.

Prof. Adolph Ott, New York, says: "I used it for seasickness during an ocean passage. In most of the cases the violent symptoms which characterize that disease yielded, and gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

KNIFE AND PISTOL.

Thomas F. Phelan, the Famous "No. 1" of Kansas City, Fatally Stabbed in the

Office of O'Donovan Rossa, in New York—His Desperate Attempt to Kill the

Man Who Had Murderously Assaulted Him—Phelan's Ante-Mortem Statement.

NEW YORK, January 9.—At a late hour this afternoon several men stepped out of 12 Chambers street, in which building is located the office of O'Donovan Rossa and the *United Irishman*. In a few seconds after a man covered with blood tottered down the stairs to the hallway and sank on the second step, while his blood covered the sidewalk in a stream. The most intense excitement at once took place and crowds flocked to the scene. Several officers rushed up, and seeing a few men making toward Chambers street and City Hall, followed them. One of them, a tall man, was captured and brought back to where the dying man was lying. "Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer. "Yes, that is the man," said the bleeding man, "but, by heavens, if I'm going to die I'll die game, and there will be two of us." With that, and before the bystanders could realize his intention, he drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at the man standing before him. One of the balls took effect in the thigh of his would-be murderer. This still further increased the excitement, and the neighborhood became wild with all sorts of rumors. The man who was stabbed proved to be Capt. Thomas F. Phelan, of Kansas City, aged forty-nine, and his assailant, who he says stabbed him, gave his name as Richard Short, 861 Tenth avenue. An ambulance was summoned, and Phelan was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital dying. He is stabbed in the neck and breast and several other places. There were rumors that he gave away some of the secrets of the Fenian organization.

PRINTER SCHMIDT,

who has a composing-room on the same floor, next to O'Donovan Rossa's office, said: "I was standing at my work. Suddenly I heard a noise in Rossa's office, with the upsetting of a table, followed by loud, angry words and curses. This continued for some seconds, when something heavy was thrown against the wall. A man cried out something that sounded like 'Help!' but I am not sure whether that was the word or not. Then the door was banged open and four men ran down stairs, each trying to keep the other out of his way. Blood was trickling down the face of the last man. They were half way down stairs when the man with blood trickling down his face got the lead of the others. I then ran to and opened the window of our office, which looks out on Chambers street. Then I saw the man with blood on his face fall on the sidewalk, put his hand to his hip pocket, pull out a revolver and fire at one of the three men, which one I cannot tell, as I did not get a good look at him. I think, however, he must have been shot, because he pulled up his coat, placed his hand to his back and stumbled forward as if he was going to fall on his face. A policeman standing on the corner caught him by the shoulder and arrested him. A great crowd of people gathered around the man lying on the sidewalk. Several firemen came running down the street, and did something for him in the way of dashing water in his face and giving him whisky."

"Did you see O'Donovan Rossa among the four men, Mr. Schmidt?" was asked.

"I cannot say that I did."

The police claim to have a letter from Rossa to the wounded man, telling him to come on to New York to his office; that he had important business for him to attend to.

PHELAN

was asked by Fireman Callister if he wanted a minister or priest. "No," he replied, "I don't want anybody. I don't believe in any religion. I am a follower of Bob Ingersoll."

CAUSED GREAT EXCITEMENT.

News of the stabbing and shooting spread rapidly, and inquiries were made on all sides as to who Phelan and Short were. Phelan appeared to be known to many men identified with several revolutionary societies. Rossa was condemned by a number of his compatriots for giving publication in his paper this week to an interview printed in the Kansas City *Journal*, purported to be had with Phelan, giving details of the operations of dynamiters in England. Threats were made against Phelan's life, and it is said his immediate friends had determined to form a body-guard to protect him. Short, it was stated, came to this country with the man who, in the summer of 1882, shot at Jim McDermott in Capt. Ryan's bar-room in Chambers street. He is said to be a native of Cork, where he was one of the principal leaders of the movement directed by O'Donovan Rossa. A long interview in the Kansas City *Journal* was published by Phelan lately. Phelan was one of the originators of the skirmishing fund, and was at one time suspected of being the famous "No. 1" mentioned by Informer Carey in his evidence. He has been an Irish Nationalist all his life, and been always prominent in Irish revolutionary movements. Short is said to be one of the Irishmen who were driven to this country by the treachery of Jim McDermott, of Brooklyn, who is believed to be in the pay of the British government.

PHELAN'S CLOTHING

was cut in several places, under which was no wound. The four stabs in the back were slight. The two just below either shoulder were two inches deep. The seventh was in the right side of the neck. Another penetrated the chest, and each arm had received a thrust. The right arm was almost severed at the shoulder. The surgeons said that the assailant must have been a very powerful man. The patient showed great fortitude during the dressing of his wounds. Coroner Martin came to the hospital to take the wounded man's *ante-mortem* statement. Phelan said he would give the story, and proceeded.

HIS ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT.

