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ST. LOUIS,

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 1878.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the daily REPUBLICAN mails to their address prezaid for one dollar a month.

## A Good Paper.

The St. Louis REPUBLICAN is a power for good in Missouri, all the abuse of the demagogues and ringsters to the contrary. We have no recollection of it ever refusing to support honest and capable Democrats. We do know, however, that it has refused to sup- sympathy for those people in their present port dishonest men, and we know also that it visitation. But its tears are crocodile's has generally defeated them. Time seems to tears. Its pity is the sneaking compassion have vindicated the REPUBLICAN in nearly which the hypocrite professes for a prostrate every case where it has refused to support foe, and which hides its murderous intenunworthy nominations. It occurs to us that the people, not the politicians, of Missouri owe the REPUBLICAN a debt of gratitude for its good work in this direction. It has defended the people, their interests, their money against the schemes of public plunderers and those who pander to them for the sake olent professions jurks the old unfriendly and of office and prominence. As its chief editor malicious feeling. In the general desire to once said, when told that the REPUBLICAN aid the Southern sufferers the G.-D. thinks contint elect anybody to office, "it can beat it sees an opportunity to make capital. Does a sight of 'em.' The ring fellows all fear the REPUBLICAN; they all denounce and anathematize it, but it continues to live, to prosper and do more to save to the people honest government than all the politicians of the state. It is easy for men who think the pelled to disgorge? REPUBLICAN in their way to pitch into and criticise its record-and of what interest is the political record of any paper to anybody -but it is always the fact that they have no objection to it unless it happens to oppose them. Whenever the schemers and corruptionists attempt to play their hand in Missou-

GEN. GRANT is in Austria. Minister Kasson gave a banquet in his honor at Vienna on Saturday.

ri politics the REPUBLICAN steps into the

arena and smashes their game. We are for

the REPUBLICAN, and with it to the extent of

our feeble ability in all these fights. The

good work .- [Plattsburg Lever.

THE conference of railroad managers at Saratoga has closed. A definite understanding appears to have been arrived at regarding rates to be charged on East-bound freights.

If the committee for the Third congres-September, they would find it greatly to the chise colored Republicans? If the payment interest of the party. any such thing.

THERE seems to be little prospect of an understanding being reached between the porte and Austria. Meanwhile the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in opposition to Anstrian occupation, is gathering force. The irrepressible Montenegrins are in arms again and Servia seems likely to be dragged into the strife. The Berlin congress did not the NICHOLLS government to be inaugurated, setllo the Eastern questlon.

THE clear, cool, delightful atmosphere enjoyed by St. Louis people yesterday did not extend as far South as Memphis, where the weather was rainy and sultry. These conditions have the effect of aggravating yellow fever, and the experience of Memphis yesterday exemplified the fact. The deathlist, the dispatches say, was the largest since the fever first made its appearance.

THE POTTER committee adjourned on Saturday, subject to the call of the chairman. It is the understanding, our Washington special states, that the committee will meet at the eapital in October, when a few wit-

isses will be examined, after which an adjournment will be had until December. It is said that Mr. TILDEN'S friends will endeavor to stave off the report of the committee until it is too late for action by the present congress, in order to afford opportunity or pretext for bringing the whole matter before the Forty-sixth eongress.

DISPATCHES from the plague-stricken cities of the South have told many tales of the heroism of self-sacrificing men and women laboring to alleviate the misery of their unfortunate fellow-creatures. But oneo in a while the darker side of human nature is revealed and we are shown how cowardly, selfish and eruel man can be. One of today's telegrams from Memphis states that instances have come to light there of parents deserting their children when they were seized by the dread disease and of children deserting their parents under similar eircumstances. It is also related that while a is said that Secretary McCrary will probably certain prominent eitizen was absent his wife and children wero taken down with: yellow fever; that the husband and father was telegraphed for but came not, sending word "take care of my family;" that the wife died and the children were taken to the city be called grand polities; but he is coidhospital where one of them also died.

In speaking of the suggestion of Hancock 1880, made by Gen. GARY at Spartanburg. South Carolina, a few days ago, the Charleston News and Courier speaks favorably of for whom South Carolina had a high regard," but "the has not developed much strength in preceding national conventions," chance of Secretary McCrary bringing it and it "doubts the wisdom of nominating an officer of the regular army for president."

Mo candidate from the South for vice-pres
The administration policy, and there is little dates is little of the regular army bringing it round to the proper position.

By the way, there is extant a letter addressed by Mr. Hayes to Secretary Sher
dressed by Mr. Hayes to Secretary Sher
dressed by Mr. Hayes to Secretary Sher
dressed by Mr. Hayes to Secretary Sher
and the people are justly apprehensive and there is a little on tanticipated facts. We do not charge Mr.

Gates with dishonesty, but the whole transaction certainly justifies the statement that he has manifested an amount of gullibility incompatible with the duties of state treasports and the people are justly apprehensive incompatible with the duties of state treasports and the people are justly apprehensive incompatible with the duties of the edding citizen incompanies.

A NUMBER of leading citizen incompanies action certainly justifies the statement that he has manifested an amount of gullibility incompatible with the duties of state treasports and the people are justly apprehensive.

