THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 182

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MEMPHIS, August 7, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain Fall.	Weather.
7:00 a.m.	29.97	76	S.E.	—	Cloudy.
2:00 p.m.	29.90	78	Calm.	—	Cloudy.
9:00 p.m.	29.95	77	S.W.	—	Thr'tn'g.

Maximum thermometer, 87 deg.
Minimum thermometer, 72 deg.
Rainfall, .47 inches.
R. T. DABNEY, Private Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, August 7, 1879, 10:38 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	29.80	78	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Galveston	29.98	84	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.96	84	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Jacksonville	29.84	77	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.95	75	S.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
Nashville	29.89	78	S.E.	Light.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.90	79	S.E.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.90	82	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.96	80	S.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Little Rock	29.97	75	.....	Calm.	Fair.

R. T. DABNEY, Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE SITUATION.

The official reports of the board of health for the past twenty-four hours, although startling at first glance, do not excite much alarm among those who have remained here to fight the prevailing plague to the death. There is an undercurrent of suspicion that many of the cases reported as yellow-fever are not genuine, this suspicion being based upon incidents often occurring of the "so-called" new cases being found on close investigation to be suffering from an attack of some mild disease. There is war also in the medical camp, and the old adage, "when doctors disagree," etc., inspires general belief that our condition is not quite so bad as the reports make us to appear. The APPEAL has no intention of arraying itself against the physicians of Memphis, but the severe criticisms so freely indulged in cannot be passed by unnoticed. We are informed that the Shelby county medical association, which embraces nearly every prominent physician in the county, has taken measures to investigate the differences, and to await the result without further comment. The Howards had their hands full yesterday, to the extent that they were forced to employ two additional physicians to respond to the increase of calls. While the apparent spread of the disease so early in the season is not comfortable to contemplate, there is something to console in the low proportion of deaths. According to the official reports from the books of the board of health, for the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock last evening twenty-five new cases and five deaths were reported. This makes a total since July 10th (the date of the announcement of the first case) of three hundred and twenty-two cases of yellow-fever and eighty-six deaths. The new cases embrace eleven whites and fourteen colored. In addition to the official reports of new cases, two are reported from Elmwood cemetery, outside the city limits. One death was also reported after hours, which will go to make up the sad roll of to-day.

A MEMBER of a railway surveying party in Washington Territory visited the famous Indian Chief Moses, and writes of him: "Moses is the only Indian chief I have seen and I have seen dozens of them) that is not a fraud. He has brains. He is a gentleman in his manners. He has a large property in cattle and horses; and when he travels he has two servants with him to saddle his horse, cook for him and to spread his blankets. He enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of the most civilized and courageous Indians on the continent. Born a warrior and chief, he had intelligence enough not to talk a useless war with the whites if he could avert it. He dreaded war on account of its waste and the certain destruction of what he loved which it involved. He told me he would never again fight the whites unless the Indian agents tried to force him on to a reservation. 'Then,' with a quick blazing of his eyes, 'then I will fight. I had rather die than go. My people had rather die than go."

AS SOON as the thirty-seven lieutenants for the army (selected from civil life) are chosen and have passed their examination, they will probably be sent in a body to Fortress Monroe for instructions. There they will have to rise with the sun, winter and summer, and turn in at nine o'clock. A prominent army officer, noticing the material being selected for these positions, says that one-half of them will resign within a year. Some have rich parents and are going into the army without knowing much of the hardship and irksome life before them, and that when the true inwardness of it dawns upon them they will do as Artemus Ward did when drafted—resign.

THE result of the election yesterday on the fifty-and-four State-debt compromise will be found in our local columns. The total vote cast was twelve hundred and forty-nine, of which nine hundred and sixty-seven were cast for the acceptance of the compromise, against two hundred and eighty-two for its rejection. The voting was largely indulged in by our colored citizens, the whites not voting to any considerable extent, owing to the deeper interest felt by them in the yellow-fever plague which now infests our city and is making many homes places of sorrow and mourning.

IT is stated that General Ewing, in his democratic canvass for governor of Ohio, is making a strong point on the fact that his party, since having the majority in the house of representatives, has effected great economies in the administration of the government. The notorious fact, however, is pointedly made that since the Democrats obtained the mastery of the house the lobby has utterly disappeared from Washington, which is an argument every farmer and mechanic in Ohio can understand. It means that huge and wasteful leaks in the treasury have been stopped.