On last Sunday week an interview between myself and the local editor of the Kansas City *Journal* was published in the *Journal*. The paper is now in my pocket. I afterward received a letter from John T. Kearney, asking me to come to this city. I telegraphed him I would be here January 8th. When [illegible] I arrived to-day I called on Kearney, and together we went to O'Donovan Rossa's office. Rossa was not in. A man named "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien came in while we were there. He shook hands with me in a friendly way and asked how I was. He then left, and a man whose name I think is Barker came in with a knife in his hand. He immediately approached and struck at me about the chest. I was seated in a chair at the time, and warded off the blow. He made more thrusts and stabbed me several times. I sprang to my feet and ran down stairs. Barker followed me and cut me again and again. On the street Barker was brought before me. I recognized him as the man who stabbed me, and supposing he would stab me again, I shot him. I first met Barker on my return from Europe, in August or September last. It was in Rossa's office. I met him there afterward. Kearney and two other men who I don't know were present when I was assaulted.

The identity of the men spoken of could not be established. They, with Kearney, fled when the

BUTCHERY BEGAN.

O'Donovan Rossa's offices are on the third floor of the building, which is an old structure, and occupied by people of various occupations. Rossa has two rooms. The assault occurred in the larger room. In this an overturned chair and a spilled bottle of ink were the signs of a struggle. There were also numerous spots of blood on the walls and floor. Along the walls of the stairway more blood blotches were seen. The police found the knife with which the crime was committed on the top step of the second flight. Its blade was five inches long and sharpened on both edges. The handle was twisted with twine, to give a firmer grasp. Police Capt. Webb and his officers are after additional facts. Three letters were found in Phelan's pockets. They were not allowed to be seen. O'Donovan Rossa came to his office after nightfall, and pretended ignorance of the whole affair. When told that a man had been hacked to pieces in his office, he smiled incredulously. Afterward he showed consternation, and asked for all the particulars. He was told to go to the stationhouse for information, and he suddenly locked his door and disappeared.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

lives in the outskirts of Brooklyn. A ring at the bell of the door to-night brought no response. A friend of his said he had lately heard talk of "treachery" among certain parties, but he was surprised that men should so far forget themselves as to fight. He was sure Rossa knew nothing about the affair, and that if Rossa had been present the stabbing would have been prevented. At a late hour last night Phelan's condition had not improved, and it is believed he will die.

A Chance for Life.

NEW YORK, January 10, 2 a.m.—At 1 o'clock this morning the surgeons at the hospital said they entertained hopes of Phelan's recovery. They discovered three additional wounds in the patient's head, making twelve in all.

A Negro's Defense of His Home.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS., January 9.—A party of bulldozers in Franklin county went to the house of a negro Saturday night for the purpose of whipping and otherwise maltreating him. They demanded admittance. Being refused, one of the party, a young man named Murray, burst the door open and rushed in, when his brains were blown out by a charge from a shotgun. The rest of the party fled. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

THE CINCINNATI FRAUDS.

Alderman Duffy's Testimony Before the Springer Committee.

The Part the Negroes Took in the Election—An Amusing Recital.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The Springer investigating committee had Ex-Sheriff Hawkins as the first witness, but as he had not yet procured a list of his deputy sheriffs at the election, he was excused till to-morrow.

R. J. Price, contractor, testified that one of his men refused to go and vote because he had heard there was trouble at the polls. On cross-examination he said the voting place was Avondale, a mile away from where the men were at work. All went except this one.

Alderman Duffy, of the Eighth Ward, gave a graphic description of the scenes at B precinct, that ward. He said the trouble began at 9 o'clock, when a colored voter was challenged and the judge proposed that he be taken to the place claimed as his residence. The colored deputy marshals jumped from the curb to the street, formed a line, pulled their revolvers, but did not shoot then. The boys of the ward got dray-pins and others clubs. The negroes also got clubs, and all went to fooling, throwing clubs up. Finally the boys got close to the negroes, when the negroes opened fire on them. The shots sounded like a bunch of shooting-crackers. Several men were wounded. The negroes were run off. Early in the morning the negroes had possession of the polls and voted as they pleased. He saw a good deal of whispering going on between Botts, supervisor of election, and the "coons" just before the firing began. The witness created merriment by describing how the supervisor, who who was in the house, whispered to the "coons" on the sidewalk. He said Botts "just leaned out of the winder and pulled one of the 'coons' ears up to him." Later he said he saw a colored man walk politely toward a crowd at the polls, and when fifty feet away pull his pistol and let her go. Then the boys took after the negro, and, as he supposed, put a head on him.

Chairman Springer rapped in vain for order at this recital.

Barney Wicher, a resident of Covington, also described the same. He said he did not vote for fear of trouble. He explained that, though he had lived in Kentucky eight years, he had always voted here, as his property and business were here, and went to Kentucky on account of his wife's health. On cross-examination, he said he stood about the polls all day, and did not vote because he was afraid he would be challenged, and that would have caused trouble.

Patrick Runch, city marshal of Mount Sterling, Ky., testified that he saw Rich. Foreman, and Samuel Cash, of Mount Sterling, here on election day acting as deputy marshals. He was here himself to look for negroes from Kentucky, who might offer to vote. He found none such.

James Mernagh, of Paris, Ky., testified that he saw a number of the government employes of Paris, Ky., here on election day. He saw colored deputy marshals rescue a prisoner from the police.