"We do not think that it will be to his interest to become a candidate, and we are sure that he can do the state and the Democratic party better service in the United States senate, during the canvassing of the electoral will be furnished at the following rates:

By mail, seven times per week, per year.....\$12 00
In the city, seven times per week, per year.... 13 00
In the city, seven times per week, per year....\$2 00

By mail, seven times per week, per year.... 13 00

Capacity what yer. We prefer, however, to 25 re-elect Gov. Hampton in South Carolina be-250 fore talking of shelving him by pressing him unless it be understood that he take the United

> THE Potosi Independent thinks there is no and Exposition than it has been in former

Postmasters and others acting as agent; for the circulation of the REPUBLICAN may retain twenty-five per cent, on all subscriptions, or on clubs of ten or more twenty-five per cent, off the full prices above, nor twenty-five per cent, off the full prices above. county products shall be made at the coming Fair if the people indorse and assist in the work. The real estate firm of Teasdale &

todehaver will make arrangements about shipping the articles and having them placed othing but the article itself. We want amples of the different grain, fruits and vegstables, as well as of all minerals in both the erude and refined states.'

FROM its tender youth the Globe-Democrat has been full of animosity for the people of the South. The terrible trials through which they have gone have excited in that quarter no kindlier sentiment than ridicule and sneers. It would be evidence of true contrition if we could accept its pretended now pretend to be an almoner for the relief of those suffering people, hatred to whom has been its actuating principle through all its course; but beneath the thin guise of benevit suppose that the FRY fund has been forgotten, or how, collecting money for a good purpose, it was detected in withholding the proceeds from the needy widow F. and com-

## Poll-Tax Voting.

The Boston Advertiser reminds the people of Massachusetts that "the new law regarding the assessment and registry of voters will be enforced for tho first time this year.' One of the conditions of the law is that no one can vote who has not been assessed a poll-tax for the current year. No one can be assessed after September 1, so that no one people should thank it and stand by it for its whose name is not on the list at that time will be allowed to vote either at the state election in November or at the Boston city election in December-the one two months distant and the other three months. The Advertiser hopes "every Republican recognizes the obligation of a good cluzen to vote in times like these, when the foes of honest government and social order are making a desperate attempt to effect a union of forces that will imperil the prosperity of the community." This is well said, but if it had been said b

sional district would follow the example of passe been prompt to regard it as evidence of tion and adjourn over until the middle of an attempt by white Democrats to disfranof a poll-tax as a condition of voting is proper and conservativo measure in Massachusetts, why should it be anything else in

# The Man for the Place.

DON CAMERON is the man for the antiadministration Republicans in 1880. If they are really hostile to HAYES because he withdrew the troops from Louisiana and allowed they ought to select a candidate who was opbosed to the withdrawal. GRANT does not fulfil the conditions; CAMERON does. GRANT was not only in favor of withdrawing the troops, but actually gave an order for the withdrawal. But CAMERON was at the head of the war office, and he wouldn't stand any such nonsense. According to Maj. BURKE's testimony, Cameron said "he was secretar of war, and he would be d-d if he would let the order go; he was secretary of war, and the order should have gone through him.? Therefore he wouldn't let it go at all; he went to the telegraph office and withdrew it. It was a rash act for-a secretary to do, but CAMERON knew what he was about. The order was sent to the telegraph office on the 2d of March, and the same night CAMERON withdrew or countermanded it. Before President Grant learned of the insubordination of his secretary, he and the secretary were both out of office, so that there was ne opportunity to call the intermeddling suborlinate to a reckoulng. DON CAMERON, and oct GRANT, therefore, is the man whom the anti-HAYES Republicans are looking for. If ne could have had his way the troops would be in New Orieans to this day, and PACKARD. not NICHOLLS, would be governor of Louisi-

Taking Part, Secretary SHERMAN gives out that ho wii take part in the opening congressional canvass in Ohio. He began operations with a speech at Toledo on the 6th of Angust, and will make speeches at other points in the state before he returns to Washington. It eanvass a portion of lowa, also, devoting himself to financial issues entirely.

Secretary SHERMAN is likely to do his party more harm than good. He is an able man and a most adroit manipulator of what may blooded, unsympathetic and unpopular. His dry, heavy speeches to public meetings fall like lumps of lead. Ohio is now Democratic, and HAMPTON as the Democratic ticket in and we cannot imagine anything more likely to keep it so than Mr. SHERMAN'S effort to make it Republican. Secretary MCCRARY will not have an altogether pleasant time of HANCOCK as "a soidier of brilliant record, it in Iowa. Iowa is Republican, but not Republican in the right way. It is hostile to gard," but "he has not developed much the administration policy, and there is little

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN. ident, it thinks, would have at this time as MAN, June 22. 1877, in which the writer or loss of the should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, ation of 'cle caucuses, conventions or election cam- No body best paigns.' Are we to understand that the wrong; or tha two secretaries will be dismissed when they on the people violate this rule?

The Labor Inquiry.

A Republican paper sneers at the house committee on the labor question for "gather his hands, a ing knowledge from tramps, hoodlums, col- of the treasur lege professors and statesmen." The com- people. be better represented at the St. Lonis Fair mittee was appointed to inquire into the detrouble and los pression of industry and trade, and ascertain inture, take ste the causes of it, and they have set about its tarity with the task in a very intelligent manner. They have the constitution "With a little trouble in selecting samples of our various products, a showing could be not summoned tramps and hoodiums before not summoned tramps and hoodiums before them—though there would be no impropriety them—though there would be no impropriety in doing even this; but they have invited a and in defian number of labor agitators and Communists | legislation calle

to present their absurd expianations of the vigorous opera difficulty, and their still more absurd remedies for it; and they have summoned college professors, merchants, manufacturers, bankers and others, too. They are affording to all n exhibition, so that it will cost the exhibitor discontented classes an opportunity of giving their theories an airing. This brings in a great deal of rubbish, it is true, but it shows in this part of th that the committee are prosecuting their in- et, or adopting quiry with the utmost fairness, and are not the Republican guoring the laboring clasaes of the country require their ref in an investigation in which they have a an address urrai

pecial interest. The committee are doing a great deal of years it has had i good work. They are affording every phase of discontent an opportunity to express itself, and if some of the labor agitators present very wild and fooiish theories, even these are necessary to the completeness of the inquiry. It is better that the remedies proposed by these agitators should be subjected to examination and ridicule than that they tions under the garb of charity. It would should be permitted to grow into popular delusions.

