

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1886.

THE BRIDGE WILL BE BUILT. The prosperity of Memphis is phenomenal—the wonder of the South. Trade is flourishing and population increasing with marvelous rapidity. Destructive epidemics and a debt which threatened the confiscation of the taxable property paralyzed the energetic corps and crushed out all ambition. But the financial condition of the city no longer threatens us, and will soon cease to be a burden to the people. The city is in a good sanitary condition and everybody is sanguine in the belief that epidemics will be relics of the past. These facts have inspired confidence; our aspirations have grown larger and the faith that Memphis is destined to become a large emporium, ranking with the largest cities of the United States, is general. Many are the forces at work for the upbuilding of a mighty city. There is no longer any doubt of the destiny that awaits us. Since the reform in municipal affairs, the adjustments of the city debt and the provisions made against epidemics, other cities have striven in vain to accomplish a tithe of that which has come to us almost without an effort. Railroads have reached Memphis a month before the people knew that they were in process of construction. There are now more roads concentrating in Memphis than the most sanguine as to its future ever predicted or expected, and she is making rapid strides in business and population, and will soon present the most opulent and busiest hives of human industry in the Mississippi Valley. A magnificent future certainly lies ahead. For years the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river has been considered a chimera emanating from the brain of enthusiasts. But everybody now sees and feels and knows that such a grand structure will soon span the river at this point. Sunday evening last several prominent citizens stood on the bluff and rapturously described the appearance of the bridge that would reach from Fort Pickens to the terminus of the Kansas City railroad, in the near future. The impression obtained that as the Mississippi river descends to the Gulf, in the same proportion will be the expense of constructing a bridge, and that one built here will be a gigantic structure, surpassing all others in height, length and cost. But this is a mistake. The Brooklyn bridge, spanning East River from New York to Brooklyn, is 5989 feet long, with a clear span of 1505 feet over East River. It is built of steel, and cost \$12,000,000 more than a bridge at Memphis will cost. The last number of the Brooklyn Magazine contains a long and interesting article on "The World's Great Bridges," from which we learn that "the first bridge of cast iron ever erected was over the Severn, about two miles below Colebrookdale, in Shropshire, England. The second cast iron bridge was designed by Thomas Paine, the famous political writer, and was intended for America, but the speculators failing in their payments, the materials were used for the construction of the beautiful bridge over the river Wear, at Bishop's Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, England. Southwark bridge, London, is constructed of iron. Its length is 700 feet, and its cost was £200,000. It was opened in 1819. The Blackfriars bridge is 1000 feet long, and cost £300,000. Waterloo bridge is considered the finest in the world. Canova, the sculptor, said it was alone worth a journey from Rome to London to see it. The cost was £1,000,000. Charing Cross is the next bridge on the Thames. It is used by a railway company. Westminster bridge is 1220 feet long, and cost £400,000. Lambeth bridge is 740 feet, and cost £100,000. Vauxhall bridge is 840 feet long. The first wire suspension bridge was erected at Freilburg, Switzerland, and hangs 300 feet in the air over a deep chasm. Chelsea Chain suspension bridge is 922 feet long, forty-five feet wide, and cost £75,000. Hammermith suspension bridge is 841 feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and cost £75,000. Suspension bridges, although held by some persons to be of modern invention, or derived from the rope bridges of South America and the East Indies, were in use in Europe in the time of Scamozzi, early in the seventeenth century. One of the most remarkable suspension bridges in existence is that constructed by Mr. Telford over the Menai Strait, between the Isle of Anglesea and Conaroonshire, in Wales. It was finished in 1825. In the United States there are a number of these bridges; one over the Merrimac, at Newburyport, measures 244 feet. That over the Brandywine, at Wilmington, is 145 feet; that at Brownsville, over the Monongahela, measuring 120 feet. The Wheeling suspension bridge has a span of 1010 feet. Roebling's railroad suspension bridge, at Niagara, has a span 821 feet, with a deflection of 59 feet; its roadway is 250 feet above the line of the stream. The bridge at Cincinnati is 2,220 feet long, with a clear span of 1,057 feet. The Point bridge at Pittsburgh is 1345 feet. The highest bridge in existence at the present day is the Garabit Viaduct, on the railway connecting Marcellus with Neussargues, (France), the height from the water level being 400 feet. Its total length is 1852 feet. Among the most celebrated bridges built subsequent to the fall of the Roman Empire, are those of the Moors in Spain, who imitated and rivaled the best construction of the Romans. The bridge of Cordova, over the Guadquivir is an eminent example of their success. The bridge over