C. C. Mulligan, a deputy marshal, testified that he and others received revolvers, and that they were loaded.

Ex-Sheriff Hawkins reappeared, and produced a list of his deputies as approved by the judge of the court.

A. O. Robertson, editor of the Falmouth (Ky.) *Democrat*, testified that he organized a force of sixty two men in eight counties in Kentucky, at the instance of the Democratic Committee, to come to Cincinnati and watch for colored Kentuckians who might come here to vote. His men reported that they had spotted twenty-seven Kentucky negroes, and had prevented them from voting. Only one had actually attempted to vote, and he was not prosecuted. On cross-examination, witness said for a week or more before the election it was notorious that many negroes were going to the city on trains well filled. Hence the Democrats got Kentuckians likely to know them to come and prevent them from voting. He could not name one negro who came to Cincinnati. He was not very popular among the negroes, and knew the names of very few. He did not think the negro should vote in his present condition, and never would ask a vote of one for himself or a friend.

Adjourned.

STARVATION WAGES.

An Address to the Fall River Mill Operatives.

FALL RIVER, MASS., January 8.—Under the heading of "A Further Reduction of Wages Means Starvation," Secretary Howard issued an address to the spinners of Fall River and neighborhood, announcing a special meeting for Saturday night. In his address Secretary Howard asserts that wages have been reduced fifty per cent. since 1874; that the price paid for spinning upon a pair of mules of 1200 spindles will be thirty cents for 1000 skeins, against thirty-eight cents for the same work in Oldham, England, and fifty-six hours labor per week only are required of spinners in England, against sixty-six hours in this country. Labor, he says, is strong enough to make itself respected, but organization is essential. The secretary calls upon every spinner to be present.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Accident at the Mary Pratt Furnaces—The Old Liberty Bell.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

BIRMINGHAM, January 9.—At the Mary Pratt Furnace, this city, last night, Patrick Kelly, the engineer, went into the flue of the pumphouse to remove an obstruction. Missing Kelly after some minutes, James Shannon, another employe, entered the flue to look for him. Two other employes, remarking that Kelly and Shannon did not come out, went into the flue, and after being almost overpowered with gas, succeeded in getting them out. Kelly was dead. Shannon was insensible, but was resuscitated.

Mayor Lane has received notice from the City Council of Philadelphia that the Liberty bell *en route* for New Orleans will pass through here on the 25th of this month on a special train, which will stop a short while to allow people to see the bell.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mass Meeting in the Interest of the Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—A mass-meeting for the consideration of the affairs of the Exposition brought forth good results. The attendance was large. The exhibitors are jubilant and the Board of Management are satisfied that they have taken a great stride toward obtaining the much-wanted funds, the appointments of Committees on Finance, Transportation and Reception giving general satisfaction. On Monday the different breeds of beef will be killed and weighed in competitive test of production. L. F. Whitman, of Chicago, has been appointed superintendent of the bench show of the Exposition. Entries close February 5th.

Killed in a Bar-Room Fight.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—In a bar-room fight this morning at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets Fred Eckler was killed and Israel Smith fatally shot. The two men quarreled last night and Smith was cut on the head. This morning he returned to Eckler's saloon, renewed the difficulty and hit Eckler on the head with a brick, killing him instantly. As Smith turned to walk out of the saloon Eckler's brother Frank drew a pistol and shot Smith through the neck. The parties are colored. Frank Eckler was arrested.

YOUNG MEN! READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT COMPANY, of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred and thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The Cleveland Iron Trade.

CLEVELAND, January 9.—The *Iron Trade Review's* annual *resume* of the iron and steel industries of Cleveland shows a total of 147 establishments in operation in 1884 as against 138 in 1883. In 1884 an average of 14,037 men were employed, compared with 17,114 in 1883. The aggregate capital invested in 1884 was $21,547,000, and in 1883, $21,202,500.

"It Will Cure Asthma."

"I had suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. One day I took four doses of Parker's Tonic. The effect astonished me. I slept perfectly that night, and am now wholly well. Parker's Tonic will cure chronic asthma." E. C. Williams, Chapman, Pa.

THE RAILROAD BILL

Taken Up in the Senate, and Discussed at Length—Senator Garland's Speech.

A Strong Argument in Favor of the Reagan Bill as It Passed the House.

Senator Palmer's Public Health Bill—A Comprehensive Measure—Capital Points.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—*House.*—The House, by a vote of 67 to 80, refused to postpone private business in order to take up the naval bill.

A large number of private bills were reported and placed on the calendar, and after some further miscellaneous business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox [N. Y.] in the chair, on the private calendar.

When the committee rose, a number of private bills passed, including one for the relief of certain citizens of Marion county, Tenn.

Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill for the appointment of a Southwestern River Commission. Referred.

Recess until 8 o'clock p.m., the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House at the evening session passed twenty-one pension bills and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate.

The bill passed directing the transfer of one of the vessels of the Greely relief expedition to the Treasury Department for a revenue cutter for use in the waters in Alaska, and authorizing the retention of the other two for use in the navy as surveying vessels or otherwise. In submitting the report, Senator Cameron said the revenue cutter now in Alaska was insufficient for the purposes of the government.

