THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 192

INDICATIONS.

Special to the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20—1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MEMPHIS, August 19, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain Fall.	Weather.
7:00 a.m.	30.08	68	N.E.	—	Clear.
2:00 p.m.	30.05	84	W.	—	Clear.
9:00 p.m.	30.03	76	Calm	—	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 85 deg.
Minimum thermometer, 62 deg.
R. T. DARNEY, Private Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEPT. SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, August 19, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.04	70	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston	29.99	80	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	80	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.04	69	N.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	30.03	73	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.05	71	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.00	78	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.98	75	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.05	73	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Little Rock	30.05	72	.....	Calm.	Clear.

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

THE SITUATION.

The official reports from the books at the office of the board of health for the twenty four hours ending six o'clock last evening show thirty-one new cases of the fever and four deaths, making the total new cases to date, six hundred and one, and of deaths, one hundred and sixty-seven. Of the new cases nineteen are white and twelve colored. Of the deaths, all are white. Besides the new cases officially reported inside the corporate limits, we print a list of four persons living a short distance outside, who were stricken yesterday. There are unmistakable evidences of the fever's tendency to spread to every locality of the city where victims can be found, and whatever the authorities intend to do toward preventing the infection being carried to every household in the city and suburbs, must be done quickly, or for the present abandoned.

DR. PORTER's report of receipts and disbursements for relief purposes shows that over one thousand dollars more have been expended than received.

THE grand army of sanitary critics continues to know more about yellow-fever preventives and cures than do the doctors. But they fail to advance any plans better than those proposed to be inaugurated by the health authorities. They should be isolated in a body, where they can experiment among themselves.

IT is claimed by the papers at New Orleans that the health of that city was never better than it is now, and they point to the mortality records to demonstrate it. The deaths from July 1st to August 10th numbered this year five hundred and ninety-eight; for the corresponding period in 1878, seven hundred and seventy-three; in 1877, eight hundred and thirty-two; in 1876, seven hundred and twenty-five, and in 1875, seven hundred and thirty-one.

OUR authorities have as yet made no appeal to the outside world for aid for our sick and distressed, yet Helena, St. Louis and New York have inaugurated plans for collecting contributions. Helena starts the movement with her first bale of new cotton, which realized in that city one hundred dollars, which was immediately forwarded by the purchasers to St. Louis to be disposed of the same way. New York adopts a new plan in the letter-box contributions.

THE colored relief committee have received contributions amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents. This is a poor showing for the colored people, who were promised assistance independent of the aid offered by the committee of safety. The unfortunate attitude the colored people have placed themselves in has had no effect upon the citizens' committee nor the Howards, as Presidents Porter and Langstaff have very humanely rendered every possible assistance to those of that race who are in distress.

THE APPEAL has never criticised the action of the health authorities in their efforts to stay the ravages of the disease that has so crippled every interest of Memphis. Knowing no better remedies than those suggested by medical gentlemen skilled in their profession, and who have been of recent years giving yellow-fever the most searching study, we do not think it the part of wisdom to cripple their efforts. On the contrary, it is the duty of every citizen to encourage the authorities in all they undertake, and lend a helping hand toward the consummation of all their plans.

THE proposition to surround a certain district in the southern portion of the city by a quarantine cordon has not yet been adopted. At the discussion of the subject yesterday there was considerable opposition, based on the supposition that it was now too late to involve such a large number of citizens in the illimitable inconvenience such a movement would entail, when so little was to be accomplished. It was generally conceded that had the movement been made earlier in the season the spread of the disease from that locality could have been prevented. Chelsea, however, is happy over the announced determination of the authorities to enforce the isolation regulations already established. The difference between the two localities is that the disease is to be kept out of Chelsea, while it is intended to confine it in the southern district under discussion—a kind of "my ox gored your bull, or your bull was gored by my ox" business. It makes all the difference in the world when it becomes a matter for practical demonstration.

TENNESSEE DEBT TROUBLES.

