MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : : : JULY 27, 1883.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

The cholera and its rapid spread in Egypt, and expectations of similar trouble in the East Indies, is a topic that has strongly aroused the attention of all Europe, and a general feeling of alarm is spreading. The tidings of the death of a British lieutenant from cholera in Egypt will intensify the excitement. The attempt to hide the real facts of the case that is persisted in by the Egyptian officials again appears in the news Wednesday, when the Cairo report is limited to twelve hours, during which time the deaths are stated at 284; the London *Central News*'s Egyptian dispatch gives the number of deaths for twenty-four hours at 558. The English are reported to be preparing Dover and Leith against vessels arriving from infected places, and Paris was adopting sanitary measures. Egyptian accounts mention that when 800 of the inhabitants of Boulak were removed from that infected city no supplies were provided for them, and they were dying of famine. At Cairo, so great was the panic, and the sanitary arrangements were in such a chaotic condition, that the Khedive and his ministers found it necessary to go there to give the influence of their presence to enforce the adoption and administration of proper measures. The New York *Tribune* ominously remarks: "The records of previous visitations of cholera show that whenever Egypt has been attacked by the disease England and the Continent have not escaped. If Europe suffers this year from the pestilence, its ultimate appearance in the United States may be accepted as a foregone conclusion." With industrious effort, made in good time, we may, by waging a persevering war upon filth, the great introducer of cholera, avert the dread visitation.

TELEGRAMS AND THE POSTOFFICE.

As the APPEAL had anticipated, the demoralization of an important public service is leading the people to perceive that the duties required of the telegraph companies are such as ought not to be intrusted to corporations, got up with the mere object of money-making. The New York *Post* says: "One thing is certain. What the country is going to do about it was stated by Senator Edmunds in the last Congress, Government postal telegraph service will be the result." The Boston *Advertiser* says the failure of the telegraph companies to carry the market reports is one that will not be accepted as a matter of course, and it adds: "On the contrary, such reports must be transmitted, and in an extreme case the government itself might be intrusted with that service, which forms the natural supplement of the postoffice work." The Boston *Advertiser* remarks: "It may be confidently predicted that one effect of the strike of the telegraph operators will be an increased demand that the national government should establish a telegraph as a branch of its postoffice department. Public opinion on this subject needs only to be aroused to make such a change a foregone conclusion, particularly if found that the reform in the Civil Service has the effect of removing public employes from an overactive participation in politics, and insuring the appointment of an efficient body of men." The Nashville *Banner* expresses the following similar convictions: "Were telegraphs under the supervision of the Postoffice Department, or a separate one of its own, such troubles as the present would never result. And further, we should thus secure a cheaper service for the business and public interests of the country, and be confident of a continual decrease in rates, as has been in postage. Communication by wire has become of equal if not superior importance as that by mail. An opportunity is offered for the agitation of this question, and the papers of the country should take every advantage of it. Use the national Treasury surplus in buying or erecting telegraph lines for the people, to be controlled and conducted as a public service for the general good." The telegraph business in this country is already in the hands of a huge and unscrupulous monopoly, and the tendency is toward further monopoly. Whatever objection there may be to add to the number of the government's employes, it is no relief from that difficulty to be grasped by the other difficulty—corporate monopoly. In England the telegrams are postal matter, and as such the price of the ordinary telegrams has been reduced to twelve cents—sixpence. A similar cheapness would exist here if telegrams came under the same rule as letters—were charged only what they cost the government.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The telegraph strike is the prominent subject in all the principal newspapers we receive to-day. Everywhere there is testimony as to the excellent conduct of the strikers, and public sympathy is on that side, and will evidently remain so as long as good sense and good order continue among them. The New York *Herald* remarks that the public takes notice that "a huge corporation, which has gone on watering its stock for years, cuts down the pay of its operatives in proportion as it increases the water in its stock, and when they complain turns a scornful cold shoulder to their declaration of grievances, and stands upon its dignity. * * * The great capitalists who employ labor in this country have their organizations also, and by united efforts stop production in order to raise prices to consumers, and employ lobby agents at Washington to secure legislation injurious to the great mass of the people for their own joint benefit. The real question now is not between the public and the strikers, but between the public and the corporation. Is the company performing that service for the public which by law it is bound to do, and to do continuously and effectively? If it is not, if for any reason it refuses or fails to do this, then it is violating the law of its being; it is liable in damages to anyone who chooses to bring suit; it may even forfeit its charter." This point is an important one in favor of the strikers. Where there are privileges conferred, corresponding services are exacted, and the privilege of obstructing the streets with posts and wires is an important one. In his decision upon the freight-handlers' strike, the following language of the Supreme Court judge shows exactly the legal position occupied by the telegraphic companies in their present dispute, and in accordance with that language the Memphis Cotton Exchange insists upon the telegraph company fulfilling its contract with them: "A body of laborers acting in concert fixed a price for their labor and refused to work for a less price. The companies fixed a price for the same labor and refused to pay more. In doing this neither did an act violative of any law or subjecting either to any penalty. The companies had a lawful right to take their ground in respect to the price to be paid and adhere to it if they chose; but if the consequence of their doing so were an inability to exercise their corporate franchises to the great injury of the public, they cannot be heard to assert that such consequences must be shouldered and borne by an innocent public, who neither directly nor indirectly participated in their causes." The New York *World* says that in business circles and at the exchanges the interruption of telegraphic business is causing serious inconvenience and loss. Loud complaints were made at the Cotton and Produce Exchanges, and the Board of Trade suggested the submission of the difference between the companies and employes to a board of arbitration composed of three operators, three directors of the telegraph companies, and the presidents of the National Board of Trade, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. If such a proposition is accepted by the Western Union an agreement may be brought about without wounding the susceptibilities of either party. If the Western Union corporation refuse such arbitration they will increase their legal difficulties, while adding to the number of the operators' friends.

