MEMPHIS APPEAL
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MEMPHIS APPEAL
WEDNESDAY, : : JUNE 9, 1880

GENERAL BURNSIDE was re-elected to the United States senate by the legislature of Rhode Island yesterday. This is his second term.

GARFIELD's nomination was a surprise to all the leaders of his party. Edmunds was generally considered the dark horse on which all were to concentrate.

IT will be seen from what we publish elsewhere that Rochester, New York, is paying a very heavy penalty in a fearfully increased mortality for a very unsanitary condition. There is nothing like cleanliness.

WOE TO MEMPHIS.

Columbus business men who have just returned from a visit to Memphis, report that city in very filthy condition, both as to streets and yards; and while the people were fearing a return of the yellow fever, they were doing really nothing in a sanitary way to prevent its reappearance.

We find the above in the form of a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cleveland (O.) *Leader*, of the fourth instant. We have become so used to this sort of misrepresentation that we are growing philosophical, and can afford to speculate on the possible uses to this world of the "Columbus business man." It was undoubtedly a "Columbus man" who submitted his definition of the crab to the great Cuvier: "*Crab*—a small, red fish, that crawls backward." "Very good, very good, indeed, except—that the crab is not red, that it is not a fish, and that it does not crawl backward. With these few exceptions 'the definition is admirable.'" The "Columbus business man's" definition of our sanitary condition is also admirable, with the few exceptions that Memphis is, probably, the most thoroughly cleanly city to-day in the United States; that her people are not only not fearing a return of yellow fever, but the health of the community, as proven by most accurate mortality returns, is phenomenally good; and that an amount of sanitary work has been accomplished within the past six months, and is still being prosecuted, which is without a parallel for magnitude, character or results. What the "Columbus business man" might justly have said to us, is that our streets, alleys, yards and areas present a very disorderly appearance, with pavements torn up, ground displaced, and that condition of "sixes and sevens" which is, we suppose, inseparable from any radical cleaning-up process, whether it be house-cleaning or city-cleaning. He might have said that the gaps, in some cases blocks in extent, left by the tearing down and destruction of hundreds of condemned buildings had let sun and air in upon many unsightly places, and that these agents jarred while his eye was thus offended his nostrils also missed the odors and scents which other cities abound in. We venture the assertion that so pure an atmosphere, one so entirely free from noxious gases of decomposition, and from offensive odors of every description, does not exist in any city of equal size in the Union as in this city of Memphis. Nor have we covered up one odor with another, as foul-skinned people resort to the cologne bottle, and as most cities do with their filthy places, the accepted treatment of which is a dash of carbolic acid or a sprinkle of chloride of lime. We have removed, ejected, abolished the filth itself; we have washed and made clean, whitewashed and made pure all foul places, cellars and cesspools, sinks and all manner of cloaca. We have cast out our devils—soil-pollution, air-contamination and water-poisoning—and in doing it we've had a "monkey-and-parrot time" of it, and show some evidence of the struggle no doubt. But it is done for good. Our sewer system and subsoil drainage efforts evince. The next season we may begin to beautify and adorn. Till then we can, possibly, survive even the attacks of the "Columbus business man."