The Congressional Nominations:

The list of Democratic nominations for ongress in the country districts, with one excoption, is now full, and a little overthere being in each of two districts one mere commation than the rules called for. The iominations are: M. L. CLARDY of St. provided the pre-been legally nominated Francois, in the First district: LOWNDES A. DAVIS of Cape Girardeau, in the Fourth; R. P. BLAND of Laclede, in the Fifth; JAMES R. WADDILL of Greene, in the Sixth; A M. LAY of Cole, in the Seventh; JOHN T URISP of Jackson, regular nominee, and SAMUEL L. SAWYER of Jackson, independent Democrat, in the Eighth; DAVID REA of Andrew, in the Ninth; GIDEON J. ROTH-WELL of Randolph, in the Tenth; JOHN B. CLARK of Howard, in the Eloventh; JOHN M. GLOVER of Lewis and WILLIAM H. HATCH of Marion, both claiming, to be the regular nominee, in the Twelfth. The nomination in the Thirteenth district has not yet been made, but there is no doubt that it will be given to Hon. A. H. BUCKNER, the present member, as there is little opposition to him. In addition to these Col. Sol. G. KITCHEN is an independent Greenbacker candidate in the Fourth district; H. M. RITCHEY, Greenbacker eaudidate in the Slxth; S. N. DUN-HAM. Greenbacker, in the Eighth, and JOHN M. LONDON, Greenbacker, in the Twelfth. (St. Louis) districts are yet to be made.

CLARDY, WADDILL, LAY, CRISP, SAW-YER, ROTHWELL and HATCH are all new andidates, no one of them ever having erved in congress. CLARDY will take Irr-NER'S (Republican) place; Davis will take HATCHER'S; WADDILL will take MORGAN'S LAY will take CRITTENDEN'S-the election of these being unquestioned. SAWYER or CRISP. the former probably, will succeed Frank. LIN; REA will succeed himself; ROTHWELL will succeed Pollard, (Republican), Clark will keep his place; either GLOVER or HATCH will sneeeed the former, and BUCKNER will keep his place. There will, therefore, bo a gain of two Democratic members—one in the First and one in the Twelfth district. In the Second and Third districts the Democrats have the advantage of votes, and they require only to make discreet nominations to carry those districts, and thus gain two more members. What they will do remains to be seen.

"Want to Know, You Know," That the Democrats of Missouri do not believe all that the Sedalia Democrat, the Kansas City Times and the St, Joseph Gasette tell them about the state moneys-that they do not think the official conduct of their state treasurer is above their discussion, and what he does with their noney is none of their business, and that they are not entirely satisfied with the little the state treasurer has told them about the state moneys-will, we think, be sufficiently clear from the subjoined extracts:

From the Nodaway Democrat:

"The people of the state want to knew the exact condition of the state moneys, whatever that coudition may be, and whether ultinately all the moneys are to be recovered All facts bearing upon these matters should have been given with the most cureful detail. It may be that the treasurer's bellef that the state will not lose any of its money, ultimatey, will be verified. We sincerely wish it may nrn ont thus; yet, we confess we have fears hat such will not be the care."

From the Gallatin Democrat: "We give Mr. Gates' statement in full this veek. He appears confident that the state vill not lose any mency. We do not feel so oufident, and the people will not feel so con ident, until Mr. Gates gets the money. Until he does so people will believe that he has alowed himself to be hauled about and managed by a lot of sharpers. It is very true that ome very smart men have lost their money y breaking banks, but the custodian of s tate's money should exercise more than er linary care. He is not an indvidual. He is he people of a state depositing their taxes I'no negreet of the last legislature to make the noney sate beyond permisenture and in ac ordance with the constitutional provision is

a big tally against Democracy, we must con-From the Montgomery Standard:

"It is a little singular that Mr. Gates should nave reported to the governor that the Mastin bank had paid \$220,000 on the state's interest when it had not done it. No doubt he be leved the bank would do it and acted npon he premise of its officers to do so, but a report of that kind should state facts existing not anticipated facts. We do not charge Mr

blie funds through this careinbia Statesman: tate Treasurer Gates' asseverlands' entirely gratuitous hlm guilty of intentional would lay felonious hands noney, even had he the op-

la'ı the Mastin bank has betrayed his com dee, put him to embarrassing straits to n t the July interest, forced him to borror 220,000 from the National Bank of Comm , New York, collapsed on laced his administration a a bad shape before the

ofore, in order to avoid id harassing cares in the tence to comply volunenth section of article 10 of specting the deposit and

Political. The Lexingto Register (Republican) does not think it won be prudent for the Republicans to no minate a state ticket. I says:

tor to put that section into

"As far as we a see nothing can be galned state by nominating a tickplatform. The principles of rty are too well known to tition by every little state niug the Democratic party for its many sho omings during the last slx ntrol of the state; the wanton reeklessness vith which the state funds are farmed out to the 'ring' managers; the bringing of conv tlubor in competition with the utter disregard by every member of the pr sent state administration to obey the plain pr ax-payers are to be bene nited."

