THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 188

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MEMPHIS, August 14, 1879.

ne.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain Fall.	Weather.
0 a.m.	30.00	73	S.	—	Fair.
0 p.m.	29.90	86	W.	—	Cloudy.
0 p.m.	29.90	77	S.	—	Clear.

aximum thermometer, 87 deg.
inimum thermometer, 70 deg.
R. T. DARNEY, Private Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

AR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, August 14, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

ces of rvation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
anooga	29.97	71	.....	Calm.	Cloudy.
eston	29.91	81	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
nnia	29.93	79	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
ville	29.92	70	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
phis	29.89	75	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
ville	29.92	75	S E.	Light.	Clear.
Orleans	30.02	80	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
report	29.87	76	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
sburg	29.96	72	S E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rock	29.89	75	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

t. T. DARNEY, Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

al to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15—1 a.m.

r Tennessee and the Ohio valley, easterly utherly winds, partly cloudy weather areas of rain, with slight changes in perature, and in the eastern portion ris barometer.

THE SITUATION.

e official reports from the books at the e of the board of health for the twenty-hours ending six o'clock last evening forty new cases of the fever and ten hs, making the total new cases to date, hundred and ninety-seven, and of hs, one hundred and thirty-eight. Of new cases ten are white and thirty col-, the excess of the latter over the former nually increasing. Of the deaths n are white and three colored, the excess fatality being the reverse. In addi-to the new cases officially reported, we that the Howard visitors, on their rounds rday, discovered a number of colored ile sick, with symptoms, in their opin-resembling yellow-fever, and many of m had never been visited by physicians. r cases received prompt attention, and ist of to-day will probably be swelled to ter proportions by the result of these s. We hear that several who had deter-d to remain in the city during the pre-nce of the fever, have changed their ls, and are making arrangements to go camps, just as they should have done a th ago. The health authorities should o it that those already comfortably situ-in the camps be not infected by late accessions to the camp theory. Dr. rane's idea of isolating the sick in the has been adopted by the city board of h, and the work of "marking" houses hich cases exist will be promptly exe-d. If it do no good, it can do no harm, will accomplish one of the great evils st which physicians often complain—of permitting too frequent visits to pa-s, especially at critical moments in the rse of the attack. While Dr. Cochrane nces some theories looking to the pre-tion of the spread of the disease that impracticable, there can be ling wrong in putting to t test those which may bring about kable results. Dr. Cochrane's views have indorsed by the medical profession, the d of health and the city authorities, and ope to hear that their practical appreciа-will effect the end so much desired—the ning of the disease to present limits, and ual disappearance from the city.

RTY new cases yesterday, of which thirty colored citizens.

E colored people, at various points in country, are organizing emigration soci-

An "institution" of this character was in motion" at Terre Haute, Indiana, a days since.

E vice-president of the National board alth has received official notification the brig John Welch, jr., left Havana y infected with yellow-fever, bound for York or Philadelphia.

E German citizens are contemplating establishment of camps at some point Camp Marks, to which all the unaccli-d and helpless of that nationality will be lily removed. Correct.

TELEGRAM from Rome announces that health and strength of the pope have ly declined. His physicians insist on the ssity of an immediate change of air, but ope refuses at present to change his resi-e.

E columns of the up-country papers are ing with the disgusting details of the gue-Conkling scandal, recently brought blic notice by the personal affair between two "distinguished" citizens at Narra-ett Pier, related in another place in this ing's APPEAL.

E special dispatch from Nashville printed here, urging the governor of Tennessee ll a special session of the legislature to provision for a mysterious "exigency," not explain itself. Governor Marks, by waiting a conference with the president e State board of health before he decides he will do, indicates that he does not h the idea." Further developments are ously awaited, especially by the helpless ry of this afflicted city.

E southern historical society meets at ebrier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, y. General Chalmers will deliver an ss on "Forrest and his Campaigns." subject is of great interest, especially to itizens of this section of the country, and well known character of the gentleman ted to deliver the address—his literary aments as well as his intimacy with the southern chieftain—assures a rare treat ose whose good fortune permits them ar its delivery.

is not comfortable to contemplate the acted condition of the mails. Our paper yesterday contained Nashville dates of sixth, while letters from the same city four days out of date. Weekly mails d have done better, and tri-weekly mails d be made to do so. This confusion is not mmon, and can be attributed only to the gence of the route and transfer agents. Mike Waldron, who is at present at erly, would do this community an espe-avor by looking up and correcting the ole.