NEED OF A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Injustice was able to perpetrate wrongs under the late national bankrupt law and it was repealed. There was left only the bankrupt laws of the different States, and these are not in harmony one with another. As commerce is not restricted by State lines, the want of harmony is a cause of difficulty and loss to business men. A bankrupt law should be simple, speedy in its operations, inexpensive in its administration, just to the honest debtor and protection to the honest creditor; which shall prevent and punish fraud, and which will grant to the citizen of one State the constitutional rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of every other State. The State bankruptcy laws, taken as a whole, hinder instead of helping the objects here stated. A uniform law for the collection of debts and the distribution of bankrupt estates is a necessary requisite to a commercial country and we cannot be without it, except by enduring loss. Most of our business men have had enough vexation and damage to make them desire the establishment of an orderly system where there is now only confusion, but it is well they should understand the impracticable nature of the present arrangements to induce them to demand from congress—through their boards of trade, exchanges, conventions, and otherwise—the establishment of a national bankrupt law that will answer the end for which it was advocated and adopted. A report lately made to the New York legislature, by one of its committees, gives a striking view of the unsatisfactory nature of State legislation upon the subject. One of the most prominent wrongs permitted in this way is the selection by the debtor of certain creditors who are to have preference over the rest. For instance, two partners go into business; they have no money, but their wives have, so they borrow of their wives, break in a few months, and the borrowed money makes the wives preferred creditors. The majority of preferred creditors are in this way wives or connections whose names are used as those of preferred creditors. In this way the bankrupt gets back his own capital, which he had held under a wife's or a friend's name, and the losers by the bankruptcy are those who had trusted him. By this kind of arrangement a firm does not risk its own capital when going into business, but the capital of its creditors. The honest man, if bankrupted, is ruined, for he used his own capital in his own name; the rogue comes out without loss, for he held his capital in the name of a friend or a wife. Such law says—cheat and you shall be rewarded, be honest and you shall suffer. If to do away with such discreditable wrong was the only reason why we ought to have a national bankrupt law, that is reason sufficient. But this is by no means the only wrong. The honest debtor, who has in a manly way laid everything before his creditors, when all has been arranged cannot obtain a discharge that will bind creditors out of his own State, unless every one of them agree to it. So by any one creditor's ill will he may be debarred from again going into business on his own account; he must suffer disgrace and loss, and his family must suffer with him. Had he "borrowed" his capital from those dependent upon him, they would have means to live upon; but because he was honest they must starve. Some State laws allow the bankrupt to select his own assignee—another advantage dishonesty will know how to make the most of; fraudulent claims and thieving conveyances will readily pass with a friendly assignee judiciously selected and properly rewarded. In some States there are stay laws that debar just claims being collected for a year or more; in others there are exemptions of from three hundred to five thousand dollars—or to a homestead, irrespective of improvements, so that it may be worth half a million. Some of the State laws are so unjust as to give resident debtors advantages over creditors residing in other States. All these things make trade, to a certain extent, a matter of chances, there is no certain way of obtaining payment when laws are inharmonious in conception and often fraudulent in practice. They are unjust to the creditor and wrong to the honest debtor. No fact can be more conclusively demonstrated than the absolute necessity of a just and uniform national bankrupt law.

CRUELTY TO TURKEY.

Not a week passes that we do not find the telegraph making revelations about Turkey that show in how desperate a condition she is placed. We are even told that unpaid contractors are refusing household supplies to the sultan's palace, and serious inconvenience threatens. Imagine the sultan without tobacco to put into his chibouque! Think of the beauties in his harem without sugar to put in their coffee! Holy Mahommed, what is the world coming to, when a sultan is expected to pay his butchers, and his bakers, and his candlestick-makers, like other people? Why cannot he send out a regiment to bring him in a dozen hogsheads of tobacco, or twenty hogsheads of sugar from wherever they can find them? It is enough to make the Grand Porte quit the mosque and doubt the Koran! The Gladstone government is evidently bent upon having the Berlin treaty carried out fairly. Beaconsfield was very conscientious in enforcing it against Russia, but he allowed the sultan to neglect his obligations without remark. There is weeping and wailing in the Constantinopolitan palaces because justice is now demanded and will be enforced. To make sugar scarce in the kitchen and leave the sultan with an empty pipe is bad, but to condemn him to do justice is absolute cruelty. The Turks have not been used to it. Wash a hen, grease a fly's wing or draw a tiger's teeth, tell a woman her baby is ugly, even elect Grant to a third term, but do not compel Turkey to do justice; that is touching a great people on too tender a point. It is, however, what the powers, as unfeeling as Spanish inquisitors, say they will do. Three unfulfilled provisions of the treaty are to be enforced. The boundary awarded to the brave Montenegrins—and it is a shabby one—is to be given them. The claims of the long-oppressed Greeks are to receive full investigation by a commission, and they are to have their rights. The Armenians, who have been shamefully treated, and are an intelligent people, are also to receive due attention. Full warning has been given to the Turkish government by a note from the powers, and now we shall see a curious strike—the powers pointing out to Turkey what is to be done, the sultan issuing proclamations requiring those things to be done, but not an officer, not a Turk doing a thing. Everything promised that is required, but no step taken toward performance. "Up and be doing," say the powers—"up and be doing" commands the sultan—nobody gets up, nobody does a thing, neither is as before, it is Kismet, fate, and who can withstand it? What will the powers do with a nation that refuses nothing and does nothing, that neither opposes nor obeys? That is what the world is waiting to see. The Turkish drama, whether it is to be a tragedy or a comedy, is not played out yet.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.

