

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

COLUMBUS, 28.—Contributions for the yellow fever sufferers now aggregate over \$1,800.

Memphis, 28.—The condition of our city to-night surpasses description. For the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., sixty-two deaths have occurred, of which only four were from other causes than yellow fever. Of these forty-seven were whites and eleven colored. The new cases number 119. During the day physicians were so worn out in attending sick calls, that, to-night, for self preservation, they are resting. Many are in the country, and others in unknown parts of the city, while friends of the sick are searching in vain for medical attendants. The following report to Howard's, to-day, from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, director of a medical corps often physicians employed by the associations, gives some idea of the condition of things; I need ten more physicians immediately. I find scores of people sick and dying without having been seen by physicians. The scenes of death and distress to-day and to-night are indescribable. Members of the relief committees have been called to see sick persons and, responding to the call, found, in some cases, corpses lying in bed or on the floor without even a single watcher. Members of the Independent Order of Workmen to-day buried five of the fraternity. They have exhausted their means and call upon their brethren for substantial aid in caring for the sick and burying the dead. The Baptist relief committee is also out of means, and through their president, Rev. S. Landrum, appealed to Baptists and other friends throughout the country for assistance in this hour of peril and suffering. Even the smallest sums will be gratefully accepted and used in feeding the starving, nursing the sick and burying the dead. In accordance with the views of General Superintendent Vanhorne, the telegraphers of Memphis organized an association to-day, whose object is to assist those of their profession who are and may be taken with yellow fever. Their territory embraces all points north of Canton, Miss. In this territory there are already several very destitute cases reported. They point to the length of time the disease has to run to show the necessity of such action. They appeal to the fraternity for aid. The officers are Chas. A. Gaston, chairman. E. W. Gibson, secretary and treasurer. Among the new cases are W. C. Woodruff, W. J. Smith, jr., Father Walsh of St. Bridgets, and D. H. Reanart, of Howards. Among the dead—George Keath, of the Southern Express Company, Doctors A. Thevett and T. P. Watson.

Contributions are coming in, but not in sums equal to the needs. Among the liberal contributions received to-day is one of \$1,000 from M. J. O'Brien, superintendent of the Southern Express Company. Rev. Eugene Daniels, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is among the new cases reported to-night.

Chicago, 28.—Specials from southern cities paint the picture of desolation there much more darkly than the matter of fact statistical reports of the Associated Press. Scores of families in the afflicted cities are lying unburied, uncared for and alone. The epidemic is of frightful power and rapidity in its work, and baffles what have been deemed the most skillful physicians. The following extracts from specials will give a better idea of the terrible state of affairs and the utter powerlessness of the natives:

Tribune's Memphis: Visitor Mansford, of the Howards, encountered a scene of horror upon entering a house on Commercial Street. Upon the bed lay the living and the dead, a husband cold and stiff, and a wife in the agony of desolation. On the floor, tossing in delirium, were the two children of this pair, and beside them their cousins, two little girls, themselves sick. To complete the sadness of the scene and give it a touch of disgusting horror, a drunken man and a drunken woman, parents of the little fever-baked girls, were reeling and cursing and stumbling over the dying and the dead. Two hundred poor people were given transportation from the city to-day. It is hard, sad work, and harder still for the lack of any star of hope in the dark cloud above us. The postmaster at

Grenada cries for help, saying all his assistants have died around him. The force at the Memphis office is too short for help to be found there.

Times' New Orleans: Startling cases of destitution are being developed every day. This morning the office of the Howard Association was so densely packed by applicants for relief that it was almost impossible to gain admission. Several well authenticated cases will indicate the extreme misery some have reached. The driver of a charity wagon, to-day, while passing No. 290 Poydras Street, heard a shriek of agony within, and entering the premises quickly ascended a flight of rickety stairs leading to a side alley. He hurried into a back bedroom, and was startled to behold the yellow corpse of a child lying upon a filthy bed. Seated in a rocking-chair and clutching a palmetto fan in one hand and resting heavily upon the bed, sat a woman whom, upon closer inspection, he was shocked to see was stark and stiff. The cries continued, and he hurried to the front apartment into which the room opened. There, upon the floor, lay a mother and daughter dead. The older woman had evidently thrown herself upon the floor in a frenzy of delirium. Upon the only bed in the room, writhing with fever, lay the man whose call attracted attention, and a child, 18 months old, had at the time crawled over her dead mother's breast. That driver has hauled 20 corpses from the same house since the epidemic commenced. At No. 154 Bienville Street, a long, narrow alley, so narrow that one can penetrate it only with difficulty, leads back to a building once occupied as a stable, now a pest house. In the loft of this the Howards discovered a family of seven, five of whom were delirious; one, a child of two years, dead, and a mother prostrate upon a pallet with a new born babe. The mother, with many tears, stated that, utterly unassisted and unable to move, she lay in the pangs of childbirth and saw her little daughter die. A volume might be written of the horrors experienced by the very poor, but these cases are cited to show how greatly the relief extended to them is needed.