The Positions Taken by the State Credit Men and the Repudiators.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Judge Freeman, assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department, a native of Tennessee and a strong Republican, has recently returned from a visit to various sections of that State, and during the late campaign he was present at political discussions in Eastern, Middle and Western Tennessee. In regard to the principal issue presented, which was that of repudiation of the public debt, he does not regard the decision as definite. He says the State credit men, or those in favor of paying the debt, were divided upon the subject, some of them regarding the proposition submitted to a vote as a scheme for the direct repudiation of half the debt, with no additional assurance regarding the payment of the other half. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the State credit men favored the compromise, because they believed it was the best thing they could hope for. He thinks that the repudiators interpreted it, because, as some of them expressed it, they would thus kill half the debt, and would afterward allow the other half to die. He thinks the defeat of the proposition was the best thing, under the circumstances, for the State, as, had it been carried, the present legislature would hardly have made provision for even half the debt. But he thinks that next year there will be a decisive stand made upon the proposition of the creditors to accept sixty cents on the dollar at six per cent. interest, and he predicts that this will be finally agreed to, and that the State credit men, without regard to party, will meet in convention and nominate a full ticket, from governor down, upon that issue. He thinks that party lines will be broken upon this issue, and that those in favor of at least an approach to honest dealing with the State's creditors will win the next State election in Tennessee.

KATE'S CROSSES,

Long Borne in Silence and Sorrow—The Touching Story of a Suffering Woman's Domestic Difficulties—Sprague's Dissolute Life and Dissipated Habits at the Bottom.

Conkling in the Role of Mutual Friend, but his Little Story About the Tutor is Given Dead Away—Stormy Interview Between Mr. and Mrs. Sprague—Mutual Recriminations,

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PROVIDENCE, August 14.—The abstract of Mrs. Sprague's letter to a *friend*, sent by the Associated Press from here, was very meager. The letter in full is as follows:

"As you must have heard surmised, Governor Sprague's dissolute life and dissipated habits long ago interrupted our marital relations, though I have striven hard through untold humiliation and pain to hide from the world, for my childrens' sake, the true condition of a blighted, miserable domestic life. About a year ago even this poor semblance abruptly culminated after a disgraceful orgie and arrest at Nanticket Beach, with the circumstances of which many people in Rhode Island are familiar. I then sought, with my little girls, the neighborhood of old friends and the shelter of my honored father's former home. There, dwelling almost within the shadow of his roof, I felt more secure, less unprotected. Here kindly sympathy sought me out, and, though covert malice pointed some censorious comments, relief came, and our circumscribed means were adequate to our simple and quiet mode of life. Governor Sprague's irregularities having been visited upon him by the trustee administering his embarrassed estate, the contribution toward the maintenance of myself and children, without a word of explanation to me, was suddenly cut down to a palpably inadequate sum. Even this was remitted for a few months. Then, owing to a complete rupture between Governor Sprague and the trustee, all remittances ceased, and for six months past no money has been contributed toward the maintenance of his family or household by Governor Sprague. In addition to greater wrongs, unpaid trades-people to whom he was indebted have been urgent in their demands for payment, but he paid no heed to the indebtedness, even answering, when pressed by me to find a way to meet these just demands and relieve me of importunities, that I must look to my powerful Washington friends for aid; and, to my deep distress and mortification, he permitted, after a long delay, a bill for carriage hire for his mother's use during a visit to me in Washington, to be paid by the gentleman who had recommended to us the stable from which the carriage was hired. This and other more unmanly exhibitions have been incidental to the past year, while the brutality of recent events—repetitions of similar scenes of violence and outrage enacted in former years—has finally driven us from the door, and filled the public prints of the country with a scandal too cruel to be endured without redress. Governor Sprague's causeless and shameful persecution of the children's teacher is literally true, as he tells the story, the real animus being, as confessed, Governor Sprague's unwillingness to be subjected to the restraint at the table and in the household observances of the constant presence of a gentleman. The attempt to complicate Mr. Conkling with the matter is absurd. The two men never met—I believe have never seen each other. Governor Sprague's indecent affront to the guests in the house was most gross, and without excuse. Mr. Martling whom I had met in a very precarious condition of health on his way for Narragansett Pier, I induced to go to Canonchet for quiet and good nursing. He was removed under Governor Sprague's threats of murder to be done at the imminent risk of his life. Mr. Conkling was, of course, as unconscious as I that Governor Sprague so gilt occasion to enact the tragic role of the injured husband; for at their last meeting, not long since, Governor Sprague had sought from Mr. Conkling not only legal counsel, but accepted at his hand a favor such as only the friendliest confidence could warrant in his determination to overthrow Mr. Chafee as trustee, and hoping to join forces with the creditor interest to drive him from his post. Governor Sprague had carried away from the counting-room of A. & W. Sprague the books of the Quidnick company, refusing to return them. Mr. Chafee in turn refused until these books were returned to permit Governor Sprague to hold any business relations with the concern, and, of course, refused to permit him to draw any money. This was the situation of affairs which, by coming to Rhode Island, I had hoped, through some influence or other brought to bear on Governor Sprague, to help to set right and to secure by some means a maintenance for the four children for whose wants and education I have been and am now bearing the undivided burden. A conference with counsel employed by the firm achieved no results. Prof. Linck, under contract with me for three months, was neither permitted to perform his duties nor paid and dismissed. We had no ostensible means for living at Canonchet without incurring additional indebtedness, to which I refused to be a party. In this awkward and painful dilemma I requested Mr. Conkling—who had already been consulted by Mr. Sprague, and upon whose judgement and advice I have safely relied in my own matters—to see Governor Sprague, and try to ascertain what point there was in this proposed programme of opposition, and what results were likely to follow that would benefit or provide for the children. Mr. Conkling stopped at Canonchet for this purpose, and was awaiting Governor Sprague's return to seek an interview with him when the now notorious outbreak occurred. If any hostile words were exchanged between Mr. Conkling and Governor Sprague at Canonchet, they alone know what they were, for no one else heard them. What transpired in the village I do not know beyond what is reported in the sensational accounts given in the newspapers."