Senator McPherson inquired whether there was any intention on the part of the government to return to the English government the ship presented to the United States for the purposes of the Greely relief expedition.

Senator Cameron replied that under the law, as it would stand without the passage of this bill, the Secretary of the Navy would be required to sell all ships forming part of the relief expedition.

Senator Jackson, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably without amendment the bill yesterday introduced by Senator Allison, comprising the legislative provisions of the pension appropriation bill recently passed by the House. Senator Jackson said he would call the bill up to-morrow.

Senator Slater called up the Oregon Central land-forfeiture bill, which has been in abeyance subject to Senator Morgan's motion to reconsider. Senator Morgan withdrew his motion to reconsider, and the bill therefore stands passed as amended by the Senate. It now goes to the House. The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill upon the calendar.

The Senate resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill, and Senator Garland called up the House bill on the same subject, with the view, he said, of moving to recommit the Senate bill, with all its proposed amendments, together with the House bill, to the Committee on Railroads for further consideration. The House bill was then read, and Mr. Garland addressed the Senate on the subject matter.

Senator Garland said that during his term in the Senate no question had come before it so intricate as that involved in the proposition to regulate interstate commerce. What do we understand by "regulating interstate commerce," in the sense meant by the constitution? To proscribe rules by which commerce should be governed. While Congress might itself regulate interstate commerce, where did we find the power in Congress to delegate its power to a commission? Delegated power could not be sub-delegated. Congress could not divest itself of its legislative power and hand it over to any commission. It was unheard of that legislative power should be delegated. The powers lodged in the commission were extraordinary, and Senator Garland asked the Senators to pause and seriously consider the bill. It not only gave the commission legislative but judicial power. It seemed to him that the courts were competent to deal with the questions involved, and if they were not, their jurisdiction could be enlarged. He recognized the demand existing in the country for some proper legislation in the direction aimed at, but he thought the bill just passed by the House a better measure than any measures proposed in the Senate. The House bill defined what was wanted, and did not leave it to any subordinate officer or commission. It did not delegate the power of Congress to any other body, and so it left the matter within the constitution. The question, what was States commerce and what was interstate commerce, was a very difficult one sometimes to decide. The danger between State severally and the United States arose in this very question, and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom) in charge of the bill ought not to be in too great haste to encounter the question in all its length and breadth. Senator Garland wanted to see the object in view accomplished, and felt that he could say that the Senators on his side of the chamber would cheerfully aid in bringing the matter to a close at this session. He believed greater progress would now be made by recommitting all bills and proposed amendments to the committee, who could consider them and report promptly to the Senate.

Senator Cullom, while willing to concede everything possible to Senator Garland, whom he regarded, he said, as one of the most eminent lawyers in the Senate or country, would prefer to have the bill discussed in the Senate instead of the committee. He wanted the people of the country to see that this interstate commerce bill was no longer to be a football, and that there was a determination that something should be done with it.

Senator Dawes said many suggestions made the past few days were well calculated to make the Senate want to do something about this question, while the Senate was really taking care that nothing should be done. The Senate had it now in its power to do something, and it ought to do it, and not refer the subject to a committee, there to be allowed to sleep the sleep of death.

After further debate, participated in by Senators Bayard, Cullom, Harrison, Ingalls, Slater, Maxey and Jones [Fla.], the motion to recommit was rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 24.

Senator Cullom said when, after discussion, the Senate bill should be perfected, he would move to amend the House bill by substituting the Senate bill for it.

Senator Wilson's amendment making it unlawful for railroads to discriminate against localities or individuals was added to the bill.

Senator Vance proposed an amendment making it unlawful for railroads to charge small shippers higher rates than large shippers. The subject to which the bill related, he said, constituted the coming question in American politics for the next twenty years. The public were not willing to commit the commerce of the country for all time to the greed and the cupidity of the railroads without endeavoring to protect themselves against extortion. There was no reason why the railroads should not be as popular as they were necessary. They were public servants, and were no more justified in charging a poor man or small shipper more for service rendered him than was charged for like service to a rich man or large shipper. It would be like the case of a judge who should feel justified in imposing a light penalty on a man who was often in court because he was a wholesale offender, and imposing a heavy penalty on a man who was honest enough to be occasionally brought into court.

Senator George supported Vance's amendment. If the proposed amendment were adopted, small enterprises would be encouraged and an impetus given to the efforts of energetic men who do not happen to have large capital. Senator George cited many illustrations of the incongruity of the discriminations in railroad charges in the South, to the great disadvantage, he said, of Mississippi.

Senator Brown moved to amend the amendment of Senator Vance by adding to it "that no merchant shall sell a larger package or quantity of goods at a smaller per cent. than he charges for a smaller package of goods of like quality, if the goods have been produced in or transported from another State, so as to fall within the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce."

Before Senator Brown's smile at his own joke had quite disappeared the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned until Monday.

SANITATION.