the Rhone, at Avignon, is one of the most ancient bridges of modern Europe. It was commenced in 1170, the same year that London bridge was started, and finished in 1178." It will be seen from these facts that there are many bridges surpassing in length and cost the proposed structure at Memphis. A bridge is indispensable to the great commercial interests of the country. The superior natural advantages which Memphis possesses as a railroad and commercial center must be supplemented by a bridge spanning the Mississippi. Gen. Nettleton is at the head of this great enterprise, and his name, a tower of strength to anything he undertakes, inspires confidence. A bridge at Memphis will be another foundation on which will be built a grand metropolis, an earnest and promise of that destiny whose dawn is so brightly breaking on our view.

GEORGE IMES, a prominent colored school teacher, says the Philadelphia Times has entered the political field in Pennsylvania as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, and proposes to make it "a fight to a finish." This independent action on the part of Mr. Imes has been rendered necessary, it is explained, by the fact that the Republican machine in that State "has got too far on in the selection of its candidates to call a halt for the purpose of taking a colored brother on board." and the declaration is expressly made that "if ever the colored voter is to command recognition in Pennsylvania he must appreciate himself, and go to the front with his colors flying." Mr. Imes is right. It is time the pledged faith of the Republicans was tested by the negroes of the Northern States, who have been carefully and studiously slighted ever since emancipation. Imes cannot be elected but he can defeat the Republican ticket, the negro vote of Pennsylvania being something more than the last reported Republican majority.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, which publishes late reports from all the western and northwestern States, we learn that winter wheat is in generally good shape and will be ready for harvesting earlier than usual. In portions of the spring wheat regions there are some complaints of drouth, but no serious drawback has yet resulted. Various sections report more or less of fly and chinch bugs in wheat, and in some localities a thin stand, but the general average promise is good for the winter crop. The outlook for spring wheat is generally good, with indications of a small acreage. The corn crop is generally a little late, having been delayed by rains, while in various localities replanting has been requisite to a considerable extent; but the average promise is good, and acreage full. The oats crop is reported favorably throughout.

The Lowell bankrupt bill, which has been so long before Congress, should be passed this session. All the great commercial bodies of the country have petitioned for it, and the people generally demand it. As our Vicksburg contemporary, the Herald, puts it, it is needed as a protection to creditors; it is needed as a relief to overburdened debtors, whose every effort is hampered by the load they are carrying. Under our present State laws a dishonest man can incur large liabilities, dispose of the property for cash, pocket the money and his creditors cannot reach him. With a bankrupt law in force, such opportunities as this would be cut off, and men whose instincts led them the other way would be forced to be measurably honest in their financial affairs.

The Van Wyck river bill will not be heard of again this session. Still, as the Greenview Times says, "it contains enough harm in being reported from a committee in which the river State members comprise a majority; Messrs. Cullon of Illinois, Cockrell of Missouri, George of Mississippi and Eus of Louisiana. What those gentlemen were doing while their chairman, Van Wyck of Nebraska, was making this silly, or sharp, report, the Associated Press and the specials fail to note. It is a fine accompaniment to consideration of the river and harbor bill. Thus we go from bad to worse."

Grant Memorial Services at Brooklyn. New York, May 31.—Memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant were held in Hanson Place M. E. church, Brooklyn, last night. The church was decorated with flags and flowers. Among those attending the services were Gen. Logan, Col. Fred Grant and wife, Mayor Devoe and wife of St. Johns, N. B., Mayor Smith and staff of Philadelphia, Gen. Hartranft and staff of Pennsylvania, Gen. Catlin and staff, Mayor Whitney of Brooklyn and Horatio King. In the audience were three ex-Confederate officers.

JAMES J. MITCHELL, superintendent stone department, new Capitol at Albany, N. Y., writes: "315 Lark street, June 25, 1885. I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters on my own person and in my family for the last thirty years. I deem it a matter of duty to bear public testimony to their exceeding usefulness as an external remedy. Placed upon the pit of the stomach, they warm and tone the digestive organs. On the small of the back, they give vigor to the nervous system, and act as a wonderful diuretic. I think in all cases of dyspepsia they should be worn both on the back and on the pit of the stomach. In this way they act as a stimulus to the whole system."

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MEETING AT CHICAGO.

The First Time It Has Ever Been Held West of the Alleghenies.

CHICAGO, May 31.—W. J. Ackerman, chairman of the Finance Committee having in charge the arrangements for the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, has issued a circular on the subject to the church men of the Diocese of Chicago. The Convention will begin October 6th and continue three weeks. Central Music Hall has been engaged for the occasion. The following is from the circular: "It is the first time in the history of the American church that this triennial gathering of its Bishops, Priests and laymen has been held west of the Alleghenies except on one occasion, when it was held in the city of Cincinnati. Every diocese and missionary jurisdiction in the United States (sixty-five in number) will be represented by its Bishop, and every diocese by four clerical and four lay deputies. We believe that great good to the church in this diocese will come of this convention, as the gathering together of so many of her distinguished representatives, and the high character of their deliberations, will encourage all churchmen of the diocese to Chicago to better and broader work for the church, and bring more prominently before the community, her claims and her influences. The convention will fortunately occur during the pleasant season of the year, affording opportunity for the most favorable impressions. The House of Bishops will convene at the Central Music Hall. The House of Deputies will occupy Apollo Hall. The entire contingent expenses of the convention proper must be met by the church of this diocese, and to this end liberal subscriptions will be necessary. It is found after a careful estimate that to defray the expenses of the convention it will require the sum of \$8000. The visitors, it is expected, will be largely cared for during their stay by the families of the churches, and the committee in charge promise to make the occasion as pleasant to the delegates as the work to be done will be important to the church.

Baptist Missions. ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 31.—The annual session before the Baptist Missionary Union was preached by the Rev. E. J. Johnson, D. D., of Pennsylvania. From St. Timothy, 1, 15, and before the Home Missions Society by the Rev. Dr. Henry D. D. of Colorado, from Joel iii, 4. The Rev. F. M. Ellis, D. D., of Baltimore, and the Rev. L. A. Candall of New York delivered addresses before the Publication Society on its possibilities. The Rev. H. L. Moore, D. D., of New York read a seven years' survey of the work of the Missionary Society's work. The report stated that the receipts for that period for all purposes, in individual contributions, were \$1,592,664, and in legacies \$299,992; from other sources, \$390,227. There has been an increase of 66 per cent. over the receipts for the previous seven years. Of this sum a lady residing in New York has given over \$5000 to the cause of missions, and \$75,000, and J. D. Koehler of New York \$103,000. The number of missionaries has increased from 281 to 668. There have been organized more than 700 churches; over 15,000 persons have been baptized. There have been erected 467 church edifices by the Society's aid.

Young Men's Christian Association. HARRISBURG, PA., May 31.—The sixth annual conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States was held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow evening. There will be nearly 300 delegates in attendance. It promises to be one of the largest conferences ever held under their auspices. The sessions will continue daily until next Sunday.

Formally Declined the Office. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—The Rev. W. Neilson McVicker, chairman of the committee appointed to notify the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks of his election as assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, received a letter from Dr. Brooks to-day formally declining the office.

FAREWELL RECEPTION

TO AN EARNEST WORKER, MISS WILLIE BARBEE.

