THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879. VOL. XXXVII

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MEMPHIS, July 24, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.		Rain Fall.	Weather.
7:00 a.m.	29.861	80	E.		—	Fair.
2:00 p.m.	29.827	92	S.E.		—	Cloudy.
7:00 p.m.	29.865	77	S.E.		—	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 93 deg.
Minimum thermometer, 75 deg.
Rainfall, 0.13 inches.
R. R. MARTIN, Serg't Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, July 24, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	29.90	76	N.	Gentle.	Lt.rain.
Galveston	29.94	82	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	29.94	84	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.93	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	29.87	79	S	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	29.90	77	S.W.	Gentle.	Lt.rain.
New Orleans	29.96	82	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.87	86	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.92	79	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Little Rock	29.89	80	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.

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

ADVERTISING *bills for less than five dollars must be paid when the work is ordered, except for persons with whom we have regular accounts.*

THE SITUATION.

The report of the board of health for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last night, gives us eighteen new cases of yellow-fever and five deaths. This makes a total of one hundred and twenty-four cases of yellow-fever since the tenth instant, the day when Mr. Mulbranden's death was reported, and thirty deaths, twenty-four of them being reported since Saturday night last. This leaves little room to doubt that on Sunday morning next the president of the board of health will be compelled to proclaim the disease epidemic. To those in the city this will make but little difference, unless, as we had an inkling from St. Louis yesterday, the mails be suspended and we have no communication left with the outside world but the telegraph. For such a state of things we may as well prepare. At all the stations and towns along our several lines of railroad the once craze of yellow-fever has passed into a madness that will bear of nothing but the most rigid, scrupulous and exacting quarantine. The people will neither receive nor give. They will have nothing to do with Memphis, and presently we may expect to hear that the trains on the Louisville railroad come no nearer to us than Brownsville, as we understand they will not, on the Charleston railroad, after Saturday night next, come nearer than Grand Junction. This will completely cut us off from the outside world, as the Mississippi and Tennessee and the Little Rock railroads have already suspended all traffic and the river is under the most rigid surveillance. The railroad people have done all they could for us, but in vain. As the cases of yellow-fever have increased the people of the surrounding country have become more and more panic-stricken, and more and more determined to enforce quarantine at any cost of money, or of life, if necessary. They have long since been beyond the reach of our appeals, and have determined, so far as they are concerned, that we must confine ourselves to the city and resign ourselves to our fate. They are not wanting in a profound sympathy for us. They are among our kindred as well as our neighbors, but they are for themselves first. Consulting their own safety, they have recourse to what they believe is the first and most important of preventive measures—quarantine. We do not find fault with them for this. On the contrary, we hope it will secure them immunity, and pray earnestly that the scourge may not be felt beyond the limits of the Taxing-District.

THE TENNESSEE BOND

Question, for the people of Memphis, has, under the circumstances, but little interest. They are scattered to every point of the compass and are more concerned about yellow-fever than anything else. But not so the people outside of the city. They have no yellow-fever to deal with and must continue to take the same interest in State affairs as if an epidemic did not impend. We trust they will see their way clear to voting for a settlement on the fifty-and-four basis. It is the best the State can do, and will prove acceptable to the bondholders notwithstanding the suits that are to be tried by Judge Strong at Nashville on the eighteenth proximo. We must either accept this settlement or prepare for repudiation. This we cannot afford. To repudiate is to bring dishonor upon the State and taint the credit of every citizen in it. The fifty-and-four settlement is our only haven of safety from repudiation.

THE CAMPS.

When the camps now contemplated are established, we trust that the colored people, as well as white, will avail themselves of so seasonable a mode of life, and one that affords so ready a means of escape from the epidemic. To those who are not independent the camps will afford at the present time the only available means of living. The people of the north and west, as well as of the south, have determined that they will neither contribute money nor provisions to those who, after receiving timely warning, perversely remain in the city. They have already expressed themselves in this matter through their leading organs. They will send money to the Howards, to be expended for the sick and dead, and they will send money to Dr. Porter, to be expended for the needy who are in camps; for whom, also, they will send provisions and clothing if needed, but they will not send one cent, a pound of food or a single article of clothing for those who refuse to avail themselves of the only safe refuge yet open to them. We urge, therefore, when the camps are established, that blacks as well as whites remove to them and thus save themselves from sickness and perhaps from death.

THE DEATH OF MRS. JUDGE RAY.