THE receipts of the bureau of internal revenue from the tax on tobacco do not seem to bear out the predictions of the officials of the treasury that a decrease of the tax from twenty-four to sixteen cents per pound would result in a loss of ten millions of dollars per year to the government. On the contrary, the returns for May and June, the two months that have elapsed since the reduction was made by congress, show an increase in the revenue over that collected during the corresponding period last year.

EX-MINISTER STOUGHTON says that it cost him double his salary to live in St. Petersburg, and it costs American ministers as much to live in Paris and London. At Berlin the minister could live easily within his salary, because at the Prussian capital there are no entertainments; but it was different at the capitals mentioned. He also says that the actual work required of the American minister at St. Petersburg would not occupy one week in a year.

SANITARY authorities in Ireland are beginning to put the law in operation with a view of preventing the spread of infection caused by the custom of holding wakes. A man has been prosecuted by the Dublin board of health committee for holding a wake on the body of a child who died of smallpox. It is said that a person who attended the wake has since died of the same disease.

Owners of Steamboats Take Notice.

[Special to the Appeal.]

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—The board of health has adopted an order that no steamboat that may have landed at the port of Memphis prior to the first of August, shall be allowed at the wharf of the city, or to take passengers without a sanitary commissioner.

THE FEVER ELSEWHERE.

Houston, Texas, Excited—Reports from the St. Louis Quarantine—New York Discharges Patients and Enforces Strict Quarantine Laws Against All Ports — Judge Tarbell Gives a Decision in Regard to the National Board of Health—The New Orleans Board of Health Still Denies the Existence of Yellow-Fever in that Metropolis.

[Special to the Appeal.]

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 7.—There is some excitement over the rumor of yellow-fever at Bayou Reef, Louisiana, near the Texas line, said to be three cases among Memphis refugees.

Matters at St. Louis.

[Special to the Appeal.]

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Reports from quarantine show there are five patients in the hospital—one yellow-fever, one doubtful, one yellow-fever convalescent and two sick with malarial fever. Mrs. Philmot, of Memphis, is improving. Health-Commissioner Francis has sent a communication to the National board of health, asking that St. Louis receive a quota of the funds set apart by the Federal government for yellow-fever.

Discharge of Patients at New York.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—William Konedy, a seaman from the steamship Moro Castle, and Cortes Chapman, second mate of the brig Salisburg, have been discharged from the quarantine hospital as being well. Only one case of yellow-fever was admitted to the quarantine hospital in the past two days, that of Henderson, a seaman on the bark Debrica Carna, from Matanzas. It is probable that in view of the rigid enforcement of quarantine laws, which adds to the expense of steamers when obliged to discharge and load their cargoes at the upper quarantine, the three Havana lines will form a pool for the remainder of the season and send a steamer each week.

Judge Tarbell and the National Board of Health.

[Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Judge Tarbell, deputy first comptroller of the treasury, has given a decision in the question recently raised by the National board of health as to the official status of the health officers appointed by State and local boards, but paid out of the funds of the National board, upon application of the local organizations for aid. Judge Tarbell holds that the appointees of the local organizations are at the most only agents of the National board, and the mere fact that its rules require the money in aid of local boards to be paid directly to their employes, and not to the boards themselves for discretionary use, does not make such employes United States officers.

New Orleans Still Denies the Existence of Yellow-Fever.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The board of health to-night adopted the following:

Resolved, That there is not now a single case of yellow-fever in or near the city of New Orleans; that in the opinion of the board, concurred in we believe by the entire medial profession of this city, there is no danger of an epidemic arising this summer from past or future cases. Should such occur, the grave danger to be apprehended is from the introduction of foreign cases, which the board of health is determined to avert by the strictest and most unremitting vigilance.

The above resolution was preceded by a declaration that the city is entirely free from contagious diseases, and suggesting that the quarantine against New Orleans be removed. The board granted Doctor Cappin leave of absence until he recovers his health. Information has been received that the quarantine against New Orleans has been removed by Grenada, Mississippi, and other points on the Jackson road.

COFFEEVILLE, MISS.

Colonel VanManning Meets the Greenback Knights and Vanquishes them in their Stronghold—The People of Yalobusha County Turn Out and Take Courage.

[Special to the Appeal.]