There is one thing in which we beat the European nations and of which we may justly be proud—we are paying off our national debt. Fifteen years ago the war closed which left us the "legacy of woe" war never fails to confer. Since that time the European nations have generally been increasing figures, already high, to still loftier proportions, until the gigantic statue of debt is becoming a specter full of threatening for the future. Even the English, with all their resources, have the eight hundred million pounds sterling of debt which they made in 1815 when they caged Napoleon at St. Helena. We, however, work the figures of our debt backward, and show that, during the month, sixteen solid millions had been carried away from the debt side of our account. Since August, 1865, this country has paid off from its debt eight hundred and four millions. If we proceed at the present rate one-third of the whole debt will have been paid off by the end of the present year. We now pay eighty millions annually in interest; at the end of the war we were paying one hundred and fifty-one millions—a decrease of nearly one-half. This reduction of interest shows that it is cheaper to pay off the debt with considerable rapidity, than to lengthen the time of payment, for it is our prompt pay that lightens the interest on what remains. By paying more debt we diminish it; by paying less debt we lengthen the time and consequently the amount, of paying interest, and that payment does not diminish the debt a particle. As the debt has diminished the population to pay it has increased, so that now every inhabitant of the United States owes forty dollars for his share of the debt, while in 1866 the share of every one was seventy-nine dollars. The present annual share of interest falling to each one to pay is one dollar and sixty cents; in 1865 it was four dollars and thirty cents. Such have been the results of paying rather than allowing the debt to hang a dead weight upon us, for that means a hanging on of extra taxes, customhouses, and all the official vexation that attends public debt and taxes. Twice Before this time the United States has paid off all she owes, and stood among the nations of the earth free from the plague that is sapping the vitality of most other powers. The great secret of the difference is that those powers keep large armies; we do not. If we would remain prosperous, let us keep clear of both curses—clear of armies and clear of debt.

A VENAL LEGISLATURE.

New York is a prey to numerous forms of outrageous injustice inflicted on it by the legislature of its State. Instances of wrong and injury are laid before the legislative body by whole classes of citizens and by persons who are among the first in the city as responsible, reliable, intelligent men. All such remonstrances prove in vain; the legislature aids the wrong and disregards the right, and the evil continues year after year unchecked. So vicious is that body showing itself that the New York *Bulletin*, of Friday, did not hesitate to use the following language: "The plain truth is that, upon most important questions, law has to be bought, and the highest bidder is the successful one. When the contest is between a party too poor or too honest to pay and another able and ready to pay whatever is necessary, there is but one possible result." What is the remedy for such a state of things? There is but one—just public sentiment acting out its convictions, and refusing to send rogues and swindlers to the legislature.

Ancient Order of Druids.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—The Ohio grand grove of the Ancient Order of Druids held their convention here to-day. Twenty-eight representatives from the different subordinate groves were present. The reports of the grand officers show twenty-six groves, with a membership of 1479. The receipts during the year have been $15,278 91; paid for sick benefits and relief, $4063; widows' families, $1376; burying the dead, $1495. The reports show the amount on hand in the subordinate groves to be $42,202 97, or an average of nearly $1692 96.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

EAST LIBERTY, June 8.—Cattle—receipts 714 head, all through stock; prices same as yesterday; selling rather slow to the local trade. Hogs—receipts 1800 head; Philadelphias, $4 50@4 60; Yorkers, $4 30@4 40. Sheep—receipts 2100 head; selling fair at $4 50@5 25.