There will be few dry eyes to-day among the large circle who knew the late Judge Ray and the brave woman, now no more, who nursed him so assiduously, and illustrated with singular devotion what a true, good wife ought to be in adversity, sickness and death. When the husband and children to whom Mrs. Ray had devoted herself had been buried, the light of her reason, the bright and beaming intelligence that, in happier days, had made her a model of gentleness, sweetness, wifely devotion and motherly tenderness, passed away forever, and during the days that have gone since her loved ones were laid at rest, she has lived only in the past made so beautiful for her by the love of her husband and the affection of her children. She has never known her loss since the first great shock that unsettled her reason. She died surrounded by the cloud that her great constancy raised as an example of sweet woman's love. Her death recalled so long and so painfully that will be remembered so long as Memphis endures. The saddest incident of this unlooked-for visitation of yellow-fever, the death of Mrs. Ray, attended by circumstances so peculiarly sorrowful, will bring tears to many eyes. Her troubles were over sooner than she could hear. She could not survive the loved ones so untimely taken from her. A brief struggle, reason dethroned, life has passed away leaving behind her a tender and sweet memory that for all time to come will illumine the names of wife and mother. No Memphian can hear this news and fail to pay tribute to our loved and lost. Her life and devotion will be rewarded in heaven, and in the hearts of her loved and children.

The APPEAL solicits from its friends in the States of Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, as well as from West Tennessee, letters as to the crops, new or contemplated improvements or industries, political affairs, or anything that is of interest to the people. Short letters of from twenty to thirty lines—brief, concise and to the point—or a few lines on a postal-card preferred. Our friends will oblige us by helping us in an effort to make the APPEAL still more acceptable as a good newspaper and great organ of public opinion.

A CARD—TO THE PUBLIC.

Appeal, Monday, July 21, 1879.]

In case the yellow-fever becomes epidemic, and we have some reason to hope it will not, we want the people to know that the state of things which made the epidemic of 1878 a hideous experience to be dreaded by all who passed through it will not be allowed to exist. In the first place, a very efficient police force, supported by a large military force, will be organized in a few days to protect life and property. Secondly, thieves and desperadoes will be promptly arrested and punished, and all who cannot give a good account of themselves will find the city like a beleaguered town where only martial law is enforced. There will be no such organization as a citizens' relief commitee, and therefore there will not be a commissary department. If it becomes necessary to make an appeal to the world for aid, that aid will go directly to Dr. Porter, the legal head of the Taxing-District, who enjoys to an enviable degree the confidence and esteem of the public. He will receive and he will disburse, and he assures us he will not give out a pound of food to any who are not in the camps it is proposed to establish some distance from the city—a hundred miles or more. The robbery and debauchery that disgraced our common humanity last year will thus be prevented. Additionally, we can state that the Howard association will not go to work until there is better reasons for it than now exist. If they do, they will not employ any but experienced yellow-fever nurses, or experienced yellow-fever doctors, who themselves have had the disease, and who are sober, discreet women and men who can be relied upon to do their duty faithfully and efficiently. Adventurers will have no parts to play in this tragedy, and the scoundrels who last year made of our greatest public calamity a time for indulgences of the grossest character will find themselves cut off. Dr. Porter will take care of the city, and he will save us from a repetition of scenes the bare recollection of which is enough to sicken the most abandoned.

Mr. J. M. Keating, Editor Memphis Appeal:

DEAR SIR—Referring to the above article, which appeared in the Memphis APPEAL of July 21, 1879, we desire to express our hearty indorsement of said article. We regret to be compelled to admit that the facts as stated were but too true, and consequently the comments upon them are perfectly just. We wish to assure you, as a part of the band who worked with you during the fearful visitation of 1878, that we particularly approve of this sentence: "The robbery and debauchery that disgraced our common humanity last year will thus be prevented." We receive this as well-timed and wholesome advice from one who knows the truth of what he says. We hope to see the advice followed as a means of preventing a recurrence of such scenes during the season trial now upon us. Nor do we consider what you have said any reflection upon us or our associates. The disorders referred to by you grew out of the deranged state of our affairs. They are such as history records as occurring in all ages and among all peoples under similar circumstances. We are now forewarned. Let us be forearmed. This good service in faithfully warning us what to expect in the future is in perfect keeping with your past services to this community. You deserve and have our hearty thanks. We add that this expression of our opinion in the matter referred to has been spontaneously offered without your knowledge or desire. Your fellow-citizens,

A. D. LANGSTAFF, W. J. SMITH,
C. W. GOYER, JOHN T. MOSS,
A. S. LVERMORE, R. P. WARING, JR.,
A. S. MYERS, WM. FRATHERSTON,
WM. E. BOGGS, R. W. MITCHELL.