Senator Palmer's Very Full and Comprehensive Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Senator Palmer to-day introduced a bill to prevent the introduction and diffusion of contagious and infectious diseases, and to promote the general sanitary welfare of the people. It provides for the establishment in the Treasury Department of a bureau of public health, to be charged with the execution of all laws relating to quarantine and the public health. The chief of this bureau shall be called the Commissioner of Public Health, and receive a salary of $4500 per annum. The Commissioner shall appoint seven superintendents, who shall have charge of external and internal quarantine, embracing both infected persons and infected or adulterated goods in their respective districts. The annual salary of each superintendent shall be $3600. The Commissioner of Public Health shall design a code of regulations for the conduct of the external and internal quarantine of the United States. These regulations shall aim at the protection of the people against contagious and infectious disease, and against poisonously adulterated goods. The Commissioner shall also appoint an inspector of ventilation, draining and plumbing, at a salary of $3600, whose duty it shall be to see that all public buildings are constructed in accordance with the code of regulations prepared by him on those subjects. He shall also appoint a public analyst, at the same salary, who shall make chemical analysis and microscopical examinations submitted to him by the Commissioner of Public Health. The Commissioner of Public Health, with the surgeon-generals of the army, navy and Marine Hospital Service, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of Agriculture, respectively, shall prepare a code of regulations for the better sanitation of the army and navy, all merchant vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, all schools within the jurisdiction of the United States and all animals in transist from State to State. In conjunction with the president of the American Medical Association, the Commissioner of Public Health shall prepare a code of regulations for the practice of physic, surgery and midwifery in any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, all goods designed for food or drink of man, for wearing apparel, or for furniture or disinfection. Habitations so poisoned by adulteration as to be dangerous to human life or health are declared to be contraband of commerce anywhere within the United States, and may be seized and destroyed on the application of the Commissioner. The President shall detail surgeons of the army or navy for the investigation of special diseases. During the invasion of epidemic diseases the Commissioner may employ competent physicians to aid superintendents, such physicians to receive $10 per day and expenses. Weekly bulletins containing useful sanitary information shall be distributed free to different parts of the country. A penalty of $100 to $1000, or imprisonment thirty days to one year is provided for violation of the act or the regulations authorized by it. The sum of $400,000 is appropriated.

CAPITAL POINTS.

Indian Land Leases.

WASHINGTON, January 9.—Messrs. Salmon, Juttle and J. W. Hamilton, Kansas members of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, and sub-lessees of the lands held by that association, were examined by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day. It was found that the association held about 6,000,000 acres, rented from the Cherokees at two cents per acre, and the sub-lessees paid two and a half cents per acre.

Postmaster Nominated.

Among the nominations to-day was that of Anthony A. Rogers, to be postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Tendered His Resignation.

Paymaster Wm. H. Smith, who left Savannah on a spree, with government money in his possession, has tendered his resignation, which the President has accepted.

The Swaim Court-Martial.

In the Swaim court-martial the Court ruled out the testimony of the witness Deakers, upon the ground of his want of belief in the existence of a Supreme Being.

Pensions for Colored Soldiers.

Senator Cockrell to-day introduced a bill to amend the act placing colored troops on the same footing as to bounty as others, by making it apply to the heirs of all colored soldiers who may have died and were killed while in the army service of the United States.

Appropriations for Portraits

Senator Sherman to-day reported favorably from the Library Committee amendments intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, appropriating $10,000 for a portrait of Gen. Thomas by Miss Ransom, and $15,000 for a painting of the Electoral Commission by Mrs. Fassett.

Reducing the Price of Coal Lands.

Senator Dolph reported favorably from the Committee on Public Lands a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the entry of coal lands by reducing the prices of such lands from $10 to $15 per acre, where the lands are more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad, and from $2 to $10 where the lands are within fifteen miles of a completed railroad.

An Old Claim.

The House Committee to-day referred to the Court of Claims a case pending in Congress twenty-nine years. The claim is for $25,000 by Charles F. Swain, Brooklyn, N. Y., as a recompense for rescuing a shipwrecked crew from an uninhabited island near Cape Horn in 1849. The rescue was made at the request of the United States consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Gen. Grant and His Friends.

Gen. Sherman, in answer to the question as to the effect of Gen. Grant's declination to receive the fund being raised for his benefit, said: "Of course, that will put a stop to the whole thing and nothing now will be done about it. I presume, though, that none of that which was secured for him will be retained. Gen. Grant has friends who will look out for his interests outside of those who were interesting themselves in his behalf in this particular instance."

The President-Elect's Plans.

Col. Lamont, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, said this morning: "Mr. Cleveland has not yet fixed the day when he will come to Washington, but I am pretty sure that he will not arrive until within a very few days of the inauguration. I know he felt as if a great load had been lifted from his shoulders when his resignation as Governor took effect, for, you know, the last week of his administration was an unusually onerous one. He now has time to attend to the future."

The Union Pacific.

The annual report of the Board of Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was submitted to-day to the Secretary of the Interior. It is understood to have been drawn up by Meriman, of the committee, secretary to the board, and signed by members. The directors criticise with considerable severity the former management of the road, and more especially in the practices and policies of the company pertaining to controversies with the government, those respecting the conduct of the traffic department, and those relating to some features in its financial management.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Horrible Death of an Aged Miser and Recluse.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

CHATTANOOGA, January 9.—Graham King, a miser, living in the mountains of Monroe county, near this city, met with a terrible death last night by being burned to death. King was quite a noted man at one time and was a brilliant scholar. Many years ago a shadow crossed his life and he became a recluse in the mountains. His greed for gold was so great that he lived alone in abject poverty. King had a great deal of money secreted about his premises. It is thought he became ill, and getting too near the fire his strength was overtaxed and he was roasted alive.

