THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1880. VOL. XXXIX--NUMBER 187

WEATHER INDICATIONS TO-DAY.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northeast to southeast winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

TANNER'S fast is a great comfort to ascetic religionists in Europe. Are we to have a fasting mania?

SENATOR PENDLETON, of Ohio, is confident that State will be Democratic in October and November.

IT is a fact that garlic-eating nations, like the Spanish, French and Italian, are freer from parasitic disease than those nations who deem garlic an abomination.

THE New York *Times*: "Now, then, Senta, this thing has gone far enough. We must have a decent campaign, even if we are compelled to overturn a night-cart."

THE locusts have destroyed the wheat crop in the six governments of Russia that are justly considered to be the granary of the empire. Good news for our wheat farmers.

THE Republican newspapers are beginning to concede that Hancock is not a dummy, that he is something more than a mere soldier, and that he can even write a statesmanlike letter.

AMERICANS in writing for the theater are, if we may believe English critics, in an elementary stage, taking delight in topics and treatment that "Europe" used up and cast aside thirty or forty years ago.

EX SENATOR POOT, of North Carolina, who ever since the war has been a Republican and labored and voted for Hayes, now announces himself for Hancock, and will make speeches during the campaign for the Cincinnati ticket.

OUR consul at Vera Cruz reports that city as healthy and very clean, and that not a case of yellow-fever or other contagious disease has occurred there this year. In Havana there are at present two hundred cases of yellow-fever.

LEWIS B. PARSONS, Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Illinois, who has just visited fifty counties in that State, says that the feeling is becoming general that the party will carry the State ticket, and no one doubts that we will carry the national ticket in November.

A RENOWNED microscopist tells us that the classy mien which accumulates around the roots of teeth shows billions of those minute beings called animalcules under the microscope. Still there are only certain species of these parasites dangerous to health and life. There is much comfort for dirty people in that last observation.

WE publish in another column some figures from the census that will prove especially interesting just now when the question of State debt payment is uppermost in the public mind. The total of the State, county and city indebtedness is set forth, discovering a public burden which every one of the communities involved should take steps to reduce.

In this State, for congress, the present incumbents have not been nominated in the third, seventh, eleventh and ninth districts. There is no opposition in the first and tenth districts. T. C. Williams has been nominated in the second district. The present incumbents will most likely be returned in the fourth and fifth districts. In all nine Democratic congressmen will be returned.

THE Louisville and Nashville company now operates seventeen hundred and two miles of road, which will be increased during the year by the completion of lines under contract, to eighteen hundred and forty miles. This makes the Louisville and Nashville system at present the ninth in point of mileage in the country.

ANOTHER sensational trial is exercising the minds of the Italians. A notorious *demi mondaine*, Mlle. Emma Novi, known in Milan as Emma Ivon, stands charged with feigning the birth of a child, and foisting it upon a prominent gentleman, Signor M. Silvestri. The fair culprit, it is said, once enjoyed the favor of the gallant Victor Emmanuel.

SENATOR GARLAND has written a letter to Governor Holliday, of Virginia, requesting copies of all the latter's messages on the debt question. In Arkansas, as in Virginia, the Democrats do not intend in any way to indorse or countenance the readjusting principles, but will stand squarely on the dollar-paying platform. Senator Garland is one of the staunchest advocates of debt payment in the country.

THAT locomotives can be run by electricity has certainly been demonstrated by Edison. Whether or not he can prove that it is profitable to use that power is an open question. His little engine at Menlo park draws a small car up heavy grades and around sharp curves at remarkable speed and now this bold inventor is having an electric engine of one hundred horse-power built, to run between Rahway and Perth Amboy, a distance of eight miles.

THE Republican papers of New York having alarmed the *Herald* by symptoms of relapse into the "bloody-shirt" fever, that paper says: "The enthusiastic acceptance by northern Republicans of General Grant's declaration that there was no longer anything to fear or to complain of from the south, persuades us that the Republican organs and speakers will make a blunder and will repel instead of gaining voters if they shall once more attempt to open a sectional canvass."

THE State convention for the nomination of a candidate for governor will be convened at Nashville on Tuesday next. Most of the delegates from this county will go up to the State capital by Monday night's train. It is earnestly to be hoped that harmony and good feeling will prevail, and that with a view to the best interests of our people, no less than to those of the Democratic party, a nomination will be made that will harmonize all conflicting elements, and enable us to stand solid on the day of election for Hancock and English.

IT is among the good "signs of the times" that the iron interest is improving in movement. It was one of the interests to suffer most by the wild speculation of a year ago. The extension of railroad business has led to extension of railroads, and both together to increased demands for iron. In Europe, also, that branch of trade is better. Improvements in manufacture and abundance of capital have added to the iron business in Germany. In Belgium there is a revival in the iron market. In Austria prices of iron are advancing and profits have increased. In France, however, the trade is still dull. The general improvement in iron is of interest, as it carries with it the assurance of prosperity in business generally.