E colored plan of stubbornly and sense-resisting the depopulation theory by ing to go with the whites, or as the s are doing, into the pleasant camps ded for them outside this infected city, ulting rather seriously to them, as is in the daily reports to the board of h. The proportion of colored people ces with the fever is as three to one of white race. They are ill-advised by leaders, and in their course are profited ng. The "heroism" of their devotion e mandates of their advisers is worthy better cause.

THE FEVER ELSEWHERE.

The National Board of Health Advises the Governor of Tennessee to Call an Extra Session of the State Legislature, to

Provide for the Needy of Memphis until an "Exigency" be Tided over, but the Governor Wants to See Plunkett.

Governor Marks Urged to Call a Special Session of the Legislature.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, August 14.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President State Board of Health, Nashville:

We encountered difficulties about supplying rations on terms which will enable us to keep up the supply as long as will be necessary. After consultation with Colonel Casey Young, I respectfully suggest that you urge your governor to call a meeting of the legislature to provide for the exigency. In the interval I will advocate such action on the part of the National board as will suffice for the present crisis. The governor has been telegraphed. You had better see him.

CABELL.

The dispatch to the governor was of similar import. He said he would reserve his decision regarding the matter until Dr. Plunkett shall return from Cairo, whither he went this morning to hold a conference with the executive committee of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley and members of the National executive committee, relative to the prevention and further spread of the yellow-fever at Memphis.

Memphis's Afflictions of National Concern.

The New York *Telegram* of the seventh, has the following: "The Chicago *Commercial Report* estimates the loss to the provision trade thus far from the Memphis yellow-fever blockade at not less than one million five hundred thousand dollars. Large quantities of goods now on hand, which would otherwise have found their way to the south, will have to be carried over into the new season, there being at present no other outlet for the surplus. Railroads depending chiefly for freight and passenger business on the wants of the people of the south and southwest are likely this season to earn scarcely enough to cover running expenses. The stocks of these roads have from this cause already experienced a marked declined. It is a serious matter to have the business of a large section of the country annually upset by a visitation of this kind. Though the total mortality from the disease at Memphis thus far is really less than occurs almost any day through the summer in any of the tenement houses wards in this city, yet the losses entailed to the trade and commerce of the southwest, not only by the suspension of business in the city itself, but by the interruption or total suspension of traffic at various points along the whole line of the Mississippi, are estimated at a good many millions of dollars. In these losses, Eastern merchants, directly or indirectly, participate. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon either the money losses or the personal distresses caused by this scourge. The latter appeal to our sympathies, the former directly affect our business interests; on either account the matter is one of national concern. The country cannot afford these visitations, and yet has no direct power to prevent them. If an annual expenditure of four or five millions could prevent them, and were necessary for that end, it would be profitable to the country, in a money sense, to so use the public money. But such is not the case. The best sanitary work is necessary as a preventive, and must be done by local authority. In Memphis this work was wholly neglected. The financial condition of the city is in part the explanation. To escape from its debts an attempt was made last winter to annihilate the city in the technical sense. It is no longer 'Memphis,' but the 'Taxing-District of Shelby county.' Under State authority Memphis passed to the control of two commissioners; under the Federal courts a receiver took possession of its assets. This attempt to avoid its debts left the city with a divided government, and in no condition to do sanitary work. A plainer lesson of the inexpediency of prolonging the financial situation in the south could hardly be given."

BY MAIL.

FEVER AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Mrs. Boland, of Memphis, who has been here about three weeks, was taken sick with fever two or three days ago, and with her two children has been sent to the quarantine hospital as a suspicious case.

PINE BLUFF KICKS.

Little Rock *Democrat*, 6th: "In reply to Major John D. Adams's telegraphed request to land and lay up the Ouachita Belle at Arkansas, the Pine Bluff board of health replied: 'Nary land and nary lay up.' Action fully indorsed by our board."

A CASE REPORTED AT PADUCAH.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

CAIRO, August 11.—A painful report is in circulation that a man named Rollins, who recently visited New Orleans, returned to his home in Paducah, Kentucky, a day or two since, is down with yellow-fever. The hospital boat went down to Island No. 1 yesterday.

