THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 174

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MEMPHIS, July 29, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain Fall.	Weather.
7:00 a.m.	30.02	75	N.W.	—	Cloudy.
3:00 p.m.	29.96	83	N.W.	—	Fair.
9:00 p.m.	29.99	77	E.	—	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 85 deg.
Minimum thermometer, 73 deg.
Rainfall, 0.03 inches.
R. H. MARTIN, Serg't Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, July 29, 1879, 10:38 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.00	71	N.	Light.	Lt rain.
Galveston	30.00	85	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Indianola	30.01	83	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.99	71	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.00	75	E.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	30.00	75	..	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.01	79	S.W.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.98	81	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.02	78	..	Calm.	Fair.
Little Rock	30.03	78	N.	Light.	Clear.

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

THE SITUATION.

The reports from the board of health for the past twenty-four hours are most flattering, and inspire hope that we have passed the crisis of the present season's visitation. For the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock last evening eight new cases were reported and four deaths. This makes a total since July 10th (the date of the announcement of the first case) of one hundred and eighty-two cases of yellow-fever, and fifty-seven deaths. Undertakers reported three deaths from other causes—one stillborn, one from worms, and one from teething. Several of the death certificates were irregularly presented, though stated to be yellow-fever. The signature of the attending physicians are absent, from which originates a doubt as to the correctness of the reports. We give yellow-fever the benefit of the doubt. While there is much to encourage in these figures, it is only proof that the prompt depopulation of the city is the sure way of checking the disease which, had it gained a foothold, would have repeated the terrors of last year. Every citizen, the rich and the poor, should profit by the lesson, and encourage the yet unfinished work of depopulation by going themselves and urging all others to lose no time in getting beyond the reach of the pestilence. Particularly is this applicable to our colored citizens, among whom the disease continues to spread, and is especially fatal, contrary to all precedent. They have been tardy in their movements, and many of them are paying the penalty by falling victims to the mysterious disease. Dr. Porter, by his indefatigable efforts, has established comfortable camping-places, where all are invited to go, and where provisions in abundance will be issued; and it now only remains for those who would escape the disease to accept of the invitation and stay not where almost certain death awaits them. As will be seen elsewhere, trains will leave for Camp Marks, on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, at five o'clock every afternoon. Many of the inconveniences attending the hasty arrangements of the camps last year have been provided against, and there is every assurance that they will be made as comfortable in every detail this season as it is possible to make them.

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 thus to make the APPEAL still more acceptable as a good newspapers and great organ of public opinion.

THE increasing alarm at Louisville is evidenced by the announcement in last night's dispatches that a more rigid system of quarantine regulations is to be enforced. Perhaps there is more potent cause than the dispatches indicate. We hope not; we hope that Louisville and every other city will be spared a visitation from the disease that finds little to encourage its stay in our formerly ill-fated city. The carliness of the appearance of the disease this season gives just cause for alarm in our sister cities of the Ohio valley and Upper Mississippi.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch encourages the truth of the declaration by the board of health of that city that there is no fever there by announcing that the executive council have decided to hold the convention of the National cotton exchange in New Orleans on the thirteenth of August, instead of St. Louis.

THE election of Mr. R. P. Waring to the secretaryship of the Howard association, made vacant by the resignation of Major James H. Smith gives general satisfaction. Mr. Waring was one of the most diligent and efficient Howard visitors during the epidemic last year.

THE DAILY APPEAL *will be sent by mail at one dollar per month, postage included. Orders for the paper should be definite as to time, and contain the money, as we pay no attention to "till forbid" orders.*

ST. LOUIS dispatches announce the death of Mrs. Brandy's child, Lizzie, of the fever in quarantine hospital yesterday. The family were passengers up on the Coahoma.

MR. W. P. NASH, the well-known cotton broker of this city, was stricken with the fever at Cincinnati yesterday, the only new case reported in that city.

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 decline in the number of new cases from thirteen on Monday to eight on yesterday will be encouraging news to our absent friends.

Go to the camps. They are comfortably situated.

British Crop Prospects Unfavorable.

