MEMPHIS APPEAL

SUNDAY, : : DECEMBER 7, 1879

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

We publish this morning the text of the proclamation issued yesterday by Governor Marks, in which he convenes the legislature to enact such a measure or measures as will enable Memphis to place herself, so far as a thorough system of sewerage and other sanitary works can, beyond the touch or taint of epidemic yellow-fever. Governor Marks in acting so promptly confirms the confidence reposed in him by the people who within the last two years have suffered so much in loss of life and fortune. His visit to the city last week was apparently not in vain. The sympathy which, during the weary days of travail and sorrow, he expressed so often, was reawakened when the facts of our condition were brought to his personal notice, and he learned, as he did, from citizens of all classes, how immediate and pressing was the necessity for relief. The personal appeals of the people were more powerful to move him than mere formal resolutions, speeches or memorials. They were not to be resisted. Imposing upon himself, while here, a discreet silence as to his intention, his mind was no doubt made up before he left for the capital. His proclamation, strong and convincing in statement, cannot fail to move the members of the legislature to prompt action when they assemble. They are not asked for anything that will impose a burden on the people of any other part of the State. They are only asked to agree to and confirm what Memphis has already resolved is a burden she must shoulder to prevent, if possible, another visit from a disease that has cost us more in money than would build half the city and pave and sewer it besides, not to speak of the eight thousand of our kindred slain by it in '73, '78 and this sad year of 1879. There is, with all the facts before us, no room for prolonged debate, no occasion for delay. Our unsanitary condition, our sufferings and losses admitted—and they are plain to all men—and asking for nothing but what we ourselves are to shoulder, we feel safe in predicting a session of but a few days, during which not only our bill, but those others to which the proclamation has reference, can be enacted into law.

MEMPHIS AND NEW YORK.

No matter who inspired the malignant assault upon the people of Memphis which we yesterday copied from the New York *Evening Post*, it affords abundant cause for the indignation it excited, not only with all classes of the people of Memphis, but among the sanitary experts who are still on duty here. Whoever he may be, he knew he was a liar, and was traducing twenty-five thousand white people when he said that "*The better class of negroes in the mule stables are the cleanest people in Memphis.*" This sentence would, with any well-informed and fair-minded person, prove an aggravation additional to all the others which have excited a just indignation. There is no condition of filth here that cannot be matched in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati. Our soil is saturated with fecal matter; theirs' by sewer gas. We suffer for three months in a year from yellow-fever; they all the year round from scarlet-fever, small-pox, diphtheria, meningetis, typhoid fever and malarial fevers. The principal hotel of New York stands upon a very bog of filth, and the result is, a yearly tax paid in untimely deaths. The Canal street sewer of New York is a cess-pool more dangerous to life than all the filth of Memphis and the sewers that empty into the East and North rivers are running streams of nastiness, the existence of which is a shame and a disgrace to the metropolis of the Union. As it is in New York, so it is in other cities. No one of them can throw stones at the other from a sanitary standpoint. They have alike lived in defiance of the laws of health, as every intelligent sanitarian must admit. The people of Memphis are no worse as to personal habits than those of other cities. They are, at least, as good. They do not need to be "taught washing, "scrubbing and cleaning as children are "taught the alphabet," as this doctor tells the *Evening Post*. They are as observant of those things as the people of New York and will compare as favorably in their houses and persons as those of New York. But time and space fail us. The sanitarian who could speak or write of a people in the spirit that pervades the article from the *Post* is unfit to be entrusted with any investigation where discretion and the judicial fairness that usually prompts scientific men are necessary. He proves himself unfitted for any task that calls for investigation according to scientic methods and a candid report. This sanitarian was here, if here at all, to assist in making a survey, reporting upon the condition of Memphis and recommending what was necessary to be done—not to abuse and lie about her people. Having overstepped the limit allowed him by the ethics of the double profession he practices, he should have the manliness to avow himself, apologize for his brutal, unwarranted assault upon the people of Memphis, confess himself a liar, as he is, and resign from any connection with the National board of health, which he has disgraced.

THE RIGHT TO BUY CHEAP.