NOBODY HURT.

Although Two Shots were Fired, in the Duel Yesterday—The Seconds Cut a Suit—The Difficulty is not Yet Ended.

Special to the Appeal.]

The Cushons and Maude.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The steamers Cushoma and John B. Maude are at quarantine station.

Reported All Well.

CAIRO, July 24.—The passengers and crews on boats from below are reported all well.

Business Dead.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., July 24.—Business is dead, and the quarantine is so strict that even the mails are prohibited. All the roads are picketed at night.

Tents Being Sent to Memphis.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 24.—One thousand tents are being sent to Memphis from this place, in which to house the poor of that city at a camp in the country.

A Case of Yellow-Fever in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Joseph C. Hook, a Memphis refugee, who arrived here Saturday, died of yellow-fever to-day. Mr. Joseph C. Hook was a member of the firm of J. C. Hook & Co., street-iron workers, of this city. —EDS. APPEAL.]

People Preparing to Leave Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 24.—The reports of fever here are entirely false. The sexton's report last week was smaller than usual, and the little sickness here is not of the kind to excite suspicion. The news from Memphis has driven some of our best citizens away, but for the most part they remain here awaiting developments.

Miss Essig Dead—Mr. Paradise Improving.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Miss Essig, a Memphis refugee, who has been in the city nearly a week, died of yellow-fever at the house of a friend on Portland avenue this morning. Hers was one those reported cases discovered in Louisville last Monday, and she is the second one to die. The third case is that of Paradise, who is doing well at the quarantine hospital. No other cases than those mentioned have been found.

The Kentucky State Board of Health.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The State board of health met at ten o'clock this morning at the office of Governor M'Crary, in response to his call. The board adopted a resolution agreeing to act in harmony with the National board of health, and as far as possible be subservient to the rules and regulations hitherto adopted; also, a resolution authorizing the appointment of a competent physician to go immediately to Guthrie and act in conjunction with the local authorities of that city in preventing yellow-fever from coming into the State. The local boards in counties on the border close to Tennessee are recommended to establish proper quarantine regulations.

Must Make Affidavit.

GALVESTON, July 24.—The State health officer has issued the following proclamation relative to freight and passengers that enter the State, to take effect July 25th: "Shippers must make affidavit to accompany the shipments, stating that such freight has not been in any place infected with yellow-fever since July 1st. This affidavit, with the affidavit of the consignee to the same effect, must be presented before the delivery of the freight. Passengers from outside of the State must be provided with passports, signed and sealed with the seal of the town or company, that the bearer has not been in an infected place since July 1st. Transportation companies must demand the presentation of the same before the party can enter the State. Passengers are also required to take the usual affidavit before deputy quarantine officers. Mails will be allowed to enter the State which have been fumigated at the State line."

Quarantine Stations at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—Quarantine stations were established yesterday on all the railroads leading into Nashville except the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road. This road connects at Stevenson, Alabama, with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and a quarantine station on that road is deemed unnecessary, as President Cole has decided to receive no passengers from Memphis coming by way of Stevenson. On the Nashville and Decatur road the quarantine station was located at Owen's station, twelve miles from Nashville, by Dr. J. W. B. Nowlin, of the board of health. On the Louisville and Nashville and Southwestern roads trains will be inspected about a quarter of a mile from Edgefield. Dr. Bass, president of the board of health, had much difficulty in finding a location for a station on the Northwestern road, owing to the owners of the land objecting to its use. Woodward's spring was finally selected; it has an isolated position, and is thought to be an excellent place.

BY MAIL.

GETTING READY TO RESPOND.

Cleveland *Herald*; "The outlook is gloomy in the extreme. The disease starting so early in the season will be able to gain a fearful headway in the long weeks of hot weather yet before us, unless it is either checked or left without victims to feed upon. Undoubtedly before the worst is over there will be an appeal for aid from the stricken city, and our citizens should be ready to at once respond to it, as they so nobly did in the affliction of the last year."

A COLD-BLOODED PROPOSITION.

St. Louis *Times Journal*: "The proposition of the New York *Herald* to give Memphis to the flames as a means of destroying the fever is one of the so-called cold-blooded propositions which we can only speak of to condemn. It is difficult to believe that it was seriously made. There is enough ability and business sense in the land, as well as enough humanity in our civilization, to compass the difficulty without resorting to the truculent and barbarous plan of the *Herald*."

DARK DAYS AHEAD FOR MEMPHIS.