The La Grange Democrat says: "We regret exe should have been bedingly that such discord listrict, and whil allowed to creep into our ur nominee will a we feel very certain that ate, we much carry the bulk of the party losed, that we n prefer to see the breach district. There ay run no risk of losing to orable way to be seems to be but one honorable way to be stand that is to submit the made such a pro, ueople. Col. Hatch has no doubt agree sition and Col. Glover wil knows that he had o it, notwithstanding he

liminaries can be agreed The thoughtful ongressional dis Democrats of the Twelfth and a solution rict are endeavoring to GLOVER and Heaf the difficulty between TCH. The Canton Press

"We deem it upport to either innecessary to pledge our osltiou assures a candidate so long as his s yet time for compemocratic defeat. There wait for wise impromise, and we can afford Hou. A. H. Ela prudent action.' umhent, has been WARDS, the present in

the St. Charles dis nominated for senator in igencer says of histrict. The Mexico Intel-"If the two hous!!: ure were composes of the Missonri legisla

dwards the employ of such men as Senator egone, and monyment of lobbyists would windlers might juyed rings and corporation The protracted of as well stay at home." ressional district ontest in the Tenth conomination of Graded last Friday in the Randolph, who steen J. ROTHWELL of orize, over the ecceded in earrying the ROTHWELL, thoutrong candidates. Mr. county, is held in h little known outside his

and his friends he highest esteem there seful and able representative of the state. JAS. R. WADDI, L of Greene is the nomined of the Sixth district convention for eougress. His opponents wer MORGAN of Barton, the STONE of Vernon, ASSETT of Bates, FER-JUSON of St. Clair .Id STRATTON of Cedar.

There were 169 ballets. The proceedings o he convention were harmonious, and the nomination is generally acceptable. The Carthage Bamer (Republican) discusses the question whether it is advisable to nominate a Republican state ticket, or continue the policy of iniction in the state canvass and lend all the mergies and resources of the party to local vaults-and comes to the

conclusion that the er is preferable. Hon. DAVID REA cures the nomination th district, which setor congress in the tter. Col. CUNDIFF's les things in that ame was not befor e convention, having been withdrawn use the CRAIG con-Buchanan were adesting delegates from nitted.

The discontent in Eighth congressiona listrict has result in the agreement of Judge Samuel L. AWYER to run as an inependent candidate in orposition to CRISP. the coutest will be

R. P. BLAND is Jamoeratie nomine for congress in the Fifth | district, The proeeedings of the convention were merely formal, as Mr. BLAND had no opposition and was nonlinated by acclamation. The Greenbackers of the Twelfth distric

ave nominated JOEN M. LONDON of Macon as their candidate for congress, GLOVER and HATCH being the Democratic candidates. A. M. CHENOWITH announces himself a andldato for the legislature in McDonald

county. He says: "I would be glad and roud to receive the nomination." A. H. LACKLAND is the nomineo for repesentative in St. Charles county. He was member of the constitutional conventlor

and is an able and upright man. The Democrats of Knox county have nomnated W. R. McQuoid for the legislature. HENRY II. PRIEST is the Democratic nom

nee for the legislature in Ralls county. WM. H. COCK is the Democratic nomine or representative in Henry county. JAS. L. STEPHENS declines to be a candi-

date for the legislature in Boone. JAMES L. FARRIS is the nominee for rep resentative in Ray county,

The Extent of London. London covers nearly 700 squ umbers more than 4,000,000 in mprises 1,000, inter of the globe. It cmiles. on an Catholies than Romeitants. Lows than Palestine; more Irrom every in; more Scotchmen than Edins more Welshmen than Cardif; has elf; more ive manuals and a death in evenan Dubnies; has seven accidents in eigh; more its 7,000 miles of streets; harth every every day, and 45,000 annually ight minopulation; has 117,000 habitnalery day in ts police register, and has 38,04 persons mutally brought hefore the magnet to its

This disease is popularly and properly regarded as the highest grade or type of 'blious fever,' which is, moreover, professionally regarded as of the malarial class and order, which, as is well known, embraces several varieties of fever, which are respectively denominated remitting and intermitting fevers. Yet are the latter never characterized by same degree of malignancy as that which pertains to the disease under consideration. Each distinctive form

under consideration. Each distinctive form of iever is primarily the result of a specific specie of malaria, which constitutes, or in which is represented, the germs of the sevwhile it is true that malaria is the prime cause or author of each, yet no one would think for a moment that the majaria which pegets agues or chills and fever is identical with that which brings forth yellow fever.

A word as regards malaria, which consti-tures, as already shown, one of the causes of tures, as already shown, one of the causes of elow fever. The specific cause of this of all 'rings.' adont the a mosphere of which we cannot, however, take the least cognizance by uny of our senses nor yet by the most deficate tests that human we cannot, therefore

save by its specific effects in connection with the system.

It being concered that malaria possesses an power to sensibly impress the system it must follow that of itself it possesses no power for harm. It is not therefore strictly speaking a poison, as it is popularly regarded, inashuch as all polsons do possess an inherent power to work evil in connection with the system; hence we must look elsewhere for inother cause on which the manifestations of the disease must depend; which other and smilletnic cause we find clearly indicated by the faction of the highest type for the answer of the highest type of the answer of the highest type of the answer of the disease which the writer holds constitutes the immediate action, and sole developing power of the disease. Its adaptation to this end consists in the ract that between seven and ten per cont. of ble is alkall, which is, as is well known, of itself a powerful fritant; hence when the ble infected or impregnated, so to speak, by the specific germs or seeds of yellow fever and the well recognized period of "incubation" is passed, then the bite becomes fully qualified to go forth on its disease and death-producing mission, causing in connection with the vareular and norvous system the varied and variable symptoms which

not death-producing mission, causing in consection with the varied and norvous system the varied and variable symptoms which characterize this disease.

