# MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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# MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, : : OCTOBER 27, 1878.


## THE FUTURE OF MEMPHIS.

The reports of new cases and of deaths by yellow-fever yesterday, which we publish in another column, are eloquent of the end of the epidemic. It is nearly over, and we are nearly done with it. Hereafter we are to devote our time and attention to business, to the recuperation of those forces which are essential to our prosperity as a people, and without which no advantages of location could be of any avail. But we must not forget the lesson of the plague. Already we is hear much that induces us to believe that it is lost with some. We hear of much levity and flippancy being indulged in in regard to our experiences since the first of August, and the words "hero" and "heroism" are bandied about loosely as if they were in themselves recompense for the courage and humanity they are intended to express, and men who are entitled to the honorable distinction they mark were to feel themselves more than repaid for their battle with death by the application of either. This levity is for the most part indulged in by those who know nothing of the terrors of the plague; by those who snuffed the battle from afar, and whose whole experience lay in reading, in safe places, the daily reports from the plague-stricken towns and cities of the south. "Hero" and "heroism" are words heard on every hand just now. They are easily pronounced, and are supposed to contain a very wealth of recompense for dangers braved, by those who themselves dared not brave those dangers; but to those who were coolly conscious of the awful havoc of death, and stood up through all the hours of the dreadful storm, they can afford but little of recompense—especially from flippant lips—nor can they convey the faintest idea of the dangers that were incurred, in presence of which the whole country stood appalled. But even this hysteria of levity must pass away. When it does, when in soberness and in truth the dreadful havoc of the fever is realized by all our people, may we not hope for some sensible steps toward the amelioration of our condition; some steps looking to the removal of those [illegible] ments without which Memphis cannot escape a recurrence of the fever, and failing to escape must fail to realize for her people all that their ambition would have her to be. Four thousand lives and five millions of dollars, not to speak of the humiliations of our position as suppliants for the world's charity, are an awful price to pay for our negligence in sanitary affairs, and for the recklessness which disregarded the lessons of 1873. No amount of heroism or number of heroes will cover that up, or hide from us our culpability or responsibility as a community. No one of us can escape that responsibility or culpability. Poor and rich alike have to share it—the property-owner and the laborer, the merchant and the mechanic, each must bear his burden of both. It is the realization of the sense of this responsibility that brings home to every man his strength as a member of the community, and it is the unit of that strength which insures the public opinion, the expression of which abroad tells the story of our city, its enterprises and its growth. If there is any pride of community left us, if we have not buried all hope with those who died of the plague, if we have the spirit and courage, as we believe we have, to renew our efforts to make Memphis a great trade center, our first and special care will be to elect on the fifth of November legislative representatives who have the intelligence, discretion and address to secure for us all the legislation that may be deemed necessary by our best lawyers to relieve the city from the grasp of our creditors, and put us in a condition where we can apply all our taxes to the paving, sewering and policing of the city, and the protection of its property interests, by an efficient police and fire department. If this is done, the heroes will feel amply recompensed, and the heroism of the plague will be cancelled. Take up the Nicolson pavement, sewer the bayou, pave the streets with stone or asphalt, or macadamize them, and give us a board of health with power to enforce its decrees, and intelligent enough to know that its duties are something more than compiling a registry of the sick and dead, and the epidemic will not have been in vain. Unless this is done, it will be useless, and Memphis has no future.

## POLITICS.

Candidates for office have but seven working days in which to accomplish their tasks. In that short time they must make good their cause before the people. They will find it uphill work. Just emerging from a terrible epidemic, they will find them in no mood to listen to speeches or to give much of their time to the real or imaginary issues of the day. Crops have to be garnered that have been already too long neglected, business has to be resumed, and in the city most of the people will need the few days between this and the fifth of November to put their homes in order and adjust themselves to the duties of life. We doubt if the Democracy of Shelby county can even do what their brethren of Hardeman suggest—hold a meeting and nominate a congressman, though, rather than jeopardize Democratic success, that may become necessary. Hon. Casey Young has, in sympathy with the emergency, done well in the publication of an address to his constituents, which will be found in another column of this issue of the APPEAL. He meets the wants and condition of the people, and will, no doubt, have a patient hearing. His record needs no recital in these columns. It is known to every voter throughout the district, and will doubtless tell for him at the ballot-box. Time and again it has been indorsed, once at the polls and many dozen times by meetings in this and the other counties of the district. Having no time to examine the claims of other aspirants, and with no desire to encourage a wrangle for the office he fills, it is questionable if the people will look beyond him. By reindorsing him they will find an easy road out of the difficulties which the epidemic has thrown in the way of a selection by convention, and so may save the party from the ignominy of a defeat. But this is merely suggestive. Whatever the people willn in the matter the APPEAL will acquiesce in. It has no candidate, and has no interest in any candidate. It will not dictate, as it will not be dictated to. If a meeting of the Democratic voters of the county can be held in time to make selection of a candidate for congress and candidates for the legislature, it will be agreeable to us, but if not, we think the shortest road to a solution of the difficulty will be found in the re-indorsement of a man whom everybody admits has done his duty and who is justly entitled to the measure of public confidence which his re-election would imply. Whatever is done had better be done quickly, and whoever desires to be heard by the people had better speak at once. There is no time to lose. The opponents of Democracy are actively at work seeking to take advantage of the deranged condition of affairs, and it will take the best sense of the party to meet and defeat them.

