THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.................AUGUST 11, 1883

HOE PRESS FOR SALE.

We have at the RECORD-UNION office two large double-cylinder Hoe presses, in perfect order, one of which will be sold at a low price, and upon easy terms. The size of bed-plate is 40x60 inches. The purchaser can have his choice of the presses. The object in selling is to replace with one of more rapid work.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119 for 4s of 1907; 113¼ for 4½s; 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 84½@4 88; 103½ for 3s; 101 for 5s; silver bars, 110¼.

Silver in London, 50 7 16d; consols, 99 15-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 122; 4½s, 115½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87½@88 cents.

Mining stocks were rather quiet in San Francisco yesterday and prices were steady, considering the weak support there is in sight.

It is announced that the telegraphers have practically decided to abandon the strike.

William Henry Ostrander was hanged yesterday at Utica, N. Y., for the murder of his brother.

Hartmann, the Russian Nihilist, has arrived in London.

The agitation in Spain continues.

The shooting of Carey by O Donnell took place twelve miles from land.

Dr. Robert Moffat, father in-law of the late Dr. Livingstone, the missionary to Africa, is dead.

The stables at the fair grounds in Lexington, Ky., were burned Thursday night, and seven fine trotting horses perished in the flames.

During the past seven days 182 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

There is no scarlet fever within six miles of Rio Vista.

James K. Page was hanged for murder in Placerville, El Dorado county, yesterday.

In the case of Constable Jones, who shot a Greek fisherman Wednesday night, the Coroner's jury at Rio Vista yesterday rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Professor Henry Youle Hind is out with more letters on the fishery frauds.

Employes at the Ostro mines in Austria have revolted, and are rioting.

A statement left by N. L. Dukes, who was killed at Uniontown, Pa., by young Nutt, is published.

The steamer City of Rome, which arrived at New York from Liverpool Thursday, made an unprecedented passage.

Hayti is still in an unsettled condition.

The sugar crop is short 50 per cent. in San Domingo.

George Ferguson, aged 60, was struck by an engine near Santa Clara yesterday, and instantly killed.

The alarming malady at Wilton Junction, Ia., proves to be malignant dysentery, caused by malaria.

The Great Council, Imp. O. R. M., adjourned at San Francisco yesterday, to meet in Nevada City next year.

In a collision near Baltimore yesterday, between a steamer and schooner, the latter was sunk, a man, woman and two children being drowned.

T. P. Taylor died in Omaha yesterday, from the effects of a spider bite on his lip.

Governor Stanford's health is greatly improved, and he will leave London for Paris in a few days.

A white man was killed by Indians yesterday on the Ouray reservation in Utah, and trouble is feared.

M. C. Walsh, 60 years old, was drowned at Santa Monica, yesterday.

M. Henry committed suicide Thursday at Madera, Fresno county.

H. Stevens struck a Chinaman on the head with a pistol at Minturn station, Fresno county, Thursday night, killing him.

The King and Queen of Spain returned to Madrid yesterday, and were enthusiastically received.

Fire at Liverpool; loss, £10,000.

The Raishly woolen mills at Huddersfield, Eng., were destroyed by fire yesterday.

A CLERICAL VIEW OF CAPITAL AND THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

An able and exhaustive article in the last number of the *Catholic Quarterly Review* on "Capital and Labor," by Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., reviews the work of Steccanella on "Communism," the Yale prize essay on Communism in America, and Wright's "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration." The article would have been better entitled as is this one. The Socialist would suppress the capitalist utterly by withdrawing the means of labor, and treat him as one who reaps but sows not. But the author comes to the conclusion that, after the coolest and most deliberate judgment is applied to all the Communist and Socialist have to say on the subjects of which they treat, that there is no deserving on the part of the capitalist of the opprobrious epithets that the Socialistic and Communistic writers heap upon him. "He is by no means the *hostis humani generis* they represent him." He may be a usurer and a sensualist, but the very pertinent suggestion is made that this is not of necessity because he is a capitalist. With this the candid thinker will agree, for the qualities which in the rich are thus developed would be equally repugnant in the poor man, though taking on a different form. While wealth is a dangerous acquisition, it is no crime to be rich, for to acquire and enjoy, without injury to another, is no sin. If it be a sin, asks the learned priest, at what point does it begin? The Socialist would find it very difficult to name the guilty figure. It is a truth none will controvert, that for every service rendered there should be proportionate compensation, and this is not to be denied anyone because of the particular amount of worldly goods he possesses. The capitalist is a necessity to the world, for he enables its industries and commerce to move. He cannot be a robber who helps men to fortune instead of depriving them of it. He who develops the possibilities of a country establishes a claim to the gratitude and respect of both rich and poor. Of course in this line of argument there is nothing new, but it does not lose force because of age, and is of value now as testifying to the esteem in which the subject is held by a priest of the church, who may be presumed by his withdrawal from the world to be placed at a different and impartial point of view. Now this clerical writer, notwithstanding all that has been apprehended from the aggregation of capital, and the amassing of colossal fortunes and the power money exercises, does not entertain any fear from the concentration of capital, because history proves that at no other period in the world's existence has capital been so generally distributed as now. This is certainly an argument which must be answered by some more forcible rejoinders than such as are generally made by modern agitators. To the slaves and serfs of former days there has succeeded a numerous and well-to-do middle class of comparatively recent growth. Manufacturing, it is true, is more centralized because of the introduction of mechanical devices, but of agriculture and trade this is not true, he thinks, though we incline to the belief that the writer will find the tendency is much too great to large farming. In a population of over 50,000,000 we have not an undue proportion of vast wealth, and he does not believe there is any reason to fear the few who possess this great power for good or evil, because they are in no sense misers, but have invested their wealth in enterprises that must remain to benefit the world. While it may be admitted, says this essayist, that great corporations with millions of capital may use their power to injure smaller corporations and particular classes, yet such cases form the exceptions rather than the rule, and those who are injured are comparatively few to the vast multitudes who reap the benefits of capital wisely invested in great industries. Corporations are not philanthropic concerns, but business organizations, which, while their functions bring them more immediately under Government supervision than do those of other associations, do not thereby cease to be private corporations, formed, owned and managed by private individuals. He adds: "Even when they received land grants or other subsidies from the Government, these, it must be presumed, in the absence of express stipulations to the contrary, were not intended to secure for the Government control in their management, but simply to encourage their formation, as a means of settling its wild lands and increasing its revenue." These advantages are more than sufficient to compensate the Government. Corporations are managed by men, who, like the rest of men, will sometimes exhibit the ordinary frailties of human nature, and be indiscreet and overbearing and vindictive and selfish, and occasionally engage in business to extend undue advantages to certain persons, etc. And this is all wrong; but it does not, in his opinion, justify legislation that would embarrass the action of the companies themselves, or prevent their development or curtail their legitimate profits. Railroads are, especially in this country, one of the chief factors of material prosperity, giving employment to hundreds of thousands, stimulating manufacture and invention, minimizing the cost and hardships of travel and developing natural resources as no other agency can do. They meet the immigrant and carry him swiftly to the soil awaiting his hand upon the plow, and give him a home on terms that make it almost a gratuity; they transport natural products to the factories of the country, and beef and bread from plain to sea. Without them the West would to-day be a hundred years behind the point it has reached in material development. But he deems they have done far more, since they are great conservative forces in society. They have vast interests at stake, and have, as they should have, an influence in proportion to the numbers and capital they represent. They are thus enabled, and in self-defense they are often obliged, to keep legislation within proper limits, and defeat the schemes of unscrupulous lobbyists and wire-pullers to fleece the public. Whilst they protect themselves they thus protect others. But, further, he argues in defense of these much-abused agencies of civilization; they are a bond of union between the States and the various sections of this confederacy; the broader their operations, the greater their influence, the stronger the bond becomes. It is their interest, and of all who hold their securities, to do all that can be done to avert civil strife, and discountenance whatever will in the remotest degree threaten the integrity of the Union. Sectional interests had more to do with the late war than slavery, in his opinion, and railroads are, of necessity, the enemies of all such conflicts. The rapid changes in the avenues of trade and commerce taking place now may put a like temptation to that presented to the South in the way of other parts of the country, sooner than we think for. Professional patriots, he well remarks, and professional politicians are not to be relied upon in such an event. In such a contingency, he holds, our chief hope must be in our great corporations, and especially in our great railroads. He points out that had Northern roads and Northern capital the influence in the South in the year 1860 that they now have, the rebellion might not have occurred. Be that as it may, it is certain that the great railroad companies, extending their arms as they are doing, are in themselves the best guaranty we can have of national unity in the future. They will prevent secession, otherwise to be remedied only at the cost of much blood and treasure. He would have us provide against abuses by corporations, but would have us deal with them in a friendly and not a hostile spirit. Tidal-wave legislation regarding their affairs is likely to be productive of very serious consequences before it can be repealed, in the effort to remove the evil of monopoly. The danger to be apprehended just now, it seems to him, is not the growing strength of private corporations, but the undue interference of the States in their affairs. The essayist at length proceeds to discuss other branches of his subject, all which have a relation to that we have outlined; but we cannot follow his line of thought further. It is a dispassionate and philosophic paper, which should command the respect the truths enunciated with unusual courage in the face of the fanaticism of the day on these topics, deserve.

SOME REFLECTIONS CONCERNING SANITARY PROGRESS, AND POWER UNDER SANITARY LAWS.

At no time, so far as modern history affords us any information, has there been given so much of serious attention to sanitary matters as at the present. And the indications are that this is very far from temporary concern. Not only are the preservation of the public health and the sanitation of towns and cities engrossing attention, but the sanitary arrangements of the home are being treated in the popular literature of the day, and the sanitary advice given is read and acted upon with a spirit indicative of a determination of the people to avail of the scientific discovery and progress of the age, so far as it relates to health topics at least, to the fullest extent. It is the testimony of plumbers and builders that never before were householders so careful in the matter of drainage and ventilation, and of securing the latest and best approved devices for the exclusion from the home of all poisonous vapors; and at no time has there been so large a demand as now for the very best kind of plumbing work in private houses. It would be gratifying to be able to make a similar statement concerning the construction of public buildings, but, except in rare cases, the time-honored neglect of landlords is perpetuated.

But a marked progress in the acceptance of sanitary reform discoveries is certainly indicated by the facts cited. And this is most significant, for it speaks of a decided early improvement in the physical condition of the people. We now know that fully fifty per cent. of all the diseases from which we suffer are of the kind known as preventible. If they continue to afflict us, therefore, it is our own fault or the fault of our neighbor, for whose neglect we are compelled to suffer. And it is precisely because our neighbor is neglectful that sanitary measures of force, to which the law must lend its strong arm, are necessary. The radical sanitarian will tell us that the guarantee of the charter of our liberties, for the enjoyment of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, is a mockery unless the laws of the country protect us in that special pursuit without which liberty is of small value and happiness an impossibility—the pursuit of health. There will be expressed no doubt by the well-read lawyer of the right and power of communities which have, by legislation, been given the control of local police matters, to compel every man to keep his premises cleanly, not because the community simply assumes the right to prevent him from enjoying what he may claim to be his inherent personal privilege to live in filth, but because it has a higher regard for the right of his neighbor to be protected from the results certain to flow from the exercise of the privilege to be unclean. In short, by sanitary law, the sanitarian tells us, the conflict between purity and filth must always be decided in favor of the former, and from that judgment there must be no appeal. There is, seriously, no possibility of sustaining any opposition to the principle of interference which invests the health authorities with power to invade the household and enforce upon it certain regulations regarding the disposal of sewage, the construction and care of drains, and the turning of noxious gasses from the cesspool and water-closet into so high an upper air that the atmosphere of the neighborhood shall not be contaminated. The Courts of California, from the lowest to the highest appellate tribunal, have been a unit on the right of municipalities and town organizations to exercise this power to almost an unlimited extent. It is the one thing in a republic which bears the semblance of despotic forms. But there is no good citizen now who makes bold to deny the wisdom and necessity of entrusting to local boards such arbitrary and sweeping powers as they possess. Such power must reside somewhere or the community be enslaved by the unclean. In a well known case before the Supreme Court of this State, and which went up from this city, Justice Sanderson delivered an opinion in which this exercise of police regulative powers by municipalities was elaborately and clearly treated by that learned jurist, and we have no knowledge of the doctrines he there announced having ever been doubted or assailed. He there declared that constitutions do not put life and liberty entirely beyond the reach of government, if, from misconduct, the general welfare of the community demands its sacrifice or restraint; nor do they allow everyone to acquire, possess and enjoy property after his own unregulated manner, and according to his uncontrolled will, but in such a manner, and by such means as the general welfare of the community may require him to observe. Referring to measures enacted in the light of this principle, the Judge said that not the least important of these laws are those designated to promote the public health by creating boards of health with extraordinary powers over persons and property; by establishing quarantine and taking other summary measures to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

In the light of this interpretation of the law, and the police powers of municipalities, there should be no hesitancy in making foul places clean—nor yet in making the burden of that cleansing rest upon him who brings about the necessity. It is, in the administration of these laws, to be borne in mind that partial sanitation does not, of necessity, bring partial effects that are beneficial. On the contrary, partial sanitation is very likely to yield no preventive benefits whatever. It is only through thorough and exhaustive measures and their rigid and unsparing enforcement that good results can be achieved. This may be the better appreciated when the statement of an authority is quoted where, speaking of contagious diseases and their spread, he remarked that he had known the excreta from a single patient placed in a pit which was open to the air without proper ventilation to prevent the lower atmosphere from being contaminated, to spread the disease throughout an entire city, notwithstanding the fact that the most stringent sanitary regulations had been enforced everywhere else in the community except at that one spot. This would appear to be a matter, then, in which the mechanical principle would apply that nothing is stronger than its weakest part. However the fact that a single pest hole may undo the work of sanitation in an entire city, it is to be remembered that the purification of a city still prevents the rapid and wide spread of contagion, for it is a monster which must have food on which to live, and filth and noxious atmospheres are its diet, without which it cannot retain its hold long in any place.

WHAT A FOREIGNER THINKS OF US.

Mr. Barham Zincke, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, pays the United States a very handsome compliment, in an article on the great Fisheries Exhibition. After considering the merits of all the exhibits made by the nations of the earth, he remarks upon the excellence of our exhibit in several regards, and does this country the honor to say that there is nothing in the twenty acres of the exhibition grounds, nor in the catalogue of 600 pages giving the list of exhibits with explanatory remarks, more suggestive than the contrast between the fishery appliances of the United States and China. This leads him to point out that the contrast is between the oldest and the youngest nation of the globe. And what is the result of his observation on this point, and on comparisons made with all the other nations? In the exhibits of the United States, he says every appliance is characterized, almost without regard to cost, by the effort to adapt it to its purpose as completely as thought and materials now available will allow. He declares that in the excellence and finish—these are in the end true economy—of our apparatus, and our implements; in the size of the vessels employed; in the extent of the waters fished over; in the value of the fish taken—the American nation stands at the head of the industry. This he regards as all the more significant, since labor is so dear here as compared to labor in Europe and other parts of the globe, and the fact that the invitation is to the land rather than the sea for hands seeking labor. But he adds that nature has bestowed on no other country such a field for fisheries as on this. It embraces, indeed, the two great oceans of the earth, and both are open to American enterprise and courage and capital from the Arctic to the Antarctic zone, and in addition are our vast lakes, truly inland seas, and our mighty rivers. These advantages would all run to waste in the hands of a dull or lazy race. And this leads the author in natural sequence of thought into a soliloquy, in which, reverting to the primitive methods and slow processes of the Chinese in their fisheries, he asks himself concerning these latter, grown to over three hundred million, an homogeneous population equal to the aggregate of all the nations of the earth; who are able and ready to work well for less than any other people, who can live where any other people would starve, who can labor in any climate, and are content with any form of government; will they at last burst the invincible bonds which have hitherto kept them within their own boundaries, and which there now appears in them some disposition to burst, and overflow other parts of the world, and displace existing populations by getting possession of the means of living, through their ability to work harder and live upon less? Or, to look at the question from the other side, will the most progressive people in the world, who take it for granted that what those who have gone before them did is no more than the starting point from which they themselves are to advance; who, without shrinking from manual labor, labor with the brain as no other people ever did, in order not merely to live, but to live well; who regard the whole world as the field for their activity; and who look upon the ways in which the forces of nature may be subdued to human purposes, and the materials of nature turned to the best account as so many problems they are called upon to solve; will they be hemmed in, beaten, and displaced by the Chinaman? He answers these questions, which have been so deeply and practically considered in California, by the suggestion that while a Chinese Napoleon might cut out ugly work for the world, China never has produced a Napoleon, and, judging the future by the past, the apprehension that she may do so is groundless. The very contrast noted seems to him to answer the problem completely; for, as he has advanced so little in all the past, it is reasonable to conclude that, with all the improved appliances of the world before him, the Chinaman, a half century hence, will, for instance, be capturing about the same amount of fish as now, which is probably about the amount his ancestors took, and in the same fashion two or three thousand years ago.

AS WE predicted a determined opposition has developed to the enforcement of the health ordinances of this city. The men opposing have determined upon fighting the officials at every step. These landlords assume to judge for this community what is and what is not a dangerous filth pit. They have the brazen effrontery to declare that the skilled Board of Health does not know what is deleterious to the public health. It is shameful that any man should be so lost to a sense of decency as to resist efforts made in the interest of health and cleanliness. It is far easier to clean up than fight lawsuits and fee lawyers. The health officer must not be discouraged if now and then one of these men succeed in beating him off. His duty is not to falter. The public will sustain him in fearless prosecutions, after due warning is given and ample time elapses to cleanse foul premises. Several landlords have acted wisely, and shown commendable public spirit, in obeying the orders to cleanse foul lots. Their example should be followed by all.

M. DE CASSAGNAC stated during the illness of Chambord that should that Prince die, Jerome Bonaparte would at once issue a fresh manifesto, and that it would be in the interests of the church, and look to a harmonizing of the Imperialists and Monarchical parties. Chambord is now convalescing, and again we are told that Prince Jerome is about to post another proclamation, and it is to be of the same tenor as intimated by De Cassagnac. We have very little respect for "Plon Plon," not much more for his supporters, and none at all for the cause of which he is the chief representative, and do not for a moment believe that France stands in the least danger from him or his plots and schemes.

THE Tehama *Tocsin* distinguishes itself by being the first paper of the State to oppose the proposition for a postal telegraph. But it speaks with apparent sincerity. Its chief objection to the plan is its fear that telegraphy would become a monopoly in the hands of the Government, dangerous in all its features. We think our contemporary will find on mature thought that the objection, as well as others it raises, are not fatal, and that the fears entertained are groundless. The same reasons that justify the Government in entering into the business of letter carrying by mail fully justify it in letter carrying by telegraph. There is no real distinction between the two.

IT will not do for either the public or the press to attempt to contradict the statements made by Dorsey affecting the character of the late President Garfield, by either ignoring or pooh-poohing them. Dorsey's statements are specific, and, unless Mr Garfield's friends are willing that his real character should become fully known, they will do well to manifest activity by producing refutation as specific and well-founded as the charges.

THAT the Fish Commissioners of the State are determined to enforce the law for the protection of the food fish supply of the State is a gratifying evidence of official vigor. It is to be regretted that an officer in commanding obedience to the law killed an offender this week, yet, assuming that he was fully justified, the effect cannot but be beneficial, and it is probable that the officials will find their tasks easier hereafter.

JEFF. DAVIS has been heard from again in a doleful lament over the fearful error committed in resisting rebellion at the outset, and in a funereal wail over the mistake made in not evacuating Fort Sumter when red-handed treason demanded it. It is sad, indeed, to find that even the results of the rebellion have not convinced the leader in that bloody tragedy that the Union was worth preserving.

AN agitation prevails among the French at Noumea, New Caledonia, against the proposed annexation by England of the New Hebrides. France is to be moved to annex the islands herself, and the Governor of New Caledonia has been urged by a formal deputation to declare the annexation because the islands are in fact a dependency of the colony. The Australians propose, however, to have the New Hebrides.

THE Los Angeles *Herald* refuses to take its gruel from the San Francisco *Examiner*. It says: "There is a pretty well-defined impression amongst the press of this State that our esteemed contemporary, the San Francisco *Examiner*, is suffering from a severe attack of capit's elephantiasis, or Swelled Head. It seems to imagine that its simple dictum is enough to settle the standard of any one's Democracy."

A MOVEMENT, it is rumored, is on foot to revolutionize the police department of San Francisco, and oust all Republicans and fill the places with Democrats. That is in keeping with the one war cry and only platform of the Democracy—"Turn the rascals out!"

CHOLERA.

Its History and Diagnosis, Prepared for the "Record-Union" by a Member of the Board of Health.

The early history of cholera is somewhat obscure. Ancient authors described diseases having a possible resemblance to it, but its identity was not clearly shown. The earliest distinct accounts of cholera were given by D'Orta, at Goa, 1563, and Bontius, of Batavia, 1629. Willis (1684), Marton (1692) and others described epidemic fluxes and dysenteries in such terms as to remind us of cholera. It is believed to have been the disease that ravaged Italy in 1733, as described by Morgagni, and the Netherlands in (1736), as described by Degner, of Nymwegen. It must have existed in India for an indefinite time, but its extended prevalence in a most destructive form dates from 1781–2. It raged at Calcutta, in Madras, on the Coromandel coast, and in Ceylon. In August, 1817, Jessore was the birthplace of the first migratory epidemic; 36,000 were attacked during three months in Calcutta a short time after. It ravaged many military stations, and roads were covered with

THE DEAD AND DYING

Unable to reach their homes. The army of the Marquis of Hastings was devastated by it. Of an army of 90,000, 9,000 died in twelve days. The shifting of his camp to a dry, elevated ground relieved him of this otherwise invincible enemy. It invaded the Burmah Empire in 1818, where, as elsewhere in Asia, its ravages were dreadful. In 1819, in the Presidency of Bombay, 150,000 died of it. It also reached Mauritius, 20 degrees south latitude, three thousand miles from any place before visited by it. The island of Bourbon and the Philippine Islands were visited in 1820. In 1821 Borneo and Java were affected. During the same year a large Persian army was repulsed by it from before Bagdad, without a battle. In 1822 its limits had become much narrowed and its destructiveness abated. India almost escaped in 1823, but China was ravaged, the disease extending in a northwesterly course in that year to Orenbourg, on the Ural, near the borders of Europe and Asia. In 1826 it almost left Western Asia, but passed

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

In its northward progress. It reappeared in Persia in 1829. Orenbourg was revisited in that year, the epidemic lasting from August to the end of February. It was in the north of Europe, more than 64° N. latitude, at Archangel in the Arctic Ocean, in 1831. It was very fatal at Warsaw in April. Hungary suffered from May to September, losing 100,000 of its population. The pestilence reached St. Petersburg in June, and Moscow in September. Berlin had it for three months and a half, beginning in August. Mecca was attacked during the visitation of throngs of pilgrims in May, and of 50,000 as many as 20,000 are said to have perished. Vienna, though surrounded by a double *cordon militaire*, was attacked in August, the epidemic lasting three months. Cairo and Smyrna suffered fearfully in 1830–1. Reaching Hamburg on October 11, 1831, it attacked Sunderland, England on October 26th. Three or four weeks later

IT APPEARED AT NEWCASTLE,

And in December at Haddington, a Scottish town on the Tyne. Edinburgh and Glasgow first had cholera in January, 1832, London in February, Dublin and Paris in March. London suffered moderately, but Paris terribly, especially in April and May, there being 20,000 deaths. It invaded our continent at Quebec on the 8th of June; in a week reached Montreal, and in the same month New York and Albany. Philadelphia had its first cases in July. Between the 1st of July and the 18th of August New York had reported 5,337 cases, with 2,068 deaths. That city lost 3,513 in all. From the 27th of July to August 18th Philadelphia had 1,610 cases, with 615 deaths. Boston and Baltimore were moderately affected in August. Detroit, Buffalo, Elizabeth City in North Carolina, Wilmington and Newcastle (Delaware), Norfolk and Portsmouth (Virginia), and New Orleans were the principal of more than fifty towns in the United States reached by the cholera in 1832. It had entered twelve different States before September.

HAVANA AND MEXICO WERE ATTACKED

In the spring and summer of 1833. The City of Mexico did not escape, notwithstanding its high elevation above the sea. Portugal was visited the first time in that year, and Northern Italy slightly during autumn. Alexandria and Malta in 1836, and Rome, Naples, Egypt and Central America especially suffered in 1836. In 1837 it ravaged North Germany, South France, Rome, Naples, Sicily, Malta, Egypt and Syria. After that cholera disappeared from Europe and America for ten years, though it still existed in variable violence and extent in India. In 1847 it ravaged a Russian army west of the Caucasus, and in September returned to Moscow. In 1841 Turkey, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and France were successively attacked. Paris escaped. The cholera then attacked two emigrant ships a thousand miles apart, one sixteen the other twenty-seven days out from Havre, when no cholera was prevailing at that port. Like a cloud, it reached New Orleans at about the same time, and progressed up the valley of the Mississippi.

PARIS WAS REACHED

In February, 1849, but suffered the worst in June. Lyons now had it for the first time, and Tunis and Algiers were visited toward the end of the year. In January, 1849, Memphis and St. Louis were attacked, and Chicago, Buffalo and other towns on the lakes in May of the same year. New York and Philadelphia were reached in the same month. Baltimore had only a local epidemic in July. One thousand and twenty-two deaths occurred in Philadelphia, but the mortality in New York was 450 per cent. greater. Canada was reached this time from the westward. In 1848 the number of deaths from cholera in England and Wales was over 54,000, and in 1832–3 nearly 31,000. The filthy city of Cologne was visited in 1849. It lingered in Europe and America from 1850 to 1854. In the West, emigrant camps and military stations seemed especially to furnish its required local conditions. It followed the line of overland travel as far as California, where it expended its virulence at Sacramento in 1852. Persia had it severely in 1853; also, some points in Europe. Copenhagen, Hamburg, Berlin, Piedmont, Lyons, Paris and Southern Portugal suffered. Before the end of the year it was

AGAIN IN NEW YORK,

New Orleans, and the West Indies. Mexico had been visited in the spring and through the summer. Scarcely any European state or kingdom was exempt during 1854. The French, English and Russian troops suffered much from it in the Crimea. Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, in short, all Europe was traversed by it; 150,000 died of it in France alone; in England and Wales, 20,000. Newfoundland was reached by it for the first time in 1854, but the great cities of the United States did not suffer so much as in 1849. In 1855 the disease was widely spread in Europe, though not very malignant except near the seat of war, before Sebastopol. It was also in Egypt and Palestine. In Switzerland, which had been slightly touched before, Basle, Geneva, Zurich, and other places, now suffered from it. During 1856 it still lingered in Europe, but since that time, until 1865, there are no available data by which to determine its movements. It appeared in Arabia and Egypt in the spring of 1865, and was at Constantinople in July, extending with moderate violence as far as England. While its vast migrations seemed to be as capricious as the flight of locusts

TWO LOCAL CAUSES

Contributed at least to its severity in Mecca and the Nile. These were the crowd of religious pilgrims at the former in the spring, and in Egypt the insalubrious circumstances attending the operations of the new Suez canal. In both "crowd poison" was intensified to the greatest degree, so that the pest cause might well find strength for the renewal of its flight onward to the northwest. In Paris, in 1865, there occurred 6,383 deaths. 1866 Europe was invaded by cholera from the south. In June it was in Egypt, then in Constantinople, Malta, Valencia, Ancona, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Madrid, Toulon, Paris and Southampton. It still remained, though less destructively, in 1867. During 1868 it visited South America, especially Paraguay and the Argentine confederation, in which it destroyed 40,000 people. It is an important fact in the history of cholera that before, during and after the epidemic has visited a place, many cases, greatly exceeding in number those of typical cholera, occur of diarrhœa, sometimes also of vomiting, not violent, yielding easily to treatment. To these the name of cholerine is often given. In 1866 it visited in a mild form the western cities of the United States, especially Chicago. From 1868 until

THE PRESENT YEAR

Cholera disappeared from Europe and America, but is believed to have maintained a local habitat in the Gangetic delta in India. Recently it has made its appearance in Western Asia and Egypt and is now wending its way westward. It is also coming eastward, and during the past six weeks has traveled 2,000 miles along the Chinese coast and is now as far north as Shanghai. The United States Consul at Hongkong under date of July 10th notified the authorities in San Francisco that several cases were on board ship in quarantine at Hongkong. The Board of Health of San Francisco, at a special meeting held Wednesday evening, adopted resolutions that all Asiatic and African ports be declared infected, and that the Quarantine Officer take all infected ships to Mission Bay and quarantine them at least three miles from shore.

Cholera is not contagious, in the strict sense of the word, for a healthy person never takes cholera from contact with a person having that disease. The vehicle of contagion is not, as in small-pox, measles, typhus and scarlet fevers, the exhalations from the skin and lungs, but the evacuations of the stomach and bowels of cholera patients which have been emptied into a privy frequented by others. The recent dejections of a cholera patient do not contain the cholera germ in the

STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

Necessary to infection, and they only become dangerous when placed under circumstances favorable to their development by admixture with decomposing animal substances. It is most dangerous for the persons in a house if the evacuations of a cholera patient are emptied into a privy filled with excrement, into a cesspool, or thrown on a dunghill, for at such places the cholera germ seems to find circumstances most favorable for its development and increase. When cholera has been introduced into a place it sometimes happens that only those persons are attacked who live in the same house, or use the same privy. The rapid extension of the disease is promoted by the contents of infected privies and cesspools being allowed to permeate and soak porous soil for a considerable distance around. Next to the soaking of the infecting substance through the soil the disease appears to spread from one house to another, chiefly through the gutters and drains. The poison passes from the privies to the houses, and thus the dwellings are much more liable than the inhabitants to infect. As a rule

THE CHOLERA POISON

Undoubtedly enters the nose and mouth with the air, and is swallowed with the saliva. Using infected privies is always dangerous, from the gases arising which contain dust-like particles of the poison, which find lodgment in the nose and mouth. The same principle may hold good where persons on ships that have not touched infected ports have developed cholera a thousand miles from the nearest point where that disease was raging. Atmosphere highly charged with cholera poison may be taken up and carried long distances in the same manner that water is, and deposited in remote regions without having parted with its infectious quality. The ravages of the pestilence is greater among the worst fed and most destitute of the people; thus

THE POOR ARE ATTACKED

In a much larger proportion than the rich. As we prevent the distribution of water fouled with sewage and remove destitution, filth, foul air, and the causes of disease generally, we destroy the agencies through which this formidable malady operates. Among the most likely to die when attacked by this disease the drunkard, according to all records, stands first. Nor is he less apt to be attacked than others. Temperance in all things is essential to safety during epidemics of all kinds. Crowded tenements, low underground habitations, with moisture and foul air, furnish the pestilence a fortified habitation.

WHAT MUST WE DO TO LIMIT THE DISEASE?

Sanitary police includes the sum total of available measures for the prevention of cholera in any place. The measures required are obvious and familiar. The thorough and frequent cleansing of all streets, alleys, courts, wharves and vessels, private and public buildings and empty lots, daily removal of offal, efficient sewerage, the cleansing, ventilation and disinfection of cesspools, privies, sewers and drains; in short, the abatement of all nuisances. Among all signs of danger of the location of cholera, none is more significant than the privy odor. It should be everywhere annihilated. Lime, charcoal, dry earth, chloride of lime, Labarraque's chloride of soda, liquid coal tar, carbolic acid, permanganate of potassa, chloride of zinc and sulphate of iron are the most useful and most easily obtained. This being done, nothing remains but to keep the system at par by good living and tranquillity of mind.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, August 10th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento August 12th: Henry Duckworth and wife, Wyoming, Ill.; Mrs. Amelia Romer, Miss Morgan, San Francisco; Wilcot Moody, Brattleboro; C. C. Meyer, San Francisco; H. B. Herr, Chicago; Richard Sens, Germany; Dr. Wales, U. S. Army, F. Partels, Portland, Or.; R. A. Hoopler, Lawsville, Ky.; L. Berks and family, Omaha. Fifty-eight through emigrants left last night for San Francisco. The following Knights Templars left to-day for San Francisco, intending to stop at Denver: M. S. Turmeran and Mr. Warren, of Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, Sycamore, Ill.; Jos. M. Milner, of St. Bernard, Chicago; E. J. Bruner, of Kadosh, No. 29, Philadelphia; J. Griffin Ely, of Palestine, No. 6, Hamburg, Conn.; G. M. Scott and Neely Creese, of Demalay, No. 1, Muscatine, Iowa. A special train of eight Pullman coaches, having on board St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago, passed west to-day over the Baltimore and Missouri Railway for Denver and San Francisco. The train ran over and killed a farmer named Aaron Fox at Ashland, Neb.

CARLIN, August 10th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: E. H. Sears, Weston, Mass.; Mrs. M. E. Gates, New York City; F. Marius and wife, San Francisco; Mrs. F. E. Regan, Lockport, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Gove, Braddock, Pa.; Dr. J. Greenawalt and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. James E. McLaughlin, Portland, Or.; Miss Annie Hullihen, Pennsylvania; F. B. Wheeler, New York City; Matt Parrott, Iowa; G. B. Forgy and wife, Indiana; W. A. Huff, Greensburg, Pa.; Alex. Chambers, Pennsylvania; S. H. Walter and wife, New York; C. S. Barnard, Detroit; Dr. S. P. Yeomans and wife, Clinton, Iowa; Mrs. L. Mo gan, Idaho Territory; H. Santee, Dixon, Ill.; S. H. Crowell, New York city; W. Friedlander, wife and son, Portland, Or.; Mrs. H. Manuel, Brookfield, Mo; H. L. Harrison, New York city; Mrs. G. L. Blair, Kansas; A. Hardy and wife, Illinois; A. J. Wilson, Denver, Col.; D. L. Burnett, Des Moines, Ia. Also, the following Knights Templars and their families: J. R. Thomson and wife, Iowa; H. H. Crouse and wife, Knightstown, Ind.; George W. Fuller and wife, Des Moines, Ia.; E. W. Sylvester, William H. Curry, Miss E. Sylvester, Wisconsin; H. N. Smith, Miss Adaline Smith, Miss Kate Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. A. Butler, Iowa; E. J. Snyder, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. F. Griswold, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. Morris and wife, Ohio; J. B. Castle, Sandwich, Ill.; Henry Turner and wife, Chicago; M. H. Bliss and wife, Fort Dodge, Iowa; L. W. Chambers and wife, Jacksonville, Ill.; John M. Peoples Greensburg, Pa.; A. T. Haynes, Massachusetts; D. L. Dillinger, Pennsylvania; J. L. Ridinger, Irwin, Pa.; V. S. Barker, George Huntley, Ebensburg, Pa.; N. B. Steck, Bradford, Pa.; C. T. Roberts, Ebensburg, Pa.; J. L. Kellogg, Cortland, N. Y.; W. L. Lapsly, Pittsburg; A. J. Vanhorne, Jerseyville, Ill; W. H. Broadwell and wife, J. R. Meggison and wife, Jacksonville, Ill; Mrs. A. D. Cooper, St. Louis; S. Mann, wife and son, Kansas; W. J. Weaver and wife, Ohio; H. H. Halladay and wife, Troy, N. Y.; J. S. Reynolds and wife, Kansas City; A. C. Cochran, Ohio; J. B. Filsher, Jamestown, N. Y.; H. W. Hubbard, Cleveland, O.; L. D. Thoman, Thos. Guy, Jr., Ohio; W. L. Lord, Cleveland, O.; John Samson, Ohio; C. P. Jewett and wife, J. W. Scott and wife, Cleveland, O.; M. Palmiter and wife, Lancaster, O.; J. B. Farrel, Bradford, Pa.; J. J. Squires, Kansas City, Mo.; John Tracy, Bay City, Mich.; J. H. Babcock, Macon City, Mo.; T. G. Sheinke, W. E. Spurrier, T. R. Wallace, Iowa; A. Mack, St. Louis; E. S. Wolf, Easton, Pa.; H. C. Erman, St. Louis; C. Hawley and wife, Michigan; C. Assmann, Kansas; E. Thompson, Jamestown, Pa.; W. McColloms, Newton, Iowa; also 62 emigrant passengers, including 36 males, to arrive August 12th.

NEWHALL, August 10th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: C. F. Smith, San Francisco; R. H. Russell, Meridan; C. P. Sumner, Tucson; B. W. Perkins and wife, Kansas; Mrs. J. P. Clay, Chicago; E. M. Sunderland, San Francisco; T. Morrow, New Orleans; J. A. Moreland, New York; W. S. Pridle, F. H. Kent and wife, Albuquerque, N. M.; C. Grake, Tucson; O. W. Childs, Jr., Miss Emma Childs, Los Angeles; J. W. Martin, A. J. Bowie, Jr., San Francisco; W. L. Wills, M. D., Pennsylvania; C. L. Logan, Geo. P. Horless, John Terryford, San Francisco; W. Fenton, J. D. Dunk and one prisoner, Los Angeles; J. Henry, Kansas City; J. A. Tays, El Paso; Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Tucson; C. S. Dobinson, Mrs. Mary Wallowel, Arizona; Jno. Smith, San Francisco. The following are Knights Templars and their families: Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Smith, Meriden, Conn.; Frank S. Patt and wife, New Haven, Conn.; A. M. Bragg, Tucson; Jonax C. Smith, W. P. Hanna, Shaman, Pa.; T. Visend, New Orleans; C. A. Paige and wife, Los Angeles; J. Olle, H. Bonnable, New Orleans; H. W. Linco, C. Birdsay, E. C. Cowles, Wm H. Miller, E. G. Doolittle, Jr., Levi E. Cobb, R. T. Cook, N. F. Griswald, W. A. Kelsey, A. B. Mathers, J. Frank Pratt, H. Strong, F. Stevenson, Jr., Geo. L. Taylor, Mrs. E. B. Everett, Mrs. J. H. Cobb, Mrs. R. T. Cook, Mrs. N. F. Griswald, Mrs. A. Kelsey, Mrs. H. H. Strong, Mrs. F. Stevenson, Jr., Mrs. G. S. Taylor, Mrs. C. Birdsay, Mrs. E. C. Cowles, Mrs. E. G. Doolittle, Jr., Mrs. Levi E. Cobb.

The California State Board of Health reports that during a whole month, March, 1883, several towns, with an aggregate population of 8,300, had no deaths. The annual death rate for the State is 14 31. [Sanitary Journal.

A boss tailor who lives near Racine
Had backache so bad that his spleen
Throbbed like a boil,
But St. Jacob's Oil
Cured the pain, which was very keen.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Flashes of News from all Parts of the World

Hartmann, the well known Nihilist, has arrived in London to make arrangements for a Socialist Congress.

Hayti is still in an agitated condition. The revolutionists have defeated the Government in a battle at Jacmel.

The impression prevails that China is playing a waiting game, which is costing the French much and the Chinese little.

Further particulars just at hand of the murder of James Carey by O'Donnell show that the shooting took place when the vessel was twelve miles from land.

Dr. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingston, missionary to Africa, and who was himself for many years a missionary to South Africa, is dead.

The steamer City of Rome, which arrived at New York Thursday from Liverpool, made an unprecedented passage, steaming 439 miles in one day and 462 the next.

In San Domingo the sugar crop is short fully 50 per cent. A serious monetary crisis prevails. Congress has imposed an import duty of 11 per cent. on Mexican silver.

The Chicago Council Thursday night, after an angry discussion, indefinitely postponed action on the ordinance fixing the price of saloon licenses at $500, to comply with the State law.

The British Government has decided to provide an additional £100,000 to aid Irish emigration. The money is to be taken from the British Exchequer, instead of from the Church surplus fund.

A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says that ten battalions of infantry and six battalions of cavalry have been sent to Leode Verget to suppress the outbreak there. Great agitation prevails here.

It is understood that the court-martial which tried Lieutenant-Colonel Ilges on a charge of duplication of his pay-accounts, found him guilty and recommended his dismissal from the service.

The stables at the fair grounds were burned at Lexington, Ky., Thursday night, consuming seven fine trotting horses owned by James Shackelford, mostly of Wilkes stock. The horses were valued at $18,000.

A meeting of creditors of the boot and shoe firm of Charles W. Copeland & Co. was held Thursday at Boston, at which the following statement of the firm's affairs was made: Liabilities, $2,101,800; assets, $1,603,700.

Kavanaugh, Joseph Hanlon and other informers in the Phœnix Park murder cases, who were refused permission to land at Melbourne when they arrived there, by orders of the Home Government have been transferred to the iron-clad Nelson.

Rev. William Riordan has been appointed Bishop Coadjutor of San Francisco, with the right of succession to the Archbishopric, and Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Bishop of Nashville. The pallium was granted to Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati.

Postmaster-General Gresham has addressed a letter to Director-General Posts, Mexico, in which he asks his co-operation in securing to the international correspondence, now exchanged exclusively by sea, the advantage of railroad facilities whenever possible.

Admiral Pierre, whose conduct at Tamatav toward the British Consul and others caused so much feeling in England, asks to be replaced owing to the poor condition of his health. It is reported that 3,000 French reinforcements will be sent to Madagascar.

A special of the 9th from Montreal says: The Southeastern Railroad was purchased to-day from Dudley Barlow by a syndicate composed of George D. Chapman, of the National Construction Company of New Jersey, for Ashley Hibbard and Walter Shanley of Montreal and James Mitchell of London, England, for $3,800,000 cash.

The party of distinguished Europeans who came over at the invitation of Rufus Hatch to visit the Yellowstone Park started on the journey from New York yesterday morning, and numbered over fifty persons. They will remain over Sunday at Niagara Falls, resuming their trip Monday to Chicago, where they will take a special train over the Union Pacific to the Yellowstone Park.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency reports that there were 182 business failures throughout the United States and Canada reported to New York during the past seven days—the same number as last week. New England States, 22; Middle, 32; Western, 53; Southern, 29; Pacific, 16; New York city, 13; Canada and provinces, 15.

The New York *Times* commends to Southern journalists who are editing papers under difficulties, the example of the Red Bluff editor who, while confined in jail on a charge of murder, forms a partnership with the Sheriff, and edits his paper in his prison cell. He is secure from the duns and the complaints of readers, is well cared for, and has every convenience but liberty.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, has returned, and will preach at 10:45 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M.

Christian Chapel,

Eighth street, between N and O—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., conducted by the pastor, E. B. Ware. Subject for the morning: "A Cheerful Giver;" evening: "The Sinner's Friend." All invited.

Calvary Baptist Church,

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching service at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. Everybody welcome to this church. Pastor's residence, No. 1511 G street.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church,

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Rector. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Morning service at 11 A. M. Vespers at 6 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

Free Reading Rooms, 1009 Fourth street.—Gospel service Sunday, at 4:30 P. M., and 5:10 P. M. street service, corner Fourth and J. Strangers specially invited.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "Help Us, O God." Evening subject: "The Electric Light and the Light of God." Come and welcome.

FREIGHT FROM THE EAST.

Passed Ogden on the 8th for Sacramento: Baker & Hamilton, 1 car of wagons; Adams, McNeill & Co., 20 butts tobacco; Henry Fisher, 2 cases confectionery; Central Pacific Railroad, 3 boxes machinery; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 case corsets, 3 boxes shoes; A. Dennery & Co., 1 tierce stoneware, 11 boxes glassware; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 3 casks and 1 keg sad-irons, 1 car bar iron, 3 boxes iron hinges; Weinstock & Lubin, 1 box lead pencils; Terry McMorry, 1 case dressing combs; G. B. Corwin, 1 case cigars, 1 case show cards; Lindley & Co., 35 cases canned fish, 20 barrels hams, 10 butts plug tobacco; W. D. Comstock, 10 boxes chairs; M. R. Beard & Co., 1 box envelopes; Jos. Hahn & Co., 1 case patent medicines; Billingsley & Co., 3 bundles broom corn; C. H. Gilman, 1 box shoes; C. H. Stevens & Co., 1 case dry goods.

For Biggs Station—G. Bager, 1 box household goods.

For Oroville—W. W. Montague & Co., 35 bales block sheet iron; H. C. Bell & Co., 4 boxes hames.

For Marysville—T. H. Selby & Co., 4 bundles steel.

For Benicia—Commanding Officer U. S. Arsenal, 1 car artillery equipments.

For Sheridan—"J. Y.," 2 barrels whisky.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

FILED MONDAY, August 6th.

August 7th.—W. H. Mead to Mary A. Mead, grant, lot 5, P and Q, Tenth and Eleventh streets, city.

FILED WEDNESDAY, August 8th.

August 8th.—Eliza J. Morton to William F. Ashby, grant, W. 25 feet of E. 54½ feet lot 3, J and K, Eleventh and Twelfth streets, city.

August 2d.—John J. Ulrich to Fredolin Marty, grant, 10 acre lot south of the city.

August 7th.—E. S. Grimes to Jacob Gebert, for $550, lot 3, O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, city.

June 25th.—Elizabeth Steele to John Steele, for $400, W. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 6 N., R. 8 E.

February 28th.—A. J. Maestrelli to John Steele, for $100, N. W. ¼ of N. ½ Sec. 21, T. 6 N., R. 8 E.

August 4th.—John Steele to Matilda Steele, grant, S. E. ¼ and E. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 20, W. ½ Sec. 21, W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, also, S. E. 40 S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, S. W. 40 S. W. ¼ Sec. 22, T. 6 N., R. 8 E.

August 8th.—Mary A. Crone to Mary Wall, for $850, lot 6, F and G, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, city.

FILED THURSDAY, August 9th.

August 9th.—James D. Kent to Michael Murphy, for $875, N. 27 feet lot 10, Q and D, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, city.

Last summer two little girls in Plainfield, N. J., Josie and May Cahoon, held a fair for the benefit of "The *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund." Recently they have repeated the experiment on a larger scale, and through the generous assistance of their friends have realized $130.

A tramway is about to be constructed for the transportation of visitors to the summit of Pike's Peak. The cost of the work is estimated at $100,000, and the ascent, which now requires about a day and a half, will then be made in three hours. [Denver Tribune.