Ble we affirm constitutes the chief mogul or active cause of this entire class and prider of disease, apart from which the specific causes, whatever their nature, are cowerless for harm. In view of the foregoing the indications of enre must be obvious to very reflecting mind.

It will be readily understood that as against the specific cause of yellow fever we can bring oothing to bear; however much is attempted a this direction, it cannot be shown on attend or philosophical principles that distinctions, so-called, however lavishly emboyed as prophylactics, have been producive of a single lota of good, as against the pecific cause of the disease or in the way of reventing its spread. Of the origin, nature, it has governing the development, locotion and propagation of the specific auses of yellow lever we know, comparatively applied.

preventing its spreud. Of the origin, nature, or the laws governing the development, locomotion and propagation of the specific causes of yellow lever we know, comparatively speaking, nothing. Neither more is thocessary, in a prucifeal point of view, thut we should be able to delve into and understand the occult or hidden mysteries pertaining to the specific cause of this disease, inasmuch as the specific cause of this disease, inasmuch as know all about and to perfectly competent for us to know all about and to perfectly understand the nature and office of the immediate and active cause of the disease; and moreover, how to successfully combat the same, which brings us to a consideration of the enrability of this disease. No one will questlon for a moment that fire is extinguishable if the proper means are brought to bear against if in the right time or seasonably. Precisely the same we hold and multain to be true as regards the curability of this disease in order to which it is allike necessary that the proper means or right trenument shall be no less promptly and presistently brought to bear against it, than is requisite in the case of a fire, as above noticed.

From the foregoing fact we deduce a two-fold indication of cure, each of which bears directly, and only against the immediate or active cause of the disease, as hereofore shown. The first indication of cure is to remove the vitlated bile irom the system, or secondly, which is in effect the same as the first, to destroy the bile within the system; thus, on natural and philosophical principles we propose to effect our erres of this disease.

That it is perfectly competent for usuknown The only question on this point will relate the choice of means. Our prescription

As regards descruction of bile within the system, we are not unaware that we are tronching upon a radically new field of thought and scientific investigation. We shall, however, approach it in the line of truth or facts, nature, reason and correct billosophical principles, which cannot be cainsayed or successfully contradicted. Bile, we remark, in the first place, is a lighty organized vito-chemical fluid case, a chosen for the proposal for founding a new native size of the proposal for founding a new native from above, but in discussion and contract had ballast left, some of the people wanted him to give up the meeting. As the around had ballast left, some of the people wanted him to give in ascension exhibition to the capostulations of the presence to the proposal for founding a new native from above, but in discussion above up the meeting. As the around had ballast left, some of the people wanted him to give in ascension exhibition to the capostulations of the presence to please not turn the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the people wanted him to give in mercuant had ballast left, some of the people wanted him to give in ascension exhibition to the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the people wanted him to give in the capostulations of the presence to please not turn the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the people wanted him to give in mercuant had ballast left, some of the people wanted him to give in the meeting. As the reconant had ballast left, some of the people wanted him to give in the capostulations of the presence to please not turn the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the people wanted him to give in the capostulations of the presence to please not turn the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the proposal for founding and the capostulations of the presence to please not turn the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the presence to please not turn the capostulations of the presence to please not turn the camp-meeting into a circumstance of the presence to please not turn the capostulatio llow that to destroy bile we have only t lng to bear against it in the circulation a

eling to bear against it in the circulation; all do rother drug power having and sustain g an objective relation, or the incompatibility with alkuli, a alkaloid carbonates of bil bieh, being destroyed, the organization le also being destroyed, it must per conscious essential to be alkaloid carbonates of bil bieh, being destroyed, it must per conscious ease to be, and thereafter being income cease to be, and thereafter being income

which this idea in view the writer has insti-ted u great variety of experiments with bile, high cannot be introduced here, whereby he as attained to the practical knowledge rich will be found embodied in rescription No. 2, the adaptation of which to the proposed end may be readily proved by my one whose interest or carrosity may frompt them in this direction; in order to thich it will only be necessary to procure a pair-ounce bottle filled three parts full of lear water, to which add one drachm of fresh allock's gall. Shake well. The gall will be paind intragly diluted yet not in the least dis-

ballock's gain. Shake well. The gain will be found largely diluted yet not in the least disorganized.
Dissolve one grain of pulverized sulphate of copper or blue stone in one onnee of water and add the same to the three ounces of dilute bile, and note well the immediate result or change effected on the part of the bile, which becomes at once, or in a short time, completely disorganized, which becomes at once, or in a short time, completely disorganized, which clearly illustrates the action and goes to show the potency of our prescription No. 2, which answers our second indication of cure as against yellow faver.

Without attempting a inrither elaboration of our views in this connection we will proceed to give our treatment, based on the above theory of the disease; at the first inception of which, and there Is always a beginning, we employ to remove the bile prescription No. 1, as given below. Dose, a tablespoontul night and morning till two to four doses are taken, unless a rapid and thorough removal of the blue is effected by a less number of doses.