Stormy Interview Between the Parties.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NEW YORK, August 14.—The *Sun's* special from Narragansett Pier says: "Much excitement was created here this afternoon by a meeting between Governor and Mrs. Sprague—the first, it is believed, since the occurrence of last Friday. After leaving the house on that occasion it is asserted that Mrs. Sprague said: 'I will never sleep under the same roof with Mr. Sprague again.' It was during the brief interval between Governor Sprague's drive to the train, where he met Senator Conkling, and his return to the house that Mrs. Sprague hastily packed a few necessary articles of clothing and went out the back gate, in the opposite direction to that by which Governor Sprague was to return, taking her three little girls with her, Willie, the boy, remaining at Canonchet. She went to the Town Hill hotel, about a mile from Canonchet, and remained there until the next morning, when she took a train for Providence, Governor Sprague following by another train. Since her arrival in Providence, she has lived in the strictest seclusion in the Narragansett house. She did not, as far as can be learned, see her husband during her stay in Providence, nor did she have any communication with him in so far as is known. Governor Sprague returned to Canonchet on Monday, and again returned to the place yesterday.

"To-day Mrs. Sprague came to Narragansett Pier, accompanied by a friend, Miss Emma Fosdick, of Pawtucket, Connecticut, and Mr. Thompson, a lawyer, partner of Roland Hassard. Mr. Thompson came down to Canonchet to get some clothing for Mrs. Sprague and her children. Mrs. Sprague remaining meanwhile at the house of Conductor Hale, near the station. Mr. Thompson was met at Canonchet by Governor Sprague, who, after some conversation, decided to return with the lawyer to Conductor Hale's house. There the husband and wife met in a room with Mr. Thompson, Miss Fosdick and Mrs. Hale present. A very stormy interview of an hour followed between Governor Sprague and his wife.

Governor Sprague began by demanding the return of his children's clothing. The governor was labouring under strong but suppressed excitement during the interview. He accused Mrs. Sprague of poisoning the minds of his children against him, and alienating the affections of the boy Willie, through the influence of the German tutor, Linck. Mrs Sprague, in turn, accused her husband of general brutality when under the influence of liquor, and of circulating base and unfounded stories against her character. She had been in peril of her life, referring distinctly to one occasion when he had pointed a loaded pistol at her, threatening to shoot her. Governor Sprague referred to Senator Conkling's intimacy with Mrs Sprague, and she replied any insinuation of wrong-doing on her part with great indignation. At last Governor Sprague said: "Do you intend to return to Canonchet?" "I fear for my life if I do," she replied. "I never harmed any one," was the governor's answer, and you are safe."