New York *World*, 24th: "There is now no doubt that the crops in Great Britain will be short, particularly the cereals, and that the wheat crop at least will be below the average in France and Austria also. This ill wind at least blows good to us. This is the nineteenth christian century, but nations still bear with a peculiar complacency those misfortunes of their neighbors which bring gain to themselves. What political effect a bad harvest may have in Great Britain remains to be seen. It would of course be logically absurd to ascribe the distress produced by a short crop to the repeal of the corn laws, since the same sort of distress was inflicted by the corn laws in years of abundance which is now possible only in years of dearth. At the same time distressed people, as we in this country have had abundant occasion to learn, are prone to logical absurdities; and it would not be at all surprising to hear demands from the representatives of the 'agricultural interest'—that is to say the landlords—for a fresh imposition of the corn laws. Lord Huntley, a man of ability, has come very near this already about cattle. The agricultural interest, however, is by no means so powerful, comparatively, in England now as it was when the repeal was carried in defiance of it by other interests. It would not be the least strange of the strange events of Lord Beaconsfield's career if he should be forced to appear as the champion of that free trade in corn which he resisted when it was first proposed, and for consenting to which he denounced Sir Robert Peel as a traitor and Sir Robert Peel's government as an 'organized hypocrisy.'"

A WELL-SPRING of pleasure is a healthy baby. Keep your baby in good health by using Dr. Bull's baby syrup—the friend of infancy. Price, twenty-five cents.

THE FEVER ELSEWHERE.

A Memphis Child Refugee Dies in the St. Louis Quarantine Hospital—A Well-Known Memphis Broker Stricken with the Fever at Cincinnati.

No New Cases Reported at Louisville, but the Quarantine Authorities Enforcing More Rigid Regulations—Hickman Quarantines Against All Boats.

Cairo Boasts Fine Health—New Orleans Finds an Imported Case that will Die—Fever News Gleaned from Exchanges—Press Opinions, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Montgomery, Alabama, and Vicksburg, Mississippi, have established quarantine against New Orleans in consequence of possible interference from local quarantine.

No New Cases in the Louisville Hospital.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—No new cases of yellow-fever have been reported here, and the only ones we have are the four in the yellow-fever hospital, all being imported cases, and all doing well.

Hickman's Quarantine.

CAIRO, July 29.—Hickman quarantines against all boats up or down. At Cairo it is not so strict, but quarantines against boats from infected ports. The health of Cairo is very fine.

A Memphis Broker Stricken with the Fever at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—A Mr. Nash, a broker, who reached here from Memphis last Thursday, was removed to the hospital today, sick with yellow-fever. The attack is mild, but is pronounced genuine.

Death of a Memphis Refugee Child in St. Louis Quarantine.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Lizzie Brandy, a little child of Mrs. Brandy, of Memphis, died of yellow-fever at the quarantine hospital. No more cases has developed itself there yet. John C. Swathney, clerk of the steamer Coahoma, has been released from the quarantine hospital, and is now in the city.

New Orleans has an Imported Case that will Die.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—No new cases reported in the city. A little child at 105 Bourbon street, brought here Sunday night from Morgan City, has black vomit, and will die. The Morgan City authorities sent the child and parents to this city.

More Rigid Quarantine Regulations at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Quarantine is being made more effective by the health officer and the president of the board of health. To-day instructions were issued to the managers and conductors of railroads, also to all owners and officers of steamboats, arriving at and departing from the city of Louisville, to allow no baggage to pass into or out of the city until the same shall have been inspected and disinfected, except that belonging to persons leaving the city, no matter in what direction they may go, and it will be compelled to have their baggage checked by one of the quarantine officers before the same will be allowed to leave the depot at this point.

BY MAIL.

GOODS AND BAGGAGE POSITIVELY QUARANTINED AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati *Gazette*, 28th: The following correspondence in reference to admitting quarantined goods into the city is of interest:

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE R. R., CINCINNATI, July 26, 1879.

Health-Officer Minor:

DEAR SIR—I am having frequent application from parties who have freight on steamboats or barges which are quarantined at or near Delhi to ship their property to other points by this road. Our opinion is that if it is not safe to permit this property to enter our city, it is equally unsafe to send it to other points, and may be doing a wrong it is impossible for us to repair. Will you please give such advice in this matter as you think best and if in your judgment in these cases, as these parties invariably come, stating that they have seen you and "it is all right," and they will see that we have no trouble from it, etc., and in their anxiety to get their property where they can relize from it are apt to go further in their statements than you would warrant them in doing. Please reply by bearer, and oblige, yours truly,

HAY, PAGE & C. L. C. and L. R. R.

Dr. Minor replied as follows:

H. J. Page, Esq., General Freight Agent Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of this date, I will say that under no circumstances will I give permission for any description of freight, household goods, or baggage, stopped at quarantine stations, to be brought within the city limits for resilipment or any other purpose. All parties who have applied to me for permission to rehlip goods from quarantine have been most positively refused. They have misrepresented to you when they say to the contrary. Yours truly, THOMAS C. MINOR, M. D.,
Health Officer.