IT HURLS AND IT MUTTERS.

Bunyan, in his *Pilgrim's Progress*, tells of an unhappy character that, unable to do more, sat in his den all day hurling stones and maledictions at the king's good pilgrims as they passed. So sits the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and so it anathemizes and hurls harmless invectives at that splendid achievement, the Mississippi jetties. The gibbering of the *Commercial*, and the impotent rage with which, even during the hot summer weather, it carries on its attacks, provokes a smile when it is seen how the jetties exist and prosper, spite of it all, and perform all that is required or was expected of them. In the old time large government tugs used to puff and pant about the mouth of the principal pass, dredging every week what would never stay dredged, so that the work had continually, year in and year out, to be done over and over again. When all was done, still vessels were, at times, delayed days, and even weeks, before they could enter the river. The mud lumps accumulated, and the efforts of the dredgers were often as vain against them as are those of the *Commercial* against the jetties. At length Capt. Eads constructed his great work, the water, directed by his willow walls, scoured out a thirty-foot bed where there was eight and a half feet before, and the large sea steamers ascend fully loaded to the New Orleans landing, and that city in consequence is recovering the trade of which mud lumps and the war long robbed her. Workmen are busy, trade has revived from its languishing, prosperity and wealth are making the people there happy and contented, but the *Commercial* still sits in its den by the side of Mill creek, still spits out its maledictions and hurls its futile weapons just as before. Capt. W. H. Hauer, engineer of the Government Lighthouse Department, has just inflicted upon it a painful stab, by announcing that there is just now a good twenty-seven-foot passage in the pass, a least depth of thirty-one feet the entire length of the willow-walled jetties, and that vessels drawing twenty-seven feet can pass in and out with entire safety, and that there is a width of 160 feet with a twenty-six foot channel. Yet the Mill creek organ still throws its weapons and still mutters unceasingly and unavailingly—failure!

PERSONAL MENTION.

ELKO, NEV., has a Chinese bloated monopolist. Hop Sing has purchased the waterworks.

BISHOP RADEMACHER, the new Catholic bishop of Tennessee, created a most favorable impression at Knoxville.

MR. PAUL H. HAYNE, the Southern poet, is fifty-three years of age, and his son, William H. Hayne, twenty-seven.

AN attempt to translate Walt Whitman's verse into Russian has been stopped on account of damage to the language.

MUNKACSY, the artist, was apprenticed to a trunk-maker at the age of nine, and used to cover the trunks with pictures designed by himself.

BISHOP WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, is reported as saying that the Pilgrim Fathers first fell upon their knees and then upon the aborigines.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH, D.D., the author of our national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," now resides, at the age of seventy-four, in Newton Center, Mass.

IT may be interesting to Dr. Hammond to learn that the brain of a circus employe who died recently was found to weigh fifty-six ounces—the same size as that of the first Napoleon and of Daniel Webster.

ARCHBISHOP BOURGET, who is now completing his forty-sixth year in charge of the see of Montreal, is ninety years old and still strong and vigorous. He is the oldest wearer of the mitre in America, and has only two seniors in the world.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S Washington house, just presented to him by a number of his friends, was built five years ago for Judge A. O. Aldis. It stands in a fine position on a corner, and is of brick, two stories high, surrounded by a mansard roof and attic. The interior wood-work is of ash.

IT is announced in foreign papers that the President of the United States is to receive at the end of July the present of a true *fourner-dishewishold buckela*, a splendid steel shield, in old Northern style, with a runic inscription. It is the gift of the American Consul in Ottenburg, Sydney W. Cooper.