SUICIDES.

Out of Employment and Weary of Life.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—Henry M. Guild, late teller of the First National Bank, committed suicide last night at the residence of O. H. Tudor, his brother-in-law, cashier of the Union National Bank, East Walnut Hill. He resigned his position at the bank last May, and had not since found employment. This is said to have depressed his spirits and led to his death. He was unmarried, and forty-two years old.

Shot Himself Through the Head.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Maj. Charles B. Brady, until a week ago subscription clerk in the *Republican* office, and well known in the Masonic and other orders, suicided late last night by shooting himself through the head at his home. He was in the army during the war, and served part of the time as one of Gen. McClellan's bodyguard. He was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where his relatives now reside. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

The Salvation Cranks Defying the Authorities.

DOVER, N. H., January 9.—A horse was frightened last night by a bass drum of the Salvation Army. The city was asked to pay. The result is a suit for damages. The mayor rose in person and notified Capt. Thompson, of the Salvation Army, that under no conditions will he allow them to parade with a mob and music. Thompson replied that he took his orders from heaven and would not allow an earthly power to dictate. He telegraphed to Saco for some of the army to come up at once; meanwhile the mayor is getting the police in trim.

NASHVILLE.

Proceedings in the Legislature—Both the House and Senate Adjourned to Monday.

The Only Issue, So Far as State Officers are Concerned, is "Caucus or No Caucus."

A Close Fight Progressing, but the Probability is that One Will be Held.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—The Senate went actively to work to-day and about twenty-seven bills were introduced and passed on first reading.

Senator Lamb introduced a bill to repeal the act passed by the Legislature of 1883, to regulate the transportation of freights and passengers on the railroads in the State, and known as the Railroad Commission law.

Awaiting the Governor's message, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE

transacted nothing to-day save the veriest routine, and adjourned at 3 o'clock p.m. to 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. At that hour Gov. Bate will submit his message. It is long, comprehensive and able.

THE ONLY ISSUE

now presented, so far as State offices are concerned, is caucus or no caucus. There are certain monopoly Democratic candidates who, by observation of the current of the Speakership elections, know that the current toward pure and undefiled Democracy is much stronger in this Legislature than had been supposed. They realize that in a caucus they would be at a disadvantage by their tendency to cometize from the platform, and therefore they are fighting a caucus. On the other hand, the rank and file of the candidates are willing to trust their chances to a caucus of their brethren, as did the candidates for the Speakerships. A close fight is progressing, but strong probabilities are in favor of a caucus on the Secretaryship of State, either to-morrow night or Monday night. If such a caucus be formed it will be continued to sit on Comptroller and Treasurer.

POLICEMAN ARNOLD,

who was shot yesterday by the desperado Brown, has strong chances for recovery. Indignation is great against Brown, and his punishment will be heavy. He has a preliminary trial to-day.

GEEVAS SIEFERLE

one of the best-known Masons in the State, died here this morning. From 1866 up to the time of his death he acted as Tyler and Sentinel for all Masonic meetings in the Masonic Temple, and as Grand Tyler and Grand Sentinel for all Masonic Grand bodies in Tennessee. He was also a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, and Aurora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. The funeral will occur at 2 o'clock p.m., next Sunday.

TOM BUCKNER,

the negro who was thought to be the murderer of Tom Owens, was released to-day by order of Attorney-General Washington, who was satisfied that it was a case of mistaken identity.

THE NASHVILLE ART ASSOCIATION

to-night made further arrangements for the Exposition to be held here in March. This promises to be quite a magnificent affair. Some of the finest art products in the country will be on exhibition, and such celebrated artists as Wilson, of Kentucky, and Bradley, of Georgia, will lecture. Miss Adair Humphreys, of Memphis, was elected a member of the association.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

[FROM THE NASHVILLE WORLD.]

THE fifty-and-three act is the direct result of a Democratic caucus.

ON the score of economy a caucus will save more than $12,000 to the State.

THE Republicans are opposed to the Democrats holding a caucus. They hold them every night, all the same.

THE railway agents fooled the last Legislature. They will have a sorry time driving a blind calf over this body.

THE last Legislature used the caucus system with great benefit to the taxpayers of the State and for the Democratic party. Why will it not do now?

THE Republicans fought the platform of 1882 desperately. In the last canvass they acquiesced in the fifty-and-three act. That was passed first in a Democratic caucus.

THE House and Senate have had two genuine caucuses to select Speakers. Why should there be any hesitation about holding one to select State officers? The ice is broken.

THE Democrats can go into caucus and name the State officers in one night, without any cost to the taxpayers. Failing in this, they will consume twenty days or more, at the rate of $900 per day. That is to say, if Democrats will use common sense, they can save the State more than $2,000.

THE day of newspaper men has come at last. Col. Joe Eakins, of the Louisville *Times*, has been appointed the Louisville mayor's secretary; Messrs. Griffin, Brown and W. A. D., all of the *World*, elected to profitable and responsible places in our Tennessee House and Senate, to say nothing of both Speakers and a couple of clerks, while another distinguished newspaper man was second choice for Speaker of the House.