COFFEEVILLE, August 7.—The hearts of the intelligent sons and daughters of old Yalobusha were made to rejoice to-day at Hughes Mill, in the noble refutation of our congressman, Colonel Manning, made of the charges alleged against the Democratic party by the great wheel-horse of greenbackism, Colonel Thomas W. Harris, of Holly Springs. Fifteen hundred auditors, anxious to hear these intellectual combatants upon the political issues, patiently listened with marked attention for three hours. Colonel Manning was more than himself, and the doubting Thomases were made to rejoice, and are satisfied to let well enough alone, and the general exclamation is, down with the perfidious deserters of the party marching so majestically on the road to reformation and redemption.

A Description of the Wooden "Cat" at Sing Sing.

New York *Herald*: Dr. Harris, secretary of the prison association of New York, was visited yesterday and asked for his views on the "paddle" as an instrument of reform in Sing Sing prison. "The paddle," said the doctor, "was introduced as a substitute for the lash. It is a theory among a certain class of prison officials that the paddle is less dangerous, because it draws less blood than the 'cat.' It is said that the lash demoralizes the keeper who uses it, and often when he draws blood freely his passions are heated until he becomes frenzied and loses self-control of himself. Hence he hurts himself and brutally lacerates his prisoner. It has been decided by the wise and thoughtful men who favor the paddle that the lash is dangerous. Unless you have seen that instrument you can have no idea of its monstrous capacity for inflicting torture on a human being. It is from two and a half to three feet long, shaped like a canoe-paddle. Or it may be likened to a boy's base-ball bat, shaved flat and thin until it is as flexible as an Indian's bow. Its blade is perforated with twenty-five or thirty holes, which, with each stroke, allow the flesh to enter. The swift motion made in lifting it to repeat the stroke cause it to cut and lacerate the pulpy flesh in a horrible manner. In some case these paddles are made of thick and hard sole leather, but the leather is as cruel as the wood. Both of these instruments are used like a club. In Clinton prison," continued the doctor, "the victim is lashed down to a whipping chair, with his face to the floor, so that he cannot move nor betray the agony that convulses his face."

An Apocryphal Story.

The following story is from the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*. It is doubtless a first-class lie, made out of whole cloth and told by a fledgeling sawbones with a view to horrifying his country cousins: "For some time past the shoes worn by a young medical student of this city have been a source of constant curiosity and no little comment among his friends. It was certaialy something unusual that created this attention, for they were neither particularly large nor particularly small, nor yet were they in either so good or bad repair as to excite more than a passing glance. They were simply a pair of ordinary low shoes, but it was their texture and the strange material of which they were constructed that made them at once curious and remarked. The leather is light brown in color and streaked with parallel veinings of a darker shade, the whole as soft as silk. Among his friends the doctor in embryo makes no secret of the mystery of his footgear. 'They are made from the skin of a belle of Cincinnati,' he says, giving the name of one of the leading families of that city, and, while the hair of his listeners begins to assume a perpendicular position, he goes on to tell how during his term at college he was one night sought out by a resurrectionist famous among the medical men, who offered him a subject just 'snatched' from a city cemetery; how the corpse that of a beautiful young girl, whose white flesh and the costly ring on her smooth, soft hand showed her to be of no poor family) was bought by several of the students, and how when the body, slashed by the knife of the dissector, lay upon the table he crept in and cut the skin from the round limbs. The ghastly bundle, securely wrapped and tied, was packed in an old gripsack and sent with an explanatory letter, to a well-known shoemaker of this city. The skin was then tanned and polished, and finally placed in the hands of a skillful workman, and under his manipulations transformed into a pair of low summer shoes. The remainder of the tanned skin now lies in the shop, and it is said may readily be produced to verify the story. The body of the poor girl, hacked and mutilated, found a nameless grave, while the mound reared in her memory in the cemetery of the city is draped with flowers and vines planted by loving hands above the empty coffin. The shoes fashioned from her flesh tread our streets every day. Their story, in all its hideous grotesqueness, is vouched for as strictly and absolutely true, and certainly furnishes no mean leaf in the history of the dissecting-room."

A BLIND MAN'S DUEL.

A Romantic Scene on the Deck of a Mississippi Steamer.

New Orleans *Picayune*: It is doubtful if any theater ever offered such volumes of romantic incidents as the deck of the old time Mississippi steamer. In the old days before railroads traversed the contin nt in every direction, and the west was a wilderness, New Orleans was the Mecca of travelers, and the fleet, wave-borne palaces of the inland sea carried thousands of pleasure seekers to the south. It was then that life was a carousal, and men and women gave themselves up to the most lavish enjoyments. Men were as prone to brawls as the sparks to fly upward. Conspicuous among the fierce and rollicking habitues of the steamers was Captain West, a noted duelist. One day he engaged in controversy with a gentleman with whom he met on deck, whom he accused of staring at him impertinently.