The Memphis correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: "A grave question arises in the minds of those who think about the evacuation of the city. What is to become, in case the disease should develop in form, of the poor, whose poverty and helplessness prevents them from fleeing from the pestilence? No sane man expects such a spontaneous outpouring of charity as was given to the poor of the south last year. Repeated appeals were made to the rich of this community for contributions to a general relief fund, without a response. Yet their property—stores stuffed with goods and household effects—is here at the mercy of the thousands that may be driven to desperate straits by want and hunger. The police, fire and military departments of the city will be deserted, and not a hand left to even warn away the rabble. A few cool heads and brave hearts went through the ordeal last year, but few of them survived the plague, and they have profited by that experience to learn that self-preservation is the first law. And no power on earth could induce them to undergo those terrible scenes and privations again. Few of those whose faces were familiar to the *Times* correspondent last year will remain in Memphis during another epidemic."

HELP FROM THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: "Memphis can get no relief from the State of Tennessee; she is penniless herself, and contributions of money from the north will not be as liberal as they were last year. There is one way, however, in which the whole country can give relief to the afflicted people, and that is through the general government. There are those who think there is no warrant of lawor constitution for expenditures of this kind by the general government; but we hope the President and his cabinet will extend the relief first and look for the law afterward. It is an exigency which makes its own law. A government that stood with a full treasury and full storehouses powerless to help distress like this would not be worth supporting. There need be no fear that any act or any gift in the direction of relief will be questioned by the people."

DEPOPULATION OUR ONLY HOPE.

Chicago *Tribune*: "Thirty-six new cases and three deaths were reported in Memphis yesterday, and yet the people of that city indulge in the hope that the yellow-fever may not be considered epidemic. But the exodus continues, nevertheless, and the new cases are increasing at a rate which will soon bring the total per day up to the highest point reached last year. Business houses are closed, bankers are locking up their vaults and barring their front doors, the daily newspapers are reducing in size where they do not suspend altogether, and everything indicates that for the next four months Memphis will be a deserted city, with a population confined to those who have had the fever, those who are sick with it, and those who are unable to get away. It is gratifying to notice that the authorities have begun to move promptly in the matter of getting poor people out of the city, and that the government at Washington has authorized the use of all the tents needed to furnish shelter. The rich can take care of themselves in northern cities safe from the reach of the disease, but the poor must stay and die if not assisted to temporary subsistence in the uninfected suburbs of the city. Depopulation seems now the only hope."

THE HORRORS OF LAST YEAR WILL NOT BE REPEATED.

Chicago *Tribune*: "With ten new cases and five deaths as the record for yesterday there would seem to be but slender foundation for the hope that Memphis will escape an epidemic visitation of the yellow-fever. There is, however, some ground for encouragement in the expectation that the disease will soon die out for lack of material to feed upon, the theory being at the present rate of depopulation the city will soon contain only such inhabitants as have already had the disease and are for that reason likely to escape a second attack. People are still leaving the city in haste, the railways being overcrowded with frightened refugees, and with the population reduced to a strict fever-seasoned minimum it is probable that the fearful experiences of last year will not be repeated."

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

Chicago *News*: "The plague is increasing in virulence, and its frightened population is fleeing, or preparing to flee, from the city. The board of health is making, at the eleventh hour, frantic preparations for cleanliness in the way of burning infected goods, disinfecting fever-places, and cleaning the streets and alleys of garbage. This work should have been done thoroughly last season; it should have been this spring. To wait for the reappearance of the pestilence was to invite its visit. The wealthy classes are as much to blame as the authorities for this criminal delay. The condition of Memphis is a warning to every city in the country. Cleanliness is more than akin to godliness."

THE VIRTUE OF HOMEOPATHY.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "Our readers will remember a letter published in the *Courier-Journal* last November from Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, in which that distinguished gentleman stated that two women of that city, with only a limited knowledge of medicine, effected a marvelous number of cures among the most virulent yellow-fever cases, and losing only a minimum per centage of those who took their remedies. They use homeopathic medicine. As the old practitioners seem so ineffective, would it not be well for Memphis to try the virtue of homeopathy?"

A CLOSE TO THEIR AFFLICTION.

St. Louis *Republican*: "Thus far Memphis seems to be alone in her affliction, no cases of fever being reported from other points in the south; but it is hardly to be expected that the disease will remain exclusively confined to its present limits. There will be no cause for surprise should it make its appearance elsewhere. At the same time, there is no little consolation in the thought that the unwelcome visitant presents a less pestilential front this year than it did last; it is in itself and in its effect upon the prosperity of Memphis and trade in general, there is still a hope and encouragement in the view thus taken of it by the medical fraternity. A day or two will determine more definitely the correctness of their opinions."