"THE Nashville *World*," says the Louisville *Times*, "favored a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature; the *American* opposed it. The *World* won and the *American*, which has merely masqueraded as a Democratic newspaper for several years, nurses its wrath with bad grace, as it hugs its high protective tariff delusion to its breast. Editor Colyar, of the *American*, exalts his pig-iron interests above the Democratic party, but is not manly enough to admit it when defeated by men who admire principles more than ducats, as do the real Democrats of Tennessee."

JACKSON, MISS.

Meeting of the Bar on the Death of the Late Judge Chalmers.

[SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.]

JACKSON, January 9.—A meeting of prominent local and visiting members of the bar was held in the Supreme Courtroom last evening in respect to the memory of the late Judge Chalmers. David Shelton was called to the chair and Oliver Clifton appointed secretary.

Messrs. W. L. Nugent, of Hinds county; J. B. Boothe, of Panola, and Wm. S. Bates, of Chickasaw, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions and report the same on Saturday at 9 o'clock a.m.

Steps were taken by the appointment of committees in the various Circuit Court districts to raise money for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the deceased. Messrs. W. L. Nugent, Luke Lea, Charles E. Hooker, jr., S. S. Calhoun, J. B. Boothe and Wm. S. Cates delivered eloquent and pathetic eulogies on the life and character of Judge Chalmers, showing him to have been a profound jurist, a polished scholar, a man of the strictest rectitude of conduct, a devoted friend and a genial, companionable gentleman.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock a.m. Saturday next.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Failures for Seven Days.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Failures for the last seven days reported to R. G. Dun & Co. number for the United States, 429; Canada, twenty-eight; total 457, which is far in excess of any previous chronicle for the same period. The increase is largely in the South and West, where failures are probably twice as numerous as during the ordinary weeks in 1884.

Failures for One Day.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The Southern Lithographing Company has failed. Liabilities, $30,000; assets, machinery, estimated at $50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—The *Times-Democrat* Meridian (Miss.) special says that John S. Merrings, stationery and fancy goods, assigned. Assets equal to liabilities, $10,000.

TOLEDO, O., January 9.—The liabilities of W. P. Heston & Co., wholesale grocers, who assigned Wednesday last, are now stated on what is considered to be good authority to be about $35,000, with nominal assets of $25,000.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 9.—The Bank of Augusta, a bank chartered by the State many years before the war, has made an assignment to Harper Bros, attorneys, for the benefit of its creditors. Capital stock, $150,000. Depositors will be paid in full.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Application for a receiver for the Harrison Wire Works was made this morning to the Circuit Court on behalf of A. B. Hart, a bondholder. The court granted the application, giving the attorneys until 4 o'clock to suggest names from which to select.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Stix Bros., Herman & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, filed an assignment to-day to Henry Rice. Preferences, $50,000. The assignee said that the cause of the failure was carrying too large a stock of cloaks and slow collections. Liabilities, $160,000; assets, it is hoped, will be about the same.

Isaac Watts Was a Little Man.

He said jocosely to six of his tall, quizzing friends, who asked how he felt among so many men, "that he was a sixpence among six pennies, worth them all." Sozodont is just so; there may be many preparations for the teeth, but it is worth them all.

THE WEATHER.

Another Cold Wave Coming.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1885.

Observer, Memphis, Tenn.:

Hoist the cold-wave signal. A slight cold wave is advancing from the Northwest, and will reach Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and West Gulf States to-morrow morning, causing a fall in the temperature of 15° to 20°, except in the West Gulf States, where the fall will be about 25°.

HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer.

A true copy:
D. T. FLANNERY, Observer in charge.

Indications.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair, slightly colder weather, followed in the west portion by a slight rise in temperature, winds becoming variable, rising barometer in the eastern portion and falling in the western portion.

Meteorological Report.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 9, 1885.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
7:00 a.m..	30.022	52.4	S.	Clear.
11:00 a.m..	30.162	53.6	S.W.	Cloudy.
3:00 p.m..	30.115	58.4	N.W.	Fair.
7:00 p.m..	30.280	52.0	N.	Fair.
11:00 p.m..	30.385	45.0	N.E.	Clear.
Mean	30.174	51.9	N.E.	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 60.6.
Minimum temperature, 42.0.
Ozonoscope—10 a.m., 0; 10 p.m., 0—scale, 1 to 10.

Four Boys Drowned.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 9.—As a number of boys were skating on a pond this afternoon the ice gave way and four of them, ranging from twelve to fifteen years, were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Cleared: Espanol, Genoa; Algiers, New York; Lord Lytton, Liverpool. Arrived: Asalas, Cardiff; Florence, Shields; Inventor, Liverpool; Louisiana, New York; Discoverer, Liverpool.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold by competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons owning and holding Judgment Certificates, or coupons thereon maturing August 1, 1885, issued by Tipton county under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 21, 1881, in compromise of judgments rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee, at Memphis, are hereby notified to present said Judgment Certificates and coupons and detached coupons, for payment, to the Union and Planters Bank in said city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the **1st day of February, A. D., 1885**, when and where the same will be paid according to the terms and conditions of the said Judgment Certificates and compromise agreement entered into between Tipton county and her said creditors. This 31st day of December, 1884.