The system called "protection," and which should be named "monopoly," is receiving more and more attention from the public press, and the more it is examined the less it is approved. Nothing can be clearer than that when one country produces one thing and another a different one, and each requires what the other produces, the two countries should exchange with each other, for each is benefited by the exchange. We can produce grain abundantly and cheaply; England can do the same with salt. If we send grain to England we receive advantage in the sale and England finds an equal advantage in the purchase. If we took England's salt they would be benefited by the sale, we by the purchase. That we should be benefited is clear by the fact that our salt can be produced—not at a profit but at a loss. Therefore to secure a sale for our salt, we must put a tax on foreign salt that will make it dearer than our own production. But if we do so, those who consume salt—and also bacon and every other article requiring the use of salt—will have to pay a higher price than if foreign salt was imported with no other tax upon it than is required for government revenue purposes. If we raise grain we make a profit; if we manufacture salt we endure a loss—then, common sense asks, why not turn the labor and capital from the manufacture of salt, by which the country loses money, to the production of grain by which a gain is the result. Clear as this seems, we do produce our own salt in this losing manner, and this loss to the country is called "protection." Who is protected? Not the country, for it loses money by the process. Not the citizens generally, for they have to pay a higher price for their salt and bacon, and pickles, and butter than they would do without protection. If the country at large and the citizens generally are not protected against loss by unnecessarily high prices from the operation of this system, who is? The owners of the salt works, for they are the persons protected against foreign competition. That which is secured from competition is a monopoly, and therefore the proper name for this blundering system is not "protection" but "monopoly." It will probably be asked whether it may not be an advantage to keep up the monopoly for the sake of the poor laborers who are employed at at the salt works? Clearly not, for the laborer can find employment in producing articles that will bring a profit, and he should be set to work in that production, so that he may get his own living and add to the wealth of his country at the same time, and not throw away his efforts on objects that are a loss to the country. By the whole system of protection certain capitalists are secured from competition and are granted a monopoly at the country's expense. We have spoken of salt and grain as instances, but it is evident that the same advantages from free trade, and the same loss from monopoly, or "protection," occurs in the case of any other products produced at a gain or at a loss. It is clear that every citizen has a right to sell where he can get the best price, and to buy where he can get the most for his money. But the protective system denies the enjoyment of the latter right, and says the citizen shall not buy where he can buy cheapest, or if he does he shall pay a penalty for exercising his right, and that penalty is the "protective" tax put on articles that we can purchase abroad for less money than we can produce them ourselves. The profit from the imposition of this tax maintains the monopolizer. The tax is a poor rate levied for the support of monopolizing capitalists. But if this kind of tax may be extorted to enable capitalists to live in luxury, why should not taxes be imposed to support laboring men in comfort, so that we should have no further complaining of poverty? For a small body of rich men to have a monopoly of certain products is much, but that it should have a *monopoly of monopolizing*, a bounty from the country's taxation conferred on no one else, is too much; it is simply a shame and a wrong. The story that the system of monopoly benefits the poor man is a fiction, and the contrary is the case. If there were no protection the laborer would be engaged only on producing what it would pay to produce, then he will purchase at its lowest price all those articles for which "protection" now forces him to pay the highest price. Take the article of salt instanced above. He has to pay, in consequence of the protective tax upon that article, higher for the salt, bacon, butter, and scores of other things he consumes, than he would pay if there were no such tax. To found a system that thus robs the poor man and cheats the laborer for the benefit of the monopolizing capitalists—then to call that robbery "protection" to the poor and the laborer is to outrage all common sense, and to add insult to injury. "To sell where we can sell dearest, and buy where we can buy cheapest," is a right we ought not to be deprived of, and a policy that takes from us the exercise of that right—a policy that has deprived us of our shipping and injured our trade in many other ways—ought to be abolished, and a just, fair and rational system of trade established in its place.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