WE PUBLISHED yesterday a complete list of the dead, convalescent and surviving members of the police force, and of the employes of the postoffice; to-day we publish similar lists of the fire department, and of the Memphis and Charleston, and Memphis and Louisville railroads. We have already published a similar list of the employes of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and will, in a few days, that of the Memphis and Paducah and the Memphis and Little Rock railroads.

THE supreme court, according to the reassignment of the calendar, will next month hear argument involving the constitutionality of all laws heretofore bearing on the question of polygamy in Utah. The decision will involve the legality of all laws—National, State or Territorial—to crush out the Mormon mode of life.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

**Present Strength of the Democratic Party and its Chances of Success in the Next Presidential Campaign.**

Cincinnati *Enquirer*: As this is a government of united states, the political possession of a majority of the States is a great political advantage. In the Presidential elections it is a majority of electors chosen by the states, not a popular majority, that determines the chief executive. In the senate the States alone, not the people, are represented. Colorado, with only one member in the house of representatives, and not having votes enough to really entitle her to one representative, has the same representation in the senate with New York, which has thirty three members of the house, the same with that of Ohio, that has twenty, or Pennsylvania, that has twenty-seven members of the lower branch of congress. This recognition of the rights of a State, without regard to its size, and of the theory on which our government was framed, was imbedded in the constitution itself, and in this government of States the feeblest commonwealth will forever remain equal to the strongest, in this important branch of it that has the sole power to try all impeachments, whose President *pro tempore* is next to the Vice-President in the succession to the Presidency, the body that has the power to confirm or reject all executive appointments of ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, judges of the supreme court and postmasters, and whose consent must be had before a treaty with a foreign power is complete. All this is a fundamental tribute to the States. If the States fail to elect a President through the electoral college, the election goes to the house of representatives, and then, again, it is the States that elect the President. Each State has one vote in the house, and a majority of the delegation from that State determines that vote. This may become a matter of the very highest consequence in the next election. Twice in our history, in 1824 and 1824, the house has elected the President. In other aspects than this the majority of a State delegation is of great consequence. In apportioning the questions to the voters of the State is of which of value to her people. The Democratic party, in addition to a handsome majority in the senate, which is the States branch of congress, and in addition to a majority of State governments, will have an easy majority of State delegations in the people's branch of the forty-sixth congress. The States in which the Democrats have already elected, or certainly will elect, a majority of the members are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama, | Missouri, |
| Arkansas, | North Carolina, |
| Delaware, | Ohio, |
| Florida, | Oregon, |
| Georgia, | South Carolina, |
| Indiana, | Tennessee, |
| Kentucky, | Texas, |
| Louisiana, | Virginia, |
| Maryland, | West Virginia, |
| Mississippi. | |

Here are nineteen States. Should the election of the next President go to the house, it would require twenty votes to elect. The Republicans will control the delegations from the following States:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colorado, | Minnesota, |
| Iowa, | Nebraska |
| Kansas, | Rhode Island, |
| Maine, | Vermont, |
| Massachusetts, | Wisconsin, |
| Michigan. | |

Here are eleven States. We put down the following States as doubtful:

| | |
|---|---|
| California, | New Hampshire, |
| Connecticut, | New Jersey, |
| Illinois, | New York, |
| Nevada, | Pennsylvania, |

There are eight. In this congress the delegations from those States stand as follows:

| | Dem. | Rep. |
|---|---|---|
| California | 2 | 2 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 1 |
| Illinois | 8 | 11 |
| Nevada | | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 3 |
| New York | 16 | 17 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 17 |