THE OFFICIAL STATUS OF HEALTH OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Judge Tarbell, deputy 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 health officers appointed by State and local boards and paid out of the funds of the National board upon application of the local organizations for aid. Judge Tarbell holds that the appointees of local organizations are at most only agents of the National board, and that the mere fact that the rules of the latter require money in aid of local boards to be paid directly to their employes and not to boards themselves for disbursement use does not make said employes United States officers. Judge Tarbell recommends, however, that all such appointees be required to certify under oath the correctness of their accounts and amount of their compensation.

THE FIRST LOCAL CASE OF THE SEASON AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "The first local case of yellow-fever developed here this afternoon. Dr. Edgar Moorman, a partner of Dr. Kelly, on Second street, between Green and Walnut, some time ago visited a young doctor patient in the yellow-fever hospital, who was a friend of his, and afterward, about two weeks ago, paid a visit to his (Moorman's) home, about forty miles down the river. He returned last Monday, and was taken sick with what was supposed to be chills and fever. At the request of his friend, Dr. Null, he was removed to the latter's house on Jefferson street, between Second and Brook, where he continued to grow worse, and finally developed unmistakable symptoms of yellow-fever. Yesterday Dr. Null called in several other physicians, and, after consultation, the case was reported to the board of health, and the patient last night was taken to the yellow-fever hospital. Dr. Moorman is not expected to live thru'ugh the night. It is thought he contracted the disease either from visiting his friend at the hospital or during his trip down the river.

THE MARDI-GRAS CURE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, of recent date (lost to memory by the disorder of the mails), writes as follows: "Your paper, which is the great medium of religious as well as secular news, should give publicity to a most astonishing discovery, just made in this city, with regard to the dread plague at Memphis, because, if the thing be true, St. Louis is in imminent danger of a similar calamity. The facts are these: The *Presbyterian*, a purely religious weekly published in St. Louis, and edited by three most pious and respectable gentlemen, August 1st, makes an announcement that yellow-fever is not caused by bad drainage, poor sanitary condition or rotten Nicolson pavement in Memphis, for the city is as clean as any north or south, but is simply and entirely a direct judgment of the Almighty, and the editors of the paper suggest that the plague is sent because of 'the abominations of the late celebrations of Mardi-Gras' in that ill-fated city. Knowing the standing in the church of Christ of those reverend expounders of God's judgments, and accepting their authority, let me make an appeal to the good people of St. Louis to prevent a similar calamity here. We are threatened with not one, but two Mardi-Gras processions, the first next Monday night by a circus, and the other during fair week, under the auspices of the fair managers. Think a moment! What a fearful looking forward to judgment! there will be for St. Louis if these judgments are permitted. Will not the *Globe-Democrat* use its strongest and hottest tow-line, its religious editors, its pious reporters, its sanctified printers; yea, all its religious machinery, including, if possible, its printers' devil, to help avert the trouble impending over us? I know wicked men—I mean scoffers and unbelievers—have said, on reading the *Presbyterian*, Why does God afflict the poor of Memphis, who did not get up, or pay for, Mardi-Gras, while the rich, and all who had money enough to flee the pestilence, escape and enjoy themselves at northern watering-places, especially as they were the sinners, while the poor merely looked on? But, Mr. Editor, we are not required to answer such skeptical questioners. Let the *Globe-Democrat* do its duty, as the great religious daily, and publish the warning of the *Presbyterian* to a wicked world; it may save a million lives. Respectfully, C TUCKETT."

Troops Press Cetewayo on All Sides.

LONDON, August 7.—Advices from Cape Town say Sir Garnet Wolseley has resolved to occupy Ulundi until peace is fully established. Troops press Cetewayo on all sides. General Wolseley's interview with the coast chiefs was quite satisfactory, but the latter considered quiet impossible while King Cetewayo is at large. The natives generally cannot understand the retirement of the British forces from Ulundi, hence General Wolseley will reconvoy it and has summoned all chiefs to meet him there the tenth of August to settle a question relative to the future of the country. The operations against King Cetewayo are by irregulars and friendly natives. Arrangements are making to break up the first division and cavalry brigade and send the men home. Osam has undertaken to capture his brother, Cetewayo.

SPRAGUE'S SUSPICIONS.