We observe by a New York telegram that the produce exchange of that city has decided that, with the new year, grain shall begin to be sold by the cental. This is a sensible change. Nobody measures the vast amounts of grain sold in this country, bushel by bushel—they weigh it. Yet, by a strange eccentricity, they make out their receipts and sales by the measure they do not ascertain the quantity by, and not by the weight with which they do. Is not such an absurd proceeding unworthy of plain American common sense, as well as of the usages of business? Business men boast that they "stand no nonsense"—they go by "facts and figures;" yet they get their figures of quantities of grain by weighing it, but violate fact by calling this weight bushels. The cental system says that when you receive by weight, and weigh out when you sell, your bills should be made out by weight. The weight prescribed by the New York produce exchange is one hundred pounds, called a cental. The cental system is one of truth, the bushel plan is a fiction. Fictions in trade never help an honest, straight-dealing man, but they suit the fraudulent trickster. How few of those who have to buy grain for feed know what is meant by a bushel of grain that is never put into a bushel, but on the scales. Sell him a hundred pounds of bran, or fifty pounds of oats, and he will stand by the scales and see that "he gets justice." The cental system is already in operation to some extent. On the railroad or the steamboat bran and oats, and corn and wheat are not charged for as freight by the bushel, but by the one hundred pounds. In Liverpool and throughout Europe generally grain is bought and sold by the hundred pounds. We ought to sell flour by the hundred pounds, not by the barrel—there is no standard by which to know what a barrel contains, but there is no mistaking how much a hundred pounds is. The corn-grain elevators everywhere receive and deliver by weight; when the cental system is adopted they will *say* as they *do*, and the roundabout way of calling so many weighed bushels and so many measured bushels will cease. This change from fiction to fact, from absurdity to common sense, is required at Memphis, and the chamber of commerce should decide at an early day when the change to the cental shall be made.

YELLOW-FEVER AND FILTH.

Dr. Joseph Holt, of New Orleans, to whose systematic efforts the public is greatly indebted for much exact information as to the origin and causes of yellow-fever, in a paper read before the Medical and surgical association of that city, on the second of August last, entitled, "The chain of circumstances connected with the appearance of yellow fever in New Orleans during the year 1879," gave, in the order of their occurrence, the forty-one cases reported to the board of health, with such facts as to their origin as were brought to his notice. This paper he concludes with the following remarks, to which we invite the special attention of the Memphis readers of the APPEAL. He says: "The pestilence subsided coincidently with "the thorough cleaning of this locality, but "to what extent was it simply coincident or "directly consequent, we are forbidden by "the requirements of scientific inquiry to "declare. Of three things we are certainly "assured: we know that perfect sanitation "is the one great experiment yet to be tried "in the solution of the yellow-fever problem: that the disease has ceased to occur "epidemically in certain cities, heretofore "scourged, coincidently with an improved "municipal sanitation, and, finally, that "every city, town, or ship, in which the disease breaks out and spreads, is a city, "town, or ship, in a *foul and most unsanitary* condition. And moreover, with all "deference and becoming modesty, we challenge any man to cite, with corroborative "evidence, one single instance to the contrary, that is, of yellow-fever occurring *de novo*, and spreading in a community where "there did not exist bad hygienic conditions "due to the massing of human excrement "and other filth in close proximity to habitations. Their streets and premises or decks "might look severely clean, but to the scrutinizing eye of a sanitarian, the place "would be seen disgustingly filthy. If ever "we discover the talisman, whose charm "shall save us from yellow-fever, we will also "discover upon it a few cabalistic characters, "the spring of its magical potency. These, "when arranged, will spell one word, 'cleanliness.'"

GOVERNOR MARKS

Issues His Proclamation Convening the Legislature for the Sixteenth Instant, to Consider and Enact Measures of Sanitary Relief for Memphis,

To Make the Crime of Violating Graves and Dead Bodies a Felony, and to Enact a Bill for the Relief of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, December 6.—Governor Marks to-day issued the following proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on the sixteenth instant:

WHEREAS, During the present year yellow-fever in epidemic form has again scourged Memphis, entailing a great loss of life, destroying capital, paralyzing trade and seriously impairing the general and imperiling the public health of the entire State; and

WHEREAS, Medical and sanitary experts of the highest standing, after personal inspection, have reported officially to the local government of Memphis, that certain sanitary improvements are essentially necessary to exempt Memphis from a return of the pestilence; and

WHEREAS, By an act of the legislature approved January 31, 1879, the charter of Memphis was repealed; and

WHEREAS, It is further provided in said act that all power of taxation, in any form whatever, heretofore vested in the municipal government of Memphis, is forever withdrawn and reserved to the legislature; and

WHEREAS, By an act of the legislature approved January 31, 1879, and amended by an act approved March 13, 1879, an annual tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars was levied upon all taxable property within the territorial limits of the extinct corporation of the city of Memphis; and also, a tax on privileges equal to one-half the tax imposed on privileges for State purposes, for the repair and paving of streets and bridges, and for constructing sewers, drains and for sanitary purposes; and