There is nothing but gloom to report to-day. The fever is of a most malignant type and it is here to stay until freezing weather, about the middle of October, more than six weeks away. The sudden death of a number of our prominent citizens has caused additional departures of merchants and others, who, until a day or two past, had decided to stay and see it through. More than three out of four of our business houses are closed, and others are preparing to follow suit. One may pass through long streets and not see a white person. Only darkies are left to care for household goods. Careless loungers are standing about the corners, and a few drays and vehicles may be seen on Main and Front Street during the middle hours of the day. Perhaps two or three thousand business men and clerks, including a number of physicians, pass the nights a few miles from the city and come in late in the forenoon, returning to their country houses before sunset. Nearly all the drug stores are closed, as well as all other places. Last night President Langstaff searched for two hours to find a doctor, and then failed. Medicine could only be procured at the Howard's depot. A number of bonfires in upper Main street, at noon to-day, were made of bedding and plunder in the rooms where people died last night. A north wind carried the filthy smoke through the streets to the lower end of the city, more than a mile south of where the fires burned. A barber was found dead this morning near the Poplar market, the odor causing the search and disclosing the fact that he must have been dead several days, without any one knowing it. A man was taken down on Main Street last night and was laid inside of the Howard rooms until he could be carried to the hospital. Hundreds of equally heartrending incidents occur daily.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says: The death rate is steadily advancing; 57 died to-day. No part of the city is exempt. The epidemic compared with that of 1878, is three times as fatal. It is not hoped the pestilence will cease before December.

Vicksburg, 28.—A light rain fell to-night. There were 125 new cases of fever during the past 24

hours, and 15 deaths. Among the new cases are Dr. O'Leary and Acting Mayor J. T. Dale.

The New Orleans death list to-day, included twelve children under 5 years and seven between 5 and 10. From noon up to 6 p. m. only eleven deaths have been reported at the official board of health—four adults and seven children under 8 years of age. Among the new cases are some dating back as far as August 14th. This is in response to the circular recently sent out by the board requesting the physicians to report all cases treated so far, and not heretofore reported. On Enterpree street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, there being many cases of fever in the vicinity, a temporary barricade was placed across the street to stop the noise of vehicles. A milkman came along and insisted upon passing with his cart, saying he had paid his license and intended to drive on any street he pleased. The milkman attempted to force his way through, but was fired upon by a citizen and driven off. The Louisiana division of the army of Northern Virginia have made an appeal to ex-confederates in other States for contributions to aid them in providing means of subsistence for members and their families who on account of the prostration of business, are without means and depend on the association for relief. Contributions should be addressed to Governor F. T. Nicholls, President, or J. H. Murray, Treasurer.

St. Louis, 28.—The total subscriptions here to date are about \$15,000, almost all of which has been sent south. The merchants exchange voted to-day by ballot to donate \$2,000 from the regular revenue of the exchange for the fever sufferers. Only three votes were polled against the proposition.

Wheeling, W. Va., 28.—The Masonic fraternity has contributed \$1,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. The yellow fever case reported here yesterday, proves to be but an ordinary bilious attack.

Cincinnati, 28.—Harris Haskett and Blanche Offner, came here from Memphis last Saturday to escape the plague in that city. Offner and the child of a man named Dassauer, also from Memphis, are under treatment for fever in the hospital. Three or four cases previously taken to the hospital are recovering.

Chicago, 28.—The amount of subscriptions to the yellow fever fund reported to the general committee up to to-night is about \$8,000. The collections to-day are over \$3,000. These figures do not include several thousand dollars raised outside of this committee and forwarded by individuals or corporations.

Omaha, 28.—Over \$1,000 were collected to-day by the citizens committee for the sufferers.