Shot-Gun Policy in Rhode Island—An Ex-United States Senator Creates a First-Class Sensation.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PROVIDENCE, August 9.—The city has been full of rumors to-night concerning an unpleasant affair at the residence of Senator Sprague at Narragansett Pier. On Friday afternoon rumors of a serious shooting were current, involving Senator Conkling. Your correspondent visited the Narragansett Pier, and after investigating the affair, is able to state there was no shooting. It appears that Mrs. William Sprague and children arrived in Rhode Island from Washington two weeks ago, and after a short stay at Watch Hill, went to her husband's residence at Narragansett Pier. Some months ago she engaged a German teacher for her children named George Linck, of New York, and he was unoccupied while the family were in Washington, and she requested him to come to Narragansett Pier to meet her husband to arrange his compensation. Linck came, but for several days did not see Sprague. At last he met him at Watch Hill about a week ago, and for some unknown reason Sprague took a violent dislike to him, and forbid him to come to his house at the pier. Linck, however, went to Sprague's house Friday, and the result was that a very disgraceful encounter ensued. After Linck had been in the house awhile Sprague arrived, and when he saw the German, became furiously mad, and in spite of the fact that the house had several guests, ladies and gentleman from Albany and elsewhere, he ordered the man to leave, and seizing a double-barreled shot-gun, threatened to kill him if he didn't go. Sprague had previously informed some of his guests that they had better go, as it was probable there would be murder in the house. The ladies screamed, and there was a great deal of excitement at the strange action of the ex-senator. The housekeeper endeavored to quiet the infuriated man, but it was necessary for Linck to depart before the fear of bloodshed was allayed. The German left the house and went into the village, whither after a time Sprague followed, but he did not chance to encounter him again.

Senator Conkling was at Sprague's house during the altercation, but saw nothing of it, as he was in the library at the time, some distance from the scene. It appears that Sprague had consulted Senator Conkling in Washington some months ago upon business connected with the settlement of the Sprague estate, and as the business was unfinished, and as it had been intimated to Senator Conkling that Sprague wished to see him again about it, the senator went over to the Pines from Newport in a yacht with a party of friends Thursday afternoon. He called at Sprague's house Friday and was awaiting his arrival to consult him in relation to the business. During the altercation, hearing the ladies scream, Conkling immediately sought them out, and found they were desirous to leave the house. There was an invalid gentleman in the party, and Conkling took him in his arms and removed him to a carriage, and afterward saw that all present were conveyed from the residence. He then walked to the village of Narragansett pier, half a mile from the house. He passed up the main road, and met Ex-Senator Sprague driving to the pier. He stopped and asked Sprague what all the trouble was about, saying he could not understand why he should act so like a wild man. Sprague said that he knew his own business, refusing to give any explanation of his actions. Senator Conkling went to the house of a friend, and shortly after took the evening train for Providence. He was the guest of Senator Anthony Friday, and last evening took the steamer for New York. The above is based on statements of friends of both Conkling and Sprague, who seem disposed to cover up the affair. There are many, however, who believe all has not yet been told, and that Sprague and Conkling are not on the best of terms, owing to a skeleton that is said to have existed for some time in the closet of the former's house.

DISRAELI EXPLAINS.

The Rose-Colored View of England in Turkey, India and South Africa Presented by the Premier.

LONDON, August 6.—At the lord mayor's banquet to-night Lord Beaconsfield, replying to a toast to her majesty's ministers, said: "When I last addressed you affairs appeared to have assumed a very critical aspect. We were accused of negotiating an entirely impracticable treaty, and it was charged that under the pretext of acquiring a scientific Indian frontier, we had launched the country into a war of disasters. This impracticable treaty has been fully executed. Not a single Russian soldier now remains in Turkey. The czar has honorably fulfilled his engagements and is now co-operating with England and other powers in our endeavors to maintain peace. It has been stated that Turkey has not been so faithful in executing her engagements, and that consequently we had not realized the reforms in her provinces promised by the sultan; but it is only just to consider that her domains were only a few days since freed from the presence of an invader, and since the signature of the treaty of Berlin, questions more numerous and more difficult in the rearrangement of the Turkish provinces have risen before the sultan than have probably risen within the same time before any monarch heretofore. I do not wish to add anything relative to the treaty of Berlin. This treaty has taken its place among the archives of the capitals of Europe. Its end is to assure a general peace, and if dangers and difficulties supervene in countries to which the treaty specially relates, I believe its conditions and resources will suffice for every eventuality." Regarding the Indian frontier, he said the object of the war had been accomplished with great precision and rapidity, and relative to the Zulu war, he expressed the belief that in a very short time news would arrive of the satisfactory solution of all African questions. As to the commercial depression of the country, he held that one of the secondary causes was imprudent speculation, and that there were already signs of its amelioration. "If," he said, "there are good harvests in all parts of the world, I believe the darkest days of the depression will have been seen." Lord Beaconsfield insisted that landed property ought to continue as at present. The conclusion of Lord Beaconsfield's speech was received with frantic cheers. The speeches of the other ministers referred to purely local topics.