In case the disease has already run through its developing stage, and thus has supervened a violent attack. Then the case will cull for the above named dose at intervals of from two to three hours till profuse bifions discharges are produced. After which in either case, as above noted, follow by prescription No. 2. Dose, tablespoontul every hour till the remedy is all taken.

The nature of the case seeming to require, this course muy be repeated in twenty-four hours.

As adjuvants to the foregoing, cold water

As adjuvants to the feregoing, cold water 

Parautina.

3 drops.

Write Sincer dissipation, he discovered weeks, after which they may be strained out and the remedy returned to the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For divide alcohol we use two parts water to one of alcohol.

It case the condition of the patient is such the track of the bottle for several weeks, after which they amay bost strained out and the remedy returned for the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be strained out and the remedy returned for the bottle, at the bottom of which they discovered the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they may be permitted to remain. N.B. For district the bottle for several weeks, after which they have never sought any personal track is simpler. More painting the force of which goes on behind the have never sought any personal track is stroke and glever. Mo. wash with.

A New Lake D. The correspondent of a selection of the track is simpler. More painting the force of which they have never sought any personal track is simpler. More district to the high board fence which ence of which they have never sought any personal track is simpler. More district the stroke is simpler. More painting the force of which they have never sought any personal track is simpler. More arrangement of art and claborate squarts.

A New Lake D. The correspondent of the simple force of whic

In ease the condition of the patient is such that the remedy would cause vomiting in a few minutes, repeat the dose as soon as the vomiting subsides. It should be borne in mind that the end for which this prescription is employed is to effect a thorough chuninution of the bue, which may be largely by emesis as well as catharsis. It means something more than simply "moving the bowels."

the bowels."

PRESCRIPTION NO. 2.

Water eight ounces; sulphaste of copper pulverized, two grains; white sugar one labbe spoonful. Mix, shake well and it is ready for msw, as heretofore directed. As going to smoothat no one need be afraid to employ this drug as above prepared and directed we remark that the United States Dispensions afraid that the United States Dispensions afraid that does of this directed we

Yellow Fever—Its Nature, Causes and Cure.

One-quarter of a grain to several grains. Respectfully submitted in the interest of science and the cause of humanity.

H. BEADLE, M. D.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

-Key is six feet high, and weighs 250. -Robert Lincoln refuses to be a congres--Victor Hugo, who recently became indisposed through fatigue, is now better.

New York seems bound to have some d-d literary feller" for mayor. Bismarek will soon have to try an anti-fat preparation. He weighs 240 pounds. -Rearney's grand labor procession at Indianapolis numbered sixty-eight persons. -Gov. Wade Hampton has been ill with something like typhoid fever, but he waded through it all right.

-Cot. Mackenzie rails into Mexico just as if there was nothing on that side but tarantulas and jack-rabbits. -The Rochester Chronicle fears there is too much Ledger-de-main about Bonner's nomination for mayor of New York.

-Wm. Black, the novelist, is touring through Scotland with a shot gun.

-The bronze measurous stolen from mozatt's gruve have been found at a pawnshop, and are soon to be restored to the menument.

One dollar contributions in aid of yellow One dollar contributions in aid of yellow yer sufferers are better laid out than fifty ollars spent in aid of any monument. -{Free

—Jesse Pomeroy's latest trick was to make a saw from some article in his cell and nearly but his way out of prison before he was discovered.

—One of the enriosities of San Francisco is a veteran of the Mexican war who lives in a box on one of the wharves and gets his meals free at a hotel.

-Mrs. Minister Noyes writes home that her son ''chatters French like a native,'' and the Baltimore Gazette support -William Gumore of Poland, Pa., 85 years old, paid \$10,000 cash and deeded a nomestead worth \$2,500 to seeme Miss Lendale, his bride of 24 summers.

-The Spragues of Rhode Island are yet living, but they might as well be vice-presidents of the United States for all the mention they ever get in the papers.

-A French court has decided that if a hus-and insists on telling his second wite how cood and noble and dear his first wife was No innst make the best of it. —About these days look ont for hand-bills with the announcement: "Honest voter!" "Tolling elector!" "Yote for honest men!" That means all candidates.—[Free Press.

—An English magazine says that two hun-fred Americans will flatter an actress wher-one will give due credit to a worthy minister the corn is acknowledged.—[Free Press. —The New Haven Register says, by way of itiefs on Kearney's profaulty, it may be did that "Denuis sinned"—which is as true hen read backwards as when read the usual

ffered an English lady a pluch of sunff, and uenext thing he knew he was helr to £200, 00. Squff is very cheap and there is room in taly for thousands more.

-A fat woman of Corinth, Mississippi, dranl

-Washington bet on cards and horse-race and drank whiskey, punch and wine, as it will will writing proves, but no one could expocation this country to turn the cold should on the boys who elevated him — Free Pres The Dayton cyclono nttered no warning ote. A woman had just time to yell out to delighbor that a new scindal was coming out bont one of the ministers when the hurrican. pade its dive and began to harlthings.

—Capt. Francis With of the Austrian navy Ill snortly proceed to Borneo in connection the tenence for exploring and colonizing e large tract of country in the north of the laud, of which Baron von Overbeck recently plained a concession from the sultans of prince and Sulu.

A recent number of the Republique Fran-caise gives an account of the great publishing nouse of Hachette & Co. According to the writer, this frm has the largest book-solling onsiness in the world, turns over some 15, 00,000 iranes, publishes a book a day, em-ploys 5,000 persons, and exports yearly 200, 000 puckages.

Opuskages.

The British Museum has acquired the coleion from Maltu—made by Admiral Sprated by Lehih Adams—of the remains of ignry elephants found in the caves and fiscured by Hundreds of fragments of animals of the second second by the seco ires. Hundreds of fragments of animal il ages have been found. So that the non-

The effect of a balloon descent was tried a camp-meeting neur Cincinnati Intely ac balloon came saiting down in the middle prayer, like an answer from above, but it

resent the donations for this establishmen mount to 430,000 roubles. The Russisch iewes suggests that the year 1882, the thir entenary of the Russian possession of Si eria, would be the right time for opening the arm with the stable of the right time for opening the stable of the right time for opening the ew university.

ow university.

"The political bravo who struck at Pool."...

"The era of blunder and swagger and autoual Chuuvinism, of tawdry and flashy overmont, which Napoleon III. introduced nto France, Lord Beaconsfield more than wenty years afterwurd was to initute in fingland." Such are a few of the epithets and pigrams scuttered over the praces of the orticle in the Nineteenth Ceutury, "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsfield."

American Innovations in London. C. C. Fulton's Letter to the Baltimore American.]

Six years ago ice was such a rarity in Lon

on that extra charges were made at the holis if a glass of ice water was called for, an in most cases the gnest had to vait until ome could be sent for. An Englishman at hat time considered ice water nnhealthy, and looked with amazement at Americans who persisted in calling for it. It was then not kept at the taverns; as it was seldom required. Now the waiters go around at the ired. Now the waiters go around at the tels with bowls of cracked ice, and supp act that all the drinking houses in the of any character have cards extending across their windows, with the wor "'Ica'' emblazoned in large blac letters about fifteen inches long it is evidently paraded as an attraction to tion to customers. American whiskey is also a new card in their windows. Whilst dining in a restaurant the other day a young Englishman came in and called for "a go" of American whiskey. They brought his about a half tumberful, which he swallowe about a half tumberful, which he swallowed down raw. His red nose and watery eyes gave evidence that he was not a stranger to this kind of drink. Turning to the bill of fare we found the following rates: "A go?" of brandy, one shilling; "a half go?" of brandy, sixpence; "a go?" of whiskey, sixpence; "a half go?" of whiskey, three pence; "a go?" of gin, four pence, and a "half go," two pence. Gin is the favorite drink of the topers, but whiskey is commencing to right

mmense thickness, ranging from fifteen to wenty inches and as clear as crystal. Clergymen at Saratoga, Saratoga life has been studied this season palace. Botter and simpler system of argument a whole vacation in Saratoga is not vise for a dergyman, but a week or tendary there is about the entered the same and sampler system of argument in the various exhibits. Better ventilation in main building. More converted to the same access to th

opers, but whiskey is commencing to rive t. Lee wagons are also to be seen in the treets labelled Newfoundland ice. It is a

showy gambling house still faces the whole community, opposite the beautiful park. Its open doors lead, to borrow Brigham Young's terse vernacular, 'straight to hell cross lots.' Its existence there is a disgrace to Saratoga. And while it still stands, confronting all eyes, and 'rigged with enress,' the Young Men's Christian association of the lown has been allowed to die, from that prevailing epidemic of debt!' Dr. Cayler enjoys the music, the water, the drives, and the reputable social intercourse.

"See Yourself as Others See You." b that no one need be afraid to employ this drug as above prepared and directed we remark that the United States Dispensatory gives the dose of this drug at from \$1 to \$300. PRINCE BISMARCK.

Sorrow and Care Have Taken Up Their Abode With Him.

If is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once every one who soes him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not urgainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well proportioned—the large, round head, the massive neek, the broad shoulders and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than sixty-three and the burden he has had to bear has been nuusually heavy; but though his step has been he should he he has had to bear has been nuusually heavy; but though his step has been he should heavy; but though his step has been should heavy; but though his step has been should heavy; but though his step has been nuusually heavy; but though his step has been he should heavy; but though his figure as tall as himself—and his figure years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man or as one to be pitied. On the contrary, everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is still in possession of imnenso physical power. Photography has made his features known to all. It is a strange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not have that it on rinodern world. It is a face never to be forgotten—by no means a handsome, butstill less un ugly one. It was remarkably bright. onr modern world. It is a face never to be torgotten—by no means a handsome, butstill less un ugly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, of merry mischief even in days long gone by. It has nown become serious—almost solemn—with an expression of unflinching energy and daring. The bald roundforehead—an object of admiration for the phreuologist—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large, prominent blue eyes, seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick—they wander slowly from one object to another; but when they rest on a human countenance

t when they rest on a human conntenance ey become so intensely inquiring that many smarck's equality have to undergo this smarck's equality have to undergo this

vare that they are in the present all, even

ware that they are in the press. Said, even with whom it would be wise to play Lamy dece would probably discover the subtlest rick. His thick, well-set eyebrows re singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to he stern and at times somewhat fierce expensions of his counterpower. the stern and at times somewhat heree expression of his countenance. The nose is of coadmary size—not as long, perhaps, as might be expected from the rest of the face; the chiu is large and massive. Prince Bismarck has said of himself, that he was "the best hated man in Enrope." He has, indeed, many furious enemies in various parts of the property is his average with many infrious enemies in various parts of the world; in his own country, to begin with, among the Particularists, the Catholies, and the Socialists; and again at Rome, in Anstria, and in France. He has not often been heard to complain of this, still a bright intellect can not possess the knowledge of such a fact without heing saddened by it. Prince Bismarck is by the presents a light-hearted man. Sorrow. out heing saddened by it. Prince Bismarck is by no means a light-hearted man. Serrow and care have taken up their abode with him. They throw a shadow on his brow, and make themselves felt in the sound of his voice, and in the frequent bitterness of his hesitating speech. He is no longer young; he fully realizes that the best part of this life is gone, that his best battles have been fought; and maybe in his inner heart there is the feeling that, while he has achieved much for the maybe in his inner heart there is the teeling that, while he has achieved much for the greatness of his country, he has done but little for his own happlness. Sometimes, when he is sitting among his personal and intimate friends—he has, besides his family, some five or six of these—free from all restraint, smoking his long pipe, patting the head of his huge dog, attending listlessly to a conversation going on around him in subdued tones, there passes over his cold face a something like a transparent veif, behind which his there passes over his cold face a something like a transparent veil, behind which his hard features relax and take an unlocked for expression of wistful sadness. After all, Otto von Bismarck, a child of the Marches, where his family has been known since the thirteenth century, is a thoroughbred German. Though one of the most matter of fact men the world has ever known, he carries within his breast a hidden vein of deep feeling; and though that feeling is certainly not of the kind which gives birth to morbid sentinentality, and it is difficult to believe that young Bismarck ever addressed his complainings to the moon, still it enables him to feel igs to the moon, still it enables him t cenly all thut a sensible heart has to endure luring the passage through life

Spurgeon's Congregations.

On entering the church there was probably are of more than two hundred necessarily in the mance of d'on benches along the walls, being ad. the ourselves, strangers and not holders of an ents. We took similar seats, and were told artificially entitled in the pews that were at that time vacant, look At a quarter of 11 the pewholders began to look in, and when the hands of the clock and pointed five minutes of 11 there was a gent dug arral move all over the church for more desure the ral move all over the church for more desirable seats in the pews. It being the bank holiday, many of the pewholders wero a the country, and the strangers had ellent seats, and the front doors being sim-laneously opened, the seats that we and thers had vacated were soon filled. At 11 Driers had vacated were soon lined. At It is observed, when Mr. Spurgeon came upon the costrum, the whole church was packed to overflowing, and the doors were closed and ocked. The aisle seats were all filled, and two immenso galleries, one above the other, within a property of the long and the doors were within a contract of the long and the doors. which surround the long and broad church ooth before and behind the rostrum, were not only packed, but along the walls hun-lreds were standing, and even the stairway dreds were standing, and even the stairway to the rostrum massed with people. In times long past Mr. Spurgeon was spoken of as a sensational preacher, but for twenty-live or thirty years he has never failed, morning and evening, to attract such gatherings as this, and he has bnit up the largest and most powerful church organization in London. In the morning, in announcing that he would preach again at 6 o'clock this evening, he requested the congregation and pow-holders to quested the congregation and pew-holders to 'stop away'' and let others who were desir ous to be present occupy their places, that his sermon was not intended for them, and eats at his disposal, could have hazarded such an announcement as this? The weather was also threatening rain, which has been coming down at intervals since we returned, but he will have a packed church this even-

American. How Expositions Differ.

ng notwithstanding. [Letter to Baltimore

Paris exposition fails below Centonnial at hiladelphia as follows: Smaller grounds. ewer trees. No hills, dales, groves and runing streams as Fairmount park. No bulldngs for interior beauty and simplicity of construction equal to the Centennial agricultural principultural haif. No circular railway to save legs and breath in getting about. No such free toilet conveniences. No press paour government building exhibit. No wo-man's payillons. No special outside struc-tures so unique, individual and attrac-tive as the various state buildings. No free samples of Urbana wino, et als. No system tive as the various state buildings. No free samples of Urbana wino, et als. No system of cheap hotels. Fewer good Samaritans for beer among landlords. No cosy retreats for beer among the trees. No encampments of citizen soldiery. No "state days." No "Grunger encampments." No free toilet conveniences, such as washbowls, towels and soap. Far less provision for general accommodation of the public. No nowspapers printed on the ground and distributed gratis. No bulletin boards with latest telegraphic No bulletin boards with latest teleg news. Paris exhibition ahead in Tro-palace. Botter and simpler system rangement in the various exhibits.

But less water to iques. More well-More fancy sources, In

A New Lake Discovered.

A New Lake Discovered.

The correspondent of a San Francisco paper claims to have discovered a new lake. It is larger than Great Salt take and more beautiful than Lake Tahoe. It is in Nevada and is called Pyramid lake, from the pyramidal masses of marl and limestone which abound in it. Most of them are worn into fancilul shapes by the water, and the highest, Fremont's, less than 500 feet, has a boiling spring issuing from it fifteen feet below the surface. There is an island in the lake (60) feet high and 1,200 acres in extent, inhabited by rattle-11,200 acres in extent, inhabited by rattle nd 1,200 acres in extent, that on the alfilareo makes and goats, who have on the alfilareo and the bunches of grass in the crevices, for he island is simply a mass of rock. The take has no outlet, and its bottom has never been has no outlet, and its bottom has never been has no but by sounding. The water is very clear reached by sounding. The water is very clear and stightly brackish, and evaporates about as fast as it flows in. There are innumerable trout in it. The shores are bleak and barren,

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(REFERENCE)

NEW ORLEANS. Jan. 26th, 1906.



Wajor Surgeon W. D. McCaw.

Surgeon General's Office.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: -

I duly received the volume for Dr. Bohne, who has it in use, and will return it to me within the time named.

For your collection on yellow fever I enclose a slip which, if not of value, may be of antiquurian interest.

Yours very truly.

Milum Deer