IT is related that Senator Edmunds, when urged to join a Congregational church, requested to see the articles. After several days deliberation he returned them, and agreed to become a member if ten out of twenty-seven clauses were omitted, six modified and two new ones added. He is now a pew-holder at the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at Washington.

THE Department of State has received information that the report telegraphed to the foreign press that Spain has prohibited the importation of American pork is unfounded. Spain requires that the introduction of pork and pork grease shall be effected only through first-class customs, where a microscopic inspection takes place by an officer appointed by the Governor of the province.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY suppressed Gen. Hamley's dispatch on Tel-el-Kebir. The bitterly satirical article on "Red-Hot Reform" in the current number of *Blackwood*, while professedly an attack on the changes in the British army during the past two years, is in reality a covert stab between the joints of Lord Wolseley's armor. It is true that there is no signature to the article, but the author has made but a half-hearted attempt to conceal his identity.

ONE who knows him well vouches for the truth of the story that the first time Phil Sheridan was ever on a horse was when Billy Seymour, a boy in Perry county, O., put him on a fiery animal, unsaddled, unbridled, and told him to hold on with his knees. And he did until the horse had galloped about two miles across an open country, when the beast came to a halt. Phil was still on his back holding on with his knees. It became the talk of the country. Gossip was scarce in those days.

COL. JOHN H. GEORGE, a New Hampshire barrister, tells a good story on himself. Meeting an old farmer recently whom he had known in his youth, the old fellow congratulated the colonel on his youthful appearance. "How is it you've managed to keep so fresh and good-looking all these years?" quoth he. "Well," said George, "I'll tell you. I've always drank new rum and voted the Democratic ticket." "Oh yes," said the old man, "I see how it is; one pizen neutralizes the other."

WHAT are the people to think of the Count de Chambord's condition, anyway? Here is the *Figaro* correspondent, telegraphing from Vienna: "Dr. Drasche tells me the Count de Chambord is in a dyspeptic state which leaves no hope * * * his existence cannot be prolonged * * * he will die on the bed where he now lies." At the same hour comes a dispatch from a *Clarion* correspondent: "Dr. Drasche is greatly pleased with the patient's state. The amelioration is very marked, and the general state is persistently better. In short, the amelioration, is incontestable." *Le Figaro* and *Le Clarion* are both royalist papers, too.

THE following story is told in the London correspondence of one of the English provincial journals: "An enterprising publisher recently issued a cheap edition of Johnson's ever-famous Abyssinian story, *Rasselas*. It was reviewed in a Scotch paper, and the review came under the notice of the secretary of an artistic and literary agency. Being of an enterprising nature, he sat himself down and addressed a letter to Samuel Johnson, LL.D., calling his attention to a favorable review of his work, stating that it was among the most popular of its author's many writings, and offering to glean for the hero of Boswell and to transmit to him cuttings in the original text from all London and provincial and as many American, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and other journals as noticed the production."

IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.—The ex-sheriff, Mr. W. F. Wasson, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has improved my digestion and general health."

Killed His Stepfather.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—Last Monday David W. Duiges killed Jas. Smith, his stepfather, with a stone, near Sparta. Smith had beaten his wife, who is Duiges's mother, with a chair and when Duiges heard of it he attacked Smith with stones, one of them striking him on the head and killing him. Duiges gave bond and waived an examination. Smith was fifty years old, and his wife seventy and quite feeble. Duiges is a wealthy merchant of Alexandria, a large owner of mining lands in White county and director in the Bon Air Coal Company.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Another Letter from Engineer Hewson in Defense of the River Commission and its Great Work.

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse—The Outlet Theory and the Flood Tests of 1882 and 1883.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

It seems by Capt. Cowdon's reply to my letter, that a discrepancy appears in the number of the page and in the extract which we both quote from Humphrey and Abbot's report. My copy is of the edition of 1861. I have presented the report to the following-named gentlemen, citizens of Friars Point, who testify as follows: "That we have read Mr. Hewson's letter and Capt. Cowdon's reply in the Memphis APPEAL, and we state that the extract and the pages given by Mr. Hewson, as from the report of Messrs. Humphrey and Abbot, are correct, with the slight exception that 1847 should read 1849. And that there is no such passage as Capt. Cowdon presents in his letter on pages 418 and 419 of Humphrey and Abbot's report."