"Why do you stare at me so intently?" demanded the captain.

"I am not looking at you," calmly replied the stranger, his eyes meanwhile fixed in a stony glare upon the duelist's face.

"But you are, sir!"

"I am not."

The captain turned away, but a short time afterward he felt those stony eyes were upon him and following all his movements with pitiless ferocity. It became inexpressibly annoying and the captain at last determined to make an end of it. Stepping up to the stranger he inquired, with suppressed passion,

"Can you fight as well as look?"

"Perhaps so. I never tried it. Place me, however, in position, and I will do my best."

The singular conduct of the stranger had by this time attracted universal attention, and whispered conferences regarding his remarkable appearance agitated the little groups of persons all over the boat. In a short time, however, the boat rounded to a landing for wood, and then the parties to the impromptu duel went ashore. The passenger was led off by a negro servant, who seemingly picked, his way, a pretty little route, from the intense interest he was manifesting in the encounter, the colored servant was apparently more interested in the encounter than his master. But the time allowed for preliminaries was brief, and the men were speedily put in position and the pistols placed in their hands.

The word was given, and two ringing reports flashed out on the air. Captain West fell pierced to the heart. The stranger stood erect calm and dignified. His second rushed up to him:

"Are you hurt, sir?"

"No; how is it with my antagonist?"

"Can't you see? You have killed him."

"No; I am unable to see."

"You can't see?"

"No; I am blind."

And he was. The tragedy was a nine days wonder, and all sorts of rumors were rife as to the identity of the fatal stranger. But who he was and whither he went was a mystery never solved. The circumstances went to make up an incident in the dark and bloody memories which made famous the olden time.

The Compromise Probably Defeated.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, August 7.—At midnight the indications are that the fifty-and-four compromise has been defeated.

1 A. M.—There was a light vote polled all over the State in the election to-day on the proposition to compromise the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar, with four per cent. interest. Probably not half the average vote was polled. Meagre returns from twenty-five counties in Middle and West Tennessee, including the Nashville and Memphis districts, show a majority against the proposed settlement of two thousand five hundred. Davidson county, with Nashville and Edgefield and twelve civil districts, give one thousand four hundred majority for "acceptance." Unless East Tennessee gives a large majority in favor of the proposed settlement the indications are that the proposition will be defeated, though the result cannot possibly be known until to-morrow. The city of Knoxville gives nine hundred majority for "acceptance."

Success in the Stock Market.

Few people understand how large fortunes are amassed so rapidly in stock operations. Messrs. Lawrence & Co., bankers, New York, have just published "two unerring rules for success," and full details, so that anyone can operate. Mailed free. Their new combination system of dealing in stocks is wonderfully profitable. By this method thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one immense capital, and co operated as a mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of vast capital and best skill. Profits divided every 30 days. $15 would make $75 profit, $100 would return $1000, or 10 per cent on the stock in the month, and so on, according to the market. A New York fashion editress and prominent newspaper correspondent, made over 375 per cent. profit on an investment, October 5, 1878. Many others are doing as well or better. Large or small amounts can be used with equal proportionate success by this system. All kinds of stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., bankers, 57 Exchange place, New York city.

A North Carolina Fratricide.

ASHEVILLE, August 4.—A difficulty occurred near here to-day which resulted in the shooting and killing of John Henry Wild by his brother, Joseph Wild. It seems that John Henry and his wife were making a violent, if not deadly, assault upon the mother of Wild, using a shovel and ax. A little girl, daughter of Mrs. Wild, seeing her mother so cruelly attacked, ran about a quarter of a mile to her brother Joseph, and notified him of what was going on. He at once repaired to his brother's house, carrying his gun. Upon arriving at the place he discovered that his mother had been knocked down, and John Henry had the ax drawn over her. Upon seeing Joseph approach John Henry immediately made at him with the ax. Joseph retreated a short distance, notifying John not to approach him further, and, the latter still pursuing, was fired upon and instantly killed. He surrendered himself.

No Exigencies Likely to Arise.

[Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The President and secretary of state are firmly convinced that no exigencies are likely to arise through the Darien canal project which can cause disquietude or make it necessary for this government to take steps for the protection of American interests. They believe that Delesseps and the Paris congress have selected an impracticable route, and that the scheme will eventually fail through lack of financial support and American co-operation.