THE NATIONAL BOARD IS OVERBURDENED WITH INEFFICIENCY.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The National board of health is still busy in hunting for volunteers to send to Havana, Mantanzas and other ports to investigate the yellow-fever. Meanwhile it seems not to have time to investigate the efficiency of different disinfecting materials at home. At all events, the following is published here this morning: "Hon. Casey Young, member of the house from the Memphis, Tennessee, district, took some specimens of disinfectants to the National board of health to have them examined and reported upon, in order to supply the most efficient article to his afflicted people at home. He called upon the board a day or two ago. That lively body had forgotten all about the disinfectants and couldn't find the article after a hunt in their offices. This is given by Mr. Young as an illustration of the lax business management upon the part of the National board of inefficients."

COLUMBUS, GA., STRICKEN.

Yellow-fever has appeared at Butler and Reynolds, Georgia, and great excitement exists. Columbus has enforced a quarantine, and people are leaving the infected district in great crowds. The cases of sickness at Harrison, Mississippi, are now admitted to be yellow-fever cases, and this causes much uneasiness in New Orleans.

A LOGICAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

New York *Herald*, 25th: "If people in this neighborhood are disposed to feel uneasy because a coal-passer, home from a voyage to Havana, died of yellow-fever in Brooklyn, or if a poor wretch is sent from pillar to post, as Charles M'Cormick was in a city in New Jersey on the mere suspicion that he might have the yellow-fever because he came from Memphis, then how grand and noble are the heroism and generosity of the people in the subtropical cities not remote from that seat of pestilence who have opened their doors to the stampeded population! Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis—all cities within the yellow-fever zone—situated with regard to water-courses and drainage substantially as Memphis have quietly opened the doors, and made room for the fugitives, with an easy, semi-heroic faith in the conditions which for the moment insured their safety; yet at a far greater distance from the pestilential center, and in conditions where the yellow-fever would be but little more likely to spread than the Narrows to freeze over, it seems impossible to inspire people with that confidence in their safety. In the little towns very near to Memphis they have shut their doors cruelly enough. There is no circumstance in modern life that awakens a more vivid picture of the primitive barbarism of human relations than the stories that come to us now and then in these histories of epidemics of some distressed wanderers—father, mother, children—fugitives from the pestilence, repulsed at every door as if they were so many angels of death, and thrust out to die by the roadside, not so much from the fever, perhaps, as from hunger, privation and the exhaustion of fatigue and fear. The Sioux themselves are not so savage as is the panic-stricken cowardice of an ignorant village population in a christian country. Even if there were danger, the fears of the small towns near by which quarantine against Memphis would be less disgraceful, though fear is not often respectable; but the inference from the facts actually known is that there is no danger, for the experience of the summer appears to be that for a person to be gravely or fatally affected with yellow-fever this year in that region he must actually dwell in Memphis, or have been a dweller there for the summer months. If one goes away ill and dies he does not poison the place where he dies; the disease does not spread from his person, but ends with him. And this is so marked that the most ignorant people of the country towns should have noticed it before this. And the reason is plain. It is not a yellow-fever year in the sense in which last year was. At the present time, however it may prove to be later in the season, the fever poison does not find in the air of every place the conditions that make it active and cause it to spread. Memphis is absolutely exceptional in this respect. It was poisoned last year with peculiar thoroughness. It was saturated. Abandoned to the worst cases toward the end of the epidemic, whole families as well as individuals died in their apartments, and even rotted there before they were discovered, and those very apartments are inhabited now. Have they ever been cleaned? We know positively that they have not been satisfactorily disinfected. This is the reason why Memphis has the fever, and other places that had it last year are safe now, and why they should have no fear of it. As for Memphis, at the present moment the disease appears to be well nigh stamped out, and will be effectively so a little later for mere want of material to feed upon. All that part of the population commonly called the better classes has left. Everybody that had friends elsewhere to welcome them, or money with which to go to a distant place and live upon until they could make new provision for their support—all that part of the people possessed of energy, intelligence, means and *morale*, and not protected by having previously had the disease—has spread itself out in the towns and cities all over the land, and no evil results will follow if the people who have thus gone out will make reasonable provision, as the thermometer gets higher and higher, for for the destruction of the clothes they wore or carried with them or for other points involved in proper disinfection. But Memphis will also be stripped of population further down than this voluntary migration would carry the process; for camps are to be made out of town for the accommodation of those too poor to get away by their own exertions. No one need stay in the city, consequently, and no one will stay, save those who have had the fever and feel themselves safe on that account, though that safety is not absolute. These, and the collection of human vultures that seem to make themselves at home in places which all pleasant specimens of humanity leave, will be the only inhabitants of Memphis in a few days; and the sympathies of the nation at large need not be racked over what the disease will do with these. But the systematic disinfection of that city which will have to be undertaken when the cold weather comes again can scarcely be left with safety to the Memphis people, and the State authorities will have to consider whether the welfare of the whole of the people of Tennessee is not at stake on this point. If indolence, indifference, greed, or any other cause on the part of the people of a single city results in the destruction of the industry and commerce of a section of country equal to the whole State, and in the disorganization of all outside traffic that goes through the State so as to drive it elsewhere, the people in their sovereign capacity may find it worth their while to consider whether the most summary sort of disinfection is not justifiable, and even absolutely necessary. Sanitary boards in all our great cities constantly deal with sources of presumed infections and industries dangerous to public health on the admitted principle that minor rights must give way to greater ones, and that the welfare of the whole people must be guaranteed so far as is implied in the abatement of nuisances, though at the expense of any individual convenience or property. On a larger scale, but under the same rule, the people of a region like the Mississippi valley may fairly demand that all their material interests shall not be upset regularly for six months in a year, though the alternative be the abatement of the city of Memphis. But the relations of yellow-fever that touch our external commerce—its importation from tropical regions, from Cuba, Jamaica or South American ports—will perhaps one of these days be established on grounds which will take the seasons into special consideration. Steam will make this possible. With ancient commercial traffic nobody could forecast the date of a ship's arrival at any given port, and commerce could not be systematically organized; but with steam at command why cannot all the carrying trade between our cities and the few tropical ports from which we get the fever be restricted absolutely to the winter months?"