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

Little Rock *Gazette*: "Although warned by lessons of the most terrible experience, the people of Memphis expended hardly a day's labor and scarcely a dollar of money last winter and spring in putting their city in a condition to prevent the return of yellow-fever this summer. From their negligence and parsimony their city has been damaged to the extent of millions of dollars and the loss of many valuable lives. It would have been a wise and saving economy for Memphis to have expended half a million of dollars last winter in putting her house in order; but the bitter lessons of experience were lost upon them. Will people never learn the invaluable wisdom contained in those homely maxims, 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' and 'a stitch in time saves nine?'"

A CRUEL FATE.

Buffalo *Commercial*: "New cases of fever are reported from Memphis; the pestilence has secured a firm foothold and it will fire its deadly shafts in every direction throughout the doomed city. It is more than likely that this will be the fatal year in the history of unfortunate Memphis—fatal to her trade and commercial prosperity. Business will avoid a place so situated as to stand in the very path of destructive disease."

THE SITUATION PITIABLE IN ANY EVENT.

St. Louis *Republican*: "The outlook at Memphis is far from cheering, though somewhat relieved by a falling off in the number of new cases yesterday and a corresponding abatement of alarm as to the spread of the disease. In other respects the situation is more serious than it was then, for although the city will be emptied within forty-eight hours, it is said, of all who are able to get away, the number of those whom poverty will chain to the spot is larger than it was last year. Obviously the dangers of the pestilence will be increased by this state of things. The whole aspect of affairs in Memphis is disheartening, therefore, not only for those whose interests are bound up in that city, but for the whole country, which had hoped to see the south spared from a return of the pestilence. Much can be done, no doubt, to check its progress, and should be done quickly."

NOT VERY ALARMING.

Chicago *News*: "The yellow-fever is under full headway at Memphis, and every hour sees a dozen or more persons stricken with the terrible disease. It is claimed that the fever is of a very light type, and that the percentage of deaths will be quite small this year. Perhaps this is true, but there is every reason to doubt it. It is more that will take away a man's wife while he is on his way to a railroad ticket office, and, upon his return, fasten itself upon him—when, and in minutes after he has reached the bedside of his stricken wife—can hardly be considered of a very mild character."

NOT PROVEN.

Cincinnati *Times*: "One of the theories of the new outbreak of fever at Memphis is that the uselessness of quarantine measures is proved. 'Here is a case of indigenous fever,' it is said; 'no case has existed to the south of us, and none has been imported into the city, yet the dreadful scourge is here.' But does that prove it is indigenous? How is the singular immunity of Natchez accounted for? That town has had a rigid quarantine for every epidemic year, and it has been free from the fever while other towns were ravaged. Take a town in which the fever is not indigenous, how does the experience of Memphis last year show that quarantine is useless?"

THOUGHTFUL AND HUMANITARIAN.

Jackson *Tribune and Sun*: "There is one peril, however, that calls for careful watching. If the fever has sprung up from the old germs in Memphis, why should it not do so in the other towns visited by the pestilence last year? We must confess our inability to give a reason why not, unless the theory be accepted that the interior towns, being naturally more healthy, are better able to establish thorough sanitation and to utilize the extreme cold of the winter to destroy the germs, are that much healthier and stronger than Memphis. But all theories are vain before the march of facts. The experience of last year served to explode a vast number of learned theories, and already the brief experience of this year's epidemic has exploded some others as learned and plausible. Therefore, whatever we do, don't let us theorize. However, there are duties we owe to ourselves and humanity which should be considered. First, every precaution and diligence should be exercised throughout the country to prevent the spread of the epidemic. Quarantine should be general and thorough. This done, then our hearts and minds and energies should be devoted to the work of succoring the distressed."

SANITARY REFORM AND ISOLATION.

Chattanooga *Times*: "Yellow-fever appeared in New York and along the Hudson, for the last time, in 1822. Thorough drainage and thorough quarantine have kept it at bay ever since. The fever used to be imported into New England from Cuba, with cargoes of rum and molasses, and ravaged the coast from the mouth of the Connecticut round to Boston, every few years, from the earliest opening of West Indian commerce until 1830. Drainage and quarantine and general sanitary improvement stamped it out and have kept it out. So we may assert of Philadelphia, Baltimore—of all cities on the Atlantic coast, down as low as Charleston; and it is believed that the latter city will never have another fever epidemic, because of her fine system of sewers and the improved system of quarantine now in vogue. These positions will, of course, be disputed, probably hooted at; but they seem based on facts, and so nearly related is the cause described to the effect claimed that it looks as if one was the product of the other. Will the 'disputers' and 'hooters' tell us what *has* eliminated the whole northern and northeastern Atlantic coast from the 'fever zone,' before they crush with lofty scorn we ignorant and illogical people who attribute it to sanitary reform and isolation?"