Catholic Union Knighthood.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—At a meeting of the Catholic Union Knighthood, of Baltimore, this evening, it was determined to call a national convention of the Union Knighthood of the United States and Canada, to be held in this city on October 15th. The object contemplated is to form a grand union of Catholic Knighthood of the United States and Canada. Preliminary steps were taken to defray the expenses of the convention, and arrangements perfected for extending invitations to all organizations of the kind in the United States.

Beginning of the Tide of Foreign Emigration.

[Special to the Appeal.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—One hundred and thirty Sheffield cutlers and families arrived here, and five hundred German and English cutlers are expected later. Sheffield men say there are fifty thousand men there to do work two thousand can do.

Choked by a Piece of Bacon.

KANSAS CITY, August 4.—Thomas Collins, a man aged sixty years, who has resided here for many years, was strangled to death late on Sunday by getting a piece of bacon in his throat while eating supper. Before a doctor arrived Collins was dead.

A Wedding Leads to a Funeral.

LEWISTON, ME., August 4.—This evening a train ran into a team containing Peirre Gondreau and two ladies, Rose Martin and Celina Morin, all French, and of Lewiston, at the crossing in Lisbon. All were instantly killed. They were returning from a wedding excursion.

To Those Interested.

BARTLETT, TENN., August 5. 1878.

EDITORS APPEAL—Please notify the public that papers for registration must be filed with Mr. J. E. Lewis, at the courthouse, and oblige, your obedient servant,

F. R. HUNT, Register.

A CAMP MEETING SCANDAL.

A Lady in Good Standing Ordered to Leave the Grounds and a Young Policeman Summarily Bounced—Battle Ground in a Ferment of Excitement.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BATTLE GROUND, IND., August 3.—This delightful village is located on the ground where sixty-eight years ago the historic battle with the Indians was fought by General Harrison and his patriotic soldiers. Aside from this, it is the place where the meeting of the Battle Ground camp-meeting association is held annually. This much by way of introduction. Several days ago a dark cloud appeared upon the horizon, and the quiet and order of the meeting now in progress here have been greatly disturbed by its dark shadow. In attendance at the meeting, among others, was one Mrs. Stockton, from Crawfordsville. She is a widow, handsome and vivacious. So far as your correspondent can learn, she is a lady, pleasant and well-bred. She is a member of the church, in good standing, and occupied quarters in the boarding-house of the association. One of the police, a dashing young man of good connection, John Behm, attended to her baggage and did sundry other favors for the lady. She was escorted about the grounds by several of the good brothers in attendance at the camp-meeting, and also was accompanied on several occasions by young Behm. The gossips began to talk. There was music in the air, and Madame Rumor said terribly hard things, which at length reached the ears of the professedly good deacons, and they would stand it no longer. The drift of the whole affair was in effect a base accusation. The young officer, Behm, was summarily bounced and Mrs. Stockton ordered to leave the grounds. Her indignation at the gross insult can readily be conceived. She departed when she got ready, and it is presumed that peace and quiet now reign in "Warsaw." One of the possible results of this highly interesting matter may be a suit for slander. The lady in question is understood to be respectably connected, and will not endure so disastrous an affront without an effort to refute it. An interview with young Behm by your reporter furnishes no ground for criminal intimacy. It is needless to say that the talk occasioned by this unhappy report was long and loud, and that the whole community was completely torn up by it.

Miscegenation.

MORRIS, ILL., July 31.—A very unfortunate marriage has recently occurred in this place, which promises to be a lifetime sorrow to a worthy family. Mr. Codner, living in Kendall county, has a daughter who is good-looking, well educated, and in all other respects a very sensible girl; but a mutual love sprung up between her and a negro, whom she insisted on marrying. The father did everything in his power to prevent it, offering her one-half of his property, but all to no purpose. He prevented the license being obtained in Kendall county, but the negro came to Grundy county, and the clerk, not knowing that it was a white girl that he intended to marry, issued a license, and a justice of the peace in Morris married them. Considerable feeling is manifested against the justice for his performing the ceremony, but he claims that it was impossible for him to refuse; that there is a penalty which would be inflicted upon him if he should refuse to marry those who came to him with the proper license; undoubtedly if he had known all the circumstances, and the strong objections of the girl's parents, he would have risked the penalty. But he supposed that it was a case of mutual love, although, as frequently is the case, unaccountable, and therefore performed the ceremony. The father of the girl is almost distracted, promises to give her anything, even to the whole of his property, if she will leave the negro, who is now her husband, and return to her home. The negro was formerly a laborer on Codner's farm.