WHEREAS, It has been reported to me by the local government of Memphis that the amount of tax so levied is inadequate to defray the expenses of the sanitary improvements declared to be necessary to protect Memphis against a return of the yellow-fever, and alleging that it will require an additional levy, of not exceeding one per cent. on the hundred dollars, to be levied and paid on the first day of February, 1880, and one per cent. on the hundred dollars to be levied and paid on the first of December, 1880, respectively; and

WHEREAS, There are other subjects of legislation affecting the public interests requiring legislation;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by section 9, article 3, of the constitution of the State, I, Albert S. Marks, governor of the State of Tennessee, do, by this proclamation, convene the general assembly in extraordinary session, in the capitol at Nashville, on Tuesday, the sixteenth of December, 1879, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, and, when assembled, they will enter upon the following legislative business, to-wit:

First—To so amend an act passed March 12, 1879, approved and March 13, 1879, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to establish Taxing-capitalists—then to call that robbery "protection" to the poor and the laborer is to outrage all common sense, and to add insult to injury. "To sell where we can sell dearest, and buy where we can buy cheapest," is a right we ought not to be deprived of, and a policy that takes from us the exercise of that right—a policy that has deprived us of our shipping and injured our trade in many other ways—ought to be abolished, and a just, fair and rational system of trade established in its place.

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OUR COTTON TRADE

Again Assailed—Something that the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce Must Take Cognizance Of.

We copy the following from the Nashville *American*, of Friday:

Who Will Set This Cotton.

The New York *Herald*, of Wednesday, says: "In a report of some things said by a physician just home from Memphis we find this reference to cotton: 'There are thousands of bales of cotton at present lying in Memphis in the gutters and dirty streets. They are saturated with yellow and malarial fever poison and will take it wherever they go. Eighteen men in the employ of the Iowa Central who handled them died of yellow-fever.' Memphis is too completely demoralized for the world to expect that any local authorities there would take steps to prevent the exportation of that contaminated cotton; but it certainly never should come out of that city. It should be burned there and the National board of health should see that it is. If they do not we shall certainly hear next summer of the sudden, unexplained and mysterious appearance of yellow-fever in some factory town."

The APPEAL suggests to the cotton exchange that it meet on Monday (to-morrow) with the chamber of commerce and take action concerning this falsehood, which, originally made in the New York *Evening Post*, was copied into the *Herald*, and from it into one of our own State papers without a word of comment, but with a very suggestive heading. The city press has done all it can to prevent the spread of an idea born of Dr. Plunket's ignorance and perpetuated by his pig-headed adherence to what he confessed he had no grounds for in fact, and we think it about time the organization named above, our board of health and the Taxing-District government should take cognizance of it.

MR. MUNCHAUSEN'S

Article in the New York Evening Post as it Strikes the Memphis City Press—Is Dr. Bell the Writer of the Article?

The article from the New York *Evening Post*, copied into yesterday's APPEAL, excited the liveliest indignation, especially among those whom it singled out for reprobation. It was generally condemned, and the views of the APPEAL upon it, as well as those of the *Avalanche* and *Ledger*, which we append, were indorsed. A friend of Dr. Bell's called upon us in regard to the statements of our cotemporaries attributing the authorship of this article to him, and he assured us that he did not believe that Dr. Bell but that Dr. Peters was the man who inspired it. He called our attention to the fact that Dr. Bell persistently refused to be interviewed anywhere, that he does not live in or practice medicine in New York, and that, being a member of the National board of health, he would not express views on a subject that had yet to be reported upon. But whether Dr. Bell or Dr. Peters inspired it it is infamous, and only worthy of the severest condemnation.

Opinions of the City Press.

Avalanche of yesterday: "One of the distinguished sanitarians, supposed to be Dr. Bell, who recently visited Memphis, has given the world his views on filth, in an interview with a New York reporter, which is republished in another column. While there is much that is true in Dr. Bell's statement, the truth is sandwiched with a good many downright falsehoods. Some of the doctor's inventions are so absurd that it is scarcely necessary to expose their falsity. Among these weak inventions is the statement that Memphis suffers with yellow-fever because negroes, who have recently been stopped over at Nashville on the way to New York and hibernated with Hooker, Clark and Wright, for the great eastern sanitarian is imbued with the State board theory that cotton is the great yellow-fever fomite, and he carries out the theory to its logical conclusion in practice, by declaring all cotton handled in Memphis infected. For this we have a S ate board of health. It is true Dr. Bell's cotton theory is so ridiculously absurd, but he is not the inventor of the theory. Plunket, Wight, Clark & Co. are the inventors of spore cotton. It is doubtless an ignorance for giving currency to so palpable a fallacy, but he probably thought he was safe in following the lead of those State board philosophers. The sanitary situation in Memphis is sufficiently serious to obviate any necessity for any exaggerated statement in regard to it. The only plausible explanation of the great New York sanitary 'expert's' attempt to rival Munchausen has been made by a young man belonging to one of the dailies, who says that the 'expert,' suspecting the purity of the Memphis water, invariably declined to drink it, but found a cheap substitute in Jersey cider! This Munchausen, having been a long time bottled in a damp cellar, possessed rare intoxicating qualities, and hence the trip Bonesteel made to Nashville and hence the logical result of the famitish cotton on Dr. Bell's brain."