After many demands on the part of Governor Sprague for the children, and firm refusals on the part of Mrs. Sprague, a consultation was held with Mr. Thompson and with another lawyer, a Mr. Skinner, who had been summoned from the Atlantic house, and it was decided that the children should be surrendered to their father. He placed them in his carriage with their nurse, who had accompanied Mrs. Sprague from Providence and down to Canonchet. Mrs. Sprague was greatly agitated after the departure of her children, and finally decided that she would follow them to Canonchet.

Accordingly after nightfall she was also driven to the splendid mansion which she had left under such sad circumstances a week before, and within which so many brilliant companies have gathered in the days when the husband and wife were younger in their married life. Mrs. Sprague was accompanied by Mr. Skinner, who, at her request, remained in the house over night. She was very anxious that Miss Fosdick should also accompany her, but this the governor positively refused. Miss Fosdick is an intimate friend of Mrs. Sprague, and has often before been a visitor to Canonchet. There was another stormy scene in consequence of the governor's refusal.

To-night the house is closed and dark. Mr. Thompson declines to make any statement whatever of the interview, and all cards are refused at the doors of the house. Mrs. Skinner remains at the Atlantic hotel.

There have been many reports of an intended divorce suit on the part of Mrs. Sprague, and of a counter suit on the part of the governor, Mrs Sprague naming in her petition frequent alleged acts of brutality by the governor, at times imperiling her life, as well as referring to the temporary insanity of her husband from the effects of continued indulgence in liquor. Governor Sprague, in his cross-petition, making Sen tor Conkling a corresponden in allegation of infidelity; but the meeting to-night may effect an entire change in such intentions, if they were, indeed, ever entertained.

Another Account.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

NARRAGANSETT PIER R. I., August 14.—The morning after the scene at Canonchet last Friday, and the subsequent meeting of Ex-Senator Sprague and Senator Conkling in the village, Mrs. Sprague went to Providence for the purpose of consulting her lawyers, who are prominent men. This was after declaring that she would never live with her husband again. When Mr. Sprague read the letter published from Mrs. Sprague to-day, he declared that it was a tissue of falsehood; that so far from keeping her without funds, he had but a very short time since given her several thousand dollars. Mr. Sprague met his wife here to-day, and had a stormy interview with her, in which he charged her with having been unfaithful to her vows with some one whom he refused to name. There is no mistake about this, as it was in the presence of witnesses. The governor took charge of his children, and said that they should never again be in the custody of such a woman.

All sorts of rumors prevail here, but they must be taken with allowance. Friends of Mrs. Sprague assert that the governor was drunk when he made the terrible accusation to-day, but there is the most positive testimony that not only was he not drunk, but that he had not even been drinking to-day. It is true, also, that their interview was a most unpleasant one.

Mrs. Sprague did not come here with the object of seeing her husband, but only to make final arrangements for collecting at Canonchet what belonged to her there and removing them to Providence. Her friends assert that she has consulted the very best legal advice, and that she did not return to Governor Sprague's house by their counsel. Mrs. Sprague goes away from here to-morrow, the children remaining with the father.

In the hotels to-night the guests are condemning Conkling without limit. They say what the country knew before, the world knows now.

It is a matter of common rumor here that Governor Sprague did not know of Senator Conkling's presence at Canonchet until he first learned it in the village. The rumor that is most current, and one that is partially corroborated, is that Governor Sprague arrived at Canonchet late at night and immediately retired. His presence was only known to the servants. He breakfasted alone, if he breakfasted at all, and in the forenoon appeared in the village. He was at Bellington's restaurant awhile, and then went to a sort of clubhouse known as "The Studio." He spent some time here, and the report is that here he learned that Senator Conkling was at Canonchet.

One version is that while playing a game of billiards at the club a friend said: "I see that the senator is at Canonchet," and that Governor Sprague asked at once when he came. Being told that the senator had been there a day or two, the governor, with an expression of wrath, at once started for Canonchet, apparently very indignant. While in this state of mind the first person he saw at Canonchet was the German professor, and, already irritated, he stopped long enough to have the encounter with Prof. Linck. This over, he next sought and found Senator Conkling.

