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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 245

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-2d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-4c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 9-16c. New York gold, 100 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 4, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, lake region, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, rising or stationary barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slightly cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather.

ACCORDING to Mr. T. H. Chinn, acting observer, the thermometer at 7 a.m. yesterday registered 63 degrees, with the wind north. At 2 p.m., 81 degrees, with the wind east, and at 9 p.m., 68 degrees with the wind from the north, and clear.

THE Howard association reported for yesterday 138 new cases, the largest proportion of them being outside of the city. The Board of Health reports for yesterday 27 deaths in the city, of which number 7 are colored and 20 whites. This makes a total of cases to date 6265, and deaths 2760.

A WARNING to refugees, in another column, will, we hope, have the attention it deserves from those for whom it is intended. To return now, or at any time before the epidemic is officially declared over, is to court almost certain death. A few of our citizens who did so, in defiance of good advice to the contrary, have paid the penalty of their temerity and are now numbered with the dead. Their fate should be a warning and serve to enforce the timely and urgent appeal of the Howard association, to which we refer all readers of the APPEAL at home or abroad.

OUR Sardis correspondent is in error when he infers from what we said of Rev. Mr. Barton being cut off from his home that we for a moment reflected upon that gentleman. That would be to do ourselves a great injustice. How much we admire the christian zeal and courage of Mr. Barton, our strictures on the recusant Protestant ministers alone will tell. His conduct as a volunteer among a people he might have left without the least reflection upon his character, make the misconduct of his runaway brethren all the more conspicuous and glaring. We admire and respect Mr. Barton as an example of what a faithful minister of Christ ought to be, and hope his name will ever be cherished by our people as that of a christian hero—noblest type of man.

A MOVEMENT, the conception of which belongs to Dr. Mitchell, medical director of the Howard association, culminated last night in the organization of the Howard Medical society of Memphis. Dr. Dowell, of Galveston, the oldest and most experienced physician in the city, was elected president, an office which he proved his title to in a few remarks worthy so distinguished a member of the profession. Dr. M. Y. Keating, of New York, whose genial, sunny and happy disposition and pronounced ability as a physician have made him already popular with all classes, was honored by the first vice-presidency, Dr. Easton Yonge, of Savannah, a gentleman distinguished for his experience, especially in yellow-fever epidemics, being elected second vice-president. Dr. Wendal, of Lima, Peru, who has impressed himself upon the members of his profession most favorably, was elected recording secretary, and Dr. Willett, of this city, corresponding secretary. Thus happily organized the society is ready for the work before it, a work that will embrace, we hope, an inquiry into the introduction of yellow-fever in Memphis; cause of its unusual malignity; how and by what means it has spread through the country; quarantine, local as well as maritime; disinfectants; treatment; pathological anatomy; effects of diet, occupation, color, sex and age; instruction to nurses and recommendations to boards of health, Vocal, State and national. We also venture to suggest to the society that to promote its investigations it would be well to appoint committees under these several heads, to whom all papers and reports might be intrusted for consideration, with a view to the most thorough and searching inquiry and the ultimate compilation of a report upon this epidemic that will be creditable to a body so completely representative of the profession in all parts of the Union.

THE ravages of the fever have been felt to a remarkable extent by the Howard association and the Citizens' relief committee. Of the latter, Colonel Prestidge, the treasurer, is the only one living who has not had the fever, and he has been steady in attention to his duties as a member of the executive committee and of his present office, to which he succeeded when the late treasurer, Mr Clark, was taken sick. The colonel has passed unscathed the severe ordeal of the epidemic, and has seen one after another of his companions go down before the reaper, who is not yet done. He stands alone a perfect type of health and of manhood, a willing worker and a brave and fearless friend to all classes of his suffering fellow-citizens. Of the Howards, who have not, and we pray may not, be taken by the fever, there are ex-Mayor John Johnson, Major Bowen, Colonel James H. Edmundson and Mr. James H. Smith, the secretary. These gentlemen have been on duty from the first day of the epidemic, and have been unremitting in their attentions in the departments to which they belong. For some days, during the most critical period of the epidemic, in addition to his duties as supervisor of the nurse department, Mr. Johnson also acted as president of the association, and as such gave satisfaction to all who had business with him. Colonel Edmundson, as one of the vice-presidents, achieved a high reputation for ready adaptation to duties that, though new and peculiar to him, he proved himself every way fitted for. Mr. Smith, as secretary, has had his hands full. His correspondence by mail and telegraph has, of course, been very large, but he was equal to it, and we trust has made himself as agreeable to our friends abroad as he has to his friends at home. Major Bowen, a hero of many epidemics, though long past his seventieth year, is as young as the youngest of his co-laborers. He neither asks nor will accept any exemptions such as they would cheerfully yield. He is there as a man of courage, having a solemn conviction of duty to be performed for the sick and suffering, and he is ready to do, and has done all through these awful days, a man's work. From early morning until late at night he has been at his post every day, an example of endurance, patience and fortitude, as well as of moral courage.