A CHANGE CAME O'ER THE SPIRIT OF THEIR DREAM.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: "Memphians who were compelled to stay at home last year retain a very vivid recollection of the horrors of the plague. But other Memphians, who found in the plague a pretext or an opportunity to desert their sweltering homes in the vapor-bath atmosphere of the Mississippi flats, to forget the exacting requirements of their daily routine of labor and business, and flee to the country or to the north, to live at the expense of sympathizing relatives or a charitable public, connect the yellow-fever with pleasanter experiences which they would not be sorry to repeat. To some Memphians who did their duty, and more than their duty, by friends and fellow-citizens, the thought of the return of this horrible yellow fever brings nothing but great horror and dread. To others who spent the ages in sailing vessels. As for the Florida canal, it is perhaps a little bubble. But the canal we propose is one of great importance. Memphis, New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis, Mobile and Charleston could afford to pay for it. Perhaps our Uncle Samuel would take an interest in the venture, and maybe even the Spanish government would give a trifle more than its consent. It is believed that if the sea washed regularly through the harbor of Havana that city could be kept regularly free from the yellow-fever, and that if it were so kept free we should never have that disease in our American ports. Data that would convince the most prejudice behind them as to make them worthy of consideration. Our fever infection comes from Havana, or a port infected by Havana, at least nine times in ten, and Havana retains the fever year after year because of bad sanitary conditions, which would be corrected by the drainage of its harbor. Fair computations of the loss caused in the Mississippi valley last year by the fever have put it at a figure which would more than cover the cost of the proposed canal. For one we would pay for the enterprise, what an economy it would be upon twenty years! It is an age of great and beneficent enterprises, in ever tunnels, Sahara seas and railways, Pacific railways, and so on—and why should we not have at least one great project to eradicate a destructive and horrible disease? If this thing cannot be done by arrangement with Spain it is at least one good reason why the United States should own the island of Cuba."

THE POISON OF PRIVIES THE CAUSE OF YELLOW-FEVER.

Atlanta *Constitution*: "We present in another column the report of the Memphis sanitary commissioner in respect to the sickness and earth-closets. We ask a careful reading of it by every citizen of Atlanta. The dreadful condition of Memphis to-day is attributed by those who have the best means of ascertaining the truth to her privy vaults. Her bayou and wooden pavements greatly contribute to the sad result. We have long studied the case concern in saying that the chief source of the present epidemic is found in the reeking pits that dot the entire surface of the doomed city, which had hoped to see thousands of lives as well as the commercial standing of the once prospering and promising city saved. We need go in this respect one precisely those of Memphis. We have hundreds, if not thousands, of such vaults, whose filth taints the air that we breathe, and filth much of the water that we drink with a deadly although invisible poison. Atlanta is comparatively a new and not very compact city, and no great harm has as yet come from the accumulations. We are certainly in a way to accumulate a degree of filth that will give sooner or later, not yellow-fever perhaps, but other diseases a dangerous foothold. Such will inevitably be the case unless we call a halt. The city authorities should forthwith cause every vault to be filled up. Such a nuisance and source of all the water polluted should not be suffered to exist within the bounds of the city. In connection with such a movement the people should be instructed how to economically utilize the dry-earth system, which is indorsed by the best sanitarians of all countries. Perhaps no better document is needed than the report that we print this morning. It comes fresh from a city that has no time for theory-spinning, and is the outcome of an actual and awful experience; and we readily adopt the suggestion of our patriotic and thoughtful fellow-citizen, Major Campbell Wallace, that the brief report be put in cheap circular form and placed in every household in the city. The cost would be but a trifle, while the benefits might be incalculable."

THE SITUATION.