Every one who saw Governor Sprague last Friday says that he was perfectly sober. There is no doubt but that Governor Sprague first learned of Senator Conkling's presence at Canonchet in the village, for his time during the forenoon is accounted for, and all reports agree that he left the village for Canonchet a little before two o'clock, which would have given him just time enough to reach his home and meet the professor, and subsequently the senator, at the hour mentioned in previous dispatches.

THE WALTHALL BOOM

Resounds from the Cannon's Mouth at Coffeeville, Miss., as the General's Train Approaches—He Responds in Compliments to the Democracy of Yalobusha County.

Special to the Appeal.]

COFFEEVILLE, August 19.—The citizens of this place learning that the gifted son of Mississippi, General A. C. Walthall, was on the passenger train, returning to his home at Grenada, fired him a salute as the train rolled in. The general appeared on the platform and made a short but telling speech. He said he thanked his friends for this manifestation of their regard for him; that he felt no doubts as to the future political welfare of Yalobusha county; that she was Democratic now, and he believed she would always be true to her past record.

TREMONT TEMPLE BURNED.

One of Boston's Most Noted Halls Destroyed by Fire—Destruction of the Fine Organ—The Parker House Damaged—Several Firemen Injured—Loss $100,000.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 14.—Tremont temple, the headquarters of the New England Baptists, was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out at four minutes before eleven o'clock to-night. In the temple were the rooms of the Baptist missionary union, the New England departments of the House mission society, and the Baptist publication society, the Baptist bookstores and newspaper offices, and other denominational institutions. The newspaper organ of the New England Baptists, the *Watchman and Reflector*, had its editorial and publication office in the building. The baptist social union, composed of representatives of all the Baptist churches of Boston and vicinity, used the building for monthly meetings. The audience-room was famous for its excellent acoustic properties. Charles Dickens read in it on his last visit to America, and for three years the large Monday morning receptions have gathered in it to hear Rev. Joseph Cook. The room was regularly used Sunday for the Free Baptist church. Rev. Dr. Lorimer, who has just moved to Chicago, was the last pastor. The organ was built by Hook & Hastings, and was one of the finest in the city. The building was undergoing repairs, and the audience-room had much scaffolding in it. The fire caught near the organ, and is believed to have been incendiary. The loss is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, insured for one hundred thousand dollars in New York, New England and Liverpool offices. Eight firemen were injured by falling walls, none seriously. The temple adjoins Parker's hotel, in which were many guests. No fire entered the hotel, but the damage by water amounts to ten thousand dollars. The several girls gathered up their effects in bundles tied in pillowcases, and the guests crowded the halls with trunks and valises, and great excitement prevailed. No loss was sustained except by water.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW KILLED.

A Wife Fatally Shot and her Mother Instantly Killed—A Terrible Domestic Tragedy in St. Louis—The Murderer's Story of the Cause.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—A cold-blooded and most atrocious double murder was committed here to night. Thaddeus Baber, a plumber, who keeps a small shop on the corner of Sixth and Poplar streets, and who lives with his family, consisting of his wife, a little boy about seven years old, and his wife's mother, an old German woman named Schandler, at No. 817 South Fourth street, quarreled with his wife four or five days ago, and left home about half-past seven o'clock to-night. He returned, slipped into the house, and while his mother-in-law sat reading and his wife was lying on the bed in the same room, he fired a bullet into Mrs. Schandler's brain, killing her almost instantly, and shot his wife through the left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He then left the house, but was arrested a few minutes later and locked up. Aside from the fact that Mrs. Baber is very weak from the effect of the injury received, she was extremely reticent, and would give no particulars of the affair, or tell what the quarrel between her and her husband was about. She was sent to the hospital. Baber has made a statement since his arrest, to the effect that he formerly lived in Richmond, Virginia; that the young woman he shot tonight is not his wife; but that he has lived with her as such, off and on, for several years; that he wished to marry her, but the old woman her mother, would not consent; that the old woman forced her daughter to prostitute herself for money as a means of revenue, and she was vicious and vile; that, when he left the house a few days ago, it was in consequence of a quarrel with Mrs. Schandler about her daughter, whom he wished to marry, but the old woman refusing to give her consent, that he went to her house to-night under the impression and believing that a man was there with the daughter, and if so he wanted to know it; that when he entered the room in which the women were Mrs Schandler drew a pistol on him, and he shot her; that he did not intend to shoot the daughter, but after the first shot was fired he heard a noise in the adjoining room, the door of which opened, and thinking he saw a man, he raised his pistol hastily to defend himself, when it was discharged unintentionally, the ball striking the young woman in the breast, as above stated. He regrets this part of the affair very much, but rather glories over the killing of the old woman, and says he is willing to hang for it. The child mentioned above is now said not to belong to either Baber or the young woman.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Special to the Appeal.]