MORE ABOUT THE REFUGEE CASES IN NEW YORK.

New York *Tribune*, 26th: "Still another case of transported yellow-fever, brought here from Memphis, has shown itself in this vicinity. This time the disease has alighted in an unfortunate neighborhood in the city itself. A party of eleven refugees from Memphis reached this city on Tuesday morning, and took rooms in a Harlem tenement-house, where one of their number, a woman, fell sick of yellow-fever the same day. Yesterday she died, and yesterday, also, two other members of the party showed symptoms of the same disease. The prompt removal of the entire company to quarantine, and the disinfecting measures that followed by the authorities, probably removed all danger of the disease spreading, though the nature of the ground where the house stood is such as would aid in diffusing it rather than in checking it. Fortunately there is less danger than usual of any transmission of the disease owing to the moderation of the summer heat. But the safe rule is for the officials to conduct themselves as if every precaution were needed to ward off actual peril. There has been an evident quickening of consciences in this respect. It is now announced that a very strict quarantine will be enforced in future, and, curiously enough, the law which requires the quarantine commissioners to approve the health officer's permit allowing a vessel to pass quarantine, was complied with yesterday for the first time. Residents of the city need have no fear of the yellow-fever; but, at the same time, it is highly desirable that they shall not be called upon to run any unnecessary risks."

DECIDEDLY NOT SO.

Philadelphia *Press*: "Shortly after the yellow-fever broke out in Memphis merchants shipped all their breadstuffs on hand to other points, and now the United States government is feeding the people. The State of Tennessee has done nothing for the relief of her citizens, and last year was equally inactive."

A SEVERE REFLECTION ON THE NEW ORLEANS PHYSICIANS.

Houston *Telegram*, 28th: "It is a severe reflection on either the professional sagacity or the integrity and veracity of the number of physicians—one or two from New Orleans—who a few days ago pronounced the four cases of fever in Mississippi City nothing but bilious fever, now to have the same cases pronounced regular yellow-fever by the National board of health. The death of one of the cases is reported in this morning's dispatches. Mississippi City is a mere village, a summer resort, forty or fifty miles beyond New Orleans, on the other side of Lake Pontchartrain. During the progress of the 'bilious cases' communication with New Orleans is not known to have been interrupted. Even now the National board sings the old tune of no danger of spreading. It is a wonder, as in the case of Memphis, they hadn't called it sporadic and declared not a particle of danger to exist."

A NEW ORLEANS MERCHANT UNBOSOMS TO A NEW YORK INTERVIEWER.

New York *Herald* 25th: Mr. David Talmage, the New Orleans partner of the firm of Dan Talmage's Sons, of No. 92 Wall street, arrived in this city yesterday morning after a journey of three and a half days from New Orleans, by way of Atlanta, and was interviewed by a *Herald* reporter in regard to the general feeling in the south concerning the epidemic and the chance New Orleans has of escaping the disease this season.

"Did you come by way of Memphis?" was the first question asked.

"Oh, no! I took particular care not to come that way," answered Mr. Talmage. "The majority of those who come to New York prefer to come by way of Mobile and Atlanta, avoiding the great crowds and detentions on the other route."

