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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 168

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICERS, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with falling barometer during the day, followed during the night by rising barometer and lower temperature.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, July 22, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	29.101	80	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Safeston	29.91	88	.....	Fresh.	Clear.
Jeffersonville	29.93	83	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.90	77	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	29.87	83	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	29.95	80	S.W.	Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.85	83	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.90	86	.....	Calm.	.....
Vicksburg	29.94	84	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Little Rock	29.93	83	.....	Calm.	Clear.

R. K. MARTIN, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE SITUATION.

We will not permit ourselves to be the sport of the vagaries of the yellow-fever. We learned a final lesson last year how unreliable it is. Like the mercury in the thermometer it is up to-day and down to-morrow. On Monday we were inclined to be utterly cast down by the announcement of thirty-six new cases of yellow-fever—twenty-one of them between six months and seventeen years—and yesterday we bordered on a condition of unmeasured rejoicing over the fact of *only* seven cases. But we recalled the ups and downs of last year, our days of elation and depression, and we stopped short of rejoicing, contenting ourselves with a fervent "thank God, it's no worse." We cannot shut out from ourselves the sad condition of the city, almost denuded of its people, and cannot forget how treacherous the fever is, how slow and stealthily it is in its advances and how sudden in its surprises. We hope for the best, and trust that the future will justify the physicians in their expressed belief that even if the yellow-fever should prove epidemic to the extent of exceeding all other diseases in the mortality table at the end of this week, it will not be severe, it will not take many victims—certainly not in the same proportion as last year.

A LIE OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH.

It will probably be necessary before long to adopt some system of pecuniary relief for the less fever sufferers of Memphis. If so we trust the indiscriminate plans of last year will be improved upon. The amount subscribed last year was out of all proportion to the amount accounted for or distributed among the needy. There was no check anywhere. Money was poured into the south from every part of the Union, and yet comparatively little actual distress was relieved. Perhaps the best way to give this year would be in contributions of food, clothing and medicine.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 20th.

So far as Memphis is concerned, this is not true. Every cent of money and all the provisions received were rigidly and exactingly accounted for, the operations of the Howard association and the citizens' relief committee and all the religious and benefit society relief committees having been conducted with the coolness, discretion and scrupulous fidelity that characterizes any well-managed and honestly-conducted fiduciary trust in the world. The *Globe-Democrat* in the above gives utterance to a falsehood which is all the more inexcusable since it is possessed of a copy of Keating's *History of the Yellow Fever and Epidemic of 1878*, which contains the reports of all the Memphis relief bodies, including that of the Howard's, in which latter are set forth with exactness the name of every man, woman and child who subscribed money or provisions or medicine, in St. Louis or out of it. We have reason to be proud of the management of our relief organizations in 1878, and trust the *Globe-Democrat* will do Memphis the justice to withdraw a statement that is wholly groundless and not warranted by facts.

QUARANTINE.