CAIRO, August 19.—Departed: Annie P. Silver, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, August 19.—Up: John A. Scudder, 1 p.m.

PRUDENT people always have Dr. Bull's Baltimore pills convenient. They often take the place of a doctor and cost only twenty-five cents. For sale everywhere.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

GUY—The friends and acquaintances of Major W. W. GUY and family are invited to attend his funeral, at Elmwood, this (WEDNESDAY) morning, at 9 o'clock.

Citizens' Meeting To-Night.

A MEETING of the citizens of South Memphis will be held at the corner of the Hernando road and Clay streets (Ross's Grocery), this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, to take action relative to the proposed quarantine of that portion of the city.

PATAPSCO INSTITUTE.

MISS SARAH N. RANDOLPH, of Edge Hill, Virginia, Principal. This well-known School for Young Ladies and Children will be reopened September 15th. It offers unusual facilities for a finished education. For circulars address the Principal, Patapsco Institute, Ellicott City, Maryland.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, in the case of S. Isaacs vs. J. N. Hitchcock and F. L. Gibson, judgment rendered on the 28th day of February, 1879, for the sum of seventy five dollars, with interest and costs of suit; to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Wednesday, September 10, 1879,

in legal hours, in front of the Courthouse, Memphis, Tennessee, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Forty acres of land situated, lying and being in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, in the 6th civil district of said county, and more particularly described as follows: Bounced on the north by the lands of M. Gates; on the east by T. R. M'Knight; south by the Cherry tract, and west by Louisville and Nashville railroad. Also, a certain other tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the 6th civil district of Shelby county, Tennessee, and containing sixty-seven (67) acres, more or less, and more particularly described as follows: Bounded on the north by the lands of J. E. Jones; on the east by the Carter tract; on the south by N. C. Willis, and west by J. F. M'Callum. Levied on as the property of defendant, F. L. Gibson to satisfy said judgment interest and costs.

Memphis, July 15, 1879. E. L. M'GOWAN, Sheriff of Shelby County, Tennessee.
By Daniel G. Shelby, Deputy Sheriff.
Henry Richman, Att'y for plaintiff. wed

FEBRIFUGE

A PROMINENT DRUGGIST.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., Sept. 9th, 1878.
My Dear Sir:—For the past two years I have been selling Clifford's Febrifuge, and for Chills and Fever have found nothing to equal it, or give such universal satisfaction. I can heartily recommend it to all afflicted with Chills and Fever.
C. M. SPRING,
Druggist and Bookseller

FEBRIFUGE

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

My dear MR. RICHARDSON:—My hearty thanks are due you and your Medicine, Clifford's Febrifuge. My wife and two children had Ague for nearly a year. Quinine would not cure them and as a last resort I tried your Febrifuge and honestly think their taking it rescued them from death.
Truly, &c., OLIVER SMITH,
Springfield, Mo.

FEBRIFUGE

HIS OWN WORDS.

ROCKDALE, TEXAS, Feb'y 6th, 1879.
I hereby take pleasure in certifying to the efficiency of Clifford's Febrifuge which I have used in my family, and find it every thing claimed for it by the proprietor, and superior to any I have ever used.
DAVID S. HARRISS.

FEBRIFUGE

ENDORSED.

PONTIAC, MICH., July 5, 1878.
I have taken two bottles of Clifford's Febrifuge and will not hesitate to say that it is the best medicine for what it is recommended that can be used.
H. C. LINABURY,

FEBRIFUGE

TO ANY AND ALL.