At the Residence of Mr. J. C. Johnson—An Address by Mrs. Merriwether. A lovelier and more suitable spot could not have been chosen for the farewell reception to Miss Willie Barbee than the spacious woodland on Poplar street, in which the residence of Mr. J. C. Johnson sits and where a large number of her friends and co-workers assembled last evening. The grounds, among the handsomest in the city, were brilliantly lighted and presented from the street a very brilliant appearance. Chairs were placed under the spreading branches of the trees and when the guests were assembled Mrs. Lide Merriwether, introduced by Mr. Johnson, mounted a platform raised near a giant oak and made a short and well-timed address.

MISS MERRIWETHER'S ADDRESS. "It is known to all that the Women's Christian Temperance Union took its rise in that 'whirlwind of the Lord,' known as the woman's crusade, which swept over the Northern States in 1847." Mrs. Merriwether said, "and later in that year was crystallized into the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Its feeble following and limited avenues of work have now broadened into thirty-eight national departments, each with national, State and local superintendents, who all work in harmony and by a systematized plan. J. B. Gough says it has done more solid work than all other temperance societies combined. It has now over 200,000 members. It has given Florida her local option and Arkansas her home protection law, by which the signatures of women signed license have the force of a veto. Prohibition in Iowa is the direct work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In every State where constitutional prohibition is in force the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been largely instrumental in obtaining it, and in every State battling for it in the most valiant and best trained soldiers are those of the White Ribbon Army. As a test of their worth and efficiency, no quarter in America are so bitterly hated by the liquor faction as Frances Willard, Mary A. Woodbridge, Mary

THE IRISH LAND BILL

AGAIN POSTPONED, THIS TIME TO JUNE 7TH.

Disraeli on the Irish Question—Regarding the Dead Premier's Speeches.

LONDON, May 31.—The land bill has again been postponed. It will be taken up June 7th. The Daily News reproduces speeches made by Benjamin Disraeli in the House of Commons in 1844 Disraeli, in summing up the Irish question, said Ireland is teeming with a starving population and suffers from an absentee aristocracy and alien church and the weakest executive in the world. The only remedy is a revolution, which is prevented by connection with powerful England. Therefore England is logically in an odious position, being the cause of the misery in Ireland. The duty of an Englishman is to therefore effect by a policy all changes which a revolution would do for him. That is the Irish question in its entirety. The moment you have a strong executive, religious equality and a just administration you will have order in Ireland.

THE ORANGE ARMY. The Pall Mall Gazette, alluding to the reported organization of an Orange army, says it may possibly be only a "paper army," but declares at the same time that it is an ugly reminder of possible evil days, and urges upon the government the necessity of instant action in order to be prepared for any emergency. The Gazette regards it as extremely doubtful whether the British army could be relied upon to force Ulster to submit to Parnell.

EUROPEAN FINANCES. Business Quiet at London.—The Continental Bourses. LONDON, May 31.—During the past week discount has been easy at 4 1/2 per cent and 1 1/2 for 90 days. The Stock Exchange rate for loans until the next account is 2 3/4. Business on the Stock Exchange has been quiet, but prices have been up'd. There was a sharp rally in American railroad securities. Dealings throughout the week were numerous at prices generally above the level of New York quotations. Saturday there was a slight check, owing to the decline in New York.

At Paris. PARIS, May 31.—Business on the Bourse during the week was quiet but firm. Foreign stocks were in demand. The new loan has fallen 3/8c, 3 1/2 per cent renties 1/8c and credit foncier 1/8c. The outstanding American bonds of the French Canadian loaner shows numerous applications for loans, Manitoba and Ontario giving 7 per cent interest. The outstanding American loans amount to \$1,363,392. The company has declared a dividend of 5/16 per cent on the 12th share.

At Berlin. BERLIN, May 31.—Business on the Bourse has been quiet during the past week. The dealings were limited, and the variations on prices slight.

At Frankfurt. FRANKFORT, May 31.—Business has been dull on the Bourse during the week just ended. Foreign securities generally show a fractional decline.

At Amsterdam. AMSTERDAM, May 31.—The Bourse showed a tendency toward weakness during the week. Little business was done.

GETTING CHARTERS

FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES IN THE CONGRESS. Building of the Ship Island Road—Fig Iron Rates—General Rail News.

The following letter, which was received yesterday, points to the belief that the meeting Saturday knew what it was about:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1886. ED. A. KEELE, Chairman of the Merchants' Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.: DEAR SIR—Inclosed herewith find the act of the last Congress enabling a corporation to build a bridge over the Mississippi at Memphis; also a copy of two bills to authorize two different corporations to build bridges over the river at the same place. These are Senate bills. I introduced a duplicate of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Plumb in the House last Monday. It is my opinion that there is some purely speculative patriotism on the part of some of the gentlemen interested. The Kansas City people do not care how many other bills are passed so they are accorded the right to build a bridge. Some of the others do care, and only want their bill passed. What we need for our great and growing interests is a bridge over the river, and we ought not to discourage those who really desire to build one, merely to gratify a few speculators. I for one will not consent to be made a party to any such scheme by my action here or elsewhere. Your friends and mine of the Exchange of Memphis sit on the ground and can determine better than I can what is best to be done. I think you had better lay these matters before the Exchange, to which you belong, and request Mr. Hooper to do the same. Show him the letter. Probably a joint meeting would be best. Take action at once, and forward promptly the result to me here. The papers will in that case reach me in a couple of days. Yours respectfully, SACH. TAYLOR.

THE REPLY. To the above letter the following reply was returned:

MEMPHIS, TEX., May 31, 1886. The Hon. Zach Taylor, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR—Your valued favor of the

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S. E. RIDGELY (Successor to RUMBLE & RIDGELY.) TAILOR, DRAPER & IMPORTER No. 35 MADISON STREET. Specially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsteds, Cassimeres and Suitings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear. Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

LAKEVIEW EXCURSIONS. EVERY SUNDAY. Trains Will Leave as Follows: LEAVE MEMPHIS LEAVE LAKEVIEW 10:30 a.m. 11:05 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 9:10 p.m.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Restored to perfect health Mrs. A. Green, corner Vase and Walnut streets, Memphis, Tenn., when she had chills and fever and was unable to eat or sleep. She entirely regained her strength.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between A. B. Bartholomew and Wm. Q. Allen in this city dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Bartholomew assuming all obligations and benefits to date.

HOPKINS' MILLINERY. Strike the Iron While It's Hot. In order to move our immense stock we make the following offer:

BUTTERFLY CARNIVAL. GIVEN BY MRS. FLORENCE FINLEY MOORE. At the Gayoso Hotel Last Night—A Brilliant Programme Brilliantly Rendered.

Bridal and Mourning Outfits. The Finest Assortment of DOLLS in the city. Hats Reshaped, Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Curled.

CURTIS & CO. MANUFACTURING CO. 817 and 819 N. Second St., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SAWS, ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW MILLS, WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, LOGGERS' & RAFTERS' APPLIANCES, SAW AND PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad Company, in accordance with Section 15 of the Charter of said Company, hereby call a general meeting of the stockholders in this Company to be held in the office of the Company at Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1886, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year 1886.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. "A LIBRARY IN ITSELF." The Latest includes a Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, over 25,000 Colored Illustrations, 115,000 Words in its vocabulary, being 3000 more than found in any other American Dictionary. Comes with a complete Index. "Invaluable in every School and at every Fire-Office."

Administrator's Notice. Office Public Administrator, Shelby county Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1886. THE undersigned having been appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of J. H. P. Nutall, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and to those who claim said estate to be admitted, to file their claims with me, duly proved, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred. JOHN LOGAN, Public Administrator.

Sealed Proposals. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Christian Brothers' College until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 2, 1886, for the erection of additional buildings, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the College. Bids must specify accurately and proposition for Excavation, Brick-work, Carpentry, Gas-fitting, Etc. The bids will be submitted to the judgment of three expert business men, whose experience in the matter of price, labor and quality of building will secure most advantageous results. Right reserved to reject any and all bids. Bond required of successful bidder. BROTHUR RUMALD, Pres't. BROTHUR RUMALD, Vice-Preth.

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