Montgomery *Advertiser and Mail*: "The article we print to-day from the Memphis APPEAL of last Saturday, presents a most distressing aspect of the situation in that illstarred city. The present disorganized, deranged and destitute condition of affairs certainly makes a most melancholy picture—a picture before which the stoutest heart may, for the moment, stand dismayed. But the picture of the people of the town which the APPEAL paints, evidently with no effort or desire to darken its outlines or to deepen its thick shadows, must move the pity of the sternest, and stir to its depth the sympathy of the humane everywhere. It is needless now—rather it is culpable in the extreme—to attempt longer to belittle the dangers that encompass the doomed city. The dreaded epidemic is there; and it is there again to do its awful work of ruin. From the report of the very first case, its stealthy advances have been steady, silent and ominous, as it is usual in its first and fatal steps. It is a waste of words, if not wicked, now to criticise the board of health as having acted unwisely or hastily in advising, when only six 'sporadic' cases were reported, the citizens, who could do so, to move their families to places of safety. It is needless now to tell the multitude of fleeing fugitives—fleeing for dear life—that they are crazy. It avails nothing to call them idiots. The instinct of self-preservation is too powerful to expect people—the untrained masses—to be calm and composed as veterans when the flames are flashing about them and threatening to encircle them and their little ones within its folds of fire. The danger is at their doors, and no sporadic theories or spasmodic efforts can make or ought to make them believe it otherwise. The board of health acted wisely; they acted like men who appreciated their responsibility, when they advised all who could do so, to go, but to go quietly. The countryshould recognize at once the fearful situation at Memphis, and set about with proper dispatch to render the help that humanity invokes. Unquestionably it is best that the place, as far as possible, should be depopulated. Those who from poverty, or any other cause, are unable to remove, should without delay be provided with the facilities to get to places of security. Business has already shut her shops. Trade has closed her channels, in all the marts of Memphis silence reigns like the peace of Warsaw. None are needed now in the stricken city but nurses, medical men, the ministers of the gospel and the brave hearts and strong hands who are ready to protect the peace of the living, to bury the bodies of the dead, and to guard the deserted houses from the cruel hands of the desperate robber."

THE UNITED STATES SHOULD HELP MEMPHIS.

St. Louis *Times-Journal*: "Memphis must be relieved for the present by the charity and humanity of the country, and in the future by a wise and philanthropic statesmanship. The city itself in its helpless poverty can do nothing; the State of Tennessee, to which it naturally looks for help, is on the verge of bankruptcy, and no relief can be found from any other source than the general government. If any constitutional warrant of authority by the Federal power is wanted, it can be found in the conceded right to regulate commerce between the States. It is a maxim that the greater includes the less, and if congress has the right to regulate commerce between the States, it has the right to regulate that which destroys not only commerce but human life. Aid to a railroad to extend commerce or to the river improvement to promote it, is no more nor less than aid to a city to relieve it from a thraldom that stands in the way of the commerce of half the States in the Union, and a barrier to their productive capacity. But were there neither in the letter or spirit of the constitution any warrant of authority for affording this relief, the legislator who would refuse it on the plea of bad precedent, or strained opposing constructions, would be wanting in the first impulses of human duty to suffering consciousness. The act would be as unnatural and pitiless as that of a father who, having ample means, would refuse to minister to the wants of his suffering children, even though they had received and wasted their patrimonial portions. Let it be understood, then, that the foremost duty of congress, when it meets in December, will be to appropriate a sum sufficient to meet the requirements of the melancholy condition of Memphis; let the work of cleaning and scouring the city be placed in the hands of the engineers of the United States service. As the money in the treasury belongs to all the people alike, let congress provide for its return in whatever manner deemed best, the amount appropriated operating as a lien upon the property of the city. Or if the plan of relief by the issuance of bonds is deemed best, let the government be authorized by congress to indorse the bonds of Memphis for sanitary relief, payable at distant periods. The party schemers and wirepullers in congress will understand that by prompt action in such a measure of relief they can make some amends for the miserable and abortive attempts at legislation they have been dickering over for some years past. With this relief Memphis will be restored to her proper position in the sisterhood of cities, her admirable trade position will reassert her useful part in commerce and trade, and she will enter anew on the career of prosperity which one and only one untoward calamity has checked. Relief will come to her unfortunate financial condition, and her fleeing children will return again to their once bright but now desolate homes."

PARIS QUARANTINED.

Paris (Tenn.) *Gazette*: "The board of health of this city on Monday last, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following quarantine regulations. The Paris depot was established as a quarantine station under the following rules: They permit the fever, baggage or freight, to be put off at this station, except by the permission of the officer in charge, and it was made the duty of Dr. F. F. Porter, president of the board of health, a competent medical officer to meet every train on its arrival. Strangers or travelers will not be permitted to enter the town or come within one mile of the courthouse without the proper permit. And it is made the duty of the corporate authorities to arrest and punish by a heavy fine all persons having claims against the estate will present them to me, or to my attorney, J. M. Gregory, 439½ Madison street, and all persons owing the estate will please call and settle.

JOHANNA SCHLAPPACK, Administratrix.

OFFICE OF

STURM & HIRSCH

WILL BE AT

Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

C. B. CARTER & Co

THE house of C. B. Carter & Co. stands closed until business can be resumed in fall. All communications, care of

Bartte & Cochran, St. Louis,

will have prompt attention.

DAY & PROUDFIT.

DURING the prevalence of fever at Memphis, we shall open an office in ST. LOUIS for the transaction of the Cotton Factorage and General Commission Business. All shipments of cotton will be sold to the best advantage, and orders for merchandise executed at the lowest rates. Will advance liberally upon consignments.

DAY & PROUDFIT.

Memphis, July 23, 1879.

UNION CITY.

From an Appeal Correspondent.

UNION CITY, July 21.—News just received that twenty-six new cases were reported yesterday, and the fever will be declared epidemic to-day. This place is quarantined and the people much alarmed. Only one case at Martin, and he over ninety years old. Court here will probably be adjourned. Speeches were made here to-day by Senator Smith and Representative Jones and David Bell, late candidate for congress, all favoring the settlement. This county will give a large majority for it. M. D. L. Stewart is now at Troy, Tennessee.

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky

10th

POPULAR DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATER,
in the city of Louisville,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879,

On which occasion a **GRAND CONCERT** will be given, tickets of a ticket or part of ticket entitled to admission free. The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF LOTTERIES!

Every Ticket-holder can be his own Supervisor. Call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management, in thus offering to the public opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of the FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$ 80,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes	$1000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes	$800 each	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each	900
1969		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Half Tickets, $1
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft on New York. Tickets will be published in Louisville *Courier-Journal* and New York *Herald*, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address *COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or F. J. GOEMAERKERD, Sec'y, Office—Central Building, Louisville, Kentucky.* For further information, apply to 6 West Court street, Memphis, Tennessee.

N.B.—After July 31st, Drawing s will occur monthly

Overton Drug and Family Medicine Store

D. F. GOODYEAR,

Practical Apothecary

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.
Physicians and Families Supplied on Liberal Terms.
REMEMBER, the BEST is ALWAYS the CHEAPEST

Memphis.....Tennessee.

VEGETABLE

TONIC SPECIFIC PILLS,

For the permanent cure of GONORRHŒA, GLEET IMPOTENCE, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Premature Old Age, Seminal Debility, Gravel, Strictures, and all diseases induced by self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, SPERMATORRŒA, etc. Price, $2 50 per box; 3 boxes for $6. For further information apply to

E. E. GOODMAN, 167 Main, Memphis.

These Pills, when persevered in, never fail to cure the worst cases of URINARY DISEASES, such as have been enumerated: SEMINAL WEAKNESS yield like magic to their influence when used from six to eight weeks. Directions on circular included, and could be rightly adhered to.

Either sent by mail, 25 cents extra must accompany the price.

BEEBE HOUSE,

H. BEEBE, JR., PROPRIETOR.

☞ Now open for Summer Season.
☞ First-class in appointments.
☞ Accommodation for Four Hundred.
☞ Fine Fishing, Drives, Boating, Bathing, etc.
☞ Hour omnibus connects at Cairo.
☞ Rates, $2 50 per day.
☞ Send for circular.

JOHN WALSH,

Undertaker,

341 Second Street, near Corner Union

DR. ROBERT E. RICHARDSON,

OFFICE: 175 Main Street, MEMPHIS. RESIDENCE: 70 North Fifth St., CHELSEA.

Refers, by permission, to Judge H. T. Ellett, Major Niles Meriweather, Rev. R. H. Mahon, Mr. F. W. Shepherd, Rev. E. M. Richardson, Rev. Wm. K. Boggs, Dr. A. L. Burleson, M. E. Church, Mr. R. G. Craig, Rev. J. N. Waddell, D.D. Calls left at Goodyear's Drug Store will have prompt attention.

Quentel's Restaurant,

302 MAIN STREET,

WILL REMAIN OPEN DURING THE SUMMER.

Meals at all Hours.

WHEAT!

CASH FOR WHEAT AT 352 FRONT ST. REF. JOHN A. DENIE.

Cuticura

REMEDIES.

The success attending the use of these great remedies in the treatment of affections of the Skin and Scalp with Loss of Hair is astonishing. From every part of the country come the most grateful acknowledgments of what might be called miraculous cures. Messr