The Very Latest from Miles.

[Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.]

BISMARCK, D. T., August 4.—Lieutenant M'Clerland, of the Second cavalry, and General Miles's compliment arrived to day by steamer direct from Fort Peck, and Miles's present camp on Rocky creek. He participated in the fight on the seventeenth of July, and followed with Miles the Indians to the line. He credits the success on the seventeenth to the wide and bold front that Miles presented. He swept down on the Indians in a gallop, and threw them into a panic that they were about to make another outbreak; but these rumors are pronounced untrue at Fort Leavenworth, there being no danger apprehended of such a thing. The Indians are perfectly quiet, and even if they should manifest a disposition to be restive there are a sufficient number of troops down that way to keep them in check. The post at the new cantonment recently established is garrisoned by six companies of the Twenty-third infantry, and besides these there are a sufficient number of the troops down that way to keep the redskins in subjection and curb any tendency to rise.

A Lucky Escape.

FAIRFIELD, TEXAS, August 4.—In the Lamb neighborhood, in this county, a sudden storm struck a schoolhouse, in which Rev. E. J. Brown was teaching. The building was turned over, but the benches prevented the timbers from falling on the teacher and his pupils, who all escaped uninjured.

IT frequently happens that severe pain is very greatly relieved by thorough purgation. Use Dr. Bull's Baltimore pills for this purpose. Price, 25c.

of a moment. The wicked thought entered the mind of the amorous young man, and in a twinkling the theft was committed. The young ladies found themselves sans drawers, sans chemise, sans skirts, sans dresses. Here was a plight! Two beautiful girls in the garb that nature gave them, six or eight miles from home! What was to be done? One, who had attended church more than the other, suggested fig-leaves. But the other thought Eve a fool; besides, there were no fig-leaves to be had. Miss H. started for the buggy. There was a lap-robe there. That would answer immediate purposes, as, like the ostrich, their heads and faces could be covered—hoping that the villain would relent and return their clothing. Miss S. was becoming unnerved. Miss H., while going for the lap-robe, found a white petticoat and a black overskirt, which the thief had dropped in his flight. The girls soon got into them, and, tearing the lap-robe in two pieces, they arrayed themselves in primitive style. They then got into the buggy and drove toward the city, remaining in a grove until Luna shed her fair light on the scene, and under whose pale glimmer the young ladies sought their homes and mammas."

Price—Davenport.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A Canton (Pa.) telegram confirms the report received here early to-day of the marriage of Fannie Davenport, the actress, last evening, to Edward F. Price, of New York city. The marriage took place at Davenport cottage, the late E. L. Davenport's summer home, near Minnequa Springs, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. B. H. Hayden, of Canton. It was a very quiet family affair, and witnessed by only a few intimate friends and relatives. Among those present were the bride's mother, Mrs. Davenport, her sister, Miss May, and her brothers, E. L. Davenport, Jr., and Master Harry. The past season has been one of unusual success for Miss Fannie, and during her provincial engagement Mr. Price was her leading support. Previous to that he was in the company supporting her, his wife forming one of the same combination. Mr. Price is one of a theatrical family, and in the days of adolescence weighed sugar and coffee in a grocery store in Toronto, Ontario, where he was born. He drifted through the west in the strolling companies, learning much about acting, and furnished with no end of study. He was several years at Pittsburg, passing through the various steps of utility and responsible man, walking gentleman, juvenile man, and leading juvenile, which is now his relation to his art. In person he is tall, squarely-built, of good figure, and graceful movement, and with a frank, open face. While he was at the Arch street theater he married Kittie Wicker, a pretty little soubrette, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Porter, who plays old woman, and was last summer at M'Vicker's, in Chicago. Mrs. Porter bitterly opposed the match, but the young people loved and were married. Domestic unhappiness began when Mr. and Mrs. Price became members of the company supporting Miss Davenport, and, about a year ago, an outbreak took place in Michigan, resulting in Mrs. Price returning to New York, where, shortly afterward, she filed a bill for divorce, on the ground of infidelity. Scandal set the story flying that when the case came to trial there would be rich developments, but there was no trial, and last Tuesday week a decree of absolute divorce was entered in favor of Mrs. Price. The marriage of her husband to Miss Davenport ensues eight days later.

Conkling's Sourness Toward Sherman.

Cincinnati *Commercial*: "Secretary Sherman's friends are greatly pleased with the appearance of things at the present time, and they regard his nomination as very nearly certain. There is one difficulty that they would be glad to have out of the way, however. They feel that the Republican candidate must carry New York, and they appreciate the strength of Roscoe Conkling. If Sherman should be nominated he could carry New York beyond question if Conkling would give his active support. But the fact that Conkling is a bitter enemy of Sherman's, gives some of the latter's friends uneasiness, for the more sensible of them do not pretend to underrate Conkling's strength. It is noted that Conkling did not give Hayes warm support, and Hayes lost the State. It is thought that had Conkling gone into the campaign with a vim, as he did last year, he could have saved it. The quarrel between these two distinguished Republicans is regretted by those having the interest of the party most at heart. Sherman's friends say that on his part there is no bitterness or even ill-will felt toward Conkling, and has not been since the termination of the customhouse contest, and that Sherman really did not wish to force an issue with Conkling, and tried every reasonable means to avoid it."

Perils of Chattanooga's Quarantine.

Chattanooga *Times*: "Thursday evening at five o'clock, a stranger in an inebriated condition, was seen to get off the Nashville train. He walked out of the depot with some difficulty, and just as he got opposite the Head house he fell, and was unable to get up. Policeman Hunnicutt took charge of him, and being unable to account for himself he was taken to the jail. He passed the night there, and yesterday morning when Hunnicutt came to liberate him he let fall some remarks which aroused the officer's suspicions. He was very abusive, and in the course of a sulphurous strain he said no man could treat a Memphian thus. He was at once subjected to a most rigid examination, and the following facts were elicited: He said he left Memphis last Tuesday on the Memphis and Charleston train, and went as far as Stevenson; from there he went to South Pittsburg, and thence to Carpenter's Station; here he boarded the Nashville train. The quarantine officer questioned him on the train, but as he came from Carpenter's he was allowed to go on. He said his name was George Clarence, and that he came here to get work. Officer Hunnicutt at once took him before Squire Sherwood, and in the face of the proof, and on his own representation, he was fined fifty dollars, and sentenced to imprisonment in the hospital for twenty days, this being the full extent of the punishment to be inflicted on violators of the quarantine ordinance. He is now in durance in pursuance of and serving out his sentence."

Impeachment of a State Officer.

ATLANTA, GA., August 4.—In the house to-day articles of impeachment were prepared against Comptroller-General Goldsmith. The charges are that he has been engaged or abetting in a ring that has obtained possession of hundreds of thousands of acres of wild lands by the payment of defaulted taxes; that he has withheld money from the treasury longer than he was authorized to do, and that he tried to bribe a member to sign a report by having him offered two hundred and fifty dollars and a suit of clothes. The committee ordered impeachment by a vote of 8 to 4. Chief-Justice Warner has been sent for, and the trial will proceed at once. The greatest excitement prevails over the report. Goldsmith has many friends, who stoutly aver his innocence, and declare that it is nothing but persecution against him. The trial will consume much time.

An Attempt to Assassinate Collector Badger, of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—As General Badger to-day was ascending the stairway from the lower floor to the main office of the customhouse, he was suddenly met by Wm. Brown, ex-Metropolitan policeman, who, with the remark, "I've got you now," drew a revolver and fired at the head of the collector. He, seeing Brown's movements, caught his arm and diverted to shot over his shoulder. General Badger then took the pistol away from Brown and threw it below. Brown lost a leg on the fourteenth of September, 1874, under Badger, and was among Badger's first appointees as postmaster. Becoming collector, Badger left Brown in the postoffice, where he failed to remain. The collector thinks Brown was crazed by poverty to attempt murder, and seems unwilling to prosecute. Brown thinks the general should have given him a place in the customhouse.

Rumored Outbreak of the Cheyennes.

LEAVENWORTH, August 4.—There have been several rumors about of late to the effect that the Cheyennes down in the Indian Territory were about to make another outbreak; but these rumors are pronounced untrue at Fort Leavenworth, there being no danger apprehended of such a thing. The Indians are perfectly quiet, and even if they should manifest a disposition to be restive there are a sufficient number of troops down that way to keep them in check. The post at the new cantonment recently established is garrisoned by six companies of the Twenty-third infantry, and besides these there are a sufficient number of the troops down that way to keep the redskins in subjection and curb any tendency to rise.

A Lucky Escape.