THE international congress called to meet on the twenty-ninth instant, at Milan, Italy, to consider the subject of public charities, will discuss the following questions: What action may the state, the province and the commune take in the organization and the administration of charities? Which are the most rational principles for the regulation of tutelage and the supervision and administration of charity, as well as the reforms necessary in institutions which no longer answer the objects of their founders? What is the best mode of distributing alms? What is the relation between almsgiving and the provident institutions? What is the best method of rendering sanitary assistance to the poor in their homes? How can liberated prisoners best be assisted? In what manner can abandoned children best be cared for?

THE reunion of the Knights Templar of the United States at Chicago on the seventeenth instant, and to continue until the twenty-first instant, promises to be the most notable event in the annals of Masonry in this country. On Monday night, August 16th, there will be given receptions at Music, Farwell and M'Cormick halls to the Knights and their ladies who may have arrived in time. Nearly all, it is expected, will be in the city on Monday, as at eight o'clock Tuesday morning the guns will be fired, and just one-half hour later the great procession will be started. On Tuesday evening a grand musical *dansante* will be given at the Exposition building. Ample accommodations have been prepared for all who attend, and every want, so far as is possible, has been anticipated even to the hiring of hacks, three hundred of which will be subject to the orders of the Knights and their wives and families at the ordinary rates.

UP TO A LIMB

In the Courthouse Yard, at Athens, Ala., an Infuriated Mob Yanked Mr. Bayles.

The Third Attempt to Mete Out Justice to a Brutal Wife Murderer Signally Successful.

[Special to the Appeal.]

ATHENS, ALA., August 7.—Bayles, who has passed through as many hair-breadth escapes from mobs since he murdered his wife by shooting her down like a dog in May, 1879, has at last met his doom. A crowd of men, who were neighbors of the murdered woman, and who are thought to be Tennesseans, came into the jail at half-past ten o'clock tonight, surprised the jailer, and took Bayles to the courthouse yard, where, with a halter already prepared for the purpose, they swung him up to a limb, from which he is still hanging at twelve o'clock. Bayles at first offered the most desperate resistance to the mob, but when he found he would be compelled to give up to the inevitable, he became fearfully dismayed, and went to his death with fear delineated in his every feature. Bayles has been twice condemned to death by juries, and succeeded each time in procuring a new trial. Shortly after he was first arrested, a mob attempted to take him from the hands of the officers, but they were prevented from doing so by the pluck of the sheriff, who hurried him to the tower of the courthouse and held the mob at bay with double-barreled shotguns. They finally yielded and permitted the sheriff to replace him in jail. On another occasion an immense mass of people surrounded the jail in daylight, and taking Bayles out, placed him in a wagon and carried him half a mile from town. A halter had been placed around his neck, and the mob was in the act of driving the wagon out from under him, when several resolute men, with cocked revolvers, rescued him and escorted him back to jail.

IMMIGRATION.

The Meeting on Friday Night to Organize an Immigration Aid Society Takes the First Step Toward that End—The Good to be Accomplished—Population is Wealth —And We Want It.