A BEASTLY MULATTO.

The Ventures of a Yellow Scoundrel in Meade County, Kentucky—A Lynching Affair Not Improbable.

Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., August 11.—I have just learned the particulars of a brutal attempt at rape in Meade county, in the neighborhood of Garnettsville. A few nights ago Walker Woods, a lightbury mulatto, effected an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Henry Fairleigh, a widow lady of that neighborhood, and, before she became aware of his presence in the room, he had got in bed with her. She woke up, and, finding an unexpected companion, at once raised an alarm, when Woods seized her by the throat, and began choking her. She resisted his attempts, and screamed all the louder until the negro, becoming frightened, made a beastly exit by the open window. Mrs. Fairleigh recognized him, however, before he got away. Leaving Mrs. Fairleigh's house, Woods ran next to the residence of Miss Edmonson in the same neighborhood, and, knocking on the door, demanded admittance. Miss Edmonson, who was up stairs, asked who it was and what was wanted. Woods replied that he wanted her and was coming up-stairs to her. She told him if he did she would shoot him, and that she had a pistol. Woods paid no attention to her, but began to ascend the steps, when Miss Edmondson and a little girl who stayed with her ran down the back steps and escaped to Miss Edmondson's brother, who lives near. To him she related the evening's exploit and her escape. Mr. William Edmonson, the brother, then went over to his sister's house to apprehend Woods, but when he got there Woods promptly notified him that he did not propose to be taken, and he would kill the first man who laid hands on him. Woods was arrested on the following day, however, and was taken to Brandenburg, where he waived preliminary examination and was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. It was thought that Judge Lynch would hold an inquest on Woods last night, but no advices have been received from there up to ten o'clock to-night. The excitement in the neighborhood of Garnettsville is said to be intense, and Woods fears a mob and wants to be removed to the Louisville jail for safety.

NASHVILLE.

The Answer of County-Trustee Knight to the Charges of the Revenue Commissioners.

Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, August 11.—The session of the county court to-day was consumed in hearing the answer of County-Trustee Knight to the report of the revenue commissioners, wherein he is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of one hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars. The answer is a lengthy document, and purports to show the errors committed by the commissioners in making out the report. Knight takes up each account separately—that is, the ordinary fund, school fund, special railroad fund and regular railroad fund—and by facts and figures undertakes to clear away the damaging facts presented by the revenue commissioners in their report of last Monday. For instance, he claims to have overpaid on ordinary and school funds, and on all funds, including the State school fund; he claims as due him the large balance of the amounts overpaid by him on the school and special railroad funds. He claims that he will pay every cent of which he is short on the other funds. He says he should not be held responsible for the non-production of vouchers, when it has been shown by statements under oath that a large portion of them were burned in the presence of the county judge, as being of no value.

HABITUAL poor health is a direct result of habitual poor attention to the physical system. Keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels regular by the proper use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore pills, and sickness cannot approach you. Price 25 cents.

The Mammoth Weekly Appeal

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

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Celebrated Hospitality of her People Demonstrated by the Refusal to Enforce the Local Quarantine Nonsense—An Interesting Letter from "The Colonel."