The Democrats have only one of these delegations to gain in order to secure a majority of the States. They have two of them in this congress, Connecticut and New Jersey, which they will doubtless retain in the next. The Illinois delegation, Republican in the house, will be Democratic in the next. The third district in that State was Republican two years ago by only four hundred and eight votes, the ninth by four hundred and eighty-seven, the thirteenth by three hundred and twenty-two. A gain of two members will give Illinois to the Democrats. The Democracy may gain a member in New Hampshire. In New York the third district was Republican by two hundred and fifty-two votes, the twenty-third by seven hundred and ten. A change of one member in that State gives the Democracy a majority. In Pennsylvania there is still stronger probability of a change. There must be a gain of four members to make the delegation Democratic. The degression of all the industries in Pennsylvania, the growth of the clamor for currency reform, the Democratic demand in that State for the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and, essentially, a pretty good Democratic platform upon the currency question, and some popular influences at work that took from the Republican party two members of congress in Maine, two in Iowa, three in Indiana, and three in Ohio, will give similar Democratic gains in Pennsylvania, as well as in Illinois. There can be no doubt that the Democratic party will have a majority of State delegations in the next house, and it will probably have twenty-four of the thirty-eight States—a majority of ten.

## A BRUTAL RAPE

**By One George Washington Occasions Great Excitement in Louisville and an Effort to Lynch the Brute.**

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—Great excitement was produced here to-night by the appearance of one thousand men armed mostly with guns, in front of the city jail, drawn apparently by the presence in jail of George Washington, who outraged Fanny Dotte Sunday, using a knife to accomplish his brutish design. The determined efforts of the police, who were armed with clubs, scattered the crowd, and tickets were stuffined on all the streets leading to the jail. Any effort at lynching will be met by strong opposition.

—The Paris *Fanfulla* tells an interesting story of an impresario who recently set sail from Italy for New Orleans with an opera troupe. On the voyage three men discovered that they had been engaged as tenors—only one absolute tenore. A tremendous row was the result, and the confusion of which they went to hunt for the manager and upbraid him for his treachery. He replied: "My children, I know that people wholly unworthy of regard have lowered the profession of impresario in the public eyes. I, however, am an honest man, and you can depend upon my loyal performance of my obligations. In each of your contracts it is provided that there shall be but one leading tenor. There are three of you. However, no matter, shall we have arrived at New Orleans than one of you will in all probability die of yellow fever; the death of another may be confidently expected during rehearsal, and so when we really begin business there will be but one of you left. He will be the sole and leading tenor of the company."

## CASEY YOUNG

**Announces Himself a Candidate for Re-Election to Congress—An Appeal to the Constituency he has Served So Well, for which**

**He has Worked in a Manly, Straight-forward Way, for Which he has Secured so much and From Which he Asks an Indorsement of His Course.**

To the Readers of the Tenth Congressional District:

For more than two months past the public mind has been withdrawn from every other concern, and occupied alone in the effort to avoid or stay the ravages of the terrible pestilence which has been preying upon our unfortunate people with such fearful effect, and I have, therefore refrained from any effort to direct it to other and less important objects, but now, the sensible abatement of the epidemic, the hopeful prospect of its speedy disappearance, and the near approach of the election, removes, it seems to me, the impropriety which would perhaps have attached to an earlier public declaration of my candidacy for re-election to represent this district in the lower branch of congress. It is now evident that none of the political organizations of the district can have a convention that will in any respectable manner represent the popular will, hence the usual party method of selecting candidates for official position must be abandoned for the more desirable one of a direct appeal to the judgement of the people at the ballot-box. During the four years that I have been your representative in congress I believe I have been true to the obligations of my position, faithful in the discharge of its duties and vigilant in the execution of the trust it imposed, and that thereby I have been able to accomplish some little good for those who confided it to my hands. How far I have succeeded in making you an efficient and useful representative; how far I have secured government aid in the advancement of your material interest, is disclosed by the official records of congress, and attested by the different public works now being prosecuted within the limits of your district, and to these evidences I refer without comment. That my official conduct has met with the approval of a very large majority of my constituents has been testified to me by the most gratifying assurances from many different sources, and I esteem myself rarely fortunate that it has provoked no unfriendly criticism from any quarter except an occasional complaint that it has been too moderate in its tone, too conservative in expression. It is true that I have been temperate in my political views, courteous in their expression, and tolerant toward those who have differed with me in opinion and sentiment; but I deny that this in any way unfits me for the duties of a public representative in the administration of a free republican government, but, on the contrary, I maintain that it entitles me the more strongly to the continued confidence and support of a thoughtful and intelligent constituency. The dignified bearing, prudent utterances and wise, conservative statesmanship of Lamar, Gordon, Nicholls, Garland, Hampton, and the other great minds of the south has won national respect, and confidence, reclaimed the States they represent from the vassalage and spoliation that followed the war, and restored them to their wonted prestige and equality with their sister commonwealths of the republic. The patriotic work wrought by these distinguished leaders and statesmen in a struggle of twelve years of ceaseless effort must not be undone in an hour of thoughtless folly by rash counsel and intemperate action. To do so would be a crime against the present and a curse to the future generation. And more than ever would this be so now when patriotic teaching and the cultivation of fraternal feeling has, in the hour of our calamity, borne to our lips their golden fruits in a charity and sympathy from those we once thought our enemies so generous and munificent as to know no bounds, save the limit of our misfortunes and necessities. Believing that my return to congress would not be distasteful to the people of the district, I announce myself a candidate for re-election and respectfully solicit the support of my fellow-citizens, of all parties and every class. Very respectfully,

CASEY YOUNG.

## MARTYRS IN THE SOUTH.

**Rev. Dr. Ewer's Tribute to those who Went to Memphis as Nurses and Died There—A Touching Sermon.**

New York *World*, 21st: Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, who has just recovered from a severe illness, which prevented his attendance at St. Ignatius's church for eight weeks, was welcomed on his return yesterday by a large congregation. He did not preach, but instead Rev. George W. Shinn, one of the assistant priests of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, delivered a short sermon, choosing for his text the thirty-seventh verse of the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." He said that love was the first principle of all true religion, and that true religion ought to be a simple thing, which even the most uninstructed could understand. At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. Ewer said a few words. He was struck, he said, with the exposition of the gospel that he had just heard, because it was clear, sweet and bright; clear, because it was free from all the subtleties of theology, and presented the heart of the teaching of Christ; sweet, for what is sweeter than love? and bright, because it presented that sun of the whole system around which all sermons, like planets, revolved, merely reflecting its light "One would suppose," he added, "we would all naturally love one another; and yet, after all, men do not love one another. You have heard what has been said: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth;' this was the old law. But the blessed Lord gave another law to the one family of man: 'A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another.' And if the old law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth presents its sublime spectacle of hostile votaries clashing against each other, the new law presents a more sublime spectacle, and we have had an instance of it since last the pastor and the people of this parish offered the sacrifice together." The rector here alluded to the spirit of love that led christian helpers to the scenes of desolation in the south. "And conspicuous in this spectacle have been some who are very precious to us as churchmen and as a parish. We, as a parish, have given some of the brave ones who have fallen in the cause of humanity." Dr. Ewer spoke of the sisterhood of St. Mary and of the clergy, but of the eight members of the sisterhood who went to Memphis seven had the fever and four died. He spoke of each one. He gave a brief sketch of Sister Constance, the sister superior of the work in Memphis. She was a woman, he said, of rare accomplishment and great amiability of disposition—of more than ordinary tact. The Episcopal orphanage in Memphis had been under her management for seven years. She, with Sister Thecla, had come north to rest, but the moment news arrived of the yellow fever they returned to their posts. An associate of the sisters was Mrs. Bullock, and Mrs. Waring as nurse. Dr. Ewer then read extracts from a letter from one of the sisters. The reading made a deep impression upon the congregation. He read as follows:

"Sister Thecla is in the same sad state that Dr. Harris was on Sunday. I never saw dear Dr. Armstrong so distressed as when he left. I felt that dear Sister Thecla would be very, very ill. I cannot help feeling that she is very near that eternal rest for which she has sighed and longed for years. Unselfish, faithful sister, I know no one whose salvation of soul is more assured."

Then of Mrs. Bullock, who also died, he read: "My great anxiety is that she will fall a victim to the fever before we are through nursing the Sisters. She is an excellent nurse, and does so much for both Sisters that even the professional nurses wonder. We have promised her if she dies of the fever to take little Bessie as our own child here at St. Mary's. If we all die here, you must take her as our gift."

Amid the sobs of the congregation, the rector continued:

"Sister Constance's great trouble is in her head. It is the saddest thing to hear her in her raving say, 'Sister, do you think there was enough to eat on the table for the orphans?'"

Here, with a voice full of emotion, Dr. Ewer said: "I do not dare trust myself to speak of the next case; of her whom we all know so well, one who was my own godchild, whom I brought into the church, baptized, prepared for confirmation, and to whom I administered for the first time the blessed sacrament of the Body and Blood. I can only read the last sweet, brave little note which I received from her. It was dated August 30th:

"'MY OWN DEAR, GOOD FATHER—The Mother has just called me out of the retreat to show me a telegram from our Sisters in Memphis. Fever is spreading, one of our Sisters is ill, and they need more helpers. It is decided for Sister Helen and me to go to-morrow. You will understand how gladly I give myself to my beloved. In life, in death I can thank Him now for all the losses and bitternesses of long ago; there is only the sweetness now. I do not come to you because it seems wiser and braver not to come. I have not many good-bys to say. Only I plead that you will remember me at the holy altar, and sometimes will you send me one little word to strengthen me? Always, with reverent love, your god-child, RUTH.'"

Dr. Ewer then spoke of Sister Frances, who died on the fifth of this month. "Slight indications beforehand show the hidden gold of the character. Before she became a religieuse all her leisure time was occupied in visiting poor and sick children. Any Sunday morning, if you had waited on Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, you would have seen our poor dead sister leading, as one of her self-imposed duties, a poor blind woman to the services of the Annuncation church."

Then Dr. Ewer spoke of the Rev. C. C. Parsons, who had gone from the church of Holy Innocents, Hoboken, to his death in the south. He gave a brief history of his career at West Point; and in speaking of him as a soldier said that while defending a battery, when all the men around him were dead, he drew his sword and, standing at parade-rest, faced the leveled muskets of the enemy presented to die. The soldiers were about to fire, when the Confederate captain, striking up the guns with his sword, exclaimed to the men, "Don't shoot such a man!"

Speaking of the Rev. Louis Schuyler, who also gave up his life in the same christian spirit, the rector said: "At a meeting recently held in St. Louis, at Trinity church, the Rev. George C. Betts said that on hearing that Mr. Parsons was stricken with the fever, Mr. Schuyler went to Memphis with the bravery and with the joy of the christian martyr who counted not his life dear unto himself. He was impatient of a single day's delay that was forced upon him at Louisville, and when he heard of Mr. Parson's death he would be delayed no longer, but entered upon his last earthly work. Mr. Schuyler said, 'Why do you regret me? Is not the sole power of God safe in His hands? God accepted his work for a little while, and oh! what a work that must have been! Oh, think in that blessed Paradise he has already met those whose last hours on earth were made peaceful by his ministering, whose aching heads his hands were the last to touch, to whose parched lips he carried the most precious body and blood of Christ, whose ears, closing to all earthly sounds, heard his sweet voice."

After the rector had concluded his tribute to the dead he referred to Sister Hughetta, who after a severe illness had been given up, recovered, and in answer to her physician's words: "We have kept you from death," replied: "Doctor, you have kept me from life."

"Love," spoke the rector, "is the life and life is love!"

A memorial celebration was then announced to take place at seven o'clock on Thursday.

## TERRIBLE OUTRAGE BY TRAMPS.

**A Woman Brutally Ill-treated by Two Ruffians—Found Wandering in the Fields in a Demented Condition.**

Springfield (Mass.) special to the New York *Times*: The people of Rome, Franklin county, are greatly excited over a horrible tramp outrage committed there last Thursday, but which has just been reported. Edwin N. Warner left his wife and little child about three o'clock in the evening, to go to a neighbor's house on an errand. Soon after he started two men, supposed to be tramps, entered the house unbidden, and one of them demanded cider. Mrs. Warner refused this, and as the man started toward her she picked up a stick of wood and threw it at him, hitting him on the head, and breaking several panes of glass in the window. The tramp immediately seized and struck her, saying, with terrible oaths, that he would have whatever he wanted. Mrs. Warner is a strong and active woman of about thirty, and a fierce struggle for mastery followed, but she soon received a blow on the head which stunned her. When she had come to her senses she thought she had passed through a strange experience at home and was lying in her bed, but the hardness of her stony pillow and the stars shining through the trees and bushes dissipated her dream. She rose with a feeling of pain and numbness, and, creeping to a little stream, partially relieved herself. As she touched the wharf with her feet, she found for the first time, that her shoes and stockings were gone, with other portions of her clothing. The poor woman was afterward discovered by her friends wandering in the late in a half-demented condition, and she gave, in a wandering way, the above story. She had been outraged and terribly treated, the tramps evidently leaving her for dead. Her face, neck, arms and body were scratched and bruised, her underclothing was torn off, and her dress was tattered. The condition of affairs at Mr. Warner's home was first discovered by a neighbor's daughter, who visited the house and found Mrs. Warner's child alone and crying bitterly at its mother's absence. An alarm was soon given, and when Mr. Warner and several neighbors entered the house a terrible scene of disorder presented itself. Windows, furniture and crockery were broken and scattered about, the room in which Mrs. Warner was attacked being in special confusion. The people in Rowe, Charlmont, Heath and other neighboring towns are aroused by the outrage and everything will be done to capture and punish the villains. A reward of two hundred dollars is offered by the selectmen for their arrest, and this will probably be increased by private persons. Mrs. Warner says one of her assailants is stouty built, of medium size and florid complexion, with bushy red whiskers, and wearing tan colored trousers. The other was younger and smaller, with black hair and whiskers.