EDITORS APPEAL—Friday night a few of our German citizens met in the circuit court-room to discuss the ways and means of inducing immigration. I was surprised that more of our citizens were not present at the meeting, which could be of so great advantage to Tennessee. We see every State in the wide west establishing bureaus at Castle Garden to capture emigrants. They send thousands of pamphlets to Europe. Kansas railroads, the people and towns send every year thousands of circulars throughout Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Ireland. What is the result? The population of Kansas and the northwest increases to an overwhelming extent compared to the small, pitiful increase in the south. The lands of West Tennessee are finer than those of Kansas. The climate is milder and more reliable. One has but to read the New York *Sun* to see that Kansas is a poor place for poor people to emigrate to. There they are eaten up by locusts, and what the locust leaves the fourth parches up. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, a half million of people pour into the State of Kansas to one thousand that pour into Tennessee. It would be only necessary to represent ourselves as we are; to state to the impoverished of the old world that we have a rich country, undeveloped, immense coal-beds in the east, iron strata ninety feet thick, the iron ores lying on top of the veins of the coal capping all, which can be tumbled down to the furnaces at the foot of the mountain, and there the iron combines in the blast furnace into ready marketable pig iron. In no other State in the Union are the elements, ingredients—limestone, hematite and coal—situated in the same propinquity, ready to be manufactured to be made into iron. Ohio sends to Lake Superior, five hundred and seventy-nine miles, away for her iron ores, cities counting hundred and sixty feet to get the coal, and has to import limestone as the iron. Pittsburg makes two dollars per ton profit because she has the labor. We have copper mines, and have had gold mines in our mountainous regions. What emigrant knows it? Who from Germany knows that Middle Tennessee is one of the finest wheat and grass districts in the United States? What know they about the immense profits gained by sheep farming in Middle Tennessee where the climate is mild and the grass is the most fattening? The emigrant knows nothing of these facts. He is told that his mind go west, and when he reaches the plains he finds that all the lands are not as represented by railroad agents. How is it that the western countries increase in population? A few favored spots in Kansas, for instance, are puffed up and there the area is bolded assert that all the country is as fertile and productive as the representative sample. I can safely assert that the yield for a period of five years, on one of the western farms, either in Kansas or Illinois, cannot begin to equal the yield for the same period on the average farms of West Tennessee. From the Mississippi river to the ridges where the green sands begin to crop out is a region unsurpassed for cotton farming. It is bottom land and the yield is far larger than in the west. But who from abroad knows this? What emigrant is told that he can make money by raising rice, raise his wheat and corn and have his cattle-farm in West Tennessee, while out west he can only raise wheat or cattle? Why have we not told the world of the splendid timber lands on the Tennessee river? Very few know the wealth that is waiting for the manufacturer on the Tennessee river. Our own people do not know it. This May I went to the State of Illinois to visit friends who had lived all his life on the Wabash. He had just returned from a prospecting tour along the Tennessee and said that he was sorry he had not bought land in the west forests on that river were abundant in walnut as long as they have been. He said that the trees on the Wabash were dwarfs compared to the walnuts he saw on the Tennessee. He said that it is family to his new home in Tennessee. He had bought three thousand acres, and would remain in Illinois long enough to arrange for the building of a sawmill in what he called the "Arcadia of the Mississippi valley." This man was induced to visit and finally to remain in Tennessee through the exertions of Colonel J. B. Killebrew, the State commissioner of agriculture. Notwithstanding opposition, and the misplaced economy of our legislature, Colonel Killebrew has done an immense amount of work for the State upon the meager allowance of eight thousand dollars a year to his bureau. He has disseminated books, pamphlets and facts relating to Tennessee, he needs the support of all the people, and a hearty indorsement by a thousand local immigration societies. The German citizens propose to establish one in Memphis. All are invited to co-operate. Let all who have lands, who are merchants and want customers, who are contractors and want hands, who are railroad agents and want passengers, come to the meeting on Monday, the eleventh of August, and help to form a society that will be for the good of all. Any man who takes an interest in Memphis should attend and help all he can. Every German in this city has friends in the old country. Every Irishman remembers some one in the green old island, who is now living in poverty, who would have where English laws oppress him, and absent landlords crush his very soul. With the aid of an established society, disseminating maps and papers, telling all what we have and what we are, I am sure many would come who now turn their thoughts toward Canada. Population is wealth to the new country. We want it. We want it westward, again.

AVERY MERIWETHER.

A Good Suggestion.

EDITORS APPEAL—I am glad to see you starting the movement toward an immigration society. Nothing is more needed in this good community than a faithful, honest protection and a disinterested help for such emigrants as have only their muscle to help themselves with. They should be fed and housed till they can obtain suitable employment, and it should be free and gratis. They should be sought for as they are modest and do not want to beg, and are afraid of false friends. The day I arrived there were waiting to go down the river to Arkansas City, I happened to pass the wharf-boat. I saw a man, with his wife and a pretty child, sitting on some cornsacks eating the dry corn, the father crushing the corn between two pieces of rock. He had transfered some milk and fruit the man turned his pockets inside out to show that he had no money and could not pay for it, but upon realizing that no pay was wanted their countenances brightened, and the child gladly threw out a handful of cracked corn to indulge in some milk and such other things as my market-wagon contained. Now, if a subscription was started, and an emigrants' home provided, responsible parties that wanted servants or laborers could apply to the society, stating the wages they are willing to pay, the money to be paid when they are paid promptly. Then let application be made to the commission of emigration, and, if necessary, pay the emigrants' way from New York. The union with commerce and emigration to the south will soon be an established fact. O. J.

THE FILIBUSTERS

In Texas Closely Watched by General Ord—The Mexicans Ready to Give Them a Warm Reception.

SAN ANTONIO, August 7.—The movements of the filibusters styled the "Army of Occupation," which is being agitated at Austin, Texas, are closely watched by the Texan authorities, whose orders in regard to the neutrality laws are very strict. The Mexicans are reported to be also ready to give them a warm reception. General Ord thinks there is little in the movement. It is probably inaugurated by German and English influence in Mexico to interrupt the good feeling between the United States and Mexico, and thus retard railroad-building, which would greatly endanger their trade.