MR. ALLEN, of Coldwater, Mississippi, makes elsewhere in this issue of the APPEAL an attempt to defend the runaway Protestant ministers, and a "German Christian" supplements that attempt with a note, the chief point of which is that the Catholic clergy have only done their duty. More than that has never been claimed for them, and more they do not ask. It is the contrast afforded by their willing, in most cases eager performance of that duty, and the avoidance of it by those of their Protestant brethren who left their congregations to find a place of safety, which, for the time, gives them the conspicuity which "a German Christian" objects to. Mr. Allen's argument, put in a few words, is that ministers of the gospel, like ordinary persons, have the right in times of public distress to elect for themselves whether their duty lies in seeking safety by flight or remaining to help in the care of those who, too poor to go away, are compelled to face a dreadful ordeal of plague and death such as we have endured for now eight weary weeks. Admit that Mr. Allen is correct, that the minister has no duties to perform in times of distress and at the bed of death, and the bond which unites the christian church with humanity, would be slander indeed. But aside from that, suppose that every man—layman and cleric—acted upon the cold and calculating, the selfish theory of Mr. Allen, where would the sick find physicians and nurses or the poor the aid and succor which have been our chief reliance during our present great distress? If every man stopped to weigh the chances, to square his duty by self-interest, how much of human sympathy would there be left? It would be "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We thank God, that so cold, so cruel, so barbarous, we had almost said inhuman an idea has possession of but few minds, and that from every part of the Union there has welled up a sympathy as deep as our sufferings were great, and a succor as generous and as prompt as our necessities were urgent. There was no stopping to calculate; the cry of the sick and needy reached the remotest corners of the country, and rich and poor alike contributed—widows gave their mites, orphans their hard-earned pennies, and even the wild arab of the street, who circulates the great dailies or "shines 'em up" for all, gave eagerly what they had without stopping to take stock for the morrow. Churches and theaters, the circus and the concert-room, all sent what they could make, and all the societies and organizations poured in upon us, and are still pouring in upon us, a very plethora of food, raiment and funds. There was no stopping, as Mr. Allen suggests, "that each one might judge for himself after a calm and mature reflection." The people of all the States moved spontaneously and as with one mind. They thought not of themselves but of us who are thousands of miles from them, of the decimating march of the plague, and they sent us not only money and provisions and clothes and christian sympathy, but many of their best physicans, their strongest men and noblest women. These eagerly accepted the trust and came, some of them to die, noble examples of the spirit that should animate every sincere follower of the Christ who left his own example of an ignominious death upon the cross to inspire not the cool calculation of personal safety, but a self-abnegation of which the church has been the witness, even to martyrdom, in all ages. Every branch of the christian church, nay, every religious organization on the earth worthy of the name, has tor its guide the golden rule. What man sick of the fever but would like to have near him the counselors of his youth and the guides of his manhood. Even the runaway preachers would crave such a boon. Have they, in this instance, done as they wish to be done by? But it is a waste of time longer to dwell upon a theme, the saddest to which the fever has given birth, and which cannot be touched without arousing public indignation. No argument, however cool and calculating, can lessen the measure of failures in duty that, were they not offset by the heroism of the ministers who remained, would bring christianity into contempt.

Southern Journalists in the Epidemic.

New York Times: "The south has borne herself bravely and nobly during the yellow-fever scourge; no people could have behaved better. [One class in particular has shown unflinching courage and the most generous humanity. Its members may not have done, probably they did not, anything more than many others in the infected districts, but they have been conspicuous from their calling. These, the journalists of the south, meaning all who are occupied with getting, transmitting or arranging news, have reflected credit on themselves and the profession by the resolute and fearless manner in which they have discharged to the fullest their highest duty. Hardly an instance can be given in which one of them has quitted his post. In New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and smaller towns, they have refused to go away, as they might, and as so many others have done. They determined to face the danger—a very formidable one, since very few of them had had the fever, and a large number were new to the south—and to challenge death in order to render the service which they knew would be sadly needed. Scores of them have been down with the pestilence; many of them have died, but none have faltered or retreated. On some newspapers only one or two journalists have been left, but the survivor or survivors have kept religiously at their work. Nor have they by any means restricted themselves to their business; they have distributed supplies—many belong to the Howards—attended to the sick and dying, and worked incessantly to relieve suffering, to help humanity in every way possible. They have seen death steadily approaching; they have looked him calmly in the face; they have felt they must be victims. But they have not blanched nor abated effort while they could lift voice or hand; and, as their fatal turn came, they have shown remarkable fortitude, fighting disease to the last, and, when forced to submit, yielding as dauntless men overcome, not as men conquered. The southern journalists deserve well of the nation. They have been fearfully tried, and their trial has brought out all their virtues. They have proved themselves to be men not less than journalists, and very manly men. They may have defects neither few nor small; but, surely, lack of courage and want of humanity are not among them.

Southern Heroism.

London *Standard:* "* * It is this people, the flower and pride of the great English race, on whom a more terrible, more merciless enemy has now fallen. There can be now no division of sympathy, as there is no passion to excite and keep up the courage needed for the occasion. Yet the men and women of the south are true to the old tradition. Her youth volunteer to serve and die in the streets of plague-stricken citizens as rapidly as they went forth, boys and gray-haired men, to meet the threatened surprise of Petersburg—as they volunteered to charge again and again the cannon-crowned hills of Gettysburg, and to enrich with their blood, and honor with the name of a new victory, levery field around Richmond. Their sisters, mothers, wives and daughters are doing and suffering now, as they suffered from famine, disease, incessant anxiety and alarm throughout the four years of the civil war. There may be among the various nations of the Aryan family one or two who would claim that they could have furnished troops like those which followed Lee and Johnston, Stuart and Stonewall Jackson. But we doubt whether there be one race beside our own that could send forth its children by hundreds to face in towns desolated by yellow-fever the horrors of a nurse's life, and the imminent terrors of a martyr's death."

THE FEVER ABROAD.

Rev. W. P. Barton—Latest from Huntsville—All Cases Die in Lagrange—Very Great Mortality at Germantown—Complete List of Those Who Died There.

The Plague Visits Covington and Creates a Panic—Deaths at Hernando—The Cornersville Cases—The Disease Confined to Its Old Quarters in Chattanooga.

No New Cases at Hickman for Want of Material — Increase in New Orleans—Fears of Baton Rouge—No More Supplies from the Government—The St. Louis Boat.

Covington, Tenn.

Special to the Appeal.]

MASON'S DEPOT, October 3.—The fever has broken out in Covington. The postmaster, Mr. Wiseman, has been taken down. The mail-carrier from that place says that the citizens are all leaving. MIKE COHN.

Germantown, Tenn.

Special to the Appeal.]

GERMANTOWN, October 3.—According to my best recollection we have had fifty-eight cases of yellow-fever and four new cases reported to-day, making sixty-two in all. Twenty-six deaths to date, including one from remittent fever. Ten convalescents. Thus you see that our mortality is very great, and the number of cases very numerous for our sparse population. The disease is mostly confined to the families where it has been heretofore. A. JOHNSON.

Biloxi, Miss.

BILOXI, October 3.—Twenty new cases. No deaths.

Pass Christian, La.

PASS CHRISTIAN, October 3.—Among the recent deaths is that of Mrs. Finley B. Hiern.

Hickman, Ky.

CAIRO, October 3.—Two deaths at Hickman to-day. No new cases; said to be only from lack of material.

Thibodaux, La.

THIBODAUX, October 3 —Sixteen new cases. No deaths. A great number of the cases are malarial and not yellow-fever.

Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, October 3.—Ten deaths last night from yellow-fever, and a large increase of new cases. L. Jadot, a prominent Howard, was taken sick last evening. We are having July weather, and if it continues we fear the consequences.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, October 3.—Dr. Vandeman, registrar of deaths, reports the following deaths from yellow-fever for the past twenty-four hours: Mrs. Delia Cranda, Dan M'Millan, W. T. Goodwin and John Parker, colored. Ten new cases reported. The disease seems to be on the increase. A strong, northerly wind all day gives hope that the disease will soon die out. The fever has not spread from its old quarters.

Senatobia, Miss.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

SENATORIA, October 3.—In obedience to the call of Thomas Cubbins for contributions of wood for your city, I obtained seven cartloads and shipped forthwith, the last on the twenty-fifth ultimo. Having received no acknowledgment, we are anxious to know if more is needed, and if that already forwarded reached its destination. No yellow-fever here. Health improving.

JOHN A. ROWELL.

Slayden's Crossing, Miss.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

SLAYDEN'S CROSSING, October 1.—Seeing in your valuable paper that you would be pleased to hear from the fever, I thought I would report "Old Marshall." The prevailing has about cleaned out Moscow and Holly Springs. Only one case in Mount Pleasant, a Miss Puckett, who died, and no person was willing to bury her. We can get no goods nearer than Memphis. There are not many refugees out here. That this fearful and death-dealing plague may abate is the prayer of Old Marshall and of P. P. D.

Hernando, Miss.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HERNANDO, October 2.—There have been forty-seven cases to this date, and twenty-one deaths. Below I send you the names of those who have died since my report of Friday last.

R. HICKLING,
Secretary of Relief Committee.

Colonel John C. Avera, Hernando.
J. B. Ford, Memphis.
Bob Wise, colored, Hernando.
Mike Connelly, Hernando.
Mrs. Lizzie Vornon, Hernando.
Parthenia Taylor, colored, Hernando.
James Flaherty (boy), Memphis.
Miss Mary Murray, Memphis.

Capleville, Tenn.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

CAPLEVILLE, October 4.—It is evident, from a careful review of the last numbers of the "good and great *Avalanche*," that "the old man" has at last "got it." in the issue of October 3d, he facetiously strikes upon his *infectious* string, and adds his mournful and accustomed strain of *condolement* (?) to this innocent little village. I wish to inform the "old man" and the public at large, that Capleville has at no time quarantined against any place, or any paper or anything. We have two regular carriers from this place daily for the Memphis papers. The "old man" has, at least once, been misinformed, unless he has sure enough "got it," and is thereby, with all the attaches and machinery of the *Avalanche*, obeying the promptings of the "it" itself. J. D. A.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The secretary of war to-day received a telegram from the New Orleans relief committee, asking for rations to be distributed among the destitute, and saying that this request was made because aid had been refused by the Howard association. The secretary declined furnishing the desired relief on the ground that it is reported that the Howard association has a large amount of money on hand, and has discretion to use it in such way as may be deemed proper; and further, that it has better opportunities than himself for judging of the situation. The secretary of war directed that various articles of bedding and clothing needed for the yellow-fever sufferers supply-boat, now loading at St. Louis, be furnished at government rates. Additional contributions toward loading that boat has been received as follows: Buffalo, $600; Fall River, $100; Hartford, $250.

New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—From noon to six o'clock in the evening, fifteen death have been reported and one hundred and eighty-seven new cases, of which one hundred and ten date since the thirtieth of September. Among the deaths to-day were J. J. Irby, president Merchants' exchange, and senior of the firm of Irby & Son; the son died about two weeks ago, and Mrs. Irby died this morning; A. Campbell, telegraph operator from Canton, Mississippi, died Wednesday, and Clarke Harvey, who went from Brookhaven to take the place of a sick operator at Tangipahoa, died there last evening; G. R. Raoul, operator at Oyska, is very low; F. W. Gustine, operator in this city, was taken with fever last night. All doing well except Fitzsimmons, whose condition is considered critical. Registration Clerks Murray, Duncan and Cain, of third ward, were sent by Commissioner Lane before the United States circuit court under three hundred dollars bail for hindering registration. They waived examination.

The New Orleans relief committee received a dispatch from the secretary of war, refusing further issue of government rations. He says: "You say the Howards refuse to aid you on the ground that the funds in their hands have been sent with the express object to aid the sufferers from yellow-fever. I am still of the opinion that it is possible for you to get relief from private resources; and it is, therefore, not a case for an extension of government aid. In the absence of authority, if the Howards have large unexpended funds, they can properly help you at all events. Their discretion is far more extensive than mine."

Among the deaths are Mrs. J. J. Irby, a native of Danville, Virginia. The death list for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, includes eighteen children under seven years of age.

Lagrange, Tenn.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

LAGRANGE, October 2.—I will endeavor to give you a brief account of the progress of the fever in this place. Up to the present time there has been eleven deaths, as follows:

Mr. Todd,	Mrs. Todd,
Jesse Page Wiggs,	James Rosser,
Ben Ward,	Johnny Ward,
Malinda Ward,	Jack Hatten,
Ben Reeves, colored,	Louis Williams,

And Mrs. Fields, proprietress of the hotel, who died this afternoon at three o'clock. There are twelve sick to-night, in different stages of the disease, my son among the number, whom I begin to hope has passed the crisis and changed for the better. A number of other cases are reported doing well, and I hope may recover. So far, however, we cannot boast a single convalescent. Our two physicians, Drs. Franklin and Jones, have labored hard and earnestly, and are justly entitled to great praise for their untiring efforts among the afflicted of all classes. We were out of quinine and other much-needed medicines for several days, but, thanks to the Memphis Howards, our present wants are supplied. The citizens have organized a Howard association and gone to work in earnest, while the names of the gentlemen who have been elected officers of the organization is sufficient guarantee that the sick will be well cared for in the future. J. W. SPEARS.

The Cornersville Cases.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

CORNERSVILLE, September 30.—Having seen a notice of Mr. E. Clayton's sickness near Cornersville, I give you the facts: Mr. Ed Clayton and family, his mother, Mrs. S. Clayton, and aunt, Mrs. Armstrong, left his home, near Memphis, on Thursday, September 19th, arrived near this place on Saturday and secured boarding with Dr. Huddleston, a mile and a half from Cornersville. On Sabbath evening I was called to see them, finding Mr. Ed Clayton and his mother stricken down with yellow fever. Mr. Clayton's was a most violent attack. Mrs. Clayton had a well-marked case, but not so severe. From Wednesday, Mr. Clayton's kidneys refused to act. On Thursday morning black vomit came on. He commenced to sink rapidly, dying at ten o'clock Thursday night. He died among relatives, who, with brave hearts and willing hands gave him devoted attention. At the request of Mrs. Clayton, I will insert a personal calling himself Dr. Clark, of Houston, Texas, called on the seventh day of Mrs. Clayton's illness. He came alone and entirely unknown to any of us, representing himself as a yellow-fever physician. His services were not needed and not accepted. Mrs. Clayton is improving. I think that, with care, she will soon be out of danger. No other cases have been developed.

A. JONES, M. D.

That Panic in Senatobia.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

SENATORIA, October 3.—A worthy gentleman of color, name unknown, paid a visit to Senatobia last week, and while in the city got outside of too much of something he had imbibed. He started of home to tell the news, but before he had got far on his way, a fiery extract got the better of his nervous sensibilities, and he fell by the wayside. Some one found him, and not knowing the cause of his illness, sent for a physician, who came as near as the door, pronounced it yellow-fever, threw a prescription at him and bolted. The action of the doctor produced a panic among the negroes, who went their way. One old brother, pregnant with the spirit of a late camp meeting, reflected on his inhuman action and, after a long "wrestle with the spirit," determined not to abandon the sick man. He went cautiously back to the house, gave the patient a sound shake, which had no effect. He went to town and told that the negro had "paddled across the stormy river," and persuaded two others to assist in the interment. A coffin was procured, and the three, with distended eyes and trembling hands hastily placed the sainted brudder in a pine coffin, shoved him in a wagon and started of to the boneyard. The jostling of the vehicle soon produced an effect on "de cepthibilities of dat defunct nigger," and he commenced a racket in that box which reminded his living companions that they had business several miles away, and they were not slow in going to attend to it. The poor fellow soon kicked out, drove back to town and wanted to know "who hooked his leg and—he did insult to injury—tried to bury him alive to hide the affair." J. R. B.

Huntsville, Ala.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HUNTSVILLE, October 2.—With this letter we are glad to report no fever at Huntsville; the two or three cases reported in my last—namely, Eddie Meek, Buck Simmons and the colored boy, Willis Jackson, all refugees—are now considered well by Dr. Dement, their attending physician. Mrs. Walter Goodman, whose leg was amputated on Sunday last, lies in a very critical condition this morning. Mortification set in yesterday, and very little hope of her recovery is entertained by her physician and friends. We have here a minister of Christ who has had no chance to run from the yellow-fever, but on Saturday last had a chance to run to a dying fever patient, but he would not. Thomas J. Booth, finding that he was about to die, requested some one to go for a Baptist minister, he being a member of the Baptist church. Word was at once sent to Rev. W. Franklin Kone, the messenger stating that Mr. Booth was in a dying condition, and wished for a Baptist preacher to come and pray with him. But Bro. Kone refused to go, giving as his excuse that if he went he would have to change his boardinghouse. Said Kone is a young, unmarried divine, of fine build and not at all bad looking. No doubt he thinks more of his bodily wants than the spiritual wants of his fellow-men. We are glad to state, though, that we have a minister in our midst who is made of the same metal as Dr. Slater, Dr. Landrum, and many others who are doing noble work in your city. We speak of Rev. W. C. Hern, of the Methodist church, who, when called upon to go and pray with the dying man, immediately started for the hospital, and after a few minutes conversation, prayed with him, and, as we hope, saved the dying man's soul, who died that night at twelve o'clock. The next day he was called for again, this time to assist with his own hands in burying the dead and to perform the burial service. All this he did, feeling all the time that he was doing nothing but his duty, and no doubt will receive his just reward in heaven. Rev. W. Franklin Kone has lowered himself considerably in the hearts of a majority of the people, who openly condemn his action. ALPHA.

Sardis, Miss.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

SARDIS, October 1.—In your Saturday's issue you made a statement in relation to Rev. W. P. Barton, which, I am sure, was due alone to your want of a full knowledge of the facts, as it does injustice—unintentional, I know—to a high-minded christian minister and gentleman, although you give Mr. Barton credit for his devoted service to the sick and suffering in your unfortunate city. The injustice is in stating that Mr. Barton was cut off from his home in Greenville, Mississippi, and "compelled" to remain in Memphis. This gentleman was the beloved pastor of the Methodist church in this place in 1876, and is well known and muchbeloved by all christians hereabouts, regardless of sect. He is a member of the North Mississippi conference and presiding elder of the Greenville district, which extends from the southwestern boundary of Tennessee down to, and including, Washington county. His home is near Goodlett's station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about five miles from Memphis, and there his family are now, and have lived since 1875. He is comparatively a stranger in Memphis, except among some of his Methodist brethren, and when he came in from his home to proceed to his legitimate work on his district, and found that he could not reach his field, he could easily have returned to his home and family, even if walking had been his only means of getting there. His going home would not have been to his discredit at all, for he was not only not a citizen of Memphis nor on ministerial duty there, nor even a member of the Memphis conference, but he belonged to another conference, and was on duty in another State. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that it was a noble and christianly act of self-sacrificing devotion to duty and humanity that prompted him to volunteer his services and, like the good Samaritan, go and seek opportunities to do good and alleviate suffering. This he has done faithfully, as the APPEAL avouches, and, as we know here, saved perhaps two members of a family (Mr. Blew's), whose pastor (Rev. E. E. Hamilton), we have heard nothing of since the fever made its appearance in Memphis. All Methodists and christians generally in this community love and honor Mr. Barton, and pray fervently for his preservation. His good deeds are always done quietly, never with a flourish of trumpets, but as steadily and unswervingly as man and christian nerved by faith and grace can do them. His brethren and friends will be glad if you will make the correction to correspond with the facts indicated by this letter. Our little town is more than usually healthy, though we have had three deaths within the past month from other causes than yellow-fever, of which, so far, not a case has made its appearance in our midst. Many of us have, however, been called to mourn the departure of loved ones, and one of our citizens lost father, mother, three brothers, one sister and two nephews in Grenada. It is sad, sad, sad to contemplate. Our prayers are that it may soon end everywhere. J. P. S.

Germantown, Tenn.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

GERMANTOWN, September 28.—Hope, taking advantage of the four days absence of Death, reigned in our community with levity until the night of the twenty-fifth instant, when Death returned to reassert his rule and to number among his victims Mrs. B. F. Hurt, the beloved wife of Mr. B. F. Hurt and the honored mother of eight living children. Besides her many excellent virtues as wife and mother, Mrs. Hurt was remarkable for personal beauty, refined taste, and love and culture of flowers. The language of flowers to her was the expression of the conviction of her mind that her physical form, for many years diseased, was as frail as her beautiful flowers, and, like them, must pass away. It is not amiss for me to say that no school patron has ever given me more encouragement than Mrs. Hurt, in her quiet, sincere way. In her last sickness she received every care and attention from her physician, Dr. J. A. Thompson, her husband, four of her sons (two being absent), her son-in-law and her daughter—Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter of Collierville—her other daughter, Mrs. J. H. Clark, of Collierville, being unable to attend her. Mr. Hurt, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, their little daughter Katie and the colored cook were left home sick when the four sons and a sufficient number of friends followed her to the grave and laid her down to rest with the son whom she followed to the grave only thirteen days previous. My little pupil, a person calling himself Dr. Clark, of Houston, Texas, called on the seventh day of Mrs. Clayton's illness. He came alone and entirely unknown to any of us, representing himself as a yellow-fever physician. His services were not needed and not accepted. Mrs. Clayton is improving. I think that, with care, she will soon be out of danger. No other cases have been developed.

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That Panic in Senatobia.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

SENATORIA, October 3.—A worthy gentleman of color, name unknown, paid a visit to Senatobia last week, and while in the city got outside of too much of something he had imbibed. He started of home to tell the news, but before he had got far on his way, a fiery extract got the better of his nervous sensibilities, and he fell by the wayside. Some one found him, and not knowing the cause of his illness, sent for a physician, who came as near as the door, pronounced it yellow-fever, threw a prescription at him and bolted. The action of the doctor produced a panic among the negroes, who went their way. One old brother, pregnant with the spirit of a late camp meeting, reflected on his inhuman action and, after a long "wrestle with the spirit," determined not to abandon the sick man. He went cautiously back to the house, gave the patient a sound shake, which had no effect. He went to town and told that the negro had "paddled across the stormy river," and persuaded two others to assist in the interment. A coffin was procured, and the three, with distended eyes and trembling hands hastily placed the sainted brudder in a pine coffin, shoved him in a wagon and started of to the boneyard. The jostling of the vehicle soon produced an effect on "de cepthibilities of dat defunct nigger," and he commenced a racket in that box which reminded his living companions that they had business several miles away, and they were not slow in going to attend to it. The poor fellow soon kicked out, drove back to town and wanted to know "who hooked his leg and—he did insult to injury—tried to bury him alive to hide the affair." J. R. B.

Huntsville, Ala.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

HUNTSVILLE, October 2.—With this letter we are glad to report no fever at Huntsville; the two or three cases reported in my last—namely, Eddie Meek, Buck Simmons and the colored boy, Willis Jackson, all refugees—are now considered well by Dr. Dement, their attending physician. Mrs. Walter Goodman, whose leg was amputated on Sunday last, lies in a very critical condition this morning. Mortification set in yesterday, and very little hope of her recovery is entertained by her physician and friends. We have here a minister of Christ who has had no chance to run from the yellow-fever, but on Saturday last had a chance to run to a dying fever patient, but he would not. Thomas J. Booth, finding that he was about to die, requested some one to go for a Baptist minister, he being a member of the Baptist church. Word was at once sent to Rev. W. Franklin Kone, the messenger stating that Mr. Booth was in a dying condition, and wished for a Baptist preacher to come and pray with him. But Bro. Kone refused to go, giving as his excuse that if he went he would have to change his boardinghouse. Said Kone is a young, unmarried divine, of fine build and not at all bad looking. No doubt he thinks more of his bodily wants than the spiritual wants of his fellow-men. We are glad to state, though, that we have a minister in our midst who is made of the same metal as Dr. Slater, Dr. Landrum, and many others who are doing noble work in your city. We speak of Rev. W. C. Hern, of the Methodist church, who, when called upon to go and pray with the dying man, immediately started for the hospital, and after a few minutes conversation, prayed with him, and, as we hope, saved the dying man's soul, who died that night at twelve o'clock. The next day he was called for again, this time to assist with his own hands in burying the dead and to perform the burial service. All this he did, feeling all the time that he was doing nothing but his duty, and no doubt will receive his just reward in heaven. Rev. W. Franklin Kone has lowered himself considerably in the hearts of a majority of the people, who openly condemn his action. ALPHA.

Sardis, Miss.

From an Appeal Correspondent.]

SARDIS, October 1.—In your Saturday's issue you made a statement in relation to Rev. W. P. Barton, which, I am sure, was due alone to your want of a full knowledge of the facts, as it does injustice—unintentional, I know—to a high-minded christian minister and gentleman, although you give Mr. Barton credit for his devoted service to the sick and suffering in your unfortunate city. The injustice is in stating that Mr. Barton was cut off from his home in Greenville, Mississippi, and "compelled" to remain in Memphis. This gentleman was the beloved pastor of the Methodist church in this place in 1876, and is well known and muchbeloved by all christians hereabouts, regardless of sect. He is a member of the North Mississippi conference and presiding elder of the Greenville district, which extends from the southwestern boundary of Tennessee down to, and including, Washington county. His home is near Goodlett's station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about five miles from Memphis, and there his family are now, and have lived since 1875. He is comparatively a stranger in Memphis, except among some of his Methodist brethren, and on the twenty-sixth instant, inquiring the whereabouts of his son, need offer no apology for so doing. It gives me pleasure to convey intelligence when the intelligence conveys happiness to the inquirer. I have answered his anxious letter by postal-card; but, lest it should be delayed by irregularity in mails, I may say here that his son's mail is, by the son's order, forwarded from this office to Monticello, Hardin county, Tennessee. I doubt not that his son has written and his letters have failed to reach the father.

SALLIE EOLA RENEAU.

DIED.

WILSON—At the residence of J. P. Dawson, of general debility, Mrs. ANN WILSON, mother of J. Jack Wilson, in the eightieth year of her age.

LYNCH—At her late residence, 291 Washington street, AMELIA, beloved wife of James Lynch, late Mrs. Amelia Mathews, aged thirty-nine years. [Detroit (Mich.) and Brantford (Canada) papers please copy.]

COWGILL—At Lucy, Tennessee, October 2, 1878, 4 p.m., of whooping cough, MAGGIE ESTELLE, infant daughter of T. J. and Maggie Cowgill, aged two years and six month. Funeral this (FRIDAY) morning, nine o'clock, from Pleasant Ridge church.

DREYFUS—At his late residence, three miles from the city, Sunday, September 29, 1878, 11:30 a.m., of yellow-fever, SAMUEL DREYFUS, beloved husband of Jennie Dreyfus, in the forty-fifth year of his age. [St. Louis, Chicago and Baltimore papers please copy.]

PLUCK!

ONLY two clothing stores open in the city now, one of which is the large and deservedly popular wholesale and retail establishment of GRUBBS, AUSTIN & BERRY, 323 Main street, who are overstocked, and are selling goods at the marks put on them when there was competition. Terms strictly cash during the epidemic. Business hours, 8:30 a.m. till 4:30 p.m.

Just Received

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

OATS, CORN, BRAN and HAY.

W. J. CHASE & CO.

To Refugees!

IT HAVING come to our knowledge that some parties who had fled the city at the outbreak of the epidemic have returned, contracted the fever and died, it is my duty, by resolution of the Howard Association, to warn all Refugees that, owing to the fact that we have all we can do to nurse and care for those who are here, if they come back to the city before the epidemic has been officially declared over, they will do so at their own risk and with almost the certainty of having to provide for themselves in case of sickness. Our present obligations are as many and as weighty as we can carry, and we cannot, without breaking down, assume any more. REFUGEES MUST NOT RETURN. The fate of those who have should be a warning to all.

A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President Howard Association.

PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

YELLOW FEVER !

ACCORDING to the most intelligent medical opinion yellow-fever is intensified malaria, and Dr. William Lee Green, of Georgia, member and ex-vice-president of Georgia Medical Association, member of State board of physicians, and chief surgeon of artillery of A. P. Hill's corps, after great experience in malarial and yellow-fever, indorses and recommends most highly in the Cincinnati *Medical News*, the Bermuda (Va.) Sentinel ALUM and NOW MASS. as a preventive and cure for both of these dreadful diseases. He states that this mass should be taken rapidly and in large doses—saturating the blood with it and putting the system under its influence as speedily as possible; that it lessens the pains in the head and limbs, and also the nausea; that under its use the urine rapidly loses its thick blood character, becoming clear and limpid; that the paroxysms are rendered milder, less frequent and of shorter duration; that it is also most beneficial from the moment the acute stage subsides, and during convalescence; that he places great reliance in this mass, using some other treatment as the course of the disease may suggest. The Cincinnati *Medical News* urges all to try this remedy, that its efficacy may be known and utilized.

This mass may be had of druggists, or ordered from the Bedford Alum and Iron Springs Company, Lynchburg, Virginia, and it can be sent by mail, post-paid, or express at fifty cents or one dollar a package, or two dollars and a half or five dollars for half dozen.

A. M. DAVIES,
President of the Company.

☞ This mass will be sent free to yellow-fever sufferers who are unable to pay for it, and trial supply will be sent without charge to physicians desiring to test it in their practice.

To Yellow-Fever Sufferers.

Five out of six of my household, near Moscow, Tennessee, have lately had the yellow-fever, speedily in that section. All of them have recovered, the attacks being mitigated and their recovery due, as I believe to the use of **Bedford Alum and Iron Springs Mass**, which was used in their cases, and before they were attacked. I make this statement for the benefit of others who may be afflicted with this dread disease, and to put in their reach the knowledge of this great remedy. S. M. DAVIS.

September 21, 1878.

Dr. Jones, in the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal*, recommends *mineral tonics* in yellow-fever and in malarial hematuria. The Bedford Alum and Iron Springs Mass contains *ten parts* of iron to every hundred parts, and *has no equal as a tonic*. For sale by S. MANSFIELD & CO.

Coll's Old Stand,

273 MAIN ST.,

NOW OPEN AND IN RECEIPT OF

NEW GOODS

To which the Public are invited for Inspection.

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES IN THE

DRY GOODS LINE!

Call and Examine!

H. BEJACH & CO.

WATER-PIPES

Hydrants, Street-Sprinklers Hose,

New Lots Just Receiv'd

Will be sold and put up cheap.

J. W. X. BROWNE,

258 Second St., opp. Court Square

Gas-Pipe, Sewer-Pipe, Tube-Wells, Bathtubs Chandeliers, Pumps, etc.

Temple of Honor.

GEO. B. ELLIOTT and Horace H. Briggs having died, Eug. W. Moore, the only surviving member of the Relief Board, will be glad to hear from any brother needing assistance. Word left at the APPEAL office will reach me. EUG. W. MOORE.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

750 Brls. "Nelson Distillery" Fire-Copper

BOURBON WHISKEY!

SPRING OF 1873--'74--'75--'76--'77

300 Brls. Yannissee Malt Whiskey

FREE AND IN BOND

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HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Guns and Fishing Tackle, Sorghum, Cider, Grist and Fan Mills, Flouring Mills, Wheat Threshers, Belting Cloth, Elevator Cups, Cotton Gins and Presses, Steam Machinery, Fittings and Pipe, Faught Deering Horse Engines, Gum and Leather Belting.

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J. R. GODWIN. L. D. MULLINS,