"Do the people in New Orleans anticipate any trouble from the fever this year?"

"No, sir; I think, in general, they feel rather encouraged. Although there are some forty different opinions on the subject, the greater number believe that the epidemic ran its course clear through, and died a natural death last year, so that it will not be renewed now. They only expect the usual number of sporadic cases."

"If the fever ran its course last year, how do you account for its reappearance in Memphis?"

"Well, many think that in Memphis the cold weather came before the disease had had its run, and hence it takes two years to complete it its course instead of one. Last year, however, there was an absence of thunder-storms at New Orleans; this season they have been quite frequent. They purify the air, and it may be on this account that the fever has kept away."

"Has there been much excitement at New Orleans, or have many persons left the city through fear of an epidemic?"

"Those of the population who are able to get away leave the town almost every year about this time. For my own part, I usually come away about the first of July. This year I remained a little later than usual. Old residents say there is no danger; yet when one goes away they say he is wise. I remember as I was going away a friend of mine said he was very glad that I had come to that decision, and that it relieved his mind very much. But there is not much anxiety, and New Orleans is regarded as a safe city so far. There are a few who have fears that the fever will become acclimated, as it were, and be an annual occurrence. Now, you know it is considered as exotic. Some have a vague feeling of alarm that the disease may visit the city this year, and some have left because they are afraid of being quarantined and shut up in there."

"What is the present sanitary condition of the city?"

"Our city is probably cleaner than it has been in its whole history. The garbage formerly used to be dumped on the open lots back of the town, and there fester in the sun, breeding disease. The city slopes directly up to the top of the levee on the river's bank, and some of the back streets are eight feet below the river level. The drainage is all on the surface, back to the swamps and into Lake Pontchartrain. A change was therefore difficult. But the citizens' auxiliary sanitary association, established last winter to assist the board of health and the city authorities, is doing a good work. It has furnished carts to collect the garbage in and boats to take it down the river a few miles below the city, where it is dumped. The current is four miles an hour, sufficiently strong to carry it out to sea, and there is no danger of filling up the harbor. They are flushing the streets with fresh water, a constant stream being pumped into the gutters from large pumping engines on the river's bank, which are working night and day. This runs to the back of the city, where other engines lift it over the protection levees and it runs off into the swamps. One of the great causes of sickness in New Orleans is the difficulty of drainage. You cannot dig down more than two or three feet without coming to water. To remedy this defect is a problem for some enterprising engineer to solve."

"What steps have been taken to prevent the introduction of the disease?"

"The board of health quarantines every vessel from infected ports, whether the persons on board are sick or well, for ten days. Of course if they have the fever they are detained until there is no further danger. There has been quite a war in our city between the quarantine and anti-quarantine parties. Dr. Choppin, the president of the health board, insists very stronly that yellow-fever is imported, and hence that a very strict quarantine is necessary. Others believed the business of the town would suffer very much if his ideas were carried out. He wanted to have a quarantine of twenty days from yellow-fever ports. The auxiliary society created a public opinion in favor of keeping premises clean. There are no cases of yellow-fever at present in New Orleans, and none have been reported in the State of Louisiana."

"What do the doctors think is the cause of the disease and whence do they believe it comes?"

"As to the cause they disagree. Some think it due to certain conditions of the atmosphere; others that it is always imported. Nearly every one has a different opinion. The fact of the matter is," continued Mr. Talmage sotto voce, "they don't know much about it at all. I am of the opinion that importation theory think it comes from Havana. The suggestion in the *Herald* that a canal be cut through the island of Cuba, separating Havana from the mainland, had not reached New Orleans before I left, so I cannot tell the impression of the people there about it. But I think the idea is a very good one, and might materially decrease the chances of infection, as it is probably from Havana that we get the seeds of the disease. In the country surrounding New Orleans they have a perfect terror of the fever. You have heard of the 'shot-gun quarantine?' Well, they threaten us with that. I have heard them say, 'There is no use talking; we will not reason on the matter; it is not a subject for reason; if the fever comes we will tear up the railroads before we let trains go through.' If the towns along the lines of the New Orleans and Mobile, and the Jackson, St. Louis and Chicago routes—the two railroads running out of New Orleans—should quarantine against the city they would attempt to run trains at all. This was told me by Mr. Morey, agent of the Jackson road. By a decision of the supreme court of Mississippi, any town has the authority to stop railroad trains from running through its limits. We have received some of the refugees from Memphis. They would think it like jumping from the frying pan into the fire to come to New Orleans. They go north into the mountains of Tennessee or into Georgia or North Carolina. I had no difficulty on the route by which I came, and saw no excitement. In the town of Mississippi City, about sixty miles from New Orleans, we heard there had been reports of four or five cases there, but it turned out to be only malarial fever. In North Carolina there is no excitement. I noticed no refugees at Atlanta. They have not quarantined against Memphis, and may not do so, as they had no cases originating there last year. Galveston has quarantined against New Orleans because, although we did not enforce that quarantine against Memphis, it was made discretionary with our board of health to do so. Our quarantine against Memphis still holds. The effect on agricultural people generally is to scare them, and if the fever should come it would make their neglect their crops. The sugar-cane crop is looking very good, though it is a little late. The rice has suffered a great deal from the dry weather, and there will not be more than two-thirds of a crop, judging from present prospects. I do hope you will reconsider, and my sense of duty will not force me to swap blood with anyone, but when the issue is death or the abandonment of a sworn duty, I prefer death. I shall not permit anyone to molest Gray as long as I have breath in my body. I write this not as a boast, but with all sincerity. I leave the consequences with you. Mrs. Lancaster will remain here until I hear from you. Hoping your better judgment will preval, I leave the matter with you. JOHN PARHAM,
Sheriff St. Francis county.