ANOTHER VILIFIER OF MEMPHIS HEARD FROM.

Ledger of yesterday: "One of the experts, supposed to be Dr. Bell, sent here by the National board of health to investigate the sanitary condition of Memphis, has returned to New York and had himself interviewed by a reporter of the *Evening Post*. He claims to have been here six days, and in that time learned more about people from who he have been here for years and taken an active interest in local affairs. To make himself a hero—a sort of Mungo Park and Stanley, who penetrated a benighted perils—he not only vividly describes out this a plague spot, where pestilence stalketh abroad at noonday and walketh in darkness, but he slanders round, but with contemptible malignancy abuses and slanders our whole people. In his entire statement not a gold cent can be found, not one good word or expression or sympathy for anybody in the city. He denounces alike the wealthy few who own the business and the poor who manufacture their clothing in their rags and scanty furniture, not knowing where their next meal is to come from. We believe we seldom seen anything so mendacious, unchristian and inhuman."

A PROTEST FROM NEW YORK.

EDITORS APPEAL.—The inclosed I cut from the *Herald* of yesterday, I read the report of the National board of health in the APPEAL, and your editorial upon it, but it seems to me there is a spirit of triumph and satisfaction in several expressions in the inclosed that fills me with hot indignation. I have marked several sentences that you may see what I mean. It may all be as the experts say regarding the filth of the city, and I do not gainsay it, but the malicious expressions upon the humble mass of citizens I think silly, unfounded, undeserved, and I resent them with all my heart. The Pharisaism apparent is disgusting. As if the writer of the article were surprised for the first time in his life with the sight of a dirty city, and as if Memphis were the only one of that begrimed and sunken condition in America! I think you must agree with me that many things in the inclosed are entirely uncalled for, and shown to be false to the fact in the thought. * * * I think that any writer who would deliberately sit down and put on paper such an expression as this: "The better class of negroes in the small stables are the cleanest people in Memphis," is too contemptible to answer. I have no doubt that a few cases, perhaps, might be found such as the report speaks of, with an utter disregard of all the decencies, cleanliness and proprieties of personal habits of life, but classing every man and woman there alike in such beastliness, I regard as a malicious lying charge, and the writer knew it when he made it. The trouble is that you may agree with the report concerning the state of Memphis, and do all you can to urge people to wake up to the necessity of repairing the evil, yet outsiders class even you along with all the rest of the savages this prejudicial writer speaks of. Is every other city spotless and pure? Because their officials do more favorable they think so. ***

NEW YORK, December 3, 1879.

A Prisoner Refuses to Give his Real Name.

BALLSTON, N. Y., December 6.—Patrick Lynch, *alias* Wm. A. Collamer, has been sentenced on a charge of forgery to the State's prison for four years and six months. He refused to give his real name, place of birth, or the name or residence of his parents, on the ground that it would disclose his whereabouts to his family. His name is supposed to be Montague Flagg, who resided in this country twenty years ago.

The National Boot and Shoe Jobbers.

BOSTON, December 6.—The National boot and shoe jobbers' association had their annual meeting and dinner to-day. The following officers were elected: President, J. T. M'Auley. The vice-presidents include Friedman, of Memphis; Marquez, of New Orleans; Gill, of Pittsburg; Earp, of Chicago; Owens, of Louisville; Hecht, of San Francisco; Cady, of Cleveland, and Lindsley of St. Louis. Speeches were made in favor of the enactment of a national bankrupt law.

Three Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, December 6.—One of the small pavilions of the Bellevue hospital, containing twenty-three persons, burned to-night, and three patients, children, were burned to death. The other inmates saved. There was not very much excitement at the hospital.