A. W. SMITH,
Chairman of the County Court of Tipton Co.
B. F. LOCKE,
County Trustee.

Kentucky's Great Natural Remedy
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Dyspepsia.
A SPECIFIC FOR
CONSTIPATION & SICK HEADACHE.

This concentrate is obtained by evaporating natural Crab Orchard Water. Each bottle (six ounces) equivalent to two (2) gallons natural water. Price 35 cents. See that "Crab Apple" trade mark is on the label.

As a remedy, superior to the Salts.

The genuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS are sold under the same "Crab-Apple" trade mark in sealed paper box packages at 10c. and 25c.

No genuine Crab Orchard Salts are sold in bulk.
BUY ONLY CRAB-APPLE BRAND.
For sale by all Druggists.
SIMON N. JONES, Manager.
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Proprietors,
Louisville, Kentucky.

AGENTS WANTED

Royal Liquid Glue Mends Everything as Solid as Rock!—Hard as Adamant!—Firm as Granite!!—[illegible] Absolutely Unbreakable, Inseparable!!—No Heating!—No Preparation!—Always Ready!——Always Liquid!!!—Mends China, Glass, Wood, Leather, Patches on Shoes, Rubber, Crockery, Billiard Cue Tips and Cloth, Ornaments, Stone, Furniture, Jewelry, Book Backs, and Everything Else with Everlasting, Inseparable Tenacity!! 20c. Bottle (Brush and Tin Cover), [illegible] 30 cts. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S
PRIVATE
Medical Dispensary,
No. 17 Jefferson St.,
Between Main and Front, Memphis.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1860.]

DR. JOHNSON is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the most successful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of mercury. Involuntary loss of semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical or mental power, speedily and permanently cured. Particular attention paid to the Diseases of Women, and cures guaranteed. Piles and old sores cured without the use of caustic or the knife. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country.

☞ Workingmen cured at half the usual prices. Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 p.m.
D. S. JOHNSON, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S
Chill Cure
Cures every form of Fever and Ague, and Malaria.
The chill when broken does not return.
The reason of its superiority over Quinine and other remedies:

Is because in these DISEASES there is always derangement of the liver and often of the digestive organs. The remedies usually given have reference only to breaking the chill without regard to the condition the system may be left in; whereas the mere breaking of the chill is but a small part of what is required. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and stomach must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise the return of the chills will be the probable result. WINTERSMITH'S TONIC acts gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels effectually removing the cause of the disease.

For sale by all Druggists. ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of John League vs. Daniel Morrissey, judgment rendered on the 21st day of November, 1883, for the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest and cost of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Saturday, 17th day of January, 1885,

in legal hours, in front of the courthouse, in the Taxing-District of Shelby county, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: The undivided half interest of Daniel Morrissey in a lot of land situated in Shelby county, Tenn.: Beginning on the south side of Pontotoc street 183½ feet east of Causey street; thence east with Pontotoc street 23½ feet; thence south 139 feet, more or less; thence west 23½ feet; thence north 139 feet, more or less, to the beginning; being part of lot No. 4, in block 43, South Memphis. Levied on as the property of defendant, Daniel Morrissey, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs. Memphis, 26th day of December, 1884.

W. D. CANNON,
Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn.
By A. J. McLendon, Deputy Sheriff.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

ON MONDAY, 19TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1885, in front of my office, 22 Madison street, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, lots 12, 13 and 14, W. E. Jones tract, as subdivided in case of Brinkley vs. Jones, Chancery Court, said lots containing 108 acres, and in Shelby county, Tenn. I sell under a trust deed made to me by Ida and Wm. Wesche, and recorded in book 140, page 251, Register's office, to which reference is made.

L. B. McFARLAND, Trustee.

Purveyors, by Contract, to the Marine Hospital Service, Through the United States.

M. Gavin. John S. Sullivan. Thos. Clark. M. J. Clark
M. GAVIN & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors
And Commission Merchants,
232 and 234 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
BETWEEN ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.
Mr. I. N. RAINEY devotes his whole time to the Weighing and Sale of all Cotton intrusted to our charge. Cotton Warehouse, 36 Washington street.

J. T. FARGASON. J. A. HUNT. C. C. HEIN. S. A. PARKER. E. L. WOODSON.
J. T. FARGASON & CO.
Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,
369 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Cotton consigned to us will have our careful attention. We carry at all times a well-selected stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars,
And will sell as Low as the Lowest.

J. R. GODWIN. L. D. MULLINS.
J. R. GODWIN & CO.
Cotton Factors
And Commission Merchants,
336 Front St., Cor. Union, Memphis, Tenn.

Peoples Insurance Co.
Office—16 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
CASH CAPITAL, : : $200,000
☞ Insures all Classes of Merchandise, Storehouses, Churches and Dwellings. ☜
W. M. FARRINGTON, President. H. T. LEMMON, Vice-President. W. L. PARKER, Secretary.

R. L. COCHRAN & CO.

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