MOURNERS MAKE MERRY.

A Southern Lady Saved from a Living Grave—The "Corpse" Refuses to Consent to the Burial.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

ROXABEL, N. C., July 23.—One of the most remarkable incidents connected with the terrible wind-storm which prevailed in this section yesterday, was the destruction of the dwelling which Mrs. Adelaide Burton occupied. The lady was enveloped in the debris, and, as supposed, killed. Her body was removed from the timbers by which it was covered, and prepared for burial. As the friends of the supposed deceased lady were in the act of removing the casket to the hearse to-day she revived, and raised her head and asked to be informed what they meant by their singular proceedings. She was informed that she was being prepared for burial, having been killed in the fall of her house. The sudden revival of the lively corpse created great consternation among the large gathering of her friends who were in attendance to witness the last sad rites. Mrs. Burton had remained in trance for over forty-eight hours. She is up this evening and superintending the removal of the debris of her house, preparatory to having a new residence erected.

FROM SLEEP TO DEATH.

An Old Couple Killed while in Peaceful Slumber—Suspicion Directed to Two Unknown Tramps—But no Trail of the Murderers.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

ATLANTA, GA., July 26.—The city was shocked this morning by the news that Mr. James Defoor and wife, a wealthy and well-known old couple, living near Atlanta, had been murdered in their beds. They were assaulted by some one with a heavy ax, and their heads almost severed. The bed-clothes were not disordered, and the assassin had evidently struck but one blow for each. He had then thrown the bloody ax in the fireplace, and after searching the house left. Nothing was missing save Mr. Defoor's boots and a little money. The boots were found near the house. A number of tracks made by a barefoot man and a man with old shoes were found near where the boots were left. These tracks were put on these tracks, but lost the trail. A great many parties are scouring the woods and detectives are busily at work. Suspicion has been directed to two tramps, who visited the house on the evening of the murder, and insolently demanded food and money. They were driven off, and, it is supposed, returned into the house, and made their way to the premises, where a muddled bed showed that they had spent part of the night. No guess can be made, however, as to the tramps should have killed the couple while they were asleep, and who could have assistance if they had awakened. The impenetrable mystery so far, but there are some ugly suspicions floating about. The excitement is intense, and, if the murderers are caught, they will have a swift trial and short justice.

The Mammoth Weekly Appeal

Is now ready for mailing, can be had for the asking, per copy. It contains more than a quantity of reading matter perhaps than any other Memphis weekly. Its news and commercial reports are the fullest, latest and most accurate. The weekly is $2 per year, postage included.

A HUMAN FIEND.

A County Examiner of Public Schools, a Practicing Physician, Named A. H. Gray, Charged with Committing Rape—Two More Charges of the Same Nature Against Him.

Forrest City (Ark.) *Courier*, 11th: "In our last issue we simply stated the rumor of two cases of rape having been committed in this county. We suppressed the names until the rumors assumed a definite shape. It now appears that on Monday, June 30th, a Miss Johnson, a young lady about eighteen years old, appeared before Esquire S. E. Hammond, of Wheatley, and accused her father, W. H. Johnson, of having on Sunday, June 29th, forced his way into her bedroom at about the hour of midnight, that he made improper proposals to her; that he got mad with her because she refused to comply with his desires; he threw her upon the bed, choked her, etc., but did not succeed in accomplishing his hellish design. Black marks were on her throat. They showed the nature of the struggle. The young lady is the daughter of Johnson by a former marriage. He was married to an estimable lady one year ago. He is still at large, but every effort will be made to capture him, and we are afraid that if captured he will never reach this city. Hanging is too good for him. Dr. A. H. Gray, county examiner of St. Francis county, and a practicing physician of some repute, committed a rape on the person of Mattie Hardey, a motherless child of twelve summers. He was keeping store for his father-in-law, Mr. A. D. M'Daniel, at Millbrook. The little girl was the daughter of a tenant farmer of Mr. M'Daniel. On Tuesday, July 2, 1879, the child went to the store for a box of matches; while there Dr. Gray succeeded (so she says) in ruining her for life. (We cannot say anything more on this subject, since we were requested to publish nothing that would be likely to prejudice the people against Gray, for by doing so a competent jury could not be got up at the October term of the court.) We also learn that Gray either has been or will be charged with committing a rape upon the person of Mrs. Pitman's little daughter, and also on Mrs. Smith's little girl. Both the children live at Millbrook. Is hanging too good for Gray? Gray's preliminary examination before Squire Nimmo has been going on since nine o'clock Tuesday morning. A vast crowd has been constantly in attendance. It ended today. The court remanded Gray to jail to await his trial at the October term of our circuit court on the charge of rape. About two o'clock on Thursday morning, a mob numbering about forty men, went to the jail for the purpose of getting Gray into their custody. The sheriff, sometime the evening before, heard of the intended attack on the jail, so he remained on guard all night. During the night the mob sent him a note demanding that the prisoner be turned over to them. He refused to comply with their request, and he, together with his deputy, Colonel Cobbs, and the jailer, Mr. Lancaster, calmly awaited an attack. The mob, although unawed by Parham's reply, wisely concluded that his life would be too great a price to pay for the body of Gray, the rapist. The mob quietly dispersed. Our citizens were surprised to see Gray, at eleven o'clock this morning, placed on the western-bound freight train. It is Parham's intention to take him to Clarendon and from thence to the Phillips county jail. Parham acted wisely in this matter, since public sentiment is terribly aroused against the fiend, and his life was in danger. The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself:

FORREST CITY, ARK., July 9, 1879.

CAPTAIN JOHN PARHAM—We, a part of the citizens of St. Francis county, and your staunch supporters, believe and are fully convinced that Dr. Gray has perpetrated a crime equaled by none in the country. Now, we, your friends, ask you to deliver peaceably the said Dr. Gray into our hands, as we feel that to rid the country of such a nuisance will be beneficial. We do not wish to use any violence, but must have Dr. Gray. We do this as friends of yours, in order that we do not get hurt, or hurt you, our friend. We number about forty, and are determined to have him at all hazard. We would be grieved to swap blood with you, but if compelled to will do it. WE, THE MOB.

AT THE JAIL, July 9, 1879.

SIRS—In reply to your note, duty admits of but one reply. I have sworn to support the law. If I must die in its support I shall do so, and, if I am to believe your note, you have elected me to do what I am doing. I cannot falter in my duty. I shall die at my post. Before you commit the rash act you contemplate, I ask that you give Mrs. Lancaster time to take her family to a secure place. I shall resist to the last, and with all the means in my power. I am determined to stand by the law. I believe that Gray is guilty, but I call upon you as sensible men to let the law take its course. You would have a contempt for me if I should quail before forty men, even if I do swap blood. I do hope you will reconsider, and my sense of duty will not force me to swap blood with anyone, but when the issue is death or the abandonment of a sworn duty, I prefer death. I shall not permit anyone to molest Gray as long as I have breath in my body. I write this not as a boast, but with all sincerity. I leave the consequences with you. Mrs. Lancaster will remain here until I hear from you. Hoping your better judgment will preval, I leave the matter with you. JOHN PARHAM,
Sheriff St. Francis county.

MOURNERS MAKE MERRY.

A Southern Lady Saved from a Living Grave—The "Corpse" Refuses to Consent to the Burial.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

ROXABEL, N. C., July 23.—One of the most remarkable incidents connected with the terrible wind-storm which prevailed in this section yesterday, was the destruction of the dwelling which Mrs. Adelaide Burton occupied. The lady was enveloped in the debris, and, as supposed, killed. Her body was removed from the timbers by which it was covered, and prepared for burial. As the friends of the supposed deceased lady were in the act of removing the casket to the hearse to-day she revived, and raised her head and asked to be informed what they meant by their singular proceedings. She was informed that she was being prepared for burial, having been killed in the fall of her house. The sudden revival of the lively corpse created great consternation among the large gathering of her friends who were in attendance to witness the last sad rites. Mrs. Burton had remained in trance for over forty-eight hours. She is up this evening and superintending the removal of the debris of her house, preparatory to having a new residence erected.