Fatal Accident.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—Henry Gork, a native of Berlin, who has recently been at work at the Columbus furnace, was run over by a railroad train at Logan and so badly injured that he died in three hours.

THE FERRY FARCE.

An Explanation Offered by the Father of the Young Girl who tried hard to Whip the Gay Lothario from Michigan, who, Besides that he is in the Habit of Trifling with too Susceptible Young Maidens, has on Several Occasions Seduced his Over-Confiding Victims—A Very Unsenatorial Record.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Mr. Sidney W. Cooper, of this city, the gentleman who whipped Senator Ferry, of Michigan, last Monday in a hotel in Washington, has arrived here. He makes the following statement:

PLANKINGTON HOUSE, June 3, 1880.

I find the following statement in the *Chronicle*, of this city, of the second instant, taken from the Chicago *Times* of the second:

"The Chicago *Times* has the following item from Washington: 'Reports have been telegraphed from this city to New York journals that senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, was horsewhipped at his hotel on Monday by a young lady, whose father was alleged to have unprincipled the outrage. The real state of the case is much simpler. It appears that at his hotel—the National—there lived a Milwaukee family by the name of Cooper. The senator is a friend of the family. The Coopers have a daughter, and she has a lover not approved by the parents. Several evenings ago Miss Cooper's lover called on her in the public parlor. While there Senator Ferry passed through. A moment after Mrs. Cooper came in and drove the young man out. Afterward Miss Cooper attacked Senator Ferry in the hall and upbraided him for playing the spy upon her. Her castigation was purely verbal, but it attracted some attention, and forced the belle, possibly, for the statement alluded to.'

There is much untruth in the foregoing statement. Let it suffice for the present that Thomas W. Ferry, a senator from Michigan, was struck by me in his room at the National hotel, Washington, and cut over his left eye, for an offense which he alone may describe. I accomplished what my daughter failed to accomplish. She could not obtain access to Ferry, and I had the great pleasure of doing the work.

SIDNEY W. COOPER.