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

ROGERSVILLE, August 8.—East Tennessee has long been celebrated not only for its picturesque scenery but for the hospitality of its people. This latter feature has been lately called into question, not only with injustice but in a manner peculiarly painful to those whose proudest virtue, hospitality, has been so harshly denied. Beside their personal considerations in the matter, the people of East Tennessee feel wounded because their sympathies for the afflicted inhabitants of Memphis were strongly aroused, and their desire to afford them every assistance in their power was great. A proof of the intensity of their sentiments is shown in the fact that, notwithstanding the influx of visitors, their charges for board have remained unchanged, no advantage being taken of the crowd of applicants to secure gain by extortion. Also, by the further fact that many individuals in circumstances too high to make the small charges, they were contented with was any desirable object to them, have opened their doors to fugitives who found the hotels and boardinghouses already filled. In addition to all this, the people of East Tennessee have erected no quarantine against the citizens of Memphis. These are all kindly welcomed, and, if they are as unfortunate as to be sick as well as "refugees," that fact does not entail suspicion, surly looks or shot-gun expulsion, but is considered an additional claim for cordial attention and generous offers of service. That there have been, in some cases, difficulties in supplying all that might be desired is undeniable, for, after a month that had depleted them of their full supply of early garden produce, the people of East Tennessee were evidently, without warning, without a day for preparation, inundated with crowds of men, women and children, requiring shelter and food. Those who have so thoughtlessly complained against them appear to have given no consideration to this fact. But this was a temporary matter, and by diligence has been overcome. Facts well known show that, not unfrequently, the difficulty lay with the complainers themselves. Want of ice has been a grievance, and the absence of trained waiters and other similar "institutions." The people here make no pretensions to "city style," for the twelve or sixteen dollars a month they receive, they supply good, plain, wholesome food, and plenty of it, and serve it "country fashion." Those who looked for a Saratoga among the East Tennessee mountains, and at East Tennessee charges, were disappointed, as such absurdity deserved to be. There have been persons mean enough "to beat down" even the low prices for board that are prevalent, and some of the hardest grumblers are found among this unreasonable class. The greatest wrong, however, that has been done to the good, hospitable inhabitants of this region, has been to attribute to East Tennessee as a whole, if correct at all, was the case of only some particular house or neighborhood. Even East Tennessee has individuals who will get as much and give as little in return for it as their race, and sensible people "clear out" from such with all speed; the less rational make the special case a cause of broad complaint against the entire length and breadth of East Tennessee! How unjust this is, is apparent at a glance. East Tennessee is a delightful country, beauty grows in her valleys and sublimity soars on her mountains, and her breezes revive vitality and restore health, while her people are industrious, kindly, hospitable, and intelligent, and are naturally impatient under injustice and misrepresentation. If some varied travel, in more climes than this, gives a man a claim to know what he is talking about when he discusses such a subject as this communication contains, that claim may be made by

THE COLONEL.

An Uncommon Carrier Carries a Full Hand Against Quarantine.

Evansville *Journal*, 8th: "The steamer Carrier, a new boat plying between this city and St. Louis, came up the river last night. The quarantine steamer Gilbert, with Dr. Owen aboard, hailed her at Henderson, but she would not stop. The Gilbert steamed out, and put Dr. Owen aboard. The captain of the Carrier swore he would not be quarantined by any such one-horse town as Evansville, and put the officer ashore at Lockhart's Point in the mud, whence he was taken off by the Gilbert, which came up shortly afterward. The Carrier came on to Evansville, and, after taking a barge of coal, steamed up the river without landing at the city wharf. The captain will catch it next time he lands at this wharf."

Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the most powerful Blood Purifier and Liver Stimulant ever compounded. In forty minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected in the saliva, tinctures and urine, showing that it has entered the blood and been distributed throughout the entire system. In its passage through the circulating fluids it meets with the corrupt particles of matter which foster and maintain disease, with which it chemically unites, destroying and gradually eliminating them from the system. Hence its power to forever expel Scrofulous, Cancerous and Cankerous Humors, which uncheked fill the body with foul corruptions, and most of the delicate machinery of life.

CUTICURA, the great external remedy for all humors of the Scalp and Skin, Ulcers, Sores and Discharging Wounds, is the most soothing and healing of outward applications. It speedily destroys fungus and parasitic growths, restores the oil glands and tubes to a healthy condition, and cures, when assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, diseases of the Skin and Scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime.

SKIN DISEASE.

Great Suffering for Sixteen Years. A Wonderful Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—*Gentlemen: Cuticura Remedies* have done me a power of good. I have been afflicted with skin disease for sixteen years. Some days it troubled me more than others, but at night the itching nearly drove me wild.

I would scratch until the blood would run down my limbs.

I have had several physicians. Some said they could cure me, but others said not.

I will say that before I used the *Cuticura Remedies* I was in a fearful state, and had given up all hope of ever having any relief.

But, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, I thought I would try the *Cuticura Remedies*, about which I had read so much.

They have performed a wonderful cure for me, and of my own free will and accord I recommend them.

Very truly, S. A. STEELE,
68 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1879.

MORE GOOD THAN DOCTORS

In Three Years of Treatment.