MARRIED.

COCHRAN—TAYLOR—At the residence of H. L. Taylor, Esq., in Haywood county, Tenn., on Thursday, July 24, 1879, Mr. R. L. COCHRAN, of Memphis, and Miss MAMIE P. TAYLOR.

HOLMES—BROOKS—July 20, 1879, at the residence of Mr. J. A. M'Connell, near Jordan Station, Ky., by Rev. J. R. Beck, Rev. Thomas C. HOLMES, pastor of Saffarrans street Methodist Church, of this city, and Mrs. CLARA P. BROOKS, also of this city.

FEBRIFUGE

A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

ROCKDALE, TEXAS, Jan. 10th, 1879.

MR. J. C. RICHARDSON, St. Louis. My Dear Sir:—I have sold Clifford's Febrifuge since its introduction in Central Texas, in fact I may say I introduced it in Milam County. It has given uniformly good satisfaction, and its merits are constantly recommended it from citizen to citizen, in the speedy and effective cure of Intermittent Fever, (Fever and Ague,) and Fevers of Malarial Origin. I am always pleased to sell Clifford's Febrifuge on account of its efficiency, knowing it will not disappoint my customers, and better satisfactory results make it the most pleasant remedy for the cure of Chills and Fever.
J. E. DOUPHIT, M. D.,
Proprietor City Drug Store.

FEBRIFUGE

HE STILL LIVES!

OFFICE OF U. S. NOVELTY MFG. CO.,
New York City, August 2, 1878.

My Dear Sir:—For over two years I have had Fever and Ague, and after trying every thing I took one-half bottle of Clifford's Febrifuge, and it cured me permanently. I believe my case would have been fatal had I not found this as I did.
Yours truly, H. W. FOOT,
Manager "U. S. N. Mfg. Co."

FEBRIFUGE

A SUCCESS.

NEWTON, KANSAS, Feb. 3, 1879.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Esq.—Sir:—Our children were severely attacked with Chills and Fever. I called our Family Physician who attended them without success, fooltishly tried Ague Pads, also without the slightest effect. When through the influence of Mr. Ballard we were induced to try Clifford's Febrifuge the effect was wonderful. The children did not have a chill after taking the first dose and are now entirely well. Would not be without the remedy on any account. Yours, etc., GEO. WRIGHT.

FEBRIFUGE

WONDERFUL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 18, 1878.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Sir:—One of my children were severely attacked with Chills and Fever. I called our Family Physician who attended them without success, foolishly tried Ague Pads, also without the slightest effect. When through the influence of Mr. Ballard we were induced to try Clifford's Febrifuge the effect was wonderful. The children did not have a chill after taking the first dose and are now entirely well. Would not be without the remedy on any account. Yours, etc., GEO. WRIGHT.

FEBRIFUGE

IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NASHVILLE, ILL., February 11th, 1879.

J. C. RICHARDSON, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have been selling Clifford's Febrifuge for the past year in our store, with entire satisfaction, and sure in every instance. J. I. MCCAULEY.

FEBRIFUGE

MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDSON, - St. Louis.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Notice to Shippers.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R. R.,
FREIGHT OFFICE, Memphis, July 29, 1879.

☞ On and after this date, freight will be received on Monday and Thursday of each week for stations on this road as far south as Garner's. Such freight must be accompanied by "permits" from local authorities, prepaid, owner's risk, and railroad not responsible for any loss or damage occasioned by quarantine regulations. P. O. WOOD, Agent.

Notice.

OFFICE OF G. D. RAINE, AGENT,
MEMPHIS, July 27, 1879.

☞ All policies expiring during the epidemic in the North Carolina Insurance Co. will be promptly renewed, unless otherwise instructed. All communications to me at M'Minnville, Tenn., will be promptly attended to. G. D. RAINE, Agent.
Ledger copy one month.

IMPORTANT NOTICE A. O. U. W.

BY order T. R. Cormick, Jr., G. M. W., all members of Bluff City, Johnson, Equity and Chickasaw Lodges A. O. U. W., are hereby ordered to forward at once to T. R. Cormick, Jr., G. R., Nashville, all dues and assessments, until further notice.
By order SAM'L A. TAYLOR, D.G.M.W.

Howard Association.

10 Madison Street, July 29, 1879.

THE following Drug Stores have been selected to dispense medicines to the destitute sick with prescriptions signed by the attending physicians filled upon the order of the physician in charge. The Howard Association will not pay for any prescriptions dispensed at other than the stores named below:
A. Renkert & Co., 120 Main street