J. H. Burke vs. J. C. Flood et al.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Judge Sullivan to-day rendered a decision over the ruling of a demurrer in the case of John H. Burke vs. James C. Flood *et al.*, and allowing the defendants twenty days to answer plaintiff's complaint. This action was commenced about eighteen months ago to recover ten million four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, the value of Consolidated Virginia stock alleged to have been appropriated by the defendants while directors of the Consolidated Virginia company. The demurrers were interposed by the defendants pleading statute of limitations, teaches acquiescence and want of capacity in the plaintiff to sue. Judge Sullivan decides all these points against the defendants and in favor of the plaintiff. The case rests entirely on questions of fact.

A Broken Hog-Chain and the Result

WHEELING, August 7.—The roof of J. H. Hobbs, Brookmeyer & Co.'s glass works fell in this morning at three o'clock, caused by a hog-chain giving away. The damage caused by the accident will amount to twenty-five hundred dollars, but it will not interfere with the business of the firm.

RIOH in fat-producing material beyond all other foods and medicines are Malt Bitters.

TANNER TRIUMPHANT

In His Heroic Effort to Set at Naught Physiological Laws, the Infraction of Which Has Been Considered Death—The Forty Days Ended.

A Vigorous Onslaught on Eatables His First Move—Milk, Watermelon, Apples, Beefsteak and What Not Consumed With Relish and Without Danger.

NEW YORK, August 7.—At seven o'clock this morning Dr. Tanner had a fit of vomiting. He got up and dressed at half-past seven; he was much exhausted, and laid down on his cot; he remained there until fifteen minutes past ten, when he went into the lower hall; after a walk he laid down and was covered with a blanket. At ten minutes to eleven the doctor arose and walked into the front room of the hall, where there was a fine spread of

WATERMELONS, FRUITS AND BREAD.

At eleven o'clock the doctor stood at the window on Thirteenth street looking out upon the crowd. His brother-in-law, Mr. Gardner, called. His visit seemed to make the doctor nervous, and he complained of "goneness" in the stomach. Just before noon the temperature of the doctor was 99, pulse 92, respiration 17. On leaving the hall, the doctor walked unassisted down the stairs with a slice of melon in his hand. He received an ovation from the crowd in the street, shops and windows, and exhibited much gratification at his hearty reception. He ordered the cover of his carriage thrown back and

JOKED AND TALKED WITH THE CROWD

that surrounded the vehicle. After two or three persons had grasped his hand, the accompanying physician grasped him by the arm and held him in the seat to prevent him from tiring himself out. On reaching the residence of Dr. Gunn, Tanner lay down in the front parlor and endeavored to sleep. The milk and watermelon had not disagreed with him.

THE FINISH.

Dr. Tanner, at noon to-day, finished his fast of forty days. At high noon the time was up and the task finished. The crowd cheered Tanner enthusiastically. About one thousand persons were in the hall and an immense number of people on the sidewalk. The doctor drank a glass of milk and called for the Georgia watermelon. This he tapped, dug his hands into it and ate heartily. When remonstrated with he asked to be left alone, saying: "No. My Lord, I am running this now." When he placed the glass of milk to his mouth he remarked: "Gentlemen, you don't believe that's good." The signal for

THE EXPIRATION OF THE FAST

was a whistle from a factory in the vicinity. When it blew, Dr. Tanner had a peach in his hand, but, before he could put it into his mouth, somebody snatched it away. In response to the plaudits of the assemblage, Dr. Tanner, who was sitting upon a chair placed on a table, waved his handkerchief over his head. At a quarter past twelve Dr. Tanner got down from the table and left the hall in a coach in charge of Dr. Gunn, who took him to his own residence, where he will receive careful medical treatment. Dr. Tanner weighed, at the end of forty days, one hundred and twenty-one and a half pounds; loss, thirty-six pounds in the forty days.

AT HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK

Dr. Tanner was resting quietly, and in good condition. He had taken a cup of intermediate small quantities three or four times without injurious effects.

TACKLES A BEEFSTEAK.

At half-past three o'clock Dr. Tanner drank an ounce of light wine, after which he ate a small slice of beefsteak. At half-past four o'clock he was eating with great relish a piece of beefsteak. He did not swallow the fiber, but only partook of the juice of the meat. The doctor was in no condition for afternoon, but it was reported that he was in excellent spirits.

APPLES, BEEFSTEAK AND WINE.

After four o'clock Dr. Tanner rested quietly; at six o'clock he naked for an apple, which he ate, and then asked for a glass of coved two more. At seven o'clock he was given a beefsteak weighing half a pound, and partook of it. At eight o'clock he drank one ounce of wine, and fell into a doze. At o'clock, when he awoke and chatted cheerfully. Dr. Work said Dr. Tanner was well and did not think any trouble would arise from his undertaking. He had gone against the advice of all the physicians present, but with a beneficial result, and he expected Dr. Tanner to work to-morrow on his biography. At a late hour the doctor was resting quietly.

Dr. Hammond's Letter

was received Thursday afternoon. It was addressed to Dr. Hosber, one of the regular watchers. It reads:

43 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, }
August 4, 1880.