From Mr. Cooper's actions and what little he has divulged, it is evident that he believes himself and family to have been grossly insulted, or wronged, by Senator Ferry. He characterizes the senator in terms too severe for repetition. Mr. Cooper was formerly a lieutenant in the regular army, and came here on recruiting service in 1861. Here he met Miss Nellie Martin, the daughter of the late millionaire, James B. Martin, and was married to her. A daughter, Miss Florence Cooper, was the first issue of the marriage, and is now a very attractive young lady, seventeen or eighteen years of age. James B. Martin left at least one million dollars to his heirs, and since his death Captain Cooper and family have been traveling most of the time in Europe. Last fall, it seems, they returned from Europe, and have since resided in Washington. It is there that Senator Ferry became acquainted with Captain Cooper and family, and in the course of his acquaintance gave the cause of offense, which resulted in his being whipped by Captain Cooper. It is the general report here that Miss Cooper had intended to administer some sort of chastisement upon Senator Ferry, but that she was foiled in her attempt, while the father succeeded in gaining access to him, and administered the punishment. It will be remembered by society people that Senator Ferry has always adored Wisconsin young ladies, and that four or five years ago he was reported to be engaged to the daughter of a Wisconsin congressman who served from 1872 to 1874, but who died soon afterward. The engagement was talked of by the friends of the parties, but for some reason it was broken off, and the lady is now the esteemed wife of one of the State's most distinguished citizens. The recent affair in Washington is just beginning to leak out here, and is certain to cause a great deal of talk in the social circles in which Captain Cooper and family move. Mr. Cooper is in a very excited state of mind, and states that he cannot give the particulars of the affair just now. He said: "The trouble was between my daughter and Senator Ferry, but was of too scandalous a nature for a father to mention. But I am determined that the world shall know what a damned scoundrel he is. In time I shall fully expose him." Later in the evening the *Times* reporter had an interview with Captain Cooper, at his room in the Plankington house. He was very much in and excited, but was gentlemanly and cautious in his statements. He said that he had obtained legal advice since arriving in Milwaukee, and was under the direction of his attorney, Hon. J. J. Orton, and could not state the cause of his affair with Senator Ferry until he had further advice from his lawyer. He said, however, that Ferry was one of the most consummate of villains on earth, and that in due time his deviltry would be fully exposed. He implied that the trouble originated because of the senator's mistreatment of a young lady, and that purposes to chastise Senator Ferry, he had gone to council in finding him. In the meantime Captain Cooper was looking for Ferry, and, finding him in his room at the old National, at Washington, gave him a merited thrashing. Captain Cooper's right hand is still badly swollen from the effects of the blows struck Senator Ferry. The captain admitted that he cut Ferry up pretty badly. He also stated (and it was the only clew given to the exact nature of the trouble) that two young ladies in Washington met, and in their conversation it transpired that Senator Ferry had engaged himself to both of them, and each supposed up to the time that she would shortly become the wife of the senator from Michigan. The captain's wife and daughter had accompanied him home from Washington, and are now with Mrs Cooper's brother, Mr. Charles Martin, of Cass street. Miss Cooper is one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies of this city, and is only sixteen years of age. She is the idol of her father, and worship her father's idol. Captain Cooper is a remarkably fine-looking and fine-appearing man, and an interesting conversationalist; but his recent trouble has greatly unnerved him. In the course of his interview he said, to illustrate the kind of a man he believed Senator Ferry to be, that Ferry once told him, while attaching to the fact that it was within the possibilities that he would be nominated for President, that in the event he (Cooper) should have his pick of the foreign missions. At another time Ferry said to him: "Cooper, if Windom is nominated for President, and elected, I shall have my pick of any position in his gift; and, if that comes about, the place intended for me shall be given to you." The affair is certain to create a profound impression in this city, where the great wealth of the family and family relations makes them especially prominent. When the first hint was given in the *Times*, it was not supposed that it could in any way refer to Captain Cooper's family, for many supposed that they were still in Europe. The conversation of Mr. Cooper was continually broken by explosions of wrath against Mr. Ferry and by his agitation; yet his words implied that the affair was in reality a broken engagement—the fault of the senator—between Ferry and Miss Cooper. The captain several times asserted that no possible denunciation in words could describe him thoroughly enough. Senator Ferry is and has been for years, but he dopes soon to be able to show to the country the full extent of Ferry's transactions with young ladies during his career as a private and pedled society seducer. The captain asserted that he knew the senator had seduced young women to whom he had engaged himself, and had ruined the peace and happiness of many others. With references to the attack upon the senator, Captain Cooper could only explain that he had given him a good sound thrashing. It is altogether probable that Captain Cooper will make a full statement of the particulars in a short time.

A dispatch dated Washington, June 1, to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "Miss Cooper's pretty ways and youthful charms attracted the attention of the Michigan senator, who is a bachelor and has no mother, it is said, was favorable to a match. One trouble, however, stood in the way. Miss Cooper had a beau, the son of a prominent officer of the house. This young man's attentions were interdicted by his mother, but the senator caught the young couple together and informed Mrs. Cooper, which action aroused the anger of the spirited young lady, and she proceeded on last Wednesday to avenge what she thought to be the wounded honor of her father's house. She is a plucky little miss, and was rather disappointed that she did not find Mr. Ferry in his room, to which she had repaired armed with a stout cowhide whip. She had better luck, however, when she returned to the family apartments. Here she found the object of her search conversing with her mother. The senator was polite, Miss Cooper was mad, and, before Mr. Ferry could escape from the room, he was compelled to receive one or two blows of the whip across his face and a sharp rap in the eye—as evidence of which he bears now in a black and ugly bruise."

TENNESSEE NEWS.

M'Nairy Independent, 3d: "The wheat harvest began the latter part of last week. It is unusually early. The crop is very light, and will be but a light remuneration for the labor bestowed on it. Almost anything else pays better in this county than the wheat crop."