DETROIT, 28.—A serious accident to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad occurred near Lockwood, Mich., about noon, to-day, by which 35 persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. Two of the coaches jumped the track and went down an embankment. The train was filled with excursionists from Marquette and Ludington, bound for Grand Rapids. The wounded were taken to Grand Rapids for medical attendance. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a broken rail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—A Umatilla dispatch says: The council met, to-day. The United States was represented by Generals Howard, Wheaton and Sawtelle, Majors Throckmorton and Mizner, Captain Sladen and Lieutenant Wood and officers of the station at the agency. The State of Oregon was represented by Governor Chadwick, Generals Gater and Kunze, Colonels Miller and Fulton; Washington Territory by Major McAuliffe and Dr. J. H. Boyd, Rev. Father Conrad, chaplain of reservation, and Rev. McCuen of the Episcopal church was also present. The Indians represented by Chief Howlish, Wampo, Winnepsoot and Home-ly, of the reservation, and Hiachana, Stock and Wolsack of the Columbias. About 400 settlers and 300 Indians were present and the commands of Throckmorton and Mizner. Gen. Howard stated the object of the council was to devise a means to preserve the peace until the meeting of Congress. The chiefs then spoke in turn, all except Stock professing friendship and a desire for peace.

Governor Chadwick, on behalf of the citizens throughout the State, said Gen. Howard's course would be sanctioned all over the State, Howard then, in a pleasant but firm

manner, demanded of the chiefs all the Indians who had been engaged in murders and depredations. He said he would hold them, or some Indians to be produced by them, as hostages until their efforts were exhausted in ferreting out the guilty, who, when found, were to be turned over to the proper authorities for trial. The order of General Howard was obeyed at once by the chiefs. There is no doubt now of getting at the murderers. Howard will go to see Moses and settle the difficulties in Washington. The best of order was maintained during the proceedings. The result has sent a feeling of satisfaction over the community. The Indians appreciate the situation as well as the whites, and there is no end of the praise of those who have brought about the result.

NEW YORK, 29.—The *World's* Washington special has the following account of Kearney's visit to the President: After securing apartments for himself and secretary at a cheap lodging house, he wended his way to the White House. The President received him cordially, shook hands with him and, with tender solicitude, inquired after his health. A gentleman, who was present at the interview, describes it as follows: For once Kearney seemed to have met his equal. Hayeseated him in a chair and began to talk. He asked about the condition of the workmen, and before the sand-lot orator had a chance to reply, he gave his own views on the subject. The President spoke about the prostrated industries of the country, and anticipated a revival of trade, and then gave half-dazed Kearney an idea of his views on the Chinese labor question. At the end of ten minutes conversation Hayes arose, shook hands with Kearney, and bowed him out, not giving the horny-handed commudiet a chance to even endorse Ben. Butler.

The *Tribune* says: Congressman Acklin is in town raising money for the fever sufferers. He succeeded in getting nearly \$25,000. In speaking last night, he said: "These generous gifts of northern people to us, in the hour of our sore distress, will do more to heal sectional prejudices than all the speeches and blue and gray meetings ever devised. Southerners never forget such things, and these timely benefits we shall hold as a loan of honor."

The *Herald's* Cincinnati correspondent interviewed Archbishop Purcell about Kearney's visit, and the latter, after reading the account, said, "It is ridiculous stuff." He continued, "Kearney's first words to me were 'I'm Dennis Kearney, and I heard you was going to eat me.' I looked at him a moment, and replied, 'I don't think anybody would want to eat you very much.' I think him a foul-mouthed blackguard, and the less notice that is taken of him the better off society will be. He is a fomenter of mischief, and can do the cause he professes to represent no good. He carried himself in a swaggering way. He boasted of having made himself, and seemed very proud of it. He claimed to have been in command of a ship when he was only 18 years old and all such stuff as that. I had heard considerable about him from a friend of mine in Boston, and had made up my mind about him. After he left here I wrote to that friend, that I had no reason to change my mind from what it had been, namely, that he was a vile blackguard. You can say through the *Herald*, for me, that the statement which was sent to the California papers was anything but true, that what little did occur between Kearney and myself, has been grossly exaggerated." The Archbishop was considerably worried, apparently, over the publication, and the coupling of his name with the wild utterances of Kearney, but still he knows that it cannot do him any harm, as he is too well known not only in the Catholic church but also in the whole Christian world.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—At the Charity Hospital, yesterday, Dr. Saml. Choppin inaugurated a course of treatment which, if entirely successful, will revolutionize the treatment of yellow fever cases. The patient operated upon has been without medical attention for 24 hours, had only taken a Seidlitz powder and was very low, in fact the attendants expected him to die every minute. At the time his pulse was 100 a minute; and the temperature 105 degrees and two-fifths. The patient was stripped naked, placed on one of