J. W. ROCHE-TER,
J. L. SIMMONS,
GEO. F. MAYNARD,
J. W. CUTRER.

If Capt. Cowdon will get three or more reliable citizens of Memphis to testify as to the truth of his extract from pages 418 and 419 of Humphrey and Abbot's report, it will show that the copies of the report are to blame. But if he cannot or will not do so, then he or somebody else is to blame for manufacturing a statement and issuing it forth as from Humphrey and Abbot. The captain refers me to page 4 of his pamphlet, as authority for his conclusion—that the Bonne Carre crevasse lowered the surface of the river four feet six inches at Carrollton. The table given below was made up by him from the river-gauges at the different points, and he arrives at his conclusions from the average of a series of years. Some of these years were low-water years and, consequently, not a sufficient guide, and, in fact, no guide at all in arriving at a great truth, such as he is trying to establish. Engineers do not come to conclusions on points of importance like this without better foundation than a few incorrect averages.

YEARS.	Carrollton.		Macon Red River.		Natchez.		Vicksburg.		Mouth White River.		Memphis.	
Oscillation.	ft.	in	ft.	in	ft.	in	ft.	in	ft.	in	ft.	in
Hi'h wat.mk	17	0	47	0	49	0	52	0	47	0	35	0
1874.....	4	0	7	8	9	2	11	8	3	9	3	8
1875.....	6	0	6	0	4	4	6	4	2	3	2	9
1876.....	6	0	6	5	7	4	9	4	1	6	2	7
1877.....	4	6	2	6	6	0	7	5	0	1	1	0
1878.....	6	2			6	0	11	3	2	2	3	6
Total av. below high water mark	4	6	4	0	6	8	9	3	1	11	2	6

*No report.

Presuming, however, that the Bonnet Carre is affecting the surface of the river four feet six inches at Carrollton; there is an effect also at the mouth of Red; and, by the Cowdon system of hydraulics, a wonderful hydraulic and hydrostatic action, consequent on the Bonnet Carre crevasse, is developed up stream as far as Vicksburg. Natchez the effect of the crevasse is felt with greater power than at the mouth of Red, at Carrollton, or even within the jaws of the crevasse itself; at Vicksburg it is greater than at Natchez; and then again, the crevasse, almost losing its effect at the mouth of Red river, regains some of its power on the way to Memphis. The differences of surface elevation at each point in the table must certainly be due to other disturbing causes than that of the Bonnet Carre crevasse. The gentleman therefore must cite some other and better authority besides his table for this reduction of four feet six inches at Carrollton, etc., as being due to the Bonnet Carre. An effect, as being due to crevasse action, would be more regular, and on the decrease at points above. The table is not what it was represented, and does not work right to sustain the argument. It does too much for a common crevasse—more even than the theorist calculated on—its vigor increasing in a most remarkable way up stream from the mouth of Red river. The effect in the case of the Bonnet Carre is, however, altogether different from that prescribed for the Lake Borgne outlet. In the Bonnet Carre, it increases up stream from four feet at the mouth of Red, to nine feet three inches at Vicksburg; in the Lake Borgne it decreases up stream from twelve feet at New Orleans to eight and ten feet at Memphis and Cairo. Thus similar cases in the same river, under similar circumstances, producing different effects. "Oh, consistency thou art a jewel!" These are the captain's own figures, taken from his pamphlet, to which he calls my attention. They do not support his argument, his calculations, or his theories; and they do show up plainly the folly of undertaking to build a great system, to correct and control the mighty Mississippi on a foundation so poorly laid. The captain's allusion to the jetties plugging the river is no answer to my letter or the questions asked, why the crevasses or outlets mentioned did not prevent overflows in the years 1882 and 1883. The "Cubits" gap or the "Jump," either of them, is more than equivalent to any plugging effect which he may suggest. I deny the plugging, but acknowledge it for argument's sake. Again, I ask what has been the effect on the river in the face of the test which the outlet theory has received during unprecedented floods in 1882 and 1883. All experience teaches from Cairo to the head of the passes, that the river bed is filling, and that the flood surface is being raised higher, by crevasses and outlets; and that crevasses and outlets afford no relief to the river whatever.

I am not in the employment of the River Commission, but I have been engaged on the levees as assistant engineer under Maj. A. M. Miller, United States engineers, for a period of five months. I presume I have had a few of those nubbins the captain would like to have got out of his Lake Borgne outlet hobby. Acknowledging the corn, and, to a certain extent, the illustration of the old sow in the corn-field, I have been like a small pig, probably. I got a few small nubbins, and, am sorry to say, I did not stay long enough to get fat, and had to work hard for what I did get. Capt. Cowdon himself, however, presents the best subject for illustration that I know of in the whole land, being remarkably like a hungry old sow on the outside of the fence. Bingham Bros. could not photograph a better representation from nature. I can imagine the picture of an old sow running all round the government inclosure, scratching, rooting, climbing and almost crazy to get on the inside where the nubbins are. But those "ignoramuses" and "educated idiots, the engineers," are on guard against every other kind of "idiot."

I have nobody backing me with a dollar, no speculation in view, and no prospect of any more nubbins that I know of; and I do not back up the River Commission on a prospect. I have always (with one small exception) and can continue yet to make my living without government pap. My first object in my communications—as it has been twenty-five years ago, before the existence of the River Commission, river improvements, or even before I ever heard of Capt. Cowdon—is a desire to establish proper ideas, correct principles in the public mind, on river subjects; and so long as the River Commission act intelligently, and do their work scientifically, basing everything they do on exact survey, observation, examination and experience—setting aside all old granny, haphazard, common-sense guess-work and speculative, theoristic guessers—every engineer in the land, every business center and circle in the whole Mississippi Valley, should sustain them. The improvement of the Mississippi river and correct methods of working are great national questions—questions that should not be tampered with by men who lay no claim to education, special training, or practical experience in hydraulic engineering, beyond the teachings of untrained common sense; and this enlightened age cannot accept them. By the industry and energy displayed, a few theories, each with his hobby, and some speculators, led by Capt. Cowdon, and all playing into the hands of the enemy, have been an injury, and a drawback to every interest in the country in the navigation and drainage of the Mississippi river.

WM. HEWSON.

CHOKOMA COUNTY, MISS.

The Georgeous Surroundings of His Burmese Majesty.

Philadelphia *Times*: We moved several hundred yards away to the left, followed by several curious Burmese soldiers and palace officials, and stopped in front of a huge dark building, at the large open doorway of which paced half a dozen sentinels. Signor Andreino whispered that this was the white elephant's palace. At last! Here I was, then, on the very threshold of an edifice that contained one of the most famous animals in the world—a beast so remarkable that subsided occidentals did not credit its existence. Andreino spoke to the captain of the guard, tipped him slyly some *backsheesh*, and he motioned us in silence to enter. I now found myself in a large and lofty hall. The roof was elaborately carved teak, and the floor consisted of hard pressed earth. On the walls were hung green, yellow, white and blue standards, golden shields and gigantic basins and vessels of a thousand fantastic shapes. In the corner stood a pile of umbrellas, each of which stood over twenty feet high. Their great thick sticks, or rather poles, might have been solid gold, but I believe they were only covered with gilded paper, as otherwise none of the umbrellas could have been lifted. Here and there upon the floor gold and silver vessels were strewn in careless profusion. "There stands the lord and owner of all this magnificence," said Signor Andreino, as he pointed to the center of the floor. The white elephant! There he stood, chained heavily to stakes planted in the ground. Was he all my fancy painted him? By no means. The great sacred white elephant was a slaty-covered, wicked-looking brute, without a patch of that snowy whiteness which I had associated with him as much as the Dos of Rylstone. His trunk, with which he was viciously tossing bundles of hay over his back, was mottled with flesh-colored leprous-looking spots; his eyes were small, slaty gray, and ablaze with suppressed fire; his ears were mottled in the same curious way as his trunk, and his body, as I have said, was a slaty-gray. A Burmese, stripped to the waist, was vigorously rubbing the great brute's hide with something that looked like a brick. Could it be possible? He was actually pumice-stoning his sacred majesty! I have no doubt whatever that constant pumice-stoning had produced the slaty color, and I shou d not wonder if the whole hide by this time is not much thicker than a dime.

MILLIONS LOST.

Ravages of Murrain and Hog Cholera in Tennessee and Alabama.

The Causes of the Disease and How It Can be Prevented.

Nashville *American*: Learning that Dr. E. Y. Salmon, the eminent veterinary surgeon, had been investigating the ravages of hog cholera and cattle murrain in several counties in Middle Tennessee, a representative of the *American* overhauled him yesterday, and the following conversation ensued:

"Dr. Salmon, is it true that in portions of Tennessee at present the common diseases of stock, murrain in cattle and cholera in hogs, are prevailing to any great extent? What parts are suffering the most?"

Dr. Salmon—Yes, sir; the cattle and hogs are dying in many parts of the State. Murrain has been very destructive to cattle. I have seen the most of it in Giles, Marshall, Bedford, Lincoln, Moore and Franklin counties, but from many letters received it is prevailing more or less all over the State. The disease improperly called hog cholera is prevailing in all three divisions of the State.

"Is there danger of these diseases spreading over the country, and how and by what means are they carried from place to place?"

"I am satisfied that both murrain and hog cholera are infectious, and can be propagated from one to another, and from farm to farm. Infection travels fastest in the direction of the wind and down the water-courses. It is also carried by roaming stock, generally the mules, traveling from one neighborhood to another, with the disease in the stage of incubation. Sometimes the shipment of hogs on the cars has been known to scatter it along the line of the road, especially near the stations where the trains may have stopped. That hog cholera is contagious has been positively shown by the inoculation of the fluids of the unsound into the sound hog."

"Doctor, I see from some of the papers bordering on Alabama where murrain in cattle is prevailing it is attributed to Alabama cattle coming in. If this is so is it not contagious, and would not quarantine regulations be advisable?"

"That the introduction of Alabama cattle is a prolific cause of murrain is beyond question true. Wherever they are brought and grazed disease is sure to result, and the strange thing about it is they communicate the disease to the native cattle and do not take it themselves. This has been so often observed that stock-raisers in many localities have determined to abandon them. More than twenty-five years ago the citizens of Warren county were so well satisfied of it that they petitioned the Legislature and procured a statute against the introduction of them into Warren county. Just how this is done is hard to tell. Farmers generally attribute it to ticks, and this probable theory may as well be adopted until a better one is known, for they evidently become shingled over just before the development of the disease. The sudden appearance and rapid accumulation of ticks that are not natives of Tennessee is a certain precursor of disease."

"I understand you have a theory of your own about the hog cholera, which, I hear, is new. Will you be so good as to tell me what that theory is, and wherein it differs from other theories about this plague, which has been so destructive and ruinous to the farmers, and what are the evidences that your theory is the true one?"

"About the year 1877 I was committed to a theory upon the disease known as hog cholera, which has since undergone the scrutiny of scientific investigators and demonstrated to be true. Up to this time all writers on the subject started out in their investigations with the same common error, locating the disease in some of the organs or solids of the body. Some found the seat in the liver, others in the lungs, some in the kidneys, bowels, etc. Others were not agreed in their opinions that they gave it names different from each other, according to the supposed seat. Adopting the nomenclature of the medical profession, some called it measles, some rheumatism, and others typhoid fever, etc., as inconsistent with the truth of the one more generally adopted, to-wit: hog cholera. In my investigations—and I had ample opportunities, living in one of the largest hog-producing counties in the State—Linn county—and subject every year to incontinuous loss by disease and death—I found any and every organ to which the disease had been attributed might or might not give evidence of disease. I so often found the cause of death so obviously different from that I was driven to the conclusion that the disease primarily was not located in any of the solids of the body, and, if not, then in the fluids, because the hog was made up of solids and fluids, and that the diseased condition of the organs to which death had been attributed was a result of disease and not the disease itself. Further and more recent investigation, conducted by such educated gentlemen and profound thinkers as Drs. Detmer, Laws, and a man by my own name, of North Carolina, have demonstrated the fallacy of all such light research, and proven to the satisfaction of everybody who has taken the trouble to investigate it, that the disease in the beginning is a perverted condition of, and located in, the fluids and not in the solids as had been supposed, which is caused by and dependent upon germ life (*Bacteria Sutz of Lister*), and positively proven by the abstraction of the fluids, placing them under the microscope, when all sorts of hairy worms and 'thousand-legs,' and insects of every description could be seen in their wonderfully rapid propagation. The truth of this theory is also proven by the fact that all agree that no cure can be found except in the use of disinfectants, and that character of medicines known to be insecticide, and that these, if powerful enough to destroy the bacteria, are not only curative but preventive."

"Since the diseases of cattle and hogs have proven so fatal in different parts of the United States, what interest has it developed in your profession, and what is now being done to educate men in veterinary medicine?"

"Veterinary surgery and veterinary diseases seem to have been distasteful to educated men particularly of the South, and the advancements made are by no means commensurate with its importance. Too much cannot said in favor of the effort instituted by our former Agricultural Commissioner at Washington, and now prosecuted by the present incumbent, Dr. Loring, to ascertain the causes and stamp out the diseases of domestic animals and fowls, that cause the death of so many thousands and the loss of so many millions of dollars to the citizens of the government annually. Besides this, and the well-timed article from Commissioner McWhirter which appeared in one of our dailies a short time ago, I know of no effort that is being made. It may be truly said, 'The harvest is ready, and the laborers are few.' If any of our educated gentlemen would inaugurate a college for the elevation and advancement of this hitherto neglected science, much good would result."

GRAFTON, MASS.—Rev. W. B. Smith says: "I have derived benefit from using Brown's Iron Bitters for a low state of blood."

Highwaymen Arrested.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—United States Special Detective Perkins, assisted by a number of officers from this city, arrested Jno. S. Gordon, Robert McGeary, Albert Crusan and Dr. Jas P. Buck this morning near St. Johns, W. Va. The parties are members of an organized gang of highwaymen, who have been operating in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia for several months with considerable success.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, roaches, bedbugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmonks, gophers. 15c.

The Tewksbury Business Finished.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Senate accepted the majority Tewksbury report this forenoon without a word of debate, by a strict party vote; but refused, also, by a strict party vote to admit the House bill to regulate the disposal of the bodies of paupers. This finishes all the Tewksbury business before the Legislature.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure and will cure Headache (all kinds), Neuralgia, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Proved and indorsed by physicians.

LILY'S FAREWELL.

A Talk with Mrs. Langtry on the Eve of Departure for Her English Home—What She

Will Do Abroad—Her Next American Season—Watering Place Impressions—Offer of Marriage.

Mrs. Langtry sailed for England Tuesday on the steamer Alaska. Her valedictory, in the shape of an interview in the New York *Herald*, published on the morning of her departure, is as follows.

The Interview.

"And so you are going to leave us?" the reporter said.

"Yes; I'm off to-morrow by the Alaska. No; I'm not going on board to-night, though many friends have advised me to; but I shall get up very early to-morrow morning and small be down on the dock in good time."

"You are looking forward to visiting England again?"

"Oh, yes. Of course I shall be glad to see my relatives and friends in England again. I shall be met at Liverpool by father, mother, brother, sister and husband, I suppose, and then I shall go to London and stay for a week at our house in Dover street, Piccadilly.

A THREE WEEKS JAUNT.

"What are your plans while you are in Europe?"

"Well, after my week in London I begin a short provincial season of three weeks. On August 13th I open at Manchester for a week; then I go to Glasgow for a week, and from there to Liverpool or Birmingham. I am anticipating this little tour with great pleasure. I look upon it as a three weeks jaunt."

"And after your three weeks of acting?"

"Well, my plans are not very settled. But I intend to visit Paris. I must go there, you know, to buy some new 'frocks'—a pleasant but a very expensive task. Then I think I shall study there for a while under Regnier."

MRS. LANGTRY'S INVESTMENTS.

"You will have plenty of money to expend on new frocks?"

"Well, perhaps not so much as you think. You know I have cleared from my American season over $125,000, but I have invested nearly all of it in New York in bonds and mortgages. Yes," Mrs. Langtry added laughingly, "I think I hold mortgages on about half the houses on Fifth avenue."

"Your season here was, indeed, a financial success."

"Yes, it exceeded even my most sanguine expectations. But, then, apart from the monetary view of it, I have had, oh, such a happy time! I have seen so much of this beautiful and wonderful country, met so many nice people and received so much kindness from public audiences and private friends that I should indeed be an ingrate if I did not feel a regret at leaving America, although I am to be absent for a comparatively short time."

HER NEXT AMERICAN SEASON.

"And when do you return?"

"About October 15th. My next American season opens in Montreal on October 29th. I shall bring back many of my old company, including Mr. Cooper, as leading man, and Miss Hodson. I shall also have several new people in my company, among whom will be Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, who are well known on the London stage."

"Will you have any new plays?"

"Well, I am to have one which has been written for me by Mr. Bolton Rowe. I haven't seen it yet, nor do I know its name, but I am to have a 'prompt' copy of it as soon as I arrive in England. I shall also look out for other new plays."

"How long will your next season last?"

"Thirty-six weeks."

TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

"And then?"

"And then I go to Australia for ten weeks, arriving there about the first week in August of next year."

"And after Australia?"

"Ah, after that I have not settled yet what I shall do."

"Will you not appear again on the London stage?"

"I certainly hope so. I hope I have not exhausted London yet; I only played three months, you know. I shall probably play an engagement there in 1885."

"And what do you think of the prospects for your next season in America?"

"I have been taught by pleasant experience to have so much confidence in the justice of American audiences that I look hopefully to another season of great success here. In America, I think, confidence comes to one from the fact that one is judged on one's own merits, and not by the standard laid down by the lisper, nearly critic of the country by-ways. Yes, please, put down 'hopeful;' I think it is one of the most delightful words in the American vocabulary."

"You have lately been visiting some of the popular summer resorts. What do you think of them?"

RANGS MUST GO.

Mrs. Langtry put her right hand to her forehead, and meditated for a moment. Then she said, with a merry laugh, as she playfully took hold of a frontlet of hair: "You see I'm getting rid of my bang. I realized the other day that my hair was banged to the height of about half a yard. So I am weeding my hair down by degrees, and very soon I will have it down to nothing. Y-s," Mrs. Langtry added, "bangs must go. Don't you think I look better without so much bang?"

IMPRESSIONS OF CONEY ISLAND.

The reporter thought so, and then Mrs. Langtry said: "Now, about Coney Island and those other places. Well, I thought Coney Island dreadful. It is a lazy kind of a place. One cannot walk more than a hundred yards without having to take a car or a carriage. So different from the English seaside places, where there are such nice esplanades and walks. At Coney Island cars are arriving all day long and vomiting crowds perpetually out to eat and drink, and then they go back again. People seem to go to Coney Island only to eat and drink and hear music. Of course there are a few bathers, but so far as the general public is concerned it seems to me there might just as well be no sea there. I admired the hotels, of course; but the place, among other objectionable features, is so overrun with policemen. I was continually annoyed by them. If I put my foot on the grass I was instantly requested by a policeman or two to tread only where but upon the boards. If I put my umbrella up I was told to put it down, and in fact I seemed to be continually under a very obtrusive form of police supervision. I think, on the whole, though, Coney Island is a smarter place than Margate, in England, but not so smart as Brighton. And, as for the other places," Mrs. Langtry continued, "Long Branch I saw very little of, and so had better say nothing about it. Cape May I thought a very beautiful place; but, oh, the mosquitoes! I was bitten ninety-nine times in one day. Atlantic City I think I liked as much as any summer place, although some very unkind reports were circulated about me from that place."

"What were they?"

"Well, perhaps I may take this opportunity of denying a few rumors that have been sent around about me lately. Very many unkind things have been said about me in certain directions. But I generally have paid no attention to them. I do not mind the big stings, but it is the little mosquito-bites that annoy me so much.

MRS. LANGTRY'S DENIALS.

"Now, will you please say that I have never caught a bluefish and have never seen one; that I am not writing a book and never thought of doing so; that I have no trepidation for the results of my next season, and that I do not open it in California. I think that story about 'the girlish ecstacies' I went into on catching my first bluefish annoyed me as much as what they said about me in Chicago."

"What was that?"

"Why, that I carried a pug dog about with me and talked baby talk to it. I hate pugs, and wouldn't take one as a gift. And if I had one even the idea of my talking baby talk to it—it's too preposterous!"

TAKING TO AMERICAN SLANG.

At this point in the interview several letters were brought in to Mrs. Langtry, among which were two asking for her autograph.

"You are still pursued by the autograph fiend, Mrs. Langtry?" the reporter asked.

"I should blush to murmur," was Mrs. Langtry's reply.

"You are getting hold of the slang of the country!"

"Oh, yes, and I mean to 'spring it' on my friends in England. There's more slang for you," and Mrs. Langtry laughed heartily.

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

"You must have had a good deal of amusement from some of the letters you have received?" the reporter suggested.

"Yes, indeed, I have," Mrs. Langtry replied; "and just think of it! The other day I had an offer of marriage from a man out West; just before I had time to answer it he sent me an apologetic telegram, saying he had just heard that I was married. That amused me very much."

MRS. LANGTRY'S VALEDICTORY.

As the reporter rose to leave Mrs. Langtry said: "Although I am not really saying farewell to America, yet as I am going away I would like to say good-by or *au revoir* through the *Herald* in the following words: I am perfectly determined that, no matter what unkind attacks are made upon me in a certain portion of the press, they cannot put me out of love with a country and people who have been so very, very kind to me. Everywhere I have been people have been kind to me, notwithstanding some malicious rumors to the contrary. I have been happy and well out here, and I look forward with the greatest pleasure to returning to the public that has been so generous and kind to me."

A GREAT DISASTER.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed at Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, MICH., July 26.—The calamity threatened at Grand Rapids the past two or three days took place this morning. An immense jam of logs extending up Grand river for miles has been lodged against the bridge of the Detroit and Grand Haven railroad, near this city. It has been hoped that the bridge might resist the tremendous pressure, but it succumbed this forenoon and went down with a crash. The bridge of the Grand Rapids, Indiana and Chicago and West Michigan followed suit. Millions of feet of logs have gone down the river with the flow and are almost certain to continue down, sweeping everything before them, going into Lake Michigan. If this prove true a large additional number of logs will be carried out at Grand Haven, as well as the destruction of all the bridges there. The ultimate losses, it is feared, will reach many hundred thousand dollars. The calamity is unprecedented.

LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

The Great Enterprise to be Formally Opened by President Arthur.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Times* says editorially: "President Arthur arrived in this city yesterday en route to Louisville to open the great Southern Exposition on the 1st of August. He will be met by the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Postmaster-General, and by Gen. Sheridan. The occasion is one which warrants the recommendation of its importance by the high officials of the national government. The Exposition is intended to afford a practical opportunity to visitors from all parts of the Union to examine the resources, the present developments and the capacities of the Southern States. It has been very carefully planned, and in a manner which will reflect credit upon the energy and foresight of the gentlemen who have it in charge. The grounds are large, the buildings are not only extensive but conveniently arranged, and the scheme of exhibits appears to be very well adapted to accomplish its purpose."

A TOUGH CITIZEN

Hanged by a Mob in