GENTLEMEN—Please find fifty cents to pay for a small box of CUTICURA and direct it to me. The dollar box you sent me has done me more *good* than all the doctors in three years. The doctors have done me no good. My feet and legs are healing fast. It is indeed CUTICURA. Yours truly,

EVAN MORGAN, P.M.
Moscow, Minn., June 25, 1878.

CUTICURA SOAP

Superior to Any.

CHAS. DENNIN, DRUGGIST, First Place, corner Court street, BROOKLYN, March 4, 1879.

I can cheerfully speak of the healing qualities of your CUTICURA SOAP, and its perfume is superior to any of the standard soaps now in use.

CHAS. DENNIN.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 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 per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

By instantly affecting the Nervous System, their influences is once felt at the farthest extremities. Hence Pain, which arises from a disturbance of the Nerve Forces, is cured in every instance as if by magic. Also, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, Irritation of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Bilious Colic.

OFFICE

PEARCE, SUGGS & Co

258 Front Street.

WE take this method of informing our friends and the public generally, that OUR BUSINESS HOUSE IS OPEN, and will remain open during the summer. All business intrusted to our care will have prompt attention. PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.

Notice.

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

All policies expiring during the epidemic in the **North German Insurance Co.** will be renewed, unless otherwise instructed. All communications to me at N'Minnville, Tenn., will be promptly attended to. G. D. RAINE, agent.

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

C. B. Carter & Co

OF MEMPHIS, WHOLESALE

Provision Dealers

And Gen'l Commission Merchants,

No. 1 S. Commercial St.

ST. LOUIS. MO.

CLIFFORD'S FEBRIFUGE

THE GREAT MALARIAL ANTIDOTE.

"It cured me of Chills and Fever." Chas. F. Weller, Quincy, Ill.
"It cured me of Bilious Fever." Frank Game, St. Louis.
"It cured me of Fever and Ague." Oliver Smith, Springfield, Mo.
"It cured me of periodical headache." Chas. E. Chandler, Knoxville, Ill.
"It cured me of Dumb Ague." Jas. F. Grant, Deadwood, D. T.
"It cured our child of Chills." Ed. L. Chase, St. Louis.
"It cured me of Dumb Ague." H. O. Linsbury, Pontiac, Mich.
"It saved my life." H. W. Fool, New York City.
"It is a superior medicine." Dr. Wm. O. Hubbard, Cincinnati.
"It has effected wonderful cures." Campbell & McNeil, Pinckneyville, Ill.
"It is a Success." J. B. Dickey, Newton, Kansas.
"It gives great satisfaction." Dan'l Berry, Carmi, Ill.
"It never fails to cure." W. F. Epmeier, Evansville, Ind.
"It is a valuable remedy." Isom Tull, Manhattan, Kansas.
"It gave immediate Relief." Wm. A. Fond, St. Joseph, Mo.
"It is very reliable." L. W. Ross, Havana, Ill.
"It has saved hundreds." Boyce & Ostrander, Chillicothe, Mo.
"It proved a Success." T. F. Renfro, Greenville, Texas.
"It is an excellent Tonic." Geo. S. Wright, Indianapolis.
"Its effects are wonderful." J. L. McCauley, Nashville, Ill.
"It cures in every instance." G. S. Fuller, Keokuk, Iowa.
"It is the best in use." Paul G. Schub, Cairo, Ill.
"It takes the lead." J. E. Somes, Terre Haute, Ind.
"It is the best known." Z. S. Ketchum, Manchester, N. H.
"It cured me when Doctors failed." Jas. F. Ballard, Vincennes, Ind.
"It effects remarkable Cures." W. E. Smith, Hartford, Conn.
"It is infallible." H. Hoffkamp, St. Louis.
"It is safe and speedy." J. E. Douthit, M. D., Rockdale, Texas.
"Its merits recommend it."

J. C. RICHARDSON, Proprietor.

GENERAL AGENTS: RICHARDSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, St. Louis.

Febrifuge is Sold by all Druggists.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There are probably a majority of the human race suffering from kidney complaints. They show themselves in almost protean shapes, but always to the injury of the patient. They cause indescribable agony. The experience of thirty years shows that the best remedy for this class of diseases is

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Its properties are diuretic, which are specially adapted for this class of diseases.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Howard Association.