Jackson *Tribune and Sun*, 3d: "Gadsden is one of the most pleasant villages in West Tennessee. Located in the famous fruit region, high and healthy, and with good society in and around, it is decidedly in active place. We learned during a short visit recently that the berry crop this season was large, but that the late crop, owing to competition from northern points, was not profitable. One gentleman, however, cleared over a thousand dollars on his strawberries alone. Shipments of raspberries begin this week, and the crop is large and of excellent quality. The peach prospect is fine and apples will be abundant."

Knoxville *Chronicle*, 6th: "Rev. William Walter Landrum, of Augusta, Georgia, arrived in the city on yesterday evening's train, and is the guest of Captain W. W. Woodruff. As is announced, he preaches at the First Baptist church this morning, and the baccalaureate sermon at the opera house to-night."

M'Nairy Independent, 3d: "We understand that three negroes were drowned at Savannah Wednesday by the capsizing of a canoe in which they were crossing the Tennessee river. The bodies had not been recovered. Their names we did not learn, though we understand they were among the most prominent negroes of Savannah."

Jackson *Tribune and Sun*, 3d: "A few days ago a little negro boy named Rob Singleton, aged about nine years, threw a piece of brick at a negro girl named Ella Cullen, aged about eleven years, striking her just above the temple and fracturing her skull. The girl's injury is very serious. The boy did the deed in a fit of passion and for very little provocation."

THE MORTALITY

In Rochester, New York, Frightfully Increased, and Traceable to an Offensively Unsanitary Condition.

Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, of Saturday: The annual report table of the health officer of the city, Dr. Charles Buckley, was given in the *Union* yesterday. The mortality for May presents a frightful increase over that for the same month a year ago: 1880, May, 158; 1879, 88; increase, May, 1880, 50. An increase of nearly *sixty per cent!* Dr. Buckley, in making the exhibit, remarks: "The death rate from all causes during the month, estimating the population at ninety thousand, was 10 14 per thousand annually. There were twenty more zymotic diseases than the corresponding month last year. This increase of preventive diseases will not surprise the sanitarian. *It is due in a great measure to the large amount of decaying organic matter which has been allowed to accumulate without removal for the past three months in connection with poisonous gases arising from filthy sewers, outhouses, etc.*" The health officer is thus directly referred to by the health officer is that during which the city has practically had no board of health in consequence of the refusal of the common council to provide means for the board to perform its functions with. Unless all sanitary measures are useless, and the health officer of the city is grossly in error in attributing the increased mortality to the absence of their enforcement, many of the deaths during the month of May are directly traceable to and are upon the hands of whatever officers of the city government have willfully exercised their power to arrest the work of the health board. Should any epidemic break out during the coming summer months there would be but one mind as to its cause, and the officials referred to would be indignantly if not violently called upon to meet a fearful responsibility.

STERN REALITY.

She was a schoolgirl graduate,
With schoolgirls used to play,
She got her sheepskin with great
Big 60-cent bouquet.
When she came home her dear mamma
Met her with a pleasant look,
And said, "Now, Mary Ann, pile in
And make my place cook."

But Mary Ann popped up her nose
And said, "mamma, I won't,
What! come right out of school and cook!
Ridiculous, overbearing ma,
Like my mother should.
Hit Mary Ann beneath the ear
With a great big stick of wood.

So now that schoolgirl graduate,
With pleasant looks and pay,
Can cook a steak or wash a shirt,
Or make a shirt or sew.
Her mother taught her what it was
To lead a useful life.
There's two mortals running there,
Each wants her for his—cook.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

A Dream Verified—How Mrs. Marsh Came to Search the Coroner's Office for the Record of her Brother's Death.

New York *Herald*: Mrs. Marsh, an intelligent matron, residing at No. 125 West Twelfth street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday to make inquiries relative to her long-lost brother. She had not seen him in ten years, and had learned nothing of his whereabouts in almost as long a period of time. She was profoundly ignorant whether he was living or dead, and it was to settle that question, if possible, that she had called at the police headquarters, instead of any other place to go. The question was so unusual as to arouse the curiosity of her interlocutor, who proceeded to ask her the reasons for her anxiety. She said that she had dreamed that her brother was dead, and that he had been murdered, and that she had dreamed that the place where his body was hidden was in the coroner's office