Collision on Patapsco River.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—During the time of a dense fog off Patapsco river, the steamer Planter and Pope Colton came in collision. The Colton was run in to shore to prevent sinking. There was great excitement among the passengers.

Louisiana Lottery Agents Arrested.

NEW YORK, December 6.—This afternoon thirteen participants in the management and office of the Louisiana State lottery company were arrested. The books, tickets, and other paraphernalia of the business were seized.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 6.—William Joan Scott Bentleuch, fifth duke of Portland, is dead.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The steamship Donan, from Europe, brought nearly a million dollars to this country.

VIENNA, December 6.—The lower house of the reichsrath has adopted the army bill on its third reading.

PARIS, December 6.—The report of the resignation of Leroyer, minister of justice, is at least premature.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—Ten million dollars, mainly in eagles and half-eagles, will be coined this month.

LONDON, December 6.—A dispatch dated Cape Town, November 18th, says that Basutoland and Cafferdom are quite peaceful.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The losses by the fire in the paint factory at Brooklyn, last night are fully covered by insurance.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., December 6.—One hundred and fifty thousand logs were swept out of Little river into the Spettlebodac and lost.

LONDON, December 6.—Sir William Boxall, the eminent painter, and ex director of the Royal academy, is dead, aged seventy-nine.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 6.—J. Victor Newcomb, of Louisville, has been elected president of the South and North Alabama railroad.

LONDON, December 6.—A Berlin correspondent asserts that the rumors of the intended resignation of Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, are unfounded.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—The Schuylkill coal exchange has resolved to suspend mining and shipments from the twenty-fifth instant until January 5th.

LONDON, December 6.—The ship Eugenia Leonie is a total wreck at Dunkirk pier. The wreck is strewn along the coast. The captain and mate were drowned.

CLEVELAND, December 6.—The collections thus far in the Catholic churches, Cleveland diocese, for the suffering poor in Ireland, amount to thirty-two hundred dollars.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The steamship Britannic, from Europe, to-day brought one million two hundred thousand dollars in American gold coin and British gold bars.

VIENNA, December 6.—The Austrian delegation, charged with the consideration of questions as to foreign affairs, has been elected. It consists of twenty-two conservatives and eighteen liberals.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—In the common pleas court, to-day, Harry Hulse was convicted for committing rape on a little school girl named Hattie Hoburg, last winter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The following is the weekly New York bank statement: Loans decrease, $388,800; specie increase, $2,460,800; legal-tenders decrease, $2,068,500; deposits decrease, $105,400; circulation increase, $230,900; reserve increase, $403,150. The banks now hold $7,674,675 in excess of the legal requirements.

CHICAGO, December 6.—A Yankton dispatch says that Frank Beebe, on trial for the murder of George Landgber, at Crow creek on the fourth of last July, was to-night found guilty after two weeks trial. He will receive the death sentence next Saturday.

RICHMOND, December 6.—The general assembly has fixed Tuesday next for the election of State officers. The Readjusters held a caucus Monday night. Their nomination is regarded as equivalent to election.

ROME, December 6.—The amended budget for the year 1880 has been presented to the chambers. It shows a retrenchment in expenditures amounting to eight million livres and a surplus revenue of five millions over the original estimate.

LONDON, December 6.—A Berlin correspondent states that the latest St. Petersburg newspapers received there contain no articles on the attempt on the czar's life, as they had not received permission to publish them.

NEW YORK, December 6.—At the treasury opening of proposals to sell $1,000,000 6s of 1881 to government for sinking fund there were proposals submitted aggregating $1,470,000, ranging from 106.35 to 106.87.

OUR COTTON TRADE

Again Assailed—Something that the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce Must Take Cognizance Of.

We copy the following from the Nashville *American*, of Friday:

Who Will Set This Cotton.

The New York *Herald*, of Wednesday, says: "In a report of some things said by a physician just home from Memphis we find this reference to cotton: 'There are thousands of bales of cotton at present lying in Memphis in the gutters and dirty streets. They are saturated with yellow and malarial fever poison and will take it wherever they go. Eighteen men in the employ of the Iowa Central who handled them died of yellow-fever.' Memphis is too completely demoralized for the world to expect that any local authorities there would take steps to prevent the exportation of that contaminated cotton; but it certainly never should come out of that city. It should be burned there and the National board of health should see that it is. If they do not we shall certainly hear next summer of the sudden, unexplained and mysterious appearance of yellow-fever in some factory town."