10 Madison Street, July 29, 1879.

THE following Drug Stores have been selected where prescriptions for the destitute sick will be filled upon the order of the physician in charge. The Howard Association will not pay for any prescription filled elsewhere than as named below:

A. Renkert & Co., 120 Main street.
D. S. Goodyear, 107 Main street.
Joe Walters, 184 Main street.
W. C. Griswold & Co., 423 Main street.
M. H. Knox, corner Second and Greenlaw, Chelsea.
James S. Robinson, corner Second and Madison.
Hessen & Co., 220 Poplar street.
Campbell & Co., corner Union and Desoto streets.
R. C. Newsom, 75 Charleston avenue.
Bevens & Merritt, 219 Beale street.
Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, 55 Beale street.
Monnier & Co., 128 Beale street.
Safford & Co., 189 Hernando street.
R. H. Pollard, 352 Vance street.
Steel & Co., Carolina street.

T. ROANE WARING, Secretary.

Chickasaw Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.

MEMBERS of this lodge are hereby notified that assessments Nos. 8 and 9, occurring previous to June 2d, are now called, and must be paid within fifteen days from this date, August 8 1879. Address C MUNDINGER, Financier, Memphis, Tenn.

Chickasaw Iron Works

HAVING a small force of men on whom we can rely to stay with us, we are prepared to receive all orders sent us by our friends and customers.

☞ We do not expect to close.

RANDLE & LIVERMORE.
Memphis, July 26, 1879.

J. M. TIGHE & CO.

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 HOWARD'S ROW.....MEMPHIS.

TO our regular patrons and such others as may favor us with their business: Our store is now open, and it is our intention to remain open during the season. Any business that may be intrusted to us will receive our best attention.

Memphis, Tennessee, July 23, 1879.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR

RELIEF BOARD.

THE attention of all Knights of Honor in Memphis and vicinity is called to an order from the **Supreme Dictator requiring them** to report their names and residences to the Secretary of this Board without delay, or **no relief** can be given.

JAS. B. COOK, Pres't B. B. K. of H.
W. B. GLISSON, Ass't Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, TAXING-DISTRICT SHELBY COUNTY, Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1879.

☞ As a sanitary precaution, the Board of Health requests physicians in attendance upon yellow-fever patients, when they have convalesced, to enjoin upon nurses and others in attendance, to disinfect, by boiling and otherwise, the clothing and bedding used by said patients.

They will also please report to this office any houses requiring disinfection.

J. CHANDLER, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

Unity Lodge, No. 217, K. of H.

ASSESSMENT No. 58 having been called, members of Unity Lodge, No. 217, K. of H., are notified that I will be at the Courthouse from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day, and will receive and receipt for the same.

BEN K. PULLEN, Acting Fin. Rep.

A. O. U. W.

EQUITY LODGE, No. 20, A. O. U. W.—Members of this lodge will please take notice that assessments 8 and 9 are called for, and remit to me at HUNTINGDON, Tenn Notices have been sent to all whose postoffice is known, and the others have been sent to Memphis.

S. S. GARRETT,
Financier Equity Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W.

Brooks, Neely & Co.

OUR HOUSE IS STILL OPEN AND WILL CONTINUE open during the season. Orders for goods and remittances of money will have our prompt attention as usual.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.

Seamless Sacks!

And Sacking for Cotton-Pickers.

WE offer for sale a large lot of these choice goods, at low rates, and in quantities to suit purchasers, viz: READY-MADE SACKS, 3, 4½ and 6 feet long; and the SACKING by the yard, bolt or bale.

WORMELEY & GOODMAN,
Commission Merchants,
☞ No. 338 Front street,
Agents for the Manufacturer.

JOHN GAVIN. JOHN M'DERMOTT.

JOHN GAVIN & Co.

GROCERS,

No. 93½ Beale street, Memphis.

Will keep open during the prevalence of fever.

Masonic Relief Board.

MEMBERS of the fraternity needing relief will apply at the headquarters, Masonic Temple Building, second-story, or of any officer of the Masonic lodges. Applications may also be left with N. W. Speers, Jr., 75 or 110 Vance street; A. Huhn, 53 Linden street; Ben K. Pullen, Sheriff's office; D. W. Monroe, Zent's Sawmill. A. S. MEYERS, President, 206 Main.

JOHN WATNESBURG, Sec'y. Memphis Oilworks.

NOTICE!

OUR HOUSE WILL CONTINUE OPEN DURING the season. Any orders sent to us will be promptly attended to. Remittances will be thankfully received. Our Mr. A. Vaccaro will attend to the business in person.

A. VACCARO & CO.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

**It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNES