The Emporia News.

EMPORIA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1878

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

Governor.....JOHN P. ST JOHN
Lieutenant Governor.....I. U. HUMPHREY
Secretary of State.....JAMES SMITH
Auditor of State.....P. I. BONENSAKE
Treasurer of State.....JOHN FRANCIS
Attorney General.....WILLARD DAVIS
Supt. Pub. Inst.....ALLEN B. LEMMON
Chief Just. Sup. Court.....ALBERT H. HORTON

CONGRESSIONAL AND REPRESENTATIVE TICKET.

Congressman.....THOMAS RYAN
Rep. 82d Dist.....E. W. CUNNINGHAM
Rep. 83d Dist.....JOHN W. LOY

COUNTY TICKET.

Clerk of Dist. Court.....GEO. W. FREDERICK
County Attorney.....T. N. SEDGWICK
Probate Judge.....A. B. KELLOGG
Register of Deeds.....A. R. BANCROFT
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....O. B. WHARTON
Commissioner, 1st District.....J. M. GRIFFITH

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

To Nominate a Candidate for Sheriff.

The delegates to the Republican county convention held August 16th, 1878, are hereby called to re-assemble at the court house, in the city of Emporia, on Saturday, September 14th, 1878, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Sheriff, to be supported at the ensuing election.

It is recommended that in case any of said delegates are absent from any cause, that the delegations from townships or wards where such absence may occur, elect persons to fill their places.

E. BORTON,
Chm'n. Republican Central Committee.
J. M. KERR, Secretary.

This country, under the present system of doing business, pays $180,000,000 to drummers.

Six hundred bodies have been recovered from the Princess Alice disaster near London, sunk last week by colliding with another steamer.

President Hayes' recent speech at the Minnesota State Fair, was a very strong argument for the Republican financial policy, and full of important statistics. We will publish next week.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says the Kansas City Times owes the broken Mastin bank $59,000, which has been compromised for $30,000, secured on the Times establishment and buildings.

The Republican State Central Committee organized at Topeka Tuesday night by the election of the Hon. Cy. Leland chairman, on the 37th ballot. It was a tussel, and a good man was selected who only started with one vote, and did not get over three till the ballot that elected him.

The yellow fever deaths average about 300 per day at present, and aggregate about 4,000 up to this time. The first deaths in 1873 were during the week ending Sept. 10th. The disease in that year stopped Nov. 9. It is far worse this year, and began a month earlier than in 1873.

The yellow fever rages with undiminished fury at Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada, New Orleans, and several places in the lower Mississippi region. There is little hope of its abating before severe frosts come there, and meantime the whole country must do what it can to alleviate the distress.

The election in Maine, on Tuesday, was for Governor, Legislature and Congressmen. The Greenback and Democratic candidates for Governor seem to have enough votes to throw the election into the legislature, which they claim by one majority. The Republican candidates for Congress are certainly elected except in Eugene Hale's district which is claimed by Murch, Greenbacker.

LIVELY BUSINESS.

The Santa Fe railroad is doing a wonderful business. Its rolling stock is taxed to its utmost to accommodate the public. Frequently it is next to impossible to get a seat in a passenger coach between here and Topeka, where the trains divide for Atchison and Kansas City, and it is the same way coming west. The trains very frequently consist of seven, eight and nine coaches, packed full. The road is lined with freight trains, very often three or four being side tracked at one place. The business this great corporation is doing must be highly satisfactory to its energetic management.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Let the people of Lyon county turn out en masse Saturday next to hear Senators Ingalls and Plumb and Congressman Phillips discuss the issues of the day. These gentlemen are among the ablest speakers in the west, and their speeches will be worth the attention of our people. The Republican campaign will be opened that day in Lyon county, and will be pushed vigorously from that on. We will be much mistaken if the Rublicans do not roll up their accustomed majority at the coming election.

Let us have an old fashioned time. The Emporia Knight Templars band and the Americus cornet band will furnish the music.

THE BANCROFT TRIAL.

We devote considerable space this week, and will next, to a report of the trial of E. P. Bancroft, of this city, for embezzlement of money which he received as agent for the sale of Normal school lands. We report the trial at length because it is a case which interests the people of the State, and they look to the Emporia papers to give information in regard to it. Our report will be found an impartial summary of the testimony and arguments, without bias for or against the defendant. As we stated last spring, when this matter was first revealed, the public interests demand that a thorough investigation and trial, such as is now being had. The trial will undoutedly close before we go to press again, and we will be able to finish the report in our next issue.

CHANGE OF SPEAKERS.

The State Central Committee, at its meeting Wednesday, decided to put the candidates on the state ticket in the field at an early day. In consequence of having to arrange his business, previous to commencing his campaign, Col. St. John, the Republican nominee for Governor, found it impossible for him to attend the Republican convention here Saturday. This is a disappointment to him as well as to our people; but under the circumstances it could not possibly be helped. Col. St. John will be here at an early day.

Under the circumstances Col. Wm. A. Phillips, of Salina, accepted the invitation of the committee to be present and address the people. Col. Phillips is an able man, and having been in Congress for six years, is one of the best posted men in the west, on the financial question. He has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of Congress always on the side of the people, and our readers will be glad to know he is to address them.

ST. JOHN AT HOME.

Magnificent Reception of the Future Governor of Kansas by His Neighbors in Olathe.

OLATHE, Kan., Aug 31.—Col. St. John has just returned home from the convention, and the reception that was tendered him on his arrival was simply immense. A procession was formed at the depot fully a mile in length, headed by Col. George Dixon's cornet band. Arrangements had been made for a meeting in American hall, but it was soon ascertained that it would not hold one-tenth-tieth part of the tremendous crowd. As the procession passed down Park street shout after shout greeted the Colonel's ears. In front of his office a large bonfire was burning, while over the city square the roar of anvils was almost deafening. He was conducted to a stand at the corner of the public square, around which were crowded at least three thousand persons. Rev. J. Howard Phillips, with a few appropriate remarks, introduced the future Governor to his large audience, and after a short talk he thanked his friends for the reception tendered him, and retired amidst deafening applause and a shower of boquets. All day the city had been decorated with flags and banners, and in the procession this evening was a beautiful banner bearing the inscription, Gov. St. John and the glorious solid fifty-six, refering to the delegation composing that number that stood so true and firm for him in the convention.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

At Topeka, Oct. 23d, 24th, and 25th.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, the leader of Chautauqua, the most distinguished of living Sunday School men, will be in attendance, together with others whose names are familiar to all.

The railroad arrangements perfected are most extraordinarily favorable, and will enable delegates from the most remote parts of the State to reach Topeka as cheaply as those living 100 miles distant.

Dr. Vincent, will, previous to the convention, make a tour in our State and lecture at Atchison, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Ottawa, Fort Scott, Oswego, Emporia, and during the convention at Topeka. Institutes will also be held in connection with his visit at Fort Scott, Oswego and Emporia.

THE CITIZENS OF TOPEKA

extend a most cordial welcome to the Sunday School workers of Kansas. Let us tax the hospitalities of the capital city to their utmost.

The Executive Committee promise an unusually attractive programme, and an attendance of great ability and power from our State and abroad.

Let us make this meeting unparalleled in the history of our State for attendance, enthusiasm and grand effects.

Full particulars as to railroad arrangements, entertainment, programme, etc., will be announced hereafter.

J. G. HASKELL, President.
SANFORD TOPPING, State Sec'y.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

What a St. Louis Physician Recommends.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 1.—The following mode of treating yellow fever is furnished to the Associated Press Agent by a physician of considerable reputation and large practice in this city, and it is alleged that if it be faithfully carried out it will reduce the mortality list fully three fourths:

Put the patient in a cool, hard bed, in a well lighted, well ventilated room. Keep the head constantly cool by repeated spongings with water from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Keep feet constantly warm by bottles of hot water. As soon as nausea begins relieve it by copious draughts of hot water. This must be repeated whenever nausea is distressing. A thick towel, folded and wet in cold water, and laid across the stomach, will also give relief. Evacuate the bowels by full injections daily of tepid water until the fever abates, using a fountain syringe whenever one can be obtained. A loose crash towel should be doubled, wet in tepid water, and worn over the bowels constantly until the patient is convalescent. Cool down the body to as near normal heat as possible by repeated spongings with tepid water. When the fever is higest apply the pour bath to the head, as follows: Place the patient across the bed and his head over the side of it, his face down; put a tub beneath, and pour cold water, say 40 degrees Fahrenheit, over the top of the head from one person to forward. Continue this from twenty to thirty minutes, or till the temperature is lowered. Give this bath two or three times a day, or as often as the fever requires. As soon as the fever abates and the crisis is over, stop all heroic treatment and let the patient rest. Give no medicines or stimulants of any kind, and no drink except water or sour lemonade without sugar. The patient should eat nothing during the fever, except a thin water gruel made with corn meal and a little salt. Lemon juice in water, without sugar, should be used freely during the fever. After the patient is convalescent he must eat sparingly of the plainest food, as a little bread and fruit.

This treatment can be carried out by any one without the aid of a doctor, and in this regard is especially adapted to poor people who have not the means to employ medical aid, and for their particular aid it is given.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

The St. Louis Commercial Gazette says: "Artificial ice is now made in this city at a cost of one dollar per ton. This was accomplished Saturday by the Uhrig brewing company. The machinery cost $35,000. The ice is formed in blocks 8x20x30 inches. The process is scientifically termed the volatilization of anhydrous sulphurous oxide, which is the most effective and easily managed freezing agent known. Ice is now selling here at from $26 to $28 per ton. This means of production will reduce the cost to consumers to from $1.80 to $2.50 per ton. Other parties are preparing to at once follow the lead of the Uhrig company in the manufacture of ice.

Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Johnson county, candidate for Lieut. Gov. on the Greenback ticket, addressed the people of this town on the financial problem Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning he entered one of our drug stores and asked for a pint of whisky for medicine. The druggist filled the bottle presented, when, happening to take a second look at it, he thought he recognized it as belonging to a citizen of that place, and asked Taylor if he was not getting the whisky for such a person, mentioning his name. "No," said the greenback apostle, "but he will probably get a drink of it." The druggist at once emptied the liquor back, and handing the bottle to the teacher of finance said: "You couldn't get the meanest loafer in town to do what you just attempted." The legal tender man sneaked away.—Yates Center News.

THE GREAT PLAGUE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—A prominent business man who has just returned from a trip to New Orleans, describes the situation, which is sorrowful in the extreme. On the trip down, at Arkansas City, the boat was not allowed to coal or land. Men stood on the banks with guns in hand, threatening to shoot if the attempt was made. At Memphis, which was reached at evening, a most distressing scene was presented. Not a dog, not a mule, not a negro could be seen; the houses did not seem to be inhabited; from no chimney could be seen smoke ascending; every place seemed to be deserted. Vicksburg was almost as bad as Memphis. Terror reigned along the Mississippi. If the boat had freight for any town, it was taken to New Orleans, the inhabitants refusing to receive it. At New Orleans things looked much better. Men were at work on the levee; business houses were open, but little or no business transacted. The return trip was made by rail. At Grenada not a white man was visible; only a few negroes. At Holly Springs about two hundred came aboard. Yellow fever had broken out the night before. The scene at the depot was heartrending; wives leaving husbands, mothers leaving sons, bidding them farewell forever. At one place a mother with three children got on the train; her husband had died half an hour previous, and before death had made her promise to leave on the next train to save the lives of herself and children. She left her husband unconfined and unburied. The Howard Association is accomplishing great good.

SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE FINANCES.

He Discusses the Plan of Greenbacks in Place of National Bank Notes.

Secretary Sherman's financial speech at Toledo, Ohio, on the 26th ult., was largely devoted to exposing the fallacies of Senator Thurman's policy of issuing greenbacks in place of national bank notes. The Secretary showed clearly that such an issue of greenbacks could not be kept convertible in coin, and that the idea of keeping greenbacks on a coin basis, and at the same time doubling their present amount, is sheer nonsense. His remarks ought to be read by the kind of political financiers who get up party platforms. He said:

"In his speech at Hamilton, Senator Thurman openly advocates increasing the amount of United States notes outstanding from $346,000,000 to $668,000,000 by issuing United States notes in place of the National bank notes outstanding. He declares that the principal feature of the Democratic platform is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes. He would thus render specie payments impossible during this, and perhaps the next generation, and this at a time when specie resumption, which he has so strongly favored, is on the eve of success.

THE POSITION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEFINED.

The position of the Republican party is in favor of greenbacks restored to their normal condition of paper money, equal to coin and redeemable in coin on the demand of the holder, while the position of the Democratic party, as stated by Judge Thurman, is in favor of the issue and maintainance in circulation of $668,000,000 of United States notes without any provision whatever for their redemption or their conversion into coin. This issue is distinctly made, and for one I distinctly accept it. We favor paper money redeemable in coin, and the largest amount that can be maintained at par with coin, while he favors an amount of paper issued directly by the government, not convertible into coin, with no provision for its redemption, and to an amount that no one has claimed can be maintained at par with coin. He says it is just as easy to maintain $668,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain $346,000,000 greenbacks and $322,000,000 National bank notes at par with coin. But he forgets to state that the bank notes are payable in greenbacks and not in coin, and that they are to be redeemed by the banks at their risk and expense, and not by the United States. No coin reserve is needed by them for such redemption. The issue of these notes aids in maintaining the United States notes at par with coin instead of obstructing it. * * * The bank notes are not in any sense the notes of the Government. They are the notes of private corporations amply secured, redeemed by them, maintained by them, or, if they fail to redeem them, the security can at once be applied to their redemption. This expedient of allowing a portion of the circulation to be issued by private corporations enables us to maintain in circulation nearly twice as much paper money as could be maintained at par in coin if issued directly by the Government.

WHY THURMAN'S PLAN IS WRONG.

His plan would directly violate the provisions of the loan laws, under which both United States notes and bonds are issued, and which limit expressly the amount of United States notes to $400,000,000. This would be a violation of the public faith, and would impair at once the public credit, and do inconceivably more harm than it could give profit to the Government.

Mr. Sherman went on to show that there was no saving to the Government treasury by issuing greenbacks in place of the bank notes, as follows:

"He proposes to issue more notes without any provision for their payment, when our revenues are ample to meet our expenditures, in a time of profound peace, when there is no motive of patriotism or duty or safety to impel such a course, and this merely to save the interest of 4 per cent. on $322,000,000. But this very act, if adopted, would prevent our selling $1,000,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds with which to pay an equal amount of 6 per cent bonds, and in this work an annual loss to the Government of $20,000,000, or $8,000,000 a year more than the entire pretended saving by his proposed policy.

Again, what moral right has the Government of the United States to require its citizens to take its notes as money and a standard of value merely for the purpose of saving the interest on these bonds? In a time of war we may concede this, but in a time of peace there is no legal or moral foundation for such a claim, unless the notes are maintained at par and redeemed at par. Is not the United States able to pay the interest of its notes?

Mr. Sherman also gave the following as official statistics to show the condition of the Government Treasury, and that it had on Aug. 10, $129,000,000 in coin available for the resumption of specie payment. Granting that its coin can be increased by Jan. 1 to an extent that would enable it to resume and maintain specie payment in regard to the present amount of greenback currency, it is evident enough that the plan of issuing greenbacks in place of National bank currency, would, as the Secretary states, annihilate the specie payment project. Senator Thurman and other men who demand that greenbacks shall be kept equal to coin, and shall be issued in place of National bank currency, and shall also be issued to any extent the "wants of trade" call for, should read Secretary Sherman's figures as to the supply of coin, and then get off into some quiet place and laugh at themselves:

[On August 10, the precise condition of the Treasury in view of resumption was as follows, not including about $5,000,000 in fractional silver coin:]

Gold coin	$185,278,016 85	
Standard dollars	10,586,266 00	
Gold bullion	6,529,457 29	
Silver bullion	6,612,312 41	
		$209,011,753 15
Of which there will be required for the following payments:		
Unmatured calls of 5-20 bonds	$45,000,000 00	
Coin certificates outstanding on that date, $43,721,370, less $17,195,100 redeemed and in treasury	26,526,190 00	
Principal of debt estimated to be due and unpaid on that date	4,000,000 00	
Coin interest estimated to be due and unpaid at that date	4,000,000 00	
		79,526,190 00
Excess		$129,485,563 15

Sleeping Car Prices.

One of the few monopolies which have not been made to give way to the general depression which has left its mark upon business the world over, is the Sleeping Car Union. Prices for accommodations are precisely the same as they were during the prosperous inflation period of ten years ago, though everything relating to their construction, furnishing and management, has kept pace with other things in decline, and arrangements with roads for running the cars are equally as liberal now as then. The time has come when a night's ride in a sleeper should cost no more than a night's lodging at a first-class hotel, and even at that price, profits would be in favor of the sleeping car companies. The way to bring about the reduction is for business and traveling men to unite in a demand for it, and if such demand is not complied with, agree to travel for a season without using them. The managers of these lines are themselves blind to their own interests in this matter. One-half the sleepers go out of our city almost empty, when, if the fare was reduced to a fair rate, many who rig up all night in uncomfortable seats, would take accommodations. Any traveling man can afford to pay one dollar for a night's lodging, but when it comes to paying double that amount, the reasoning is plain that it is an easy way to make wages, and hence keep clear of the sleeper. Concerted action will bring about the change in ninety days.—St. Louis Journal of Commerce.

THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The Story of a Memphis Refugee Just Arrived From the Stricken City.

The Stampede on the First Alarm and Rush Out of Town of Ten Thousand Persons.

Fearful Scenes Among the Dead and Dying with Accompanying Acts of Heroism.

From the Chicago Times.

Up from the jaws of death that have closed upon striken Memphis; out from its deserted streets and its fevered atmosphere laden with the insiduous poison that in four weeks has wasted it from a populous city to a hamlet, comes the long procession of refuges, seeking that safety which is denied them in their homes. Here and there one drops by the way, and to stranger hands his poor body is indebted for Christian sepulture. Others, with the smell of fire still upon their garments, reach a safe haven in the north, and to them the experience of the past month appears like a dreadful nightmare. It is no little thing to have shaken hands with the yellow pestilence in its lair, and to have lived on intimate terms for a month with the grim sovereign of the shades. Men who would unhesitatingly face a discharge of canister hot from the brazen throat of a cannon have been known to cower and cringe in abject fear of the destroying angel manifest in this awful form. There is, of course, that heroism, daily chronicled by the dispatches, which is impelling men to do all and dare all for the sake of poor stricken humanity, but it is not in the composition of every man to be a hero; nature herself has forbidden it. And when a man not stamped with the heroic brand finds himself in an environment like that of Memphis, or any of the other fever-burdened communities of the south, ordinary prudence should dictate the immediate removal of his person to a more healthy latitude.

Among those who have found a refuge in Chicago is Mr. C. E. Witesman, formerly a resident of this city, but since 1871 in the employ at Memphis of the dry goods firm of B. Lonwenstein & Bros. Mr. Witesman left Memphis last Saturday, arriving in Chicago on Tuesday of this week. A reporter of the Times found him yesterday in the office of Mr. C. M. Hardy, and received from him the following account of his experience with the destroyer:

"Memphis, you know," said the gentleman, "is ordinarily a pretty lively town, and for a city of fifty thousand or so, its streets, before the fever came, were reasonably busy. Now it is quiet as a New England village on a Sunday afternoon.

"Through the summer there had been, as there always is, a good deal of talk about yellow fever, but as it got along into August without any cases, a good many people began to think we would pull through. There were others—and thousands of them, too,—that were all ready, packed, and with all preparations made, to step out on the first indication of the fever. It had been at work in New Orleans for some time, and as the warm season advanced it began to make headway up the river. Then Grenada caught it, and with the memory of its ravages in 1873, the people generally became nervous and excited.

"About the 12th of August we had our first case, supposed to have been brought up from New Orleans on the steamer Golden Crown. There were two of them, and they stopped with Pat Winters, who used to be recorder. Both of them died at his house. The first death, though, was that of Mrs. Blonda, an Italian woman. She died on the corner of Front and Washington streets.

"The first news we had of her was in the morning, and in the afternoon she was dead. Did you ever see a panic? Well, if you didn't you can't form any idea of it. Nearly everybody was wild. You could see it in their eyes. Why, they came rushing into the stores to buy things, and the way they went to the railroad ticket offices was something I never saw before. The streets were crowded with drays and wagons of all kinds, and every one of them were full of trunks and traveling bags and furniture, on the way to the railroad stations. You couldn't get a hack or anything else that run on wheels for love or money. And in all the bustle and movement there was something that seemed so terribly ominous—I felt it as I did at the time of the fire in Chicago. I was here then, and I had my share of sensations. It seemed as if the place was doomed. I can't tell how or why, but it was like waiting for some awful crash that was going to blot out things forever.

"On that rush about fifteen thousand people left town. A great many more sent their families away and went themselves afterward, when the disease came out so bad. There was so much baggage at the railroad depots that it wasn't all carried out for a week. My family remained there until about two weeks ago, when I sent them away.

"Then there was a calm for a day or so, but as soon as a few more people died there was another panic, and almost everybody that could get away went, and they went in a hurry. Those who went by railroad had already bought their tickets. The roads out of town were full—some of the people in wagons and some on horseback, and a good many a foot—any way to get out of Memphis. Then the city began to look empty. By the 20th or 22d a good many of the business houses closed up, and then it began to alook like desolation. You could go long a block, and for all the signs of life you would see you might as well be in that dead Memphis in Egypt.

"The infected district at first was around the Memphis & Charleston and the Louisville & Nashville depots. There are very few houses with living people in them there now—almost all dead and some of them rotting to pieces in the houses.

"All the railroads but the Little Rock are running their day trains now, but they have taken off their night trains. People stay in after dark, because the night air is too dangerous to be out in.

"I tell you, it was awful to go down town every day, and see and hear what was going on. One day it would be: "Well, Hamilton went last night, and I've just heard Carson has got the black vomit.' Then somebody would come along with the news of some other acquaintance dying or dead, and it seemed as if you could see death in the air.

"And the next day the first thing you would hear would be that the man you was talking with the day before was down with it, and a bad case.

"Most of the doctors stood up nobly to their duty, but there were a few that skulked out almost on the first sign."

"Can you give me the names of any of the medical gentlemen who deserted?"

"Yes; there were Dr. Malcolm, Dr. Hewett, Dr. Herming, and Dr. Morrison. Dr. Morrison was the jail physician, and when the fever broke out there he ran away, and Dr. Abercrombie was appointed in his place. In 1873 the worst infected district was in the neighborhood of the jail, but there was no fever among the prisoners. This time, when it made its appearance there, the prisoners confined for slight offenses were discharged, and all the other well ones were taken to President's Island, about four miles down the river. The clergymen of all denominations stayed at their posts, and as they have no congregations, they have nothing to do but attend the sick.

"I tell you, there are some awful sights in Memphis now. There are only about thirty-five hundred people in Memphis now, and something like thirteen hundred of them are down. You know the societies have so much to do they can't hunt out every case. People who want assistance have to apply to some one of the agencies for it, and there is so much ground to be covered, that very often the patient is dead before the doctor can get there. Last week, when Dr. Abercrombie was taken, I made an application at 10 o'clock in the morning and couldn't get a physician until 6 in the afternoon. A doctor will go out in the morning with enough cases on his list to keep him busy all day, so he has to refuse all appeals. I have seen a doctor with women and children on their knees begging him to come to their husbands and fathers and mothers—some of them trying to drag him in. When you go into some of the houses you see horrible sights. I'll never forget one place I visited on Jefferson street. The whole family—father, mother and seven children—all were in one room. The father was dead, and his body hung across the bed with his head hanging down and the black vomit spattered all over the bed and the room. The mother was dying, and that horrible black vomit—it looks like coffee grounds—was running out of her mouth into the face and breast of one of the children that lay on the floor by the bed. Ugh! it makes me sick to think of it.

"All the children but one were down with the fever, and they rolled around on the floor and screamed and groaned so it seemed as though hell had been moved up on the earth.

"All of them that die don't have the black vomit."

"How does the fever handle a patient?"

"It generally commences with a chill, then a severe pain in the head and back, with sickness at the stomach. The kidneys cease to act, and the patient is afflicted with constipation. After six or eight hours the fever comes and delirium—generally. Sometimes there is no delirium. The fever runs about seventy-two hours, and then comes the crisis. After that is safely passed the patient begins to come around, but, in a good many cases, after a day or two, without any apparent cause, he sinks and dies. I think it must be exhaustion. Some are delirious from the start—they drop without any previous symptoms, and die within twenty-four hours.

"There was Dr. Hodges; he was a hard worker and a good doctor. He had sent his family away, and there was nobody but him about his place. The first any body knew about his being sick was when an old colored woman went to get him to attend a patient. She went in and

FOUND HIM SCREAMING IN DELIRIUM

and alone. I saw his name in to-day's paper among the deaths.

"There is no telling the amount of suffering there is there. Many a man has been taken while away from home, and the poor fellow has crawled into some hole where his body has been found days after twisted out of all shape, and found only by the horrible smell of the decaying flesh. A number of houses have been broken into, and whole families have been found with the bodies falling to pieces.

"One of the most horrible things that occurred there was at the death of Mrs. Zonane. She lived on Jefferson street. The doctor who attended her didn't let her family know that it was the yellow fever until just before she died. Then he told them and the five children, ranging from 10 to 20 years old, came to say good by. She had the black vomit and they were told they had better not kiss her, but they did, and as they came up one after the other, and gave her the last kiss on earth, their lips were stained with that horrible stream of death. And, what is almost miraculous, none of them have caught the fever yet."

PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 9th.

Rain Friday, Saturday and Sunday; ground in good condition for seeding; our farmers are making use of the time.

Sickness abating very little, if any. J. L. Rambo's youngest son is quite low with spinal menengetis. Reuby Carter quite sick. We hope the cool, north wind will make a change for the better.

Notwithstanding so much sickness the candidates for sheriff are on the war path. Mr. Kerr, the candidate from this township, (our candidate) spent last week traveling over the county visiting some old acquaintances and forming new ones. He returned quite well pleased with the trip. Jim has the muscle and "grit" a sheriff should have, and is not lacking in the other necessary qualifications E. X. AMINE.