DEAR DOCTOR—In answer to your request for an expression of my opinion to you relative to some of the circumstances of Dr. Tanner's fast, I have to say:

1. That I think the watching has been honestly conducted, although at times, as I have understood, it may have been negligent.

2. That I believe Dr. Tanner has faithfully abstained from all food but water.

3. That he has succeeded far better than I thought he would.

4. That though there have been other alleged fasts of as long duration, and some nearly half as long, which have been authenticated than any other of a similarly long period.

5. That no fast has not succeeded in showing that his organism is differently constituted from any other. That he has suffered as others would have suffered under like deprivations.

6. That he has shown that these alleged instances of fasting a month or more without symptoms of inanition being produced are fraudulent or otherwise delusive. This is the most important, and probably of his trial.

7. That he has shown the inability of the human race to so far any considerable period without water, confirming therefore our previous knowledge on the subject.

8. That he has shown great pluck, determination and endurance, and that these qualities in him command my sincere admiration.

9. That I think he ought to stop at once, and enjoy the remainder of the forty days in trying to put his stomach in suitable condition to receive that watermelon on Saturday.

10. That perseverance in the face of the serious danger that now menaces him would, to my mind, be due to false pride. I am certainly willing to concede that he can go forty days without other food than water.

11. In the letter which I received from him a few days before he entered on his present fast, he informed me that if he succeeded he would in the fall, accept my proposition to go thirty days without any food whatever, including water. This he has not, but I hope, for his own sake, he will not accept it. His previous victory ought to satisfy him, but if that he must be the judge. I am ready for the test.

12. That I think the investigation made of Dr. Tanner during his fast have been superficial and restricted. The amount and character of the exhalations from the skin and lungs, especially should to have been analyzed. The weighing seems to have been very inaccurately performed.

13. That, therefore, the scientific results are not what they should have been; that, nevertheless, enough has been shown to cause us to modify our views in regard to the effects of inanition on the human body. Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

To Dr. L. W. Hosber.

THE LETTER REFERRED TO

by Dr. Hammond under the eleventh head of his letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1880.

Dr. Hammond:

DEAR SIR—Not hearing further from you, I have concluded to commence the fasting experiment in Clarendon hall, Thirteenth street, on Wednesday next. Would be very glad if you would give the matter your personal supervision so far as is consistent with your professional duties. I would like you to have one or more watchers present at all times to see that there is no collusion or fraud. In this fasting experiment I shall take water only, and propose to extend it for forty days. If I succeed in this I propose in the fall, when medical students are in the city, to accept your proposition and experiment on a thirty days fast without food or water, not, however, for the one thousand dollars, as you propose, but in the interest of science. I think this plan will be attended with more desirable result than either of the others singly. If a daily record be kept of the amount of water taken each day, with the daily loss of weight, temperature, etc., and the same plan carried out in the fast, I think we shall have some reliable data upon which to base the value of water as a food, etc. If this plan meets your approval let me know at your earliest convenience. Yours respectfully, H. S. TANNER.

260 East Thirty-sixth street, New York.

DR HAMMOND STATES

that to this letter he returned a verbal message saying that he would be ready for the experiment at any time. A letter written to Dr. Tanner by Dr. Hammond, previous to the receipt of this letter, was delayed through a mistake of Dr. Hammond's son. He took the letter for mailing, but when changing his clothing forgot to transfer the letter from one suit to the other. The result was the letter was not mailed till a long time after it was written. Therefore Dr. Tanner did not receive it at the time of writing the letter given above, and so spoke of "not hearing further."

TENNESSEE TOPICS.

The gubernatorial convention meets at Nashville Tuesday.

Chattanooga is rejoicing over the opening of a telephone exchange.

The Democrats of Haywood are not a little chagrined at their late defeat.

Lincoln county Democrats recommend the renomination of Governor Marks.

Franklin and Monroe county Democratic delegates are instructed for Marks.

Hardin county will hold its ninth annual fair in October, opening on the thirteenth.

The Gallatin *Tennessean* advocates the nomination of Hon. S. F. Wilson for governor.

A Sunday morning paper has been started at Nashville with Charles E. Roberts as editor and proprietor.

Mr. T. J. Reeves, of Columbia, was found dead in bed Sunday morning. He had retired in good health the night previous.

Mr. A. W. Stockell has purchased the Columbia *Sentinel*. The editorial management will be under the control of George C Milner and Ed Carmack.

A majority of the delegates selected last Monday by the Maury convention are hightax, and are instructed to support John V. Wright for governor.

Dr. Price, for twenty-five years a leading teacher in Alabama, has removed to Nashville, where he proposes to open a college for the higher education of women.

The foundation for the new blast furnaces at Cowan has been commenced. A stack one hundred and sixty feet high, the highest in the south, is to be erected there.

The convention at Knoxville appointed over one hundred delegates, all high-tax. They are anti-Marks, and are said to be for either Clapp, Saeed, Colyar, Wright or Burns.