HAVANA, ILL., January 15th, 1879.
I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Chills and Fever for fourteen months, and having used every thing I could hear of, found no relief until I was induced through the advice of some friends to use Clifford's Febrifuge which has entirely cured her, and I feel safe in recommending it to any and all who are afflicted in a like manner.
J. A. MCCORMICK.

FEBRIFUGE

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

Health Order, No. 9.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
TAXING DISTRICT OF SHELBY COUNTY,
Memphis, Tenn., August 18, 1879.

Any person detected in removing the Yellow Flags put up by the Board of Health at infected places, without permission, will be arrested by the police.

Physicians and nurses will please report any violation of this order. J. CHANDLER, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

CALLS FOR

Howard Physicians.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
10 Madison St., August 16, 1879.

DR. E. MILES WILLETT—Knox's Drug Store Chelsea.

DR. JULIUS WISE—Goodyear's Drug Store, corner Main and Poplar; Hessen & Co.'s, corner Poplar and High streets.

DR. S. P. GREEN—Hessen's Drug Store, corner Poplar and High streets.

DR. F. DONOHUE—Howard office, 10 Madison; Robinson's Drug Store, cor. Madison and Second.

DR. G. W. OVERALL—Fallen & Kleinschmidt, corner Beale and Second streets.

DR. F. L. SIM—Safford's Drug Store, corner Vance and Hernando streets.

DR. S. E. QUIMBY—Boyle & Co.'s, corner Second and Wilkins, Fort Pickering.

DR. HEBER JONES—Hattendorf's Meat Store, corner Vance and Lauderdale; Heinrich's Store near Curve.

THE HOWARD DISTRICTS.

The Howards have established the following districts in this city, where medical attendance can be secured by the sick. The residents of each district must apply at the district office, so there is no necessity of visiting of the main office of the Howards on Madison street when medical attention is required, as the district physician calls only at the district headquarters for one hour to visit the sick, which orders can be placed on books arranged for that purpose for the use of the physicians.

First and Second Districts.—At Knox's drug store. Bounded north by city limits, south by Auction street and Railroad avenue, west by river, east by city limits.

Third District.—At Goodyear's drug store. Bounded north by Auction street, south by Poplar street, east by Alabama street and the bayou, west by river.

Fourth District.—At Hessen's drug store. Bounded north by Railroad avenue, east by city limits, west by the bayou, south by Poplar and Alabama streets.

Fifth and Sixth District.—At No. 10 Madison street and Robinson's drug store. Bounded north by Poplar, south by Union, east by city limits, west by river.

Seventh District.—At the drug store of Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, corner of Second and Beale streets. Bounded north by Union, south by South, east by Hernando, west by river.

Eighth District.—At Boyle's, corner of Second street and Walker avenue. Bounded north by South, south by city limits, east by Hernando, west by river.

Ninth District.—At Hessen's drug store, corner of Vance and Lauderdale streets. Bounded north by Union, south by Hernando curve. Bounded north by Union, south by city limits, east by city limits, west by Lauderdale.

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 bodies. Applications may also be left with N. W. Speers, Jr., 75 or 110 Vance street; A. Hohn, 33 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.

FURSTENHEIM AND WELLFORD,

276 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS,
AND
114 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

Our Memphis store will remain open during the fever, and customers will be supplied from here or St. Louis as they prefer

In Yellow-Fever Use BURROWES'

ESTABLISHED 1810. ESTABLISHED 1810.

Lexington Mustard!

Seventy Years Experience has proved it
The BEST MUSTARD in the WORLD.
Connoisseurs pronounce it for Purity, Pungency and Flavor Unrivaled.

For Medical Use it has No Equal.

JOHN H. BRAND & CO.....LOUISVILLE, KY., Sole Manufacturers.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., 248 MAIN ST., Memphis, Tenn., Wholesale Depot

Insurance.

THE office of GREENE & BEASLEY is removed to Nashville, Tenn. during the prevalence of fever in Memphis. Communications concerning insurance in the Continental, Phoenix, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Companies of North America, Royal Orient Mutual, and Knickerbocker Life Insurance Companies, should be addressed to Nashville. GREENE & BEASLEY, Managers and Agents.

