MEMPHIS APPEAL.

TUESDAY, : : SEPT. 28, 1886.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

*FOR GOVERNOR,*
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, of Washington.
*FOR CONGRESS.*
JAMES PHELAN, of Shelby.

### THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The cheerful influence of the present revival of trade generally expressed by the commercial newspapers show how thoroughly the confidence which is the life of trade is obtaining predominance. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: "The sales of merchandise within the ensuing ninety days will in all probability exceed those of any former period in the world's history. This expectation seems to be warranted by the facts that people have been buying sparingly so long that they have not many goods on hand; that, when they begin to take hold in earnest, they will give such an impetus to trade that prices will appreciate." One consequence of the better state of things is an increase in our import trade; the New Orleans *Times* says: "We have increased our imports and fallen off in our exports, a change in the balance of trade against us of $108,081,769. Last year the balance in our favor was $151,771,222; this year it is but $43,689,613." Such a fact as this should induce us to regulate our tariff so as to increase our sales in foreign markets. The South is fully sharing the improvement in business. The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* reports: "Advices from the South are very encouraging, and salesmen returning from their travels in that section report a very marked change in the condition of trade, largely due to the steady improvement in the cotton crop. Southern merchants who, six weeks ago, were more anxious to cancel old orders than to give new ones, believing that business would be very dull, are now purchasing more freely." Tennessee is receiving her share of the better state of things. The New York *Indicator* states that in Wall street "the East Tennessee securities were strong, and will make further advances, especially the first preferred stock. A considerable amount of this stock was purchased yesterday, and it is expected to touch 80 early next week. Tennessee Coal and Iron sold at 61¾ yesterday. This is a good investment security, and will command a higher price. It is a splendid coal and iron property. The table of clearings on our commercial page shows a total increase last week over the corresponding week last year of 30.6 per cent.; excluding New York the increase was 23.6 per cent. The high figure at New York was the result of active Wall street operations, the increase outside of it gives a fair idea of the actual trade improvement. Worcester is the only place that reports a decrease. The New York *Chronicle* reports "no material change in the money market during the week." Bankers' balances averaged 6 per cent., at which rate renewals were generally made. Late bank defalcations cause a close scrutiny of that class of paper by capitalists. The disturbed condition of affairs in Europe is depressing trade there. Our foreign exchange market has been comparatively quiet, at a rise of a cent a pound, but more plentiful cotton bills will soon make the rate easier. The *Chronicle* says: "Up to Tuesday afternoon a fair margin of profit existed for imports of gold from London, After the rates were advanced a half cent on that day that margin was extinguished and with the further advance on Thursday gold importations were made entirely impracticable. In fact, as we have often stated, there has been nothing in trade movements to justify shipments of gold to America this season, and while our large increase in imports continues, if gold comes in any amount, it will be for the payment of securities and not for any balance on merchandise." The Bureau of Statistics' report shows the trade balance against us in August was $7,515,000; also, and notwithstanding that fact, that our net imports of gold for the month were $4,836,000. Hence, if we deduct $412,900 for the net silver exports, the balance against us on the trade statement of that month was $11,939,000. Allowing the usual amount for freight, interest, and so on, the *Chronicle* shows that we began September indebted to the world on our trade movement more than $30,000,000. The current reports of the railroads continue to be very favorable, the *Chronicle* reports fifty-seven roads showing an increase of $549,691, or 13 per cent. Silver is still the weak point in our finance, and Mexico and the East Indies are suffering acutely from its fall in value. The advance it has lately experienced is founded on hopes excited by the English government having appointed a commissioner to investigate its vagaries. It is quoted steady at 44⅛ in London, which makes the bullion value of the silver dollar 74.8 cents. Telegrams coming in as we write confirm the statements made with respect to trade improvement, and the advance made in cotton adds to the encouragement.

### A NEW PAVEMENT EXPERIMENT.

The ninsteenth century has produced many wonderful things, not counting Wiggins's prediction, but it has not given the world a satisfactory street pavement. Our exchange papers often mention the subject, and in Europe complaint of street pavements is perpetual. Inventors try their best, only to become disappointed, and experiments appear to result in despair. The last effort has something surprising about it. It uses a material that is before our eyes every day, but which has hitherto been overlooked as a possible street pavement material. The new article is the common brick. At Bloomington, Ill., as everywhere else where the people are intelligent, there was dissatisfaction with the street pavements. The City Council tried Mcadam and Nicolson and the rest, without any satisfaction, when Mr. M. B. Heafer proposed to put down brick, the city to pay him for it only if it succeeded. That pavement is now fifteen years old, and that fact says all that is wanted or desired, as its condition is good today and it has never needed repair. So states Mr. Heafer's partner in the Bloomington *Drainage and Farm Journal*. Good common well burned brick is used, patent brick he declares to be unnecessary. The bottom of the street is excavated and rolled, then the proper layer of sand. The bricks, we assume, for the writer omits to say, are laid edgeways, with interstices at proper intervals to prevent slipping, and these filled in with sand. The writer, Mr. Edgar Heafer, says: "The city of Bloomington has now perhaps two or three miles of this pavement, which is giving the best of satisfaction, and furthermore, has provided by ordinance for the construction of about a mile more, while the demand for brick streets has reached the highest degree of intensity." Decatur and Jacksonville, Ill, have also adopted the brick pavement. Mr. Heafer has taken out no patent, but he is rapidly laying his pavement down. Such is the statement, which can be verified by writing to Bloomington. Have we reached the long wanted pavement at last? It is worth while ascertaining, and if the qualities are found that are described, Memphis is just the place where the brick pavement is wanted, earthquake or no earthquake. Beside its recommendation of smoothness and relief from the wear and tear of vehicles, how delightful would be the deliverance from the roar and crash and rumble of jolting, jerking, vibrating wagons and buggies! Is brick the long wanted savior from a nuisance that annoys the strong and excruciates the weak and tortures the sick? If so, *vive la brique.*

## LITERARY NOTES.

RAND & MCNALLY, of Chicago, have published in hand book form a very useful little volume that ought to find its way to every household. It is entitled *Accidents and Poisons, their Remedies and Antidotes.* It is sold at twenty-five cents per copy, a ridiculously low price when its usefulness is considered.

THE October number of *Outing* has the following very attractive table of contents: "The History of American Yachting, v," by Capt. R. F. Coffin, illustrated; "The Sunset Land, viii," a tale of Rocky Mountain adventure, by Capt. Edward Kemeys, jr., illustrated; "Around the World on a Bicycle, xiii," by Thomas Stevens, illustrated; "After Geronimo, viii," by Lieut. John Bigelow, jr., U. S. A, illustrated; "The Last Voyage of the Surprise, vi," illustrated; "Artistic Hints in Amateur Photography," by Sylvester Baxter, illustrated; "The Next Canoe Meet," illustrated. Mansford has it for sale.

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS's description of his victory at "Corinth" is the chief illustrated war article of *The Century* for October; other papers of a distinct personal interest are reminiscences of Stonewall Jackson, by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, and "Stonewall Jackson's Last Battle," by his aide-de-camp, Capt. James Power Smith, who helped the mortally wounded general from the field at Chancellorsville. Striking portraits are given of Rosecrans and Jackson. The serious poems of the number are by Mrs. D. H. R. Goodale, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Ernest Whitney, Mrs Julia C. R Dorr, Maria Lefferts Elmendorf, L. Frank Tooker, Frank Dempster Sherman and C. H. Crandall.

MATTHEW ARNOLD's paper on "Common Schools Abroad," in the October Century, is in a forcible manner; the indirect way gets at the root of the American as well as the English faults in common school education. President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, writes of "Handcraft and Redecraft," and makes a plea for the former in the educational system. Charles de Kay recounts the efforts of "The Ursulines of Quebec" to civilize and Christianize the Indians. In "Europe on Nothing Certain a Year," Mary Weatherbee describes the joys and hardships of a European sojourn when the source of income was literary effort, which proved precarious. There is a brief installment besides of shrewd observations, entitled "Zweibak; or, Notes of a Professional Exile."

TO THE October number of *The Century* Clarence King contributes a striking paper on "The Biographers of Lincoln," illustrated with full page portraits of Nicolay and Hay. The frontispiece is a portrait of the liberal statesman of Norway, Bjorstjerne Bjornson, and the illustrated article by H. L. Brækstad with reference to his greater prominence as a writer is entitled "A Norwegian Poet's Home," and gives some account of his literary habits and country life. With the beginning of the autumnal sales, the stirring article by Franklin H. North, handsomely illustrated, on "The Gloucester Fishers," has a seasonable interest. Capt. J. W. Collins, in "Open Letters," discusses "The Outlook of the Fisheries" with reference to Canadian action and home legislation. In his finely illustrated paper on "American Explorers at Assos," F. H. Bacon has done more than to give the first authoritative account of the success of the expedition headed by Mr. J. T. Clarke and himself for the Archæological Institute of America; Prof. W. R. Ware contributes an introduction.

### Another of the '306' Gone.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 27.—George W. Washington, one of the best known colored Republican leaders in Alabama, died today at his home in this city. He was one of the 306 who voted for Grant at Chicago, and had one of the Grant medals.

### A Public Dinner to Justin McCarthy.

NEW YORK, September 27.—A committee of representative Irishmen this evening called upon Justin McCarthy and tendered him a reception and dinner, to take place Saturday evening. Mr. McCarthy accepted.

**Subscribe for the "Appeal."**

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

### A CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

### Containing Instructions to State Authorities—Circular From the Cattle Men.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The Bureau of Agriculture is actively engaged in devising and putting in operation measures looking to the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia, and Commissioner Colman has resolved to adopt every legitimate means in its power to check the outbreak of the disease reported from Chicago. An evidence of the anxiety and apprehension felt in the Western States is afforded by the following telegram received today from Denver, Col.:

In behalf of the live stock industry in the West, we earnestly protest against the sale, either private or public, of any of the cattle that have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia in the vicinity of Chicago. Cattle sold under such circumstances must bring depressed prices, thus giving eager speculators abundant opportunity to spread the disease throughout the country.

The above message was signed by R. G. Head, president of the International Range Association, and J. A. Cooper, president of the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association.

Commenting on this dispatch, Commissioner Colman said: These people must be crazy to think the department will permit any of these cattle to be sold. We have quarantined them, doubled our forces on Saturday, and are now going to send out some of the most expert veterinarians we have, so as to stamp out the disease at once, and do everything that the department can legitimately do. We did not get through Congress the bill we expected to pass on this subject, so we can only second the efforts of the State authorities and assist in carrying out the State laws. Under existing law we can only stamp out the disease in a State with the permission of the local authorities. Sometimes the Governor of the State will not consent to Federal interference, so we can only second their efforts. The commissioner has drawn up and forwarded to the Governors of all the States and Territories a series of rules and regulations for co-operation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the authorities of the several States and Territories for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if they receive the consent of the State authorities, the bureau will make a systematic and determined attempt to stamp out the disease by attacking simultaneously every infected district.

The circular recites the provisions of the law, laying particular stress on the section which makes it a requisite for action by the department to first secure the consent of the State authorities and then lay down the following rules and regulations, which are deemed necessary to insure results commensurate with the money ($100,000) authorized to be expended:

*First.*—The necessary inspectors will be furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

*Second.*—The properly constituted inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which are assigned to the respective States, are to be authorized by proper State authorities to make inspections of cattle under the law of the States; they are to receive such protection and assistance as would be given to State officers engaged in similar work, and shall be permitted to examine and quarantine herds whenever so directed by the Commissioner of Agriculture or the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

*Third.*—All reports of inspections will be made to the Bureau of Animal Industry, and a copy of these will then be made and forwarded to the proper State authorities. When, however, any inspector discovers a herd infected with contagious pleuro pneumonia, he will at once report the same to the proper State authorities, as well as to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

*Fourth.*—The inspectors, while always subject to orders from the Department of Agriculture, will cordially co-operate with the State authorities and will follow instructions received from them.

*Fifth.* — When contagious pleuro-pneumonia is discovered in any herd [illegible] the owner or person in charge [illegible] is to be at once notified by the Inspector, and the quarantine regulations of the State in which the herd is located are to be enforced from that time. The affected animals shall be isolated when possible from the remainder of the herd until they can be properly appraised and slaughtered.

*Sixth.*—To insure a perfect and satisfactory quaraniine a chain fastened with a numbered lock will be placed around the horns, or with hornless animals around the neck, and a record will be kept showing the number of the lock placed upon each animal in the herd.

*Seventh.*—The lock and chains will be furnished by the Department of Agriculture, but they will become the property of the State in which they are used, in order that any one tampering with them can be proceeded against legally for injuring or embezzling the property of the State.

*Eighth.* — Quarantine restrictions once imposed are not to be removed by the State authorities without the consent of the proper officers of the Department of Agriculture.

*Ninth.*—The period of quarantine will be at least ninety days, dating from the removal of the last diseased animals from the herd. During this period no animal will be allowed to enter the herd or to leave it, and all animals in the herd will be carefully isolated from other cattle. When possible, all infected herds are to be held in quarantine and not allowed to leave the infected premises, except for slaughter. In this case fresh animals may be added to the herd at the owner's risk, but are to be considered as infected animals and subjected to the same quarantine regulation as the other members of the herd.

*Tenth.*—All animals affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia are to be slaughtered as soon after their discovery as the necessary arrangements can be made.

*Eleventh.*—When diseased animals are reported to the State authorities, they shall promptly take such steps as they desire to confirm the diagnosis. The animals found diseased are then to be appraised, according to the provisions of the State law, and the proper officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry (who will be designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture) notified of the appraisement; the Department of Agriculture will purchase the diseased animals of the owner and pay such a proportion of the appraised value as is provided for compensation in such cases by the laws of the State in which the animals are located when they are condemned and slaughtered by State authority.

*Twelfth.*—All necessary disinfection will be conducted by the employes of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

*Thirteenth.*—Inoculation is not recommended by the Department of Agriculture, and it is believed that its adoption with animals that are to be afterward sold to go into other herds would counteract the good results which would otherwise follow from the slaughter of the diseased animals. It may, however, be practiced by State authorities under the following rules:

*Fourteenth.*—No herds but those in which pleuro-pneumonia has appeared are to be inoculated.

*Fifteenth.*—Inoculated herds are to be quarantined with lock and chain on each animal. The quarantine restrictions are to remain in force as long as any inoculated cattle survive, and these animals are to leave the premises only for immediate slaughter.

*Sixteenth.*—Fresh animals are to be taken into inoculated herds only at the risk of the owner, and shall be subject to the same rules as the other cattle of the inoculated herd.

*Seventeenth.* — The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is to be notified by the State authorities of each herd inoculated, of the final disposition of each member of the herd, of the post mortem appearances, and of any other facts in the history of the herd which may prove of value.

The co-operation of Governors, of State Live Stock Commissions, and of other officers who may be in charge of the branch of the service provided for the control of the contagious diseases of animals in the States where pleuro pneumonia exists, is earnestly requested under these rules and regulations, which have been framed with a view of securing uniform and efficient action throughout the whole infected district. It is hoped that with a vigorous enforcement of such regulations the disease may be prevented from extending beyond the present limits and may be in time entirely eradicated.

NORMAN J. COLEMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The officers of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange and the Union Stock Yards Company say they propose to protect the interests of the cattle growers of America with the best veterinary skill that money will employ, combined with all the common sense and executive ability that they possess. They maintain that there is no cause for alarm, and they do not intend there shall be any as far as the Union Stock Yards are concerned. Tonight the following telegram was sent:

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., September 27, 1886.

Richard Oglesby, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

No sign of the disease here. Our cattle never healthier. But in order to facilitate the shipment of cattle to Iowa and other States that may quarantine against Illinois, we would respectfully request Your Excellency to appoint and send to these yards an additional veterinarian, the most eminent that can be obtained, and if necessary we will pay his salary in any manner you may deem proper. Signed by the general manager of the Union Stock Yards and by the president of the Live Stock Exchange.

### Proclamation by Wisconsin's Governor.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 27.—Gov. Rusk today issued a proclamation, forbidding the importation of cattle from Illinois, except when accompanied by a certificate of health from the State Veterinarian of that State, or an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

## THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

### And the Colored Brother—Significant Action of Assembly No. 49, of New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Sixty delegates of District Assembly No. 49 will attend the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor in Richmond, Va. "Every Knight of Labor," said one of these delegates yesterday, "when he enters the order knows that his obligation makes him disregard the color, creed and nationality of his fellow members. District Assembly No. 49 has now among its members a number of colored men. One of these colored men happens to be a delegate; in fact, he was one of the first chosen. When our committee was making arrangements with Col. Murphy, of the Merchants' Hotel, of Richmond, he said he would gladly accommodate No. 49, but he could not defy the custom and usages of the city by allowing the colored man the equal rights and privileges of his white fellow delegates. The colored delegate when he heard this secured a place for himself, and said the other delegates could select any hotel they liked. The other delegates, however, by an unanimous vote declared they would only go where their colored brother was admitted on the same footing. The Assembly then looked about to devise a way out of the trouble. It finally sent the colored delegate and a white brother to Richmond to secure board for the entire delegation among the colored families in the city. No member of No. 49 will board anywhere except with a colored family. This action by No. 49, we hope, will work good and be of benefit to us and to humanity. In Richmond there is a District Assembly which ignores the colored Knights. District Assembly No. 49's action will bring, we hope, the white brothers to their senses and start a break up of the color line. We are all anxious to begin the work. It may be that the greater part of the session of the General Assembly will be taken up with this question, and not on the home club. The home club is not very bad, after all. You ought to have heard some of them on the question of color, and they were men who were in Richmond when Lee surrendered."

"Liebig Co's Cocoa Beef Tonic

is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron," says Prof. F. W. Hunt, M.D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm and build up sickly children. Invaluable in female irregularity, pains and exhaustion. Quiets restless children and infants.

### Death of an Old Boston Editor.

BOSTON, MASS., September 27.—Col. Charles G. Greene, formerly editor of the Boston *Post*, died this morning.

Louisville Cement.

PREPARE FOR FLOODS.

Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

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by Marion Harland, with other valuable information; forty-eight page book. Sent free on receipt of 2 cent stamp. Address Reed & Carnrick, Mercantile Exchange Building, New York City.

## ANOTHER SLIGHT SHOCK

### AT CHARLESTON YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

### Which Is Felt at Other Points—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Heard From.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 27.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at two minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by a rumbling sound. The wave moved from north to south. The shock lasted about two seconds. Houses were shaken perceptibly and a number of persons rushed into the streets. No damage was done beyond the falling of loose plastering. The same shock was also felt at Savannah, Ga., Summerville, Orangeburg, Camden, Graniteville, Hopkins, Kingville and Ten Mile Hill. The work of the Relief Committee is progressing favorably. Dr. J. B. Hubbell, General Field Officer, and Miss Ella Barton, President of the National Red Cross Society, arrived in Charleston today. They came to inspect the situation and see whether it was necessary to enlist further aid from the various Red Cross societies of the United States. They bring a message to Mayor Courtenay from Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, saying that the contribution received from the Chicago Red Cross is not the only subscription that will be made by Chicago, but that the citizens of that place are organizing a movement by which the best results will be obtained, and that Chicago will yet be heard from.

### Distinct Shock at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 27.—There was a distinct shock of earthquake here at 5 o'clock.

### Something in the Air.

Atlanta *Constitution:* The negroes residing in the extreme east ra portion of the city are extremely excited over "something" that made its first appearance in that section of the city Tuesday night about 10 o'clock. The "something" appears to those who have seen it to be suspended in the air. Night before last a party of negroes who were returning from an entertainment near the old slaughter pen made the discovery. When they were near the Air Line crossing, on Decatur street, one of the women in the party suddenly stopped still in the midst of a remark, and, giving a terrible shriek, yelled: "Look there, oh, my God, look there!" As she spoke she pointed in the air down the railroad track, and every member of the party looked in the direction indicated by the woman's finger. In an instant every voice in the crowd was added to that of the shrieking woman, and in less than another second the entire party was running up the hill from the railroad at full speed, yelling as they went. Their noise attracted the attention of several persons, and to the questions the crowd replied by saying that a spook was in the air. Yesterday the story of the apparition spread, and in a short time every darky in the eastern part of the city was talking about it. Everybody agreed that the something was a woman dressed in pure white. She appeared suspended in the air about ten feet above the ground, and every second or two turned around, all the time uttering the most agonizing groans. A large number of the colored people would not believe the story, and last night nearly a hundred visited the locality. The first batch went about 7 o'clock, and in a short time they returned greatly excited and verifying the statements already current. This spread and was indorsed by others who went to the scene. By 11 o'clock the excitement was so intense in that section of the city that Capt. Manly was sent for. He went through the excited district and tried to ascertain the trouble. Every darky he met confirmed the stories of an apparition, and had either seen it or heard of it. He could not induce one of them to go with him to the locality and went himself, but found nothing unusual. As he came away, however, he met a party of young men, who told him that they had seen the same thing, but could not describe it. The captain is of the opinion that some one is trying to work on the feelings of credulous colored people.

### Indignant Over the recent Stories.

OTTAWA, ONT., September 27.—Initiatory steps have been taken looking to the prosecution of the parties who sent bogus reports concerning the alleged new fishery treaty. Their offense is indictable, and in consequence of the popular indignation over the numerous impositions practiced lately, it seems that the industry is to be put an end to for a time at least.

Recognized by the President.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—The President has recognized Bufino Velez as Vice Consul of the United States of Mexico at Tucson, Ariz., and Peter L. Cherry British Vice Consul at Astoria, Ore.

HAVE used Tongaline in facial neuralgia, neuralgia of the heart, and chronic rheumatism; secured relief in each case, and also in one most obstinate case, where other remedies failed.

O. B. PETTIJOHN, M. D.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

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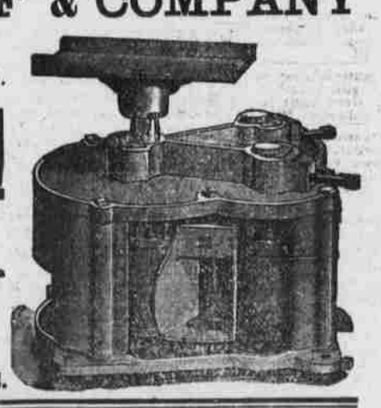

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