Dr. Kibee's fever cots, which is filled with meshes, and contains beneath an India rubber receptacle to hold water. A sprinkling can of water, containing a lump of ice, was prepared, and the patient sprinkled until the temperature was reduced to 99, and the pulse for awhile was reduced to 68. The body became refreshingly cool, the patient fell into a gentle, slumber, rested well during the night, and this morning, house surgeon Metcalf reports that Dr. Choppin's patient is doing well. He passed a good night. The symptoms are favorable for a speedy recovery. The sprinkling is still continued, and the patient's recovery is confidently expected.

CHICAGO, 29.—The *Times' Grenada* special says: The total deaths for the past 24 hours are 22. Ten new cases were reported to-day among the whites and 12 among the colored. It seems as if the end would never come, and in spite of all our untiring and never flagging physicians can do, Death reigns supreme. Col. Anderson was taken down to-day, and will leave for Herando in the morning, if able to travel. We sincerely hope it will prove mere exhaustion, and that he will soon return to our assistance.

Up to noon, to-day, the subscriptions paid in for the yellow fever fund amounted to \$12,000. It is estimated that the amounts forwarded by individuals and through no regular channel, will amount to as much more. Advances from southern cities this morning indicate an increasing want, especially for food and ice.

NEWARK, N. J., 29.—Peter's oil-cloth factory was burned; loss \$150,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—New cases, 140; deaths 49.

MEMPHIS, 29.—The carnival of death continues without abatement. From six p. m. yesterday, to noon to-day, the interments number fifty. Father Walsh, of St. Bridgets, and Father McGorvey, of St. Peters, are dead; also H. Harden, merchant. W. C. Woodruff is reported in a dying condition. The new cases from 6 p. m. yesterday to noon to-day are 60. The Howard Home, on Market Street, will be open for the reception of the sick this evening. Two more members of the Howard Association were taken down to-day. At the Board of Health meeting, this morning, Dr. Lawrence reported a fearful condition of affairs among the colored people. In some localities they are crowded together in narrow, filthy quarters, and are an easy prey to disease and death. Hundreds of them have been sick for days without medical attention.

CHICAGO, 29.—The citizens committee, to-night, reports the total subscriptions here are over \$15,000. Forwarded to New Orleans, \$2,965; to Vicksburg, \$650; to Memphis, \$1,365; to Grenada, \$290.

Pittsburg, 29.—Contributions to the yellow fever fund thus far reach \$9,009 and are still coming in freely. A meeting of merchant citizens was held at the Mayor's office this evening, and arrangements completed for sending a carload of provisions to New Orleans to-morrow.

Little Rock, 29.—Dr. E. T. Eastey, with twelve nurses from the Howard association of this place, leaves to-morrow for Memphis. The sum of \$1,000 was raised here to-day for the fever sufferers. There is a heavy rain this evening.

Memphis, 29.—New cases to-day, 99; deaths, 70. At 2 p. m. to-day a drenching rain commenced falling and continued up to 7 o'clock. The death roll to-day exceeds that of any day during the scourge of 1873, but it is feared that owing to the wet, damp weather, to-night will, in turn, be exceeded by to-morrow's mortuary report. At Camp Joe Williams, several deaths from fever occurred to-day. Sickness is expected to spread there more than in the city, by reason of the rain, and what is worse, the facilities for caring for the sick are poor, the only building there being an old barn which has been hastily fitted up for a hospital. Among the new cases to-day is the Mother Superior at La Iasalette. The death rate includes Fathers Martin Walsh and McGarney, whilst Fathers Bokel and Maher are in a dying condition. The corps of physicians employed by Howard's are doing efficient work, but have more than they can attend to. Dr. E. T. Eastey of Little Rock, with a corps of nurses, started for this city to-night. Scores of tenders of professional service have been received from physicians in different parts of the country. A number of deaths