**M'Kenzie, Tenn.**

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

M'KENZIE, October 19.—I have the honor and pleasure to announce to you that this section was visited with quite a heavy frost, on which I wrote the inclosed poem this morning in two hours, and which I take pleasure in tendering you as a contribution to your most valuable and highly esteemed newspaper:

EDWARD J. VIRTUE.

*"JACK FROST."*

We'come, "Jack Frost!"
Well d me, "Old Boy!"
You're most heartily
Welcome to us.
You fill our hearts
And homes with joy,
Though in sorrow
Now you find us.

Freeze on, "Jack Frost!"
Freeze tight, "Black Frost!"
You're more to us
Than India's wealth.
For want of you
Loved ones we lost,
Ice o'er our streams
And give us health.

Your long, long stay
Raised many a mound
O'er fellow-citizens
Gone before us.
Where'er you make
Your annual round
We hope in health
You will find us.

On you, "Old Boy,"
No more we'll frown.
Your cold, pure breath
With love we'll crown.
To God, kind north
And you we raise
Our loving hearts
With heavenly praise.

The attorney-general read a number of telegrams from parties in South Carolina, complaining of trouble there on account of politics, but it was agreed that nothing could be done by the federal government while judicial process and the United States are not resisted, and it is acknowledged they are not.

## REVOLUTION

**In the Production of Steam—An Inventor's Labor of a Lifetime Crowned with Success.**

**Petroleum Utilized as Fuel—A Discovery of Unparalleled Importance to the Arts, Manufactures and Navigation.**

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, October 20.—Mr. S. C. Salisbury, a mechanic, has been at work for twenty years on a plan to utilize petroleum for fuel in producing steam. He has hit it, and is in a fair way to make a fortune. It was tested, in the Brooklyn navy-yard, on Saturday, and was found to work to the utmost satisfaction of the officers who inspected it. The furnaces were in full blast, but no smoke was visible. Great volumes of white steam rolled away from the pipe, but no coal was thrown upon the fire below. It had the look of an effect without a cause. "The most wonderful sight I have ever seen," the veteran engineer Isherwood said. "It revolutionizes the iron and steel manufacture the world over," one of the largest iron men of the country exclaimed. "It opens a new era in the glass manufactures and French plate will be as cheap as common window glass," said a large glass-maker. The results were so extraordinary in the perfect combustion attained, in the intensity of the heat quickly produced, in the enormous pressure of the superheated steam, in the astonishing evaporation of water, in the freedom from dust, cinders, sulphur and all impurities, that these experts at once realized that a revolution in all departments where steam is used must occur immediately. The fuel is made of the residue of petroleum and coal-tar, which is mixed to about the consistency of molasses. It is conducted from the barrel to the furnace by means of a small gas-pipe. At the end of this pipe, as it enters into the door of the furnance, is a funnel-shaped apparatus. As the fuel enters this funnel it comes in contact with a current of high super-heated steam, which atomizes the liquid so that it leaves the machine. It induces the required amount of oxygene to enter and mix at the point of ignition. Thus the atomized fuel shoots, in a fierce but delicate spray, into the blazing furnace. The brick arches of the great furnaces are kept at a white heat, and a pure white flame flashes along the whole length, regletering a heat of five thousand degrees, melting pig-iron in ten minutes, and making liquid glass in two hours, instead of sixteen. All that there is to maintain this extraordinary heat is the slight spray darting in from the little furnace, which comes just within the door. "I can send this instrument, if you desire," said the battery to Grace church if I have a furnace that long," said the inventor. The amazing scope of this new discovery may be estimated from its effect upon the oil trade alone. Mr. Salisbury says he is about to make a proposition to the producers and the liquid fuel trade to send this instrument contract to take from them at Pittsburg all of their surplus and all their distillate tar naphtas at a price that will give the producers fully fifty per cent. profit, and also pay the pipe lines for piping it to Pittsburg. The pipe lines and railroads will also feel the effect of this revelation in steam-producing fuel. Experiments already made show that in a single trip across the Atlantic a saving of about five thousand dollars will be effected in freight-room alone, as the space now taken up for eight hundred tons of coal will be used for freight. But the greatest achievements of the new system will be in iron-making. Said the leading representatives of this interest: "This is the grandest achievement of science in this age, and this inventors income, even on very small royalties, will be greater than that of any living capitalist. With the mechanism invented by Mr. Salisbury a blast-furnace of thirty tons per day will convert its liquid iron into blooms or ingots of wrought-iron or steel at a cost so trifling that it enhances the value of the product fifty per cent. Sulphur and carbon, the two deteriorative elements that are present in all the wrought-iron now made, are utterly cast out by this new process. The moment it commences the pig-metal is melted to a thin liquid mass, a few minutes. It is then drawn off into a second furnace, one foot lower than the first. The second furnace is immediately charged with a continuous sheet of hot air and superheated steam of one thousand degrees and immense pressure, which keeps every particle of the liquid metal in agitation, and burns out the carbon utterly in from eight to ten minutes, when it is ready for the puddler. At no time in this operation can any cold air come in contact with the liquid, and consequently every particle becomes purified. The two melting processes every trace of sulphur is taken up. The instant the metal is run off into the second furnace the first is filled with pigs. When number two is taken out by the puddler the new lot is ready to run into the second furnace, and so on in ceaseless alternation. Note some points in contrast with the method where coal is used as fuel:

1. It has always been impossible to free the iron from carbon and sulphur with the old methods.

2. Ten charges are run off in a day and a night with the present process. The same number will be run off in ten hours with the new. One puddler will turn out in ten hours the amount that four puddlers and helpers now turn out in twenty-four hours.

3. The furnances will last for three months continuously, as the fire-brick, becoming intensified by the intense heat, will last that long. Under the present method, owing to the action of the sulphur and the necessity of scraping off the fine cinders and ashes, which form clinkers on the brick, the latter must be removed every day, and a new hearth made, during which time the furnace is allowed to cool.

4. Not only is the quality (adhesiveness) of the iron improved by the new process, but the quantity is increased one hundred pounds to the ton of material.

5. One half the labor in finishing is saved.

6. The heavy labor of handling coal and removing ashes is dispensed with.

7. The cost of fuel is reduced one-half, reckoning coal at only three dollars per ton.

## BEN BUTTLER

**Preparing a Grand Explosion for Both the Old Parties on the Eve of the Election—The Irish Vote Solid for Him**

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, October 20.—A letter received here to-day, written by a Republican politician, says of General Buttler's canvass in Massachusetts, that "one can not judge of the political situation of the State by talking with the business men of Boston. They will tell you, without a moment's hesitation, that General Butler does not stand a ghost of a chance; that the people are intelligent, and too honest to be deceived by this arch-demagogue, as they call him. His political record is such, they claim, that no decent Democrat or respectable Republican can possibly support him. In this they are greatly mistaken. I found some of the best men, in and out of Boston, his ardent and devoted friends, and were working like beavers for his success. Contrary to enemies, I was perfectly ignorant of his plan of campaign. None but his intimate friends have been initiated into secret councils. His organizations throughout the State are complete in every particular. Evidence to that effect was clearly shown, and perfectly apparent in his manipulation of delegates to the Worcester convention. It appears that he has been engaged for upward of a year preparing for this campaign, and while his opponents have been sleeping and dreaming of his easy overthrow he has been assiduously at work undermining their strong positions, so that when the time appeared for storming their works their capture would be easy and complete. I found in different parts of the State, as well as in Boston, many Old Line Democrats who belong to what is called the Old Guard, who express their determination to vote for Butler. The only reason assigned for their action was that his election would revolutionize the politics of that old commonwealth, and root out and expose many abuses which have crept into the politics of the State. Many Democrats will vote for him out of pure cussedness. As for the Irish vote, estimated at sixty thousand, he will get every one in the State. To my utter surprise I found that farmers, mechanics, business men, laborers and persons employed in factories were mostly Butler men. A large proportion of these persons are Republicans. In case, therefore, that General Butler receives fifty thousand Republican votes out of one hundred and fifty thousand Republican voters of the State, his election is inevitable. From what I could hear of the programme marked out by the Old Line Democrats, they intend to adhere to and support their nominee, Judge Abbott. They do this in order to maintain and keep up their organization. They do not propose to be absorbed by the Greenback party, but to keep it intact and untrammeled, even though its numbers are reduced to twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand. In any event the vote will be very close, and the largest number ever polled in the State. In regard to the election for members of congress, some confusion and uncertainty prevails. In Banks's district masses of Republicans feel outraged at his sacrifice, and it is generally conceded that Bowman will be defeated. Morse, Democrat, will have no trouble, and will be elected by an increased majority. The chances are that Dean, who has been nominated by the Democrats and Greenbackers, will beat Field, Republican. The Democrats expect to carry two more districts—Loring's and the Springfield district—which will be a gain of three members. As you know, I came here with the same impression of the political outlook in this State as is shared by thousands of Republicans outside—that Butler and his friends will be crushed out, and that the Republicans would redeem the State forever from his contamination; but candor requires me to give you the facts as I see them, and that are open to every man who will take the trouble to seek them. Nothing but the most extraordinary reaction, I honestly believe, can change the situation as herein stated."