The APPEAL suggests to the cotton exchange that it meet on Monday (to-morrow) with the chamber of commerce and take action concerning this falsehood, which, originally made in the New York *Evening Post*, was copied into the *Herald*, and from it into one of our own State papers without a word of comment, but with a very suggestive heading. The city press has done all it can to prevent the spread of an idea born of Dr. Plunket's ignorance and perpetuated by his pig-headed adherence to what he confessed he had no grounds for in fact, and we think it about time the organization named above, our board of health and the Taxing-District government should take cognizance of it.

MR. MUNCHAUSEN'S

Article in the New York Evening Post as it Strikes the Memphis City Press—Is Dr. Bell the Writer of the Article?

The article from the New York *Evening Post*, copied into yesterday's APPEAL, excited the liveliest indignation, especially among those whom it singled out for reprobation. It was generally condemned, and the views of the APPEAL upon it, as well as those of the *Avalanche* and *Ledger*, which we append, were indorsed. A friend of Dr. Bell's called upon us in regard to the statements of our cotemporaries attributing the authorship of this article to him, and he assured us that he did not believe that Dr. Bell but that Dr. Peters was the man who inspired it. He called our attention to the fact that Dr. Bell persistently refused to be interviewed anywhere, that he does not live in or practice medicine in New York, and that, being a member of the National board of health, he would not express views on a subject that had yet to be reported upon. But whether Dr. Bell or Dr. Peters inspired it it is infamous, and only worthy of the severest condemnation.

Opinions of the City Press.

Avalanche of yesterday: "One of the distinguished sanitarians, supposed to be Dr. Bell, who recently visited Memphis, has given the world his views on filth, in an interview with a New York reporter, which is republished in another column. While there is much that is true in Dr. Bell's statement, the truth is sandwiched with a good many downright falsehoods. Some of the doctor's inventions are so absurd that it is scarcely necessary to expose their falsity. Among these weak inventions is the statement that Memphis suffers with yellow-fever because negroes, who have recently been stopped over at Nashville on the way to New York and hibernated with Hooker, Clark and Wright, for the great eastern sanitarian is imbued with the State board theory that cotton is the great yellow-fever fomite, and he carries out the theory to its logical conclusion in practice, by declaring all cotton handled in Memphis infected. For this we have a S ate board of health. It is true Dr. Bell's cotton theory is so ridiculously absurd, but he is not the inventor of the theory. Plunket, Wight, Clark & Co. are the inventors of spore cotton. It is doubtless an ignorance for giving currency to so palpable a fallacy, but he probably thought he was safe in following the lead of those State board philosophers. The sanitary situation in Memphis is sufficiently serious to obviate any necessity for any exaggerated statement in regard to it. The only plausible explanation of the great New York sanitary 'expert's' attempt to rival Munchausen has been made by a young man belonging to one of the dailies, who says that the 'expert,' suspecting the purity of the Memphis water, invariably declined to drink it, but found a cheap substitute in Jersey cider! This Munchausen, having been a long time bottled in a damp cellar, possessed rare intoxicating qualities, and hence the trip Bonesteel made to Nashville and hence the logical result of the famitish cotton on Dr. Bell's brain."

ANOTHER VILIFIER OF MEMPHIS HEARD FROM.

Ledger of yesterday: "One of the experts, supposed to be Dr. Bell, sent here by the National board of health to investigate the sanitary condition of Memphis, has returned to New York and had himself interviewed by a reporter of the *Evening Post*. He claims to have been here six days, and in that time learned more about people from who he have been here for years and taken an active interest in local affairs. To make himself a hero—a sort of Mungo Park and Stanley, who penetrated a benighted perils—he not only vividly describes out this a plague spot, where pestilence stalketh abroad at noonday and walketh in darkness, but he slanders round, but with contemptible malignancy abuses and slanders our whole people. In his entire statement not a gold cent can be found, not one good word or expression or sympathy for anybody in the city. He denounces alike the wealthy few who own the business and the poor who manufacture their clothing in their rags and scanty furniture, not knowing where their next meal is to come from. We believe we seldom seen anything so mendacious, unchristian and inhuman."

A PROTEST FROM NEW YORK.