Gradually the severity of quarantine, as it is enforced by communities without regard to the rules and regulations of the National board of health, are beginning to make themselves felt, especially in Mississippi. A very full dispatch from Starkville, to be found in another column, will give our readers some knowledge on this head that will enable them thoroughly to understand the difference between an indiscriminate or shotgun quarantine, one that is absolutely prohibitory, and one that rests upon a basis of humanity for the stricken community and is protective of the interests and health of all stations, towns and cities beyond. Until our State board of health, which has ample authority by the law calling it into existence, promulgated the rules and regulations adopted by the sanitary association of the Mississippi valley, we were fearful that just such a system would be enforced along all of our own railroads. The panic that made itself felt here when the first case of fever was announced, had communicated itself all along our great highways of travel, and although there was not wanting a generous feeling of sympathy for us, yet the instinct of self-preservation dominating all other sentiments induced a hasty action by a few small communities, and we feared a state of things that would have made of Memphis during the existence of the fever, a very hell on earth. Fortunately, warned by the experience of last year, the necessary legislation to insure uniformity was secured, and by the adoption of the rules and regulations of the sanitary association of the Mississippi valley we were placed in a position to put ourselves on a line with all the States that consented to that excellent code. Through it we are able to keep open a line of uninterrupted communication with all points in Kentucky, and to avail ourselves of a road by which our people can at any time go out of or come into the city. We deem so much in regard to quarantine necessary, as owing to the fact that the Louisville railroad had yesterday to return money for tickets bought to Cairo and St. Louis, via Milan and Humboldt, it was apprehended there would be a general shutting down on trains to and from all parts of the country. This is not so. Tickets can be had, on the Louisville road, to Guthrie and all points in Kentucky, Louisville included, and through tickets to all points, via Louisville and Nashville, but tickets will not be sold to Cairo or St. Louis, via Milan or Humboldt. On the Charleston railroad nearly all the stations and towns have quarantined, but Mr. Hughes, until yesterday, did a "land-office" business, and is still ready to sell through tickets or tickets to quarantined points, subject to the restrictions in force. On the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad quarantine is as close as a sealed book, and the Paducah and the Little Rock railroads have stopped their trains, the health board of the latter city having notified the postoffice department (as will be seen by a telegram elsewhere) that mails from Memphis will not be permitted to be put off there, whether fumigated or not. This is a fair sample of the crazed becoming crazier, and the idiots more idiotic. The late civil war settled the question of the strength of national as compared with local authority, and the Little Rock people ought to know that they will not be permitted to interfere with the mails. If they do not go by the Little Rock road they will go by way of St. Louis via Louisville, or Cairo. By river there is very little travel. The boats that left here on Monday and last night are liable to all the quarantine restrictions, including ten days detention, at St. Louis or Cairo, and no doubt they will be among the last. The Ouachita Belle now at Arkansas City will, we understand leave for St. Louis on Thursday, and will, it is thought, be the last, we shall see of river craft at our levee until the fever is over and trade has been resumed. This is the quarantine situation to date. That it will be improved we have no reason to believe; on the contrary, judging by what has already been done and the fit of insanity that has possession of the Little Rock health board, we may look for and expect that any vagary that crazed people are likely to be moved to under pressure of panic will be enforced, if necessary, even as last year, by the eloquent double-barreled shot-gun.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

When the first railroad started on its strange career it decided thousands of wagers. The unbelievers had bet the believers that when the trains ran somewhere pushing behind, if denied their ancient privilege of pulling before, horses would be found. Without horses no progress of carriages of any kind was an axiom so fixed in the land of the

son that followed the rut the father paced in, that they bet fearlessly and with "the full assurance of faith." So, but with more reason on their side, there were people who were sure the four per cents were bound to perish in ignomy. Supposing them to conquer the numerous and obvious obstructions in their path, there was one rock on which they must split. It was this: Since the panic of 1873 there has been little use for money, consequently its value has temporarily depreciated. When a revival comes it will command its old rates of sight, ten and twelve per cent. a year. Therefore it follows that when money will readily command ten per cent. again, all the holders of the four per cent. bonds will be anxious to sell them, in order that they may take the money that is bringing in only four per cent and so invest it as to bring eight per cent. Many who intended ultimately to hold some four per cents, as "being very useful in the market, and as bank reserves, held back until the time should come when capitalists, finding ample opportunity to invest the funds better, would freely offer their four per cents at a discount. Unfortunately for calculators and calculations, the discount time has not come yet. Indeed the difference from par has been on the other side of zero. How came a four per cent. interest to follow an eight and ten per cent. one? When money below par was lent its worth was below par, and the money it was paid back in was below par. A transaction was called a hundred dollars when all the money that really passed between the transactors was sixty, seventy, or eighty dollars in fact, while in name the amount was called a hundred dollars. Every day the value of the dollar changed, and every day anxiously-perused telegrams told from every four to six hours how much a dollar was worth. So this shifting, unsettled, undefined, sandy-foundationed value of a dollar—under all the "chops and changes" of monetary existence—was so uncertain that those who lent money required a guarantee against uncertainty, in the amount of interest paid. Then came resumption, and a nominal dollar changed from sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety and ninety-five cents to a genuine one hundred cents on the dollar. Then no guarantee was wanted, a dollar was a hundred cents, and so the four per cents have become a solid, substantial and most valuable security at the wonderfully low figure, as it first appeared, at which they were put upon the market. If any one is still mystified about the value of the four per cents, let him reckon up the value of a dollar worth from seventy to ninety cents—every day's incidents and accidents would determine which amount—then compute what a dollar is worth that will every hour command a hundred cents, and he will begin to understand where the strength of the four per cent bond lies.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

To the Young Men of West Tennessee.

IV.