## MEDICAL HISTORY

**Of the War—Confederate Army Medical Records Wanted—Call by General Marcus J. Wright.**

New York *World*: General Marcus J. Wright, who some time ago was appointed by the secretary of war an agent to collect for the use of the government Confederate records of the late war to aid in illustrating in book form the nature of the great struggle, has been requested by the surgeon-general to include such records as relate to operations performed by Confederate surgeons during the war. General Wright, in his behalf, would be glad to receive records of the medical department of the Confederate army. This material will be used in the same manner as that contributed from Federal sources. The following is a list of the classes of documents regarded as most useful:

1. Case-books containing the original records of cases of disease, wounds and surgical operations, whether observed in field or hospital.

2. Records of *post-mortem* examinations.

3. Hospital registers, including the ordinary registers of admission and disposition of patients, as well as special registers of surgical cases.

4. Reports, especially monthly and quarterly reports of sick and wounded, medical director's consolidated reports of sick and wounded, monthly and quarterly reports of surgical operations, list of casualties after skirmishes and battles, special reports on diseases, wounds, surgical operations, and such special subjects as gunshot wounds and hyemia, tetanus, hospital gangrene, erysipelas and secondary hemorrhage, and any reports relating to any branch of the medical service.

5. Samples of any of the blank forms actually employed by the medical department of the Confederate army, whether in the field or hospital service.

6. Miscellaneous papers of any kind, relating to disease, wounds and surgical operations by the Confederate army or medical officers.

Packages of papers too large to send conveniently by mail may be sent by express at the expense of the war department. All packages or letters should be addressed: "War Department, Publication Office War Records 1861-65, Washington, D. C."

## HISTORICAL INQUIRY.

**Are the Afghans Hebrews?—It is Conjectured that They Are the Descendants of the Ten Tribes.**

Philadelphia *Press*: Considerable attention has lately been drawn, by the Ameer of Cabul to the declaration of Independence, to the historical geography and ethnology of Afghanistan, of which it is a division or district. Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, of Calcutta, secretary to the government of British India in the foreign department, and author of several important works, particularly of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," holds the belief that the native inhabitants of Afghanistan are of Hebrew origin. An extract from a work of his, yet unpublished, was lately quoted by his son, and may be worth reproducing here. [illegible] all appearance the Afghans are not Jewish origin; not Jews of the Orthodox type, the outcome of Jerusalem and the temple worship; but Jews of the old, turbulent, stiff necked type, who revolted against Rehoboam, and set up golden calves at Bethel and Dan. The Afghans are descendants of Saul, the son of Kish. They are divided into tribes, clans and families. They distribute conquered lands by lot, perform the ceremony of the scapegoat, and build tabernacles in the plain. These features are unmistakably Jewish, but their language is not Hebrew, nor anything akin to Hebrew. It is conjectured that they are the descendants of the ten tribes, whom the king of Assyria carried away to the city of Medes; but no trace of all traces of the Hebrew language militates against this theory, and it is impossible to verify the identity. In modern times they are Mohammedans of the Sunni religion, and traditional foes of the Persians or Sulahs. In a foot-note of this passage, referring to the Afghans as a type of Jews exhibited by the Afghan, Mr. Talboys Wheeler further remarks that this, to his mind, outweighs the evidence of language, and goes on to say that "the face of Shere Ali Khan, the present ameer of Afghanistan, reveals not only the Jewish features, but the distinctly manly that belongs to the character of Saul." Mr. Wheeler, who is now in Calcutta, had frequently seen this Indian chieftain or ruler, and wrote from personal knowledge. His son, who writes in England adds: "Personally, I never had the honor of seeing Shere Ali, but I possess what I believe few in England besides myself possess—a very striking photograph of that morose and uncompromising barbarian, as he has been aptly described, which is a speaking confirmation of my father's words. To me the expression on the photograph certainly appears rather 'morose' than 'melancholy.'" In the fourth volume of his "History of India," Mr. Talboys Wheeler mentions the spirit of revenge in which the hereditary feuds of the early Afghan history were carried on, and observes that this national characteristic is mentioned in the Indian proverb—"No man is said to be safe from the revenge of an elephant, a cobra, or an Afghan." Ethnologists will doubtless give their attention to this question of Indo-Judean descent.

**Eaten by His Bear.**

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WELDON, N. C., October 16.—A few days ago an Indian (calling himself Felix Benichi, came to this town with a big black bear, which he exhibited on the streets. The animal was trained, and afforded entertainment for men and boys. It danced, turned somersaults, stood on its head, and performed all of the usual tricks. As it was inclined to be ferocious at times, its master held a heavy muzzle on it as a safeguard, and never on any occasion took this off, for it was made large, and in such a way as to afford ample provision for the animal to partake of its food with it on. To-day Bernichi's rece