The disappearance of the bankrupt law has puzzled some people to know what debtors who cannot pay will do hereafter. An exchange says that in Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nevada, Calitornia, and North Carolina, the claims of creditors are discharged upon the debtor making an assignment of all his property. In Indiana, Kansas, Oregon, Maryland, Mississippi, and Missouri the debtor can assignh his property, but cannot be discharged unless every one of his creditors consent. In Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Virginia, and Georgia, a debtor may make an assignment, but cannot get a discharge except upon payment of his debts in full. In Maine, New Hampshire and South Carolina, the law permits an assignment, but the debtor is discharged only from those debts the holders of which sign the deed of assignment. In Louisiana the law allows a discharge if the consent of a majority of the creditors in number and amount is obtained. In Massachusetts, Tennessee, West Virginia, Florida, Alabama and Texas a debtor cannot even make an assignment.

BUSINESS ITEMS

National banks are calling upon the Treasury for standard silver dollars at the rate of $300,000 to $400,000 per week.

During the first seventeen days of August, 2,199 cars of winter wheat were inspected into store at Chicago, against 164 cars in the corresponding time last year.

In July 98 miles of railroad were built in the United States, making a total of 900 miles completed since January 1st, against 751 for the same period in 1877, and 1,010 in 1876.

Petroleum brings to this country from abroad more gold than any other commodity except cotton. Fifteen years ago not a barrel had been exported. In 1877 the value of the petroleum exported was $61,469,488.

In 1860 the United States took 227,000,000 yards of British cotton goods. In 1877 we took only 61,000,000 yards. In the year first mentioned, Great Britain used half the whole cotton crop of the world; last year she used only 3,017,000 bales, against 8,059,000 bales used elsewhere.

The managers of the Northern Pacific road, it is said, are proposing to place under contract 200 miles of the main line west from Bismarck to the Yellowstone, and utilize the 5,000,000 acres of land between these points in the building of the extension, which would cost $10,000 to $12,000 per mile.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1878.

The census of this city taken during the last two months give a summer population of 160,051. An enumeration made during the winter would show fully 175,000. Twenty-two persons were found over 100 years of age, all colored but one. At no period in the history of this city has there been as much building as to-day. Dwellings new, neat and modern are springing into being in every direction. Under the new district bill the decaying wood pavements are being removed as fast as the revenues will warrant, to be re-placed by first class Belgian or Asphalt carriage ways, making the drives unequaled in any city in this or other lands. President Hayes is greatly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the nation's capitol, and he affirms that no adequate conception can now be formed of the future beauty, and glory of this Paris of America out-viewing every city in the world. It is certain that the last ten years can show no such changed conditions as are found. As an art centre, a home of the wealthy, cultured and refined, it presents unequaled attractions. With a climate in winter mild enough to enable its residents to secure immunity from the rigors of northern winters, with the fascination of a season spent amid the festivities, levees and receptions given by the foreign dignitaries and our own officials, during the sessions of congress it is not strange that multitudes spend their winters here, or that retired business men in great numbers should secure prominent residences in the capitol.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1878.

MONEY—1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.

GOLD—Opened and closed at 100¼, with sales in the interim at 100⅛.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 12, 1878.

CATTLE—Market yesterday ruled steady, with a large amount of trading, sales having aggregated a larger number than for some time. Yesterday's leading sales were:

CATTLE SALES.

51	native shipping steers	1,290	$3 85
68	" " "	1,255	3.35
45	" " "	1,282	2.87½
16	native feeding steers	1,048	2 85
19	" " "	1,125	2 25
15	" " "	1,094	3.12½
19	" " "	1,143	3 12½
19	" butchers steers	1,169	3 40
15	" cows	963	2 35
98	Col. half-breed stockers	913	2 50
69	" " "	701	2 40
78	" " "	910	2 50
73	" " "	921	2.50
40	wintered Texas steers	767	2 45
41	" " "	1,101	2 70
40	" " "	850	2.40
186	" " "	1,073	2.80
16	" " "	931	2.45
63	" " "	956	2.55
10	" " cows	841	2 25
20	" " "	888	2 25
20	" " "	785	2 20

HOGS—Receipts yesterday were 561 head and shipments 294 head. The market yesterday was stronger but so slightly as to be hardly perceptible. Extreme range of sales, $3.15@3.22½, as follows:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av. Wt.	Price
51	243	$3 30
50	258	3.30
20	304	3 25
46	291	3 22½
56	249	3 30
57	224	3 25
51	228	3 25
37	221	3 25
41	262	3 25
50	172	3 15
60	245	3.25
51	253	3.20