EDITORS APPEAL—A specious argument against our railroad bonds is that the present holders paid but one-third of their face value or less for them, and are entitled to no more than they paid. Among business men this argument would be branded as a dishonest one, because in a private transaction the man who would refuse to pay his own promissory note in full merely because the owners bought it at a discount would be considered little better than a thief. The State, in regard to its obligations, is bound by the same principles of honor and good faith that binds the citizen, and if there be any difference the State should even be more sensitive to its honor than the citizen, on account of the popular demoralization that always follows an act of bad faith in the sovereign. But we have the fact that these bonds were originally sold at their par value, the law under which they were issued expressly forbidding their sale except for an amount equal to their nominal worth. And the said road presidents to whom they were issued took a solemn oath to obey the law. The truth is that one of our State bonds at that time was worth its nominal value, and they were bought up as an investment by the express very flattering indeed to the good faith and solvency of this commonwealth. It is said, again, that these railroad bonds are the debt of the railroads to which they were issued, and not of the State. This proposition is quite as fallacious as the first, and might be disposed of by a simple reference to the provisions of the acts of legislature under which they were issued. By this legislation the State reserved to itself a statutory lien upon the railroads and all their property for the ultimate payment of the bonds and the prompt payment of the interest to accrue thereon. In the letter or the spirit of these laws no semblance of a lien appears, or any other purpose whatever than as a security for the State. The bonds are payable to bearer, and it would be impossible now to take any of these bonds and definitely settle the question to which of the roads it was originally issued. The State was then in excellent credit, and the bonds were negotiated and sold upon the credit of the State alone. But it is now sought to enforce a lien upon the roads, upon the idea that, in equity, the bondholder is subrogated to all the liens and equities which the State reserved for its own indemnity. There might be something in this, but for one serious difficulty which arises upon the law itself under which the bonds were issued. The State, by that law, reserved the right to legislate upon the bond contract in any manner essential to its protection and to that of the stockholders. These bonds were bought with notice of this reservation, and in pursuance of it the State did legislate accordingly, and authorized the railroad companies to discharge their indebtedness to the State in other bonds of the State. This some of the leading roads have done, and they stand forever acquitted of any debt they ever owed the State on this account, while the State still owes the original bonds, and on these bonds is now, as from the beginning, the only debtor. In the opinion of some of the ablest jurists in America, this is absolutely conclusive of the matter. But if they should be mistaken, and it turns out that the bondholders succeed in their litigation to enforce a supposed lien upon our railroads, how stands the question then? Why, certainly if the railroads have to pay the bonds of the State, then they must pay them to bondholders, and the State is debtor to them instead of the present bondholders, and the railroads or other bond creditors would come in under the proposed adjustment to accept or reject it as they may deem proper. But it is a well known fact that for years, and in every conceivable manner by which a State can pledge its honor, all the bonds now in controversy have been repeatedly recognized and declared to be valid obligations against the State, and the clamor of those who would have the State now bishopize itself comes too late.

JUSTICE.

A SERIOUS DISTURBANCE

At Fall River—Several Persons Injured—A Crowd Gathers to Assert their Rights, but are Quelled by Presence of Policemen.

FALL RIVER, July 22.—The most serious disturbance which has occurred since the present labor trouble took place to-night. A woman, with her son, came here from Warren, Rhode Island, this morning to visit the latter as a weaver, given work at the Merchant's mill; and the mother was given a tenement in one of the company's houses. This evening her women in the neighborhood began to make threats, and rocks were thrown at the house and the windows broken. The woman complained to the police and two officers were sent to guard the house. The crowd continued to increase, and the officers deemed it advisable to remove her to safer quarters, and, as she went through the streets, the crowd rapidly increased until about a thousand men, women and boys had gathered on Bayford street and the north end of the Merchants mill, and at the police office, where a number of the new spinners, including the four who arrived this afternoon, were quartered. Another crowd, about half the size, assembled at the south end of the mill. Rocks were freely thrown, and one of the special watchmen at the mill was struck on the arm and considerably hurt. Ten policemen were sent to the mill, who succeeded in quelling the disturbance, but made no arrests. Large crowds gathered also in the vicinity of several of the other mills in the same part of the city, but no attempt was made to create a disturbance, and at eleven o'clock the city was reported quiet. Larger numbers arrived here to-day, and, although the union spinners succeeded in getting several nobsticks to leave town yesterday, the mills have made a decided gain. The Montaup mill, which shut down the first day after the strike and which has been the only mill stopped for the last three weeks, resumed work this morning. Among the spinners who have gone to work to-day are several of the old help, although no union spinners are reported among the number.