The Oakdale furnace, near Kingston, went into blast on Thursday last. They are making a run every six hours, turning out about fifty tons of pig iron every twenty-four hours.

There was a difficulty at the residence of Harvey Edds, near the Georgia line, in Hancock county, last Monday, between Mr. Edds and Millard Parkey, in which the latter was killed.

The convention at Fayetteville selected high-tax delegates, all but four. A resolution was adopted recommending Marks for governor, provided he will stand on a sound State credit platform.

A negro named Frank Crosby was committed to Lebanon jail last Saturday, charged with an attempt to commit rape on the person of a daughter of Mr. W. T. Patterson, near Gainsville. The girl is about ten years old.

The delegates to the State convention selected last Saturday at Shelbyville will stand forty-one low tax and sixteen high tax. The latter are for Marks, while the former will support Savage or any other sound low-tax man for governor.

Mr. Sawyer Hart, living in Roane county, was robbed in that county of five hundred dollars in money and two or three hundred dollars in notes a few days ago. He kept his money in a bureau drawer, and while out in his field the house was entered and the bureau draw rifled. No clue to the thieves.

The colored farmers of Haywood met in large numbers at Transit's Grove Wednesday to enjoy a barbecue. It is said over five thousand were present. The provisions were insufficient for the hungry crowd, and when dinner was announced, a general rush was made, and in the twinkling of an eye nothing eatable was visible.

AN AWFUL DEATH.

A Young Man of Great Promise Bitten by a Dog Last March is Attacked by Hydrophobia

And Dies Under Circumstances Extremely Agonizing and Horrible in Sight of his Family.

Nashville *Banner*: The following additional particulars of the awful demise of Milton Story, and the biting of a number of dogs at Spring Hill, Maury county, have been furnished us by a gentleman of that place: On the 19th of last March a family by the name of Story. Their eldest son, the finest-looking man, perhaps, in the county, weighing, without surplus flesh, two hundred and twenty-one pounds, was fondling, last March, a mad dog that bit him on the finger. It healed up, and he thought nothing more of it. Last Friday he was in Spring Hill, as well as any man present. The next day he was seized with hydrophobia in all its horrors, and tried to bite his mother, who, fortunately, made her escape. Twenty or more men gathered there on Sunday, but on account of his great power, all were afraid to approach him. He was tarred up with rails and wood, and set to burning, with the young man. Mother, father, friends and neighbors had but to stand and see him kill himself by piecemeal. He begged to be killed, and was continually pleading for a pistol to kill himself. I prayed for his immediate death. About day this prayer was answered. He became quiet, and upon examination he was found to be dead. Every piece of furniture in his room, including mantel-board, chairs, beds, bedsteads, carpets, windows and blinds, were shivered and torn into atoms. He was covered all over with froth, or foam, and his dead arms and limbs were twisted into pieces. May God forbid another such death! Story was a man of promise, full of energy and enterprise, and was honest and determined in his purposes. His friends had already being pointed to. Friends and neighbors will mourn his loss together with his good mother and father, brothers and sisters. The whole community seems shocked. The neighborhood of Thompson station is especially excited. A raving mad dog, belonging to Dr. Crocker, made his appearance at Colonel Sam Watson's Saturday, July 31st, and bit several of his fine imported fox dogs. Being satisfied that the dog was mad, Mr. Pointer immediately wrote a note to the owner to have the dog confined, so that he could not get to his children. This was done, but the dog got loose and roved over the neighborhood, biting almost every dog in it. He was killed next day by Mr. Dodson, while raving with a mad fit. Colonel Pointer says he has seen many, but this was the maddest dog he ever saw. He has confined his fox dogs, and only awaits to see the results before he kills them. He has them confined where they cannot possibly make their escape, and has warned his neighbors to kill or confine every dog that was bitten, numerous as they are.

THE ROTTEN BOROUGH

System of Vermont—Each Town in the State has a Representative, Regardless of Population.

One Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Voters Disenfranchised, and Yet Senator Edmunds is Elected.