SHEEP—No receipts nor shipments yesterday. 21 natives, average 180 pounds, sold at $2.75.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No 2 red, 86⅛@86⅞c cash, 86⅛@86⅞c September; 87@87⅜c October; 88½@89⅞c November; No. 3 do, 81⅞@86c. Corn firmer; 34⅞c cash; 34⅞c September. Oats higher; 19⅛@19⅜c cash; 21⅜c bid November. Rye quiet, 45⅜c

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $9.25. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon higher; $5.50, $6 25 and $6 50. Lard nominal

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No 2 red winter, 89½c cash; 91c October; No. 2. spring, 86½c cash; 86½c October, 86½c November; No. 3 spring, 76@76½c. Corn active, firm and a shade higher, 36½c cash; 37⅛c October; 37⅛ November. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 19½c cash; 21½ c October. Rye quiet and steady; $1 08¾ cash; $1 06@107 October.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher; $8.25 cash; $8.22½@8.25 October; $8 25@8 30 November. Lard in fair demand and higher; $6.70 October and November; 6 67½@6 70 cash. Bulk meats steady and firm; shoulders, $4.25; short rib, $5 75½; short clear, $5.62½.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO PRINTERS!

CHEAP TYPE

FOR SALE.

We have for sale cheap for cash or bankable paper, two full cases of long primer, three of bourgeois, and about ten fonts display type, all in cases and in good condition.
STOTLER & GRAHAM.

WANTED.

500 Men and Teams!

To work on the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern R. R. Apply on work at Willow Valley, 30 miles south of Emporia.
HARVEY, WOOD & CO., Contractors.

Proposals.

Sealed proposals for 150,000, ties, in lots, will be received at the office of the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railway Company, corner of 5th avenue and Commercial street, up to September 20th, 1878. Ties are to be 8 feet long, 7 inch face and 6 inches thick, and must be of sound timber. Address
F. McADAMS,
Manager in Charge, Emporia, Kan.

Public Sale.

I will sell at public sale on Friday, the 27th day of September, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the residence of the late Enos B. Hallet, the following property, to-wit: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of twelve months with 7 per cent interest will be given on all sums over eight dollars, purchaser giving note and approved security. Sums under eight dollars, cash.

I will also sell for cash in hand at same time and place, unless previously sold at private sale, 22 head of two-year old steers.
RUTH A. HADLEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Lyon county, Kansas, District Court. John Wiggans vs. J. G. Traytor, Adm'r.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Lyon county, Kansas, in the above entitled cause, I will, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided half of southeast quarter section sixteen, and north half northeast quarter, and northeast quarter northwest quarter section twenty-one, all in township nineteen, range twelve. Also, east half section twenty-three and southeast quarter section twenty-two, both in township twenty-one, range twelve. Also northeast quarter and east half northwest quarter section twenty-four, township twenty, range twelve, all in Lyon county, Kansas. Said real estate to be sold as the property of said defendant to satisfy said order of sale.
H. B. LOWE, Sheriff,
Lyon county, Kansas.

Letter List.

List of uncalled for letters held at the post office Sept 10, 1878. Persons calling for these letters are requested to name date when advertised:

Barrett, Wm.	Mousel, Abe.
Beals, Abram.	Oakly, Hepsa.
Beard, Henry H.	Pryer, Peter.
Crouch, Jno.	Peas, Addison.
Chick, J. A.	Reeves, Mark A.
Carter, R. G.	Sweitzer Geo. W.
Denison, Christ.	Sprague, Lizzie L.
Fouts, Cadile.	Smith, Lucy J. V.
Gibson, Mary F.	Sherman, Lin
Head, Louis.	Scharber, B F.
James, E. M.	Schewres, F. W.
Kurzen, Fitz.	Tompkins, Geo. T.
La Fuse, J. C.	Wright, M. C.
Lamb, Sopiedd	

HELD FOR POSTAGE:
Miss Minnie Jenkins, Elderad, Ks.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

THOMAS GRAY,

DEALER IN

CROCKERY!

GLASSWARE,

Chandeliers, Lamps and Lanterns.

Will duplicate prices in any market with transportation added.

WEST SIDE COMMERCIAL ST.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

A TORPID LIVER

Is the fruitful source of many diseases, prominent among which are Dyspepsia Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, &c.

I SEE I SHALL HAVE TO ENDOW YOU
THE BENEFIT OF A GOOD LIVER.