EDITORS APPEAL.—The inclosed I cut from the *Herald* of yesterday, I read the report of the National board of health in the APPEAL, and your editorial upon it, but it seems to me there is a spirit of triumph and satisfaction in several expressions in the inclosed that fills me with hot indignation. I have marked several sentences that you may see what I mean. It may all be as the experts say regarding the filth of the city, and I do not gainsay it, but the malicious expressions upon the humble mass of citizens I think silly, unfounded, undeserved, and I resent them with all my heart. The Pharisaism apparent is disgusting. As if the writer of the article were surprised for the first time in his life with the sight of a dirty city, and as if Memphis were the only one of that begrimed and sunken condition in America! I think you must agree with me that many things in the inclosed are entirely uncalled for, and shown to be false to the fact in the thought. * * * I think that any writer who would deliberately sit down and put on paper such an expression as this: "The better class of negroes in the small stables are the cleanest people in Memphis," is too contemptible to answer. I have no doubt that a few cases, perhaps, might be found such as the report speaks of, with an utter disregard of all the decencies, cleanliness and proprieties of personal habits of life, but classing every man and woman there alike in such beastliness, I regard as a malicious lying charge, and the writer knew it when he made it. The trouble is that you may agree with the report concerning the state of Memphis, and do all you can to urge people to wake up to the necessity of repairing the evil, yet outsiders class even you along with all the rest of the savages this prejudicial writer speaks of. Is every other city spotless and pure? Because their officials do more favorable they think so. ***

NEW YORK, December 3, 1879.

A Prisoner Refuses to Give his Real Name.

BALLSTON, N. Y., December 6.—Patrick Lynch, *alias* Wm. A. Collamer, has been sentenced on a charge of forgery to the State's prison for four years and six months. He refused to give his real name, place of birth, or the name or residence of his parents, on the ground that it would disclose his whereabouts to his family. His name is supposed to be Montague Flagg, who resided in this country twenty years ago.

The National Boot and Shoe Jobbers.

BOSTON, December 6.—The National boot and shoe jobbers' association had their annual meeting and dinner to-day. The following officers were elected: President, J. T. M'Auley. The vice-presidents include Friedman, of Memphis; Marquez, of New Orleans; Gill, of Pittsburg; Earp, of Chicago; Owens, of Louisville; Hecht, of San Francisco; Cady, of Cleveland, and Lindsley of St. Louis. Speeches were made in favor of the enactment of a national bankrupt law.

Three Children Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, December 6.—One of the small pavilions of the Bellevue hospital, containing twenty-three persons, burned to-night, and three patients, children, were burned to death. The other inmates saved. There was not very much excitement at the hospital.

Collision on Patapsco River.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—During the time of a dense fog off Patapsco river, the steamer Planter and Pope Colton came in collision. The Colton was run in to shore to prevent sinking. There was great excitement among the passengers.

Louisiana Lottery Agents Arrested.

NEW YORK, December 6.—This afternoon thirteen participants in the management and office of the Louisiana State lottery company were arrested. The books, tickets, and other paraphernalia of the business were seized.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Political Unrest in France—Railway Collision During a Snowstorm—One Person Killed and Nine Injured—Cyclone in Bay of Bengal.

Reinforcements for the Spanish Army in Cuba—Excitement at Castlebar Over the Arrest of Another Agitator—A Serious Riot Barely Escaped.

LONDON, December 6.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "President Grevy alone at present has the authority required to group the forces of the liberal party and prevent its elements from breaking up in confusion. All impartial observers have for some time remarked this, and all have been sorry to see President Grevy assume a silence which will soon be looked upon as a fault and almost a neglect of duty. It is time for President Grevy to speak out and indicate to the nation the sure path of peaceful progress."

A collision occurred yesterday on the Eastern railroad line, near Bondy, during a heavy snowstorm. One person killed and nine injured.

Cyclone on the Bay of Bengal.

LONDON, December 6.—During the recent heavy cyclone on the Bay of Bengal, the storm-wave swept over Monkishkhal island, drowning several hundred persons.

Steamer Stranded.

LONDON, December 6.—The steamer Anglia, stranded in the Frith of Clyde, has her fore compartment flooded. She will have to discharge the greater part of her cargo. An attempt to float the steamer will be made to-night.

Our Obelisk.

ALEXANDRIA, December 6.—Preparations for the shipment of the obelisk to the new world are attracting great crowds of people, and the progress of placing the needle into proper position has been slowly watched, and excited the interest of travelers and officials and the lower class