Rutland (Vt.) *Daily Review:* The Republican organ of Wilmington, Delaware, is making much ado about what it calls the disfranchisement of some 40,000 of the citizens of that State, and charges upon the banks of Democrats a deliberate purpose to keep this great number disfranchised, that the State might be uniformly Democratic. The charge is based on the ground that one county contains a large majority over the other two counties, and has no more representatives in the legislature. It is surprising that the Democrats of Delaware should be so wicked, especially when the Republicans of the north are so good, and particularly when the Republicans of Vermont are so goody. That there are a great many facts in our Republican State which might profitably be discussed. It must be remembered that the small towns in this State—those places, the inhabitants of which are little of the outside world and hear less, except through the sleepy journals they have been accustomed to take and their fathers and grandfathers before them, are uniformly Republican, and that representatives of the Republican cause in this State is uniformly derived from these agricultural districts. Now each town has one member of the legislature. We find on carefully examining the list of towns that of those who have a population of 2000 or over, there are 36 whose aggregate number of men, women and children, good, bad and indifferent, is 111,949 less than the total number of the lower house to each 3427. The 36 smallest towns, the population of each being less than 500, aggregate 11,563, and have a voice in the house of representatives to each 321 of population. Here it will be seen that there is a disfranchisement in the 36 large towns of 111,949 persons; and bear this in mind, a Republican State, a State which boasts of its justice and manhood. But this is not all. There are some moderately large places in Vermont. Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans, Bennington, Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury and Colchester, in which the village of Winooski is situated, whose population aggregates 50,502. Then there are several of the lean kine of places, Baltimore in Windsor county, Bethel in Windham, St. George in Chittenden, Glastonbury in Bennington and Granby, Canaan and Lemmington in Essex, whose aggregate population is 2962. In these towns and these places the representatives speak each on an average for 7215 souls, while the seven men representing the seven rotten boroughs speak for 135. Is this justice for a State? In other words it takes about 52 men in Burlington or Rutland to equal one man in St. George or Somerset, when hardly a man can be found with ability sufficient to join a district school debating club. The two largest places in the State, Rutland and Barlington, contain over 24,000 persons whose influence in the legislation is made nugatory by two lesser towns, Baltimore and Somerset, with a population of 163. Half of these disfranchised 24,000 votes are spread right out in broad rows before the exalted palace of Senator Edmunds, and the whole 113,000 disfranchised votes in this State are located within a day's ride of the retreat of this man who has never lifted his voice against this monstrous injustice. He was elected that the Republicans of the State could be better maintained and pept in power by this wholesale disfranchisement. If ever a State needed congressional investigation and congressional intervention to secure the rights guaranteed by a republican form of government, Vermont is the State.

A Yellow-Fever Sensation.

The schooner C. H. Macomber, from the West Indies, with logwood for Boston, put into Lewes, Delaware, Thursday last with the captain sick. He was attended by Dr. Hall, of that place, but died on Friday and was buried. Since then a report that the captain died of yellow-fever has caused the wildest consternation. Dr. Hall, in reply to an inquiry, said the captain had died of nervous prostration induced by malarial fever of the most malignant type, and that there is no reason for alarm.

Another Spanish Outrage.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Joe Peidnohite, of this city, arrested at Havana and imprisoned from the tenth to the seventeenth of July last, has forwarded a communication to Secretary Evarts stating the facts of the case.

The Census of 1880.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A large number of appointments have been made in the census office. It is estimated that it will take three years to complete the entire compilation of the census.

Fire at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 7.—A fire this morning destroyed Hertz's dry-goods house, involving a loss of thirty thousand dollars. Partly insured.

IN these days of close economy, when you do not wish to send for your physician so often, keep Dr. Bull's baby syrup in the house and it will save you many an anxious moment.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARY

Further Details of the Killing of Dr. Parsons and His Servant by a Couple of Nomadic Turkish Shepherds—Arrest of the Murderers.

The Actual Extent of the Loss at Candahar not yet Known—Roumania to Send an Envoy to the United States and Brazil—Minor Mention.

MADRID, August 7.—Violent storms in upper Aragon and consequent inundations have interrupted all traffic with France.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 7.—The floods in Silesia have subsided. The damage to public and private property is immense, and great distress prevails.

ROME.

ROME, August 7.—The Vatican has decided to augment and reorganize the colleges or propagandistes for Asia and Africa, being desirous of largely developing the Catholic church in those parts. Branch colleges of the Propaganda will be established, and a new vicarite will be created in Morocco and another in the interior of Africa.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 7.—The legitimist papers publish the following note: "The number of letters and telegrams sent to Frohsdorf St. Henri's day was considerable. Count de Chambord finds himself compelled to answer them by a collective expression of his gratitude. He wishes his royal gratitude to be known once for all to Frenchmen who trust in him, his pledges, his resolutions and his unshaken faith in a reparative future."

THE BALKAN STATES.

BUCHAREST, August 7.—The Roumanian government is about to send Colonel Vaineseo to Washington on a special mission in connection with the recognition of Roumanian independence. After fulfilling his duties at Washington, Colonel Vaineseo will go to Rio Janeiro on a similar errand. Both visits are simple acts of courtesy from the prince of Roumania to the heads of the governments of the United States and Brazil, and have no political significance.

CUBA.

HAVANA, August 7.—General Calixto Garcia and other revolutionary leaders recently captured have arrived at Santiago. The home government has temporarily fixed the import duty on agricultural implements at one per cent. *ad valorem*. The municipal dues on imports in Mayagnez, Porto Rico, will henceforth be an additional per cent. on the customhouse tariff. Flour will now pay municipality dues of 12½ cents per barrel, lard 1 cents, and candles 28 cents per central, and petroleum of 100 degree test 7½ cents per case.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 7.—The dory Little Western is now being exhibited at the Westminster aquarium.