A Woman the Cause of Trouble.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 22.—Samuel G. Grasty, railroad and commercial traveler, of this city, last night shot a Mr. Reed and his son at Opelika. They attacked him in his room at the hotel for his alleged intimacy with Miss Reed. Grasty was badly cut on the head and hands. The elder Reed was shot in the eye and abdomen, and the younger under the right jaw. The elder Reed will die. Grasty is under arrest.

Dr. J. L. Crigler received the Starkville, Mississippi, Democratic nomination for senator, in convention yesterday, over Dr. J. S. Montgomery, the present senator, and Colonel S. J. Wood. The contest was hot and close.

THE PLAGUE A PEST

To Many Places—Close Quarantines Being Rigidly Enforced—A Case from Memphis Develops in Shelbyville—A Case Dies in Brooklyn—The State Board of Health.

Texas Panic-Stricken—Memphis Grossly Libelled by Several Journals—The Danger Likely to Result from Government Help—Nothing but Cleanliness will Save Memphis in Future.

Special to the Appeal.]

MASON, TENN., July 22.—Quarantine went into effect at this place at four o'clock this afternoon. C. P. MACLIN, MAYOR.

Ripley, Miss., Quarantines.

Special to the Appeal.]

MIDDLETON, TENN., July 22.—Ripley, Mississippi, has quarantined against passengers, but not freight, from Memphis. C. F. FARRIS.

Starkville, Miss., Quarantines Against Memphis.

Special to the Appeal.]

STARKVILLE, MISS., July 22.—The board of mayor and aldermen to-day passed quarantine ordinances to the effect that no person from, or who has visited Memphis, or other infected districts, cities or towns, within twenty days before arrival, shall be allowed to enter the city; and that no freight, express, baggage or live stock brought from Memphis, or other infected districts, shall be removed from the cars. Much uneasiness is felt, though the city is perfectly healthy. Sanitary regulations have been complied with.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

Rev. B. F. Tiller, of Memphis, Sick with Yellow-Fever at Shelbyville.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—A dispatch from Shelbyville, Tennessee, says Rev. B. F. Tiller, of Memphis, who reached this place sick on the eighteenth instant, is prostrated with yellow-fever.

The Illinois State Board of Health.

CAIRO, July 22.—The State board of health, in session here to-day, authorized its chairman or secretary to appoint several sanitary policemen and one medical inspector for this port. The regulations of the National board were also adopted.

One Death from Yellow-Fever in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Dennis Manning, fireman on the steamer City of Meridia, plying between Havana and New York, died in Brooklyn to-day of yellow-fever. The board of health has taken precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Tennessee State Board of Health.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—The State board of health met here to-day, and adopted rules for the guidance of supervising medical inspectors.

The city council met to-night to adopt measures to put in force a limited quarantine for the inspection of persons from Memphis and for the establishment of a quarantine hospital in case of need.

Mails will Not be Allowed to Stop at Little Rock.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following telegram from the agent of the railway mail service at Little Rock was received at the postoffice department to-day:

The Little Rock board of health say emphatically that fumigation of the mails makes no difference, and that no mails must pass St. Louis. If so, no mail matter will be allowed to be taken from Cairo, or agents handling it to stop at Little Rock.

Shippers Affidavits Must Accompany Freight.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway companies have issued a joint circular stating that no freight destined for points in Texas, going beyond the southern terminus of the two roads, will be received from this date unless accompanied by an affidavit of the shipper stating that the goods have not been in the infected yellow-fever districts since July 1st.