JOHN GAVIN. JOHN M'DERMOTT.

JOHN GAVIN & Co.

GROCERS,

No. 93½ Beale street, Memphis.

Will keep open during the prevalence of fever.

REMOVAL

ISAAC FRIEDMAN & CO.

WHOLESALE HATS AND CAPS,

HAVE REMOVED TO 521-523 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. WHERE THEY WILL OPEN WITH A FULL AND NEW STOCK. ORDERS intrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

Ayer's Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial diseases. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing cinchonism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE is thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient, and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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.

PLEASANT HOMES During the summer months in Valley of Virginia, near Natural Bridge, at $15 to $18 per month. Apply to Mr. JOHN D. HOUSTON, Longwood, Rockbridge county, Va. Reference—Rev. John S. Park, Bolivar, Tenn.

M. L. MEACHAM. E. E. MEACHAM. J. B. POSTON.

M. L. MEACHAM & CO.

No. 116 North Commercial St.

ST. LOUIS, July 28, 1879.

In order to be able to supply our customers in the country quarantined against Memphis, we have opened a house in St. Louis, from which we can ship Groceries to any part of the country. All orders will receive prompt attention. Our Memphis house will be closed till further notice. M. L. MEACHAM & CO.

M. C. PEARCE. L. B. SUGGS.

PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON

FULMER, BURTON & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO SLEDGE, McKAY & CO.)

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 371 and 373 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

DAVID P. HADDEN. JOHN M. FARRINGTON.

HADDEN & FARRINGTON

(SUCCESSORS TO HADDEN & AVERY).

No. 280 Front Street,

WE WILL CONTINUE THE

Grocery and Cotton Factorage Business.

ARE OPEN, under the supervision of Mr. A. W. MARCHILDON. Our customers will be served to the best advantage and remittances will be acknowledged.

A. VACCARO. B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

No. 324 Front street, Memphis.

J. T. FARGASON. JAMES A. HUNT. C. C. REIN. R. A. PARKER

J. T. FARGASON & CO.

Wholesale Groceis, Cotton Factors

219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Owing to the yellow-fever epidemic at Memphis, we have opened an office here temporarily, and are fully prepared to meet the wants of our customers as heretofore. August 4, 1879.

HARPMANN & Bro.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Etc.,

286 Main St., Memphis, Tenn., and 310 East 4th St., New York.

OUR HOUSE WILL CONTINUE OPEN DURING THE SEASON. WE ARE ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed. We are prepared to fill orders with our usual promptness and at low prices. Remittances will be acknowledged promptly. To those of our customers residing along the roads quarantined against Memphis, we will fill orders from New York. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. W. Guy. Jno. W. Dillard. R. L. Coffin. M. G. Hall

DILLARD, COFFIN & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,

219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVING TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED OURSELVES HERE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORders of our friends, as usual, during prevalence of yellow-fever in Memphis.

NOTICE!

Owing to the prevalence of yellow-fever, we have closed our house in Memphis temporarily, and have opened one in St. LOUIS, at No. 100 South Commercial Street, corner Walnut, where we are prepared to serve our friends and customers as formerly.

We are prepared, with a large and fresh Stock of Groceries, to fill all orders in our line. We have every facility for the Storage and Handling of Cotton in this market, and will make liberal advances on shipments to us.

Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same. We shall open our house in Memphis as soon as the fever will permit.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 1, 1879.

A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & CO.

The Planters House,

301 AND 303 SECOND STREET—P. TOHEIG, Proprietor. The above house will remain open throughout the summer. Good rooms; good table. Rates moderate. Meals by the week or day.

FANCY DYEING.

Dress Goods, Shawls, Silks and Clothing dyed in desirable colors; Crape Veils Dyed.

DRY CLEANING.

Dresses in all fabrics cleaned without ripping or removing the trimming. The most elaborate party and theatrical dresses are thus elegantly cleaned.

WM. R. TEASDALE, 265 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O. ☞ Goods returned by express carefully packed.

R. L. Cochran & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES,

WILL REMAIN OP