The steamships, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg and St. Petersburg, sailing from here to the different ports and returning home by steamer from St. Petersburg.

The prospects of the wool clip in Australia are very favorable. Rain is very much needed.

The official correspondence between Russia and England, behind the alleged Russian agitation in Bulgaria and Roumelia is published. Russia denies the existence of any agitation, and asserts that there are four Russian officers at the head of the Bulgarian army now than at the close of the war; that none have gone to Roumelia since the Russian evacuation; that there have been some sales of arms and ammunition by Russia to Bulgaria to replace the antiquated patterns, but that the whole of the sales only amount to eight thousand rifles.

Pleasance Lynch Eagle, the Guy's hospital nurse who caused the death of a patient by cruel treatment, was sentenced to three years imprisonment without hard labor.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, who, with a servant was murdered near Ismid, was making a tour when murdered. He was robbed by the roadside, in the vicinity of some Zuruks, a semi-nomadic tribe. Two Zuruk shepherds confessed that they shot two travellers as they passed their tents for the sake of money, amounting to less than five dollars. As Dr. Parsons did not reach his destination at the expected time, and as his horses were found wandering about without his bills, his friends instituted a search, and the bodies were found under some bushes. The authorities hearing that a dispatch on the subject had been sent to the British embassy, showed more than usual zeal, and by threatening wholesale arrests, induced the Zuruks to surrender the criminals, who are now imprisoned. During half a century of American missionary enterprise in Turkey, this is only the third case of the murder of a missionary, and it is only just to the Turks to state that neither the crime nor the conceal from religious fanaticism. The present state of public insecurity does not proceed from any fanatical feeling, but from wholly different causes, the chief being the inability of the Porte to pay its troops. Among these may be mentioned the system of sending Circassians, Lazes, and other warlike refugees into peaceful districts. A few days ago two Circassians killed a peasant and Lazes landed in the gulf of Ismid, near the spot where Dr. Parsons was murdered. As it is pretty certain that no measures will be taken against these lawless immigrants the means of gaining an honest living, we shall probably hear soon of other cases of robbery and murder.

BRITISH INDIA.

LONDON, August 7.—The *Times* expresses the view that the evacuation of Cabul will strengthen the hands of the new amear without the loss of the British military prestige, and that if the British forces will occupy the frontier they can return to Cabul if necessary.

An official dispatch from the British commander at Candahar, dated the third instant, says: "Beyond slight skirmishing between country people and the troops covering the working parties, nothing has occurred during the past week. Ayoob Khan is reported to be intending to reach Kohkeran, four miles southwest of Candahar, to-morrow or Thursday. No news has been received from Chamun and Sir Frederick Roberts is now himself. Defensive preparations are proceeding satisfactorily. The entire Afghan population have left or been expelled. The wounded officers are doing well. The accurate number of our loss in the fight with Ayoob Khan is not yet known, but the former estimate is not far wrong. About eleven hundred are killed and missing, out of twenty-eight hundred engaged in the fight.

The following from Quetteh is dated the fifth instant: "Ayoob Khan is said to be within one day's march of Candadar, but it is doubtful whether his force is sufficiently strong to make an attack. Large numbers of Ghazis are collecting around Candahar. There is no regular rising near Khojak pass, but the country is reported to be disturbed."

A Cabul dispatch of the sixth says that there are some gatherings in Maidan and Wardak, but that General Roberts will not seriously oppose his forces. It is feared Mushki Alum's son will precede the force to conciliate the tribes and arrange for supplies. Abdurrahman Khan has moved six miles nearer Cabul, and will enter the city on the departure of the British.

Another Cabul dispatch says the march of the force to Candahar is delayed until Sunday. Abdurrahman Khan shows every disposition to aid our troops. The Indian Gazette companies General Roberts to Candahar, as does also the son of Mushki Alum.

Abdurrahman Khan has sent a conciliatory deputation to Jelalabad Ghunsae at the special request of the queen.

Lord Lytton, who arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from India, visited her majesty to-day at Osborne.

The *Times* says: "We consider that the evacuation of Cabul will strengthen the ameer's hands and save us the risk of further complication. Abdur Rahman is found that the best chance of making good his position. This he would, considering the suspicious jealousy entertained by the natives against all foreigners, not be able to do as long as he continued to be the class of creditors specified the certificates asked for, and report that, from the evidence before us, the amount due and maturing for materials and supplies by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad is about $1,265,000 to May 24, 1880, and that the amount due for materials and supplies by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company to the same date is about $550,500." Judge M'Kennan approves of the report of the masters.

Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas Road.

LITTLE ROCK, August 7.—Ten