Passengers on the Ste. Genevieve Reach St. Louis in Safety.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The Ste. Genevieve arrived from Memphis this evening, having on board two hundred and fifty people anxious to reach St. Louis. The boat is that one of our State bonds at that time was worth its nominal value, and they were bought up as an investment by the express very flattering indeed to the good faith and solvency of this commonwealth. It is said, again, that these railroad bonds are the debt of the railroads to which they were issued, and not of the State. This proposition is quite as fallacious as the first, and might be disposed of by a simple reference to the provisions of the acts of legislature under which they were issued. By this legislation the State reserved to itself a statutory lien upon the railroads and all their property for the ultimate payment of the bonds and the prompt payment of the interest to accrue thereon. In the letter or the spirit of these laws no semblance of a lien appears, or any other purpose whatever than as a security for the State. The bonds are payable to bearer, and it would be impossible now to take any of these bonds and definitely settle the question to which of the roads it was originally issued. The State was then in excellent credit, and the bonds were negotiated and sold upon the credit of the State alone. But it is now sought to enforce a lien upon the roads, upon the idea that, in equity, the bondholder is subrogated to all the liens and equities which the State reserved for its own indemnity. There might be something in this, but for one serious difficulty which arises upon the law itself under which the bonds were issued. The State, by that law, reserved the right to legislate upon the bond contract in any manner essential to its protection and to that of the stockholders. These bonds were bought with notice of this reservation, and in pursuance of it the State did legislate accordingly, and authorized the railroad companies to discharge their indebtedness to the State in other bonds of the State. This some of the leading roads have done, and they stand forever acquitted of any debt they ever owed the State on this account, while the State still owes the original bonds, and on these bonds is now, as from the beginning, the only debtor. In the opinion of some of the ablest jurists in America, this is absolutely conclusive of the matter. But if they should be mistaken, and it turns out that the bondholders succeed in their litigation to enforce a supposed lien upon our railroads, how stands the question then? Why, certainly if the railroads have to pay the bonds of the State, then they must pay them to bondholders, and the State is debtor to them instead of the present bondholders, and the railroads or other bond creditors would come in under the proposed adjustment to accept or reject it as they may deem proper. But it is a well known fact that for years, and in every conceivable manner by which a State can pledge its honor, all the bonds now in controversy have been repeatedly recognized and declared to be valid obligations against the State, and the clamor of those who would have the State now bishopize itself comes too late.

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Dr. J. L. Crigler received the Starkville, Mississippi, Democratic nomination for senator, in convention yesterday, over Dr. J. S. Montgomery, the present senator, and Colonel S. J. Wood. The contest was hot and close.

January weather of almost unprecedented severity, the disease springs up spontaneously far from the coast and seagoing vessels. Even the talk about the hibernation of germs will not prove satisfactory in the light of the outbreak of the disease at Memphis. The plain common sense of the matter is that great accumulations of filth, combined with great heat, are sufficient to harbor, if not produce, the disease in almost any part of the south. The case of the Plymouth shows that the extreme cold cannot be relied on; all experience shows that nothing can be relied on as a preventive except cleanliness and thorough sanitation. If Louisville, Memphis and the State of Tennessee are not equal to the task, it is time that humanity or some other strong power took the matter in hand, for we cannot afford to have in the heart of the country a city that breeds yellow-fever.

Our Memphis Reporter.

Nashville *Banner*: "To any one out of Memphis, the firmness of our friend, John Johnson, Esq., in reporting, last Wednesday, suspicious cases of fever, cannot be appreciated. He is there in the midst of men who seemed determined to throttle a man—be he a physician or otherwise—who owned to having seen a case of fever. Public opinion pressed so heavily, as we have already stated, upon all who hinted at yellow-fever, that it required no small degree of moral courage to brave it, and a still larger amount to give suspicions. We, therefore, may place implicit confidence in the statement of a man who does so, and this man will, as he has shown, publish all there is in it. We call attention to this fact to show the disparity of rumors and the reports of this gentleman. We may entirely rely on the fact that there is no more than he publishes. We have made arrangements for true reports daily in our columns, and will keep the public posted from that afflicted city. It is seen that his faith, in its sporadic character is weakening, and this opinion is entitled to all credit, for he is a man of cool, calm judgment, and being a business man, whose interests are bound up in the welfare of the city, he will not give a worse coloring than the facts justify."