FAIRFIELD, TEXAS, August 4.—In the Lamb neighborhood, in this county, a sudden storm struck a schoolhouse, in which Rev. E. J. Brown was teaching. The building was turned over, but the benches prevented the timbers from falling on the teacher and his pupils, who all escaped uninjured.

IT frequently happens that severe pain is very greatly relieved by thorough purgation. Use Dr. Bull's Baltimore pills for this purpose. Price, 25c.

RAINFALL IN THE SOUTH

Weekly Report of the United States Signal Service Corps on the Rainfall in the Cotton Belt or Region of the United States.

The following weekly report shows the amount of rainfall in the cotton region for the week ending August 2, 1879. The rainfall is given in inches and hundredths.

SIGNAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY, MEMPHIS, August 7, 1879.

Augusta, Ga.	2.88	Memphis, Tenn.	2.01
Baltimore, Md.	.06	Mobile, Ala.	1.34
Charleston, S. C.	.44	Montgomery, Ala.	2.15
Cincinnati, O.	.58	Nashville, Tenn.	.78
Corsicana, Tex.	.51	New Orleans, La.	2.17
Fort Gibson, I. T.	.20	Norfolk, Va.	2.66
Galveston, Tex.	1.38	Savannah, Ga.	.87
Indianola, Tex.	.80	Shreveport, La.	1.44
Jacksonville, Fla.	.99	St. Marks, Fla.	12.50
Knoxville, Tenn.	.68	Vicksburg, Miss.	1.05
Louisville, Ky.	.03	Wilmington, N. C.	3.78
Lynchburg, Va.	2.00		

Furnished for publication by authority of the chief signal officer of the army.

R. T. DABNEY, Private Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS.

CUTICURA REMEDIES for the Treatment of Blood and Skin and Scalp Humors. When of Scrofulous, Cancerous or Syphilitic origin, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the principal remedy, and if there are at the same time Ulcers, Sores or other External Affections, then the CUTICURA, assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, must be used externally. If the disease is of the Skin and Scalp, the principal remedy will then be the CUTICURA, with the CUTICURA SOAP, and such use of the RESOLVENT as is suggested by the following conditions: In all Skin and Scalp Diseases, when the skin is hot and dry, the blood feverish, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated, or when the virus of Scrofula or poison of Mercury is known to lurk in the system, or when the Constitution has been shattered by Malarial and anti-Febrile Fevers and Debilitating Diseases, always take the RESOLVENT while using the CUTICURA. A cure thus made will be permanent and satisfactory.

ECZEMA RODENT.

The Cuticura Remedies Succeed where a Consultation of Physicians Fails.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen:* I have suffered over thirteen years with skin disease in my hands and limbs, causing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business.

I sought many remedies here and elsewhere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanent cure.

Last May a physician called my disease Eczema Rodent—spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, eyes became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight.

Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months, was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physicians was had, when a definite plan was decided upon, *but all to no purpose.*

After following advice for four months without any permanent cure, I bought two bottles of *Cuticura Resolvent*, one box of *Cuticura*, and some *Soap*, and can testify with great pleasure to the effect they have had in my case, in eight days being nearly cured.

The physicians pronounced my case the most aggravated one that has ever come under their experience and practice.

I recommend and highly indorse the *Cuticura Remedies*. Yours truly, F. H. DRAKE, Agent for Harper & Bros. Publications. Clifford street and Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, January 24, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.

On Face, Head and Parts of Body. Head Covered with Scabs and Sores.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: I commenced to use your CUTICURA last July. Have only used one large and one small box, and one bottle of the RESOLVENT. M face and head and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful.

I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West, but my case was considered a very bad one. One very skillful physician said he would rather not treat it, and some of them think now I am only cured temporarily. I think not, for I have not a particle of Salt Rheum about me, and my case is considered wonderful. My ease has been the means of curing many of your CUTICURA REMEDIES in this part of the country. Respectfully yours, MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE.

Decatur, Mich., Nov. 17, 1878.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP, are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two-and one-half times the quantity of small, $1; RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS. No other remedy in the world can so quickly assuage the most violent paroxysms of Pain. They distribute throughout the nervous system a gentle and continuous current of Electricity, which instantly annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Paralyzed Parts, cures Sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Get the genuine.

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Boots & Shoes

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C. B. CARTER. J. R. JARRATT.

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OF MEMPHIS, WHOLESALE

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And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

No. 1 S. Commercial St.

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