The Sun.

VOL. XLVI.—NO. 315. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1879. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE YELLOW FEVER FRIGHT.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS ALREADY GONE FROM MEMPHIS.

No New Cases Reported Yesterday—Quarantine Established in Little Rock and Galveston—Preventive Measures—Four Cases of Yellow Fever at the New York Quarantine.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—There has been no new case of fever to-day, and a general feeling of solidity is experienced. The panic of yesterday has greatly subsided. Everything this morning is quiet. The sick members of Judge Hoy's family are progressing favorably. No spread of the disease is anticipated. It is intimated that fully 5,000 people departed from the city yesterday. The midnight trains of the Louisville and Memphis and Charleston Railroads last night were crowded to suffocation. Both roads sent out double trains and yet were unable to accommodate many who were compelled to remain over until to-day. The Little Rock Railroad sends out its last train at noon, the authorities of that city having notified the railroad officials that a quarantine would be established on all trains leaving Memphis after that hour.

Much attention has been given in Memphis since the close of the winter to precautions against a recurrence of the yellow fever this year, and the papers have published reports or suggestions almost daily. A report was spread in Memphis, Tenn., at the close of May that two cases of the disease existed in Memphis. Dr. J. T. Mackie of the latter city wrote to the Memphis Appeal that though the two cases betrayed yellow fever symptoms, they were not of epidemic type. He asserted that the disease might not be imported in an epidemic form within five years, or it very rarely attacks the same locality a second time within that period. A number of cases might, however, be looked for greatly resembling those of last year, among the miasmatic localities, but both, probably, in an epidemic form. Every physician of the city was required to report to the Board of Health every case of contagious disease of any description.

The Board of June 13 reported that nearly 9 miles of surface and 3 miles of gutters had been filled in, drained, and cleaned since Feb. 21, and dumped into forty feet of water in the middle of the Mississippi River. Mr. Miles Merriwether reported that the Auxiliary Sanitary Association had a number of workmen employed in whitewashing and cleaning out and removing offensive and filthy and stagnant pools, and that the chain gang of twelve men had for a similar period been occupied in grading and draining streets, cleaning out gutters, and filling low places with broken ice, ashes, and slops. In addition, the chain gang had removed and deposited with carting and dumping 1,000 loads in every direction, so that by the following week the city would be cleaner than it had been in the previous twenty years. Dr. B. Thomas, president of the Board of Health, reported that 2,000 houses and premises had been inspected and cleaned, and that no deaths from any form of fever had been recorded for two weeks.

On June 21 the General Sanitary Committee stated that every house in the city had been inspected, with the exception of a few in the Fifth ward, and had published an address to the people of the Mississippi Valley, urging precautions. To this notice came from the Health Boards of Vicksburg, Canton, Grenada, and Holly Springs, Miss., Decatur and Tuscumbia, Ala., Sherrevport, La., Helena, Ark., Collierville, Tenn., and Hickman, Ky., that no cases of yellow fever had been taken, and that those cities were never before so healthy.

At a meeting of the Health Committee, July 3, Dr. R. W. Mitchell said that yellow fever poison was material and particulate, and also organic and its properties were in the first place fixed and reproductive. The epidemic had often been present in one section of a city and not in another. There was no evidence that it was carried any great distance by atmospheric currents, and there was every reason to suppose that it was carried by railroad trains, wagons, carriages, barges, and other modes of human traffic and freight carrying. It had always followed lines of travel, and no case had occurred where it had passed from one place to another faster than a man could travel the distance.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial of July 11 said that the members of the National Board of Health differed considerably regarding yellow fever prospects. A portion thought that as the spring in the South had been hot, dry, and windy, it would not be safe to say that it was from last year, and that it might appear in Eastern cities. It was feared that Washington might be attacked, as it was only a few feet above the sea level, and that on account of its site it was more difficult to contend with an enemy in its midst. The disease was far more virulent at Washington than above there.

LITTLE ROCK, July 11.—The yellow fever news from Memphis created much excitement here. Little Rock is in excellent sanitary condition. Nevertheless the Board of Health met early yesterday and put a quarantine against Memphis and all points on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, to take effect within the city limits, five miles east of the city, after 12 o'clock to-day. Health officers were ordered to station guards on the Iron Mountain road. No train was allowed to meet incoming Memphis trains. Mayor Fletcher was sworn in as sanitary officer, with full power of sanitary police. It placed under the control of the sanitary officer. Many anxious inquiries by telegraph from neighboring cities of the State are made to the Board of Health, looking to a local quarantine with the Little Rock officers.

GALVESTON, July 11.—The Board of Health last evening declared a quarantine against Memphis and all points from that point will not be allowed to enter the city while passengers will be allowed to land only after the expiration of twenty days from the date of their departure. Trains passing through the city from the infected districts shall be fumigated with sulphur.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 11.—The Mayor of this city has promulgated an freight and passenger quarantine against Memphis. The proclamation will appear in to-morrow's Advertiser.

No Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—There seems to be no fears for an epidemic among the people of New Orleans, but there is much apprehension among some of the country members of the Constitutional Convention that yet we fever exists here. The most favorable report circulated among them is to the effect that two persons died from the fever yesterday. Neither names nor locality were given, but it is stated that the report came from a reliable source. A large proportion of the inhabitants of this city are confident that the fever is here, but that no cases have been reported. The Board of Health, the Charity Hospital, and the various private asylums every form of disease, and yet no one in the city gave the slightest indication of an epidemic.

[illegible] a word of truth in the rumor [illegible] in the hospital [illegible]

[illegible] M. D.

A. P. MILLER, M. D.

It is thought by some that the idle rumors [illegible] have had a slight effect in keeping [illegible] a number of people away from the City. [illegible] there is absolutely healthy. N. fever is here and no reason or epidemic is feit.

One Case at Water Valley, Miss.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health [illegible] following was agreed upon: [illegible] that yellow fever exists at Water Valley, Miss., in the person of a negro woman, who was taken sick on the 1st inst., and died on the 5th inst., and that the Board of Health [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Board of Health [illegible] Board [illegible] Board [illegible] Board