The Danger from Help Given by the Government.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: "One other thing. The fever-threatened region must work out its own salvation. There is a curious disposition on the part of the south to rely upon external aid, upon the Federal government and private advice and charity in other States for what is not only their proper work, but for what they can do better for themselves; for what, indeed, nobody else can do for them. This lack of self-reliance and tendency to paternalism is common enough in human societies of a certain grade of development; but the curious thing about its cropping out in the south is that it is in such utter contradiction to the theories so persistently held and so loudly advocated by the politicians of that section. The southern politician froths at the mouth on the stump or in congress against the exercise of any reliance upon or interference by the Federal government or any of the other States in the local affairs of his section. Yet when his section is in the throes of an emergency which demands a vigorous and efficient exercises of administrative power to avert an imminent danger, the politician forgets his stump theories and joins with his panic-stricken constituents in a frantic appeal to the national government to exercise its power, and to compel the people of the States to open their pockets to cure the evil which a civilized foresight would have averted and which sufficient action can do more than palliate and do remove. The south scouts the national government when its rights or duties in relation to the States as a whole are in question. When it sees a way to make anything for its own section out of an appeal to our reliance upon the national government, it forgets all its scoffs and self-assertion in a huge raid upon the national treasury and northern pockets. It is not intended to speak of the contributions made in northern cities in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers last year. Those were spontaneous offerings most ungrudgingly made and never regretted. If they are remembered in the north at all, it is only to reflect that we have paid for the right to some plain speaking and wholesome advice towards the south. The only thing in needy people, was yet productive of much evil. The strongest and most worthless applicants were often the most successful in drawing heavy supplies. The weak and sick sometimes were crowded back and had no one to represent them. A considerable class became demoralized to such an extent that the appearance of yellow-fever signifies nothing to them but an abundance of free rations, and excites in their minds pleasure rather than regret. They are not the honest, hard-working laborers, but a floating class of little use under any circumstances or to any community. The plan adopted by our authorities and suggested by the *Ledger* several weeks ago in anticipation of the fever again is to depopulate the city, and if rations be not recognized as a feature of this it can be done in the country, where there is and probably can be no fever this year. Thus the crowds will be kept out and many lives will be saved."

A Contrast Worthy the Attention of Tennessean.

Nashville *American*: Numerous inquiries as to the debts of other southern States, their amounts, compromises made, will be best answered by giving all the information we possess on the subject.

The debt of Alabama in 1878 was $9,452,669, real and personal estate, tax basis, $117,486,881; tax, 70 cents; amount raised by tax, $827,360.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The health officers discovered two cases of fever in this city this afternoon, both of which were brought here from Memphis. Mrs. Samuel Eckers, wife of the barber who died in Memphis several days since, and who came to Louisville Sunday last, is ill at the residence of a friend on Story avenue, in the eastern part of the city. The other case is a Miss Ewing, also a refugee from Memphis, who is residing with relatives on Pollard avenue. Both cases are of a mild type, and there is no excitement over their discovery. There are no cases of local origin in the city.

Finding the Source of the Yellow-Fever is a Gigantic Privy.

The yellow fever commission that the National board of health sent to Havana do not lack for cases or germs of filth to study. The dirtiest city in the world has had the fever continuously over a year, and last week its victims numbered one hundred and seventeen. If the commissioners escape alive, they will certainly be able to add no little to our stock of fever information.

Two Things that Must be Done.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*: "Upon the stagnant Gayoso bayou, Memphis is afflicted with several miles of Nicolson pavement. To these two local causes are attributed the prevalence and virulence of fevers. There can be no health in the city until the bayou is made a running stream, and the wooden pavements are carted off. But who shall do it? To turn Wolf river into the bayou would cost a deal of money, and unhappy Memphis has not got it."

Quarantine of Jackson, Tenn.

Jackson *Tribune and Sun*, of Sunday: "Quarantine regulations will go into active force to-day, as per proclamation of the mayor. Several days were given by the proclamation to enable the railroads to deliver at their destination passengers and freight that were *in transitu* at the date of the proclamation. This action on the part of our authorities was right and proper, and prevents the recurrence of unnecessary inconvenience and expense which the railroads were often subjected to last summer."

Memphis Grossly Libelled by a Neighbor.

Little Rock *Democrat*: "A year ago last spring the leading papers of Memphis urged the necessity of draining the bayou, removing the rotten wooden pavement and a general and thorough cleaning up. The appeals were unheard. The people claimed to be too poor to spend money for such purpose. The whole world knows the rest of the story—the old story of locking the stable after the stealing of the horse. If Little Rock is wise she will not repeat the folly of Memphis. She will learn a lesson of wisdom from the folly and negligence of the ill-fated city."

The Stricken City.

New York *Tribune*, Friday: "Memphis will soon be known as the most unfortunate of cities. The yellow-fever panic had just died away, and the community was resuming its customary life, when there was a fresh outbreak of the disease. Five new cases were reported yesterday, all in one house not far removed from the house of Judge Ray, and in one case death was almost immediate. There seems to have been much less fright among the people than at the former outbreak, but many things point to a general conviction that the worst may be coming. It may be that the stricken city is to be desolated a second time."

Texas Panic-Stricken.

HOUSTON, July 18.—Dr. Rutherford, State health officer, has just wired Governor Roberts, at Austin, to know what course to pursue in regard to the quarantine declared by Galveston and New Orleans. Your correspondent conversed with the health officer, Dr. Rutherford, to-night. He warns the merchants of St. Louis that if they want communications kept up with Texas they must utterly refuse to receive goods from Memphis for reshipment to Texas, which the Doctor says is now being attempted. He says if this is the game he will make trouble and shut down against St. Louis. He says he means business.

Memphis Libelled.

Kansas City *Times*: "Five new cases of yellow-fever reported yesterday in Memphis, and a ship-load of the same delectable stuff imported from New York to Philadelphia, are not calculated to allay the fear of a general epidemic. At any rate the sanitary authorities in all the large cities are taking unusual attention to health precautions. There is very little doubt that had the ordinary precautions been taken at Memphis this year, there would have been no return of the yellow-fever. It has been clearly demonstrated that the cases that have occurred within the last week or two arose from the germs that were left over from last year, and which could have been eradicated had the proper precautions been taken. The other southern cities have been warned in time, and at making thorough sanitary inspections, followed by a vigorous abatement of nuisances.

Nothing but Cleanliness Will Do.

The average man will give very little credence to the theory that the fever cannot be originated in this country, when, aft

TELEGRAPH MUSINGS.

Six Hundred Russians with Capital Come to Live Among Americans—A Dispute Over a Game of Cards—A Free Fight and One Man Killed.

A Recreant Bridegroom—The Latest from General Miles—Anniversary of the Battle of Minisink—The Wisconsin Republicans—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

PARIS, July 22.—A duel with swords took place to-day between Balian, editor of the *Evement*, and Menard, editor of the *Lanterne*. The former was wounded in the abdomen.

He Will Be There.

OCEAN GROVE, July 22.—President Hayes has accepted the invitation of the president of the Ocean Grove camp-meeting association to be present at the tenth anniversary of their first religious services, on July 30th.

If He is Not Elected They will Resign.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Patrie* learns from an authentic source that if Blanqui should not be re-elected at Bordeaux, Deputies Clemenceau, Duordier and Bouchet will resign their seats with the view of bringing about a threefold election of Blanqui.

Secretary Sherman at Boston.

BOSTON, July 22.—Secretary Sherman was entertained at the Parker house by the Commercial club of Boston to-day, and was introduced to an assemblage by Mr. W. E. Chandler. The secretary made a "patent outside" speech, and retired amid applause.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion.

HUNTINGDON, July 22.—By the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry in this city, this afternoon, three men, Michael Ryan, a sub contractor of Philadelphia, John Ronconi, and a Mr. Keith were instantly killed. Their bodies were terribly mutilated. James Davis escaped with a loss of hearing.

Killed in a Dispute of Cards.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—During a game of cards between James Deadman and Louis Hagelin, in a saloon three miles south of Covington, Kentucky, last night, a dispute arose between the two men, which terminated by Hagelin stabbing Deadman twice in the neck and breast, killing him instantly.

They Come to Live among Americans.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The Mosel brings over six hundred steerage passengers, mostly Russians, who alone represent a capital of four hundred thousand dollars. Among them are sixty families, having two hundred and thirteen children. They are a remarkably fine-looking party.

Funeral Services of Gen. W. F. Barry.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The funeral services of the late General William F. Barry took place this afternoon from Fort McHenry. Besides the officers at the fort there were present General W. T. Sherman and Colonels Audenreid and Tourtellotte, of his staff. The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

Public Order Maintained at Port-au-Prince.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Haytien minister to the United States has information by cable from Port-au-Prince, that President Boisrond Canal has abdicated and gone to Kingston, Jamaica. Public order has been maintained at Port-au-Prince, and preparations are made for the election of a new president. The candidates are Montecrosty, Benjamin Roger Bazeloas and Soloman.

A Free Fight and Several Persons Injured.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—In a free fight at Smyser's grove, five miles from this city, Sunday evening, John Hughes, colored, was killed, and several others badly injured. The trouble originated in an effort made by roughs to capture a street car, and the president of the road, John Milton, was injured while defending his property. Charles Kerr, aged nineteen, was killed by Joseph R. Patterson Sunday evening. The murder occurred in the Wetwoods settlement, a few miles from the city. The men had been gambling and quarelled over the game.

Central Pacific Stockholders' Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Pacific railroad for the election of officers was held here to-day. The vote cast was very full, nearly all the eastern stockholders being represented by proxies. The vote resulted in the election of the following directors: Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, E. H. Miller, jr., E. W. Hopkins, Charles W. Crocker and W. V. Huntington. The officers-elect are Leland Stanford, president; C. P. Huntington and Charles Crocker vice-presidents; E. H. Miller, jr., secretary; E. W. Hopkins, treasurer.

Hang the Bridegroom at Once.

CHICAGO, July 21,—A special dispatch from Decatur, Illinois, to the *Inter-Ocean*, says Mrs. Rhinehart, her daughter, Miss Honiker, were drowned in the Sangamon river to-day. The young lady was to have been married in the Catholic church to-day, but the bridegroom failed to appear, and in a fit of desperation she started for the river, followed by her mother. She plunged in, and, as Mrs. Rhinehart was attempting to save her life, both were drowned, and others of the bridal party narrowly escaped the same fate. The coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental drowning.

Four Hundred Persons Thrown out of Employment.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 22.—A series of earthquake shocks were felt along the Hudson this afternoon. This evening lightning struck the shoe factory owned by John O. Whitehouse, and in a short time was entirely destroyed by fire. It was the largest manufactory in the city, and employed four hundred hands. The falling walls crushed the engine-room, and buried George Morgan, the engineer, in the ruins. He was taken out alive, but died soon after. It is reported that several firemen were hurt. The owner being absent, the loss cannot be ascertained, but is estimated at a quarter million of dollars. Insurance unknown.

The Turks Fail to Carry Out Reform Measures.

LONDON, July 22.—In the house of commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, calling attention to the non-execution of portions of the Berlin treaty, said the Turks promised to carry out the reforms stipulated within three months, but a year has elapsed and nothing had been done. He moved that an address be presented to the queen asking her majesty to use her influence for the prompt execution of the treaty, and also to endeavor to procure for Greece a rectification of the frontier as agreed on by the powers. Sir Charles complained of the incomplete information furnished with regard to Greece. Shaw Lefrever, liberal, seconded Sir Charles's motion. Hanbury, liberal conservative, moved as an amendment, that the government had successfully carried out the treaty. Sir Henry Wolf, conservative, seconded the amendment.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference.

COLUMBUS, O., July 22.—The Evangelical Lutheran synodical conference of America closed its session to-day. The next meeting will be held in Chicago, on the first Monday in October, 1881. Among the results of the meeting was the adoption of a paper, which was discussed several days, providing for various changes and advances in the rules of the church. Prof. Loy, of Columbus, and Prof. Schmidt, of Madison, Wisconsin, were appointed editors of the new quarterly magazine, conducted in the English language, to be published in this city. The synod adopted a plan to form State synods, and to establish a general theological seminary, near Chicago or Milwaukee, with three distinct faculties, viz.: German, English and Norwegian. Every State synod, however, is to have its own college. The general synods will be organized in the synodical conference, called the western, northwestern and eastern. This arrangement will not affect doctrine as to the standard symbols, but it is thought, will better promote peace and harmony in the church.

Anniversary of the Battle of Minisink.

GOSHEN, N. Y., July 22.—The hundredth anniversary of the battle of Minisink, in which forty-four of the State militia were killed by the Indians and tories under Brandt, on the mountain opposite Lackawaxen, Pennsylvania, was celebrated here to-day with a large procession and public exercises. Ten thousand people were present.

AT LACKAWAXEN.

About two thousand people assembled on the old battle-ground near this place, to-day, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Minisink, and to dedicate the handsome monument recently erected in honor of the brave men who fell at the hands of the Indians and tories under Chief Brandt, in 1779. The oration was delivered by Hon. William J. Groo, of Middletown. In the evening the guests of the Delaware house and many visitors from neighboring towns met in the parlors of the hotel and listened to suitable addresses by C. M. Battie, of Brooklyn; F. J. Holbert, proprietor of the house; General Samuel Fowler, of Newburgh, Mr. Mills, one of the earliest settlers in this region. At the conclusion of the speeches a number of patriotic airs were rendered, when formalities ceased, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to social enjoyment.

The Latest from General Miles.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A St. Paul, Minnesota, official, who arrived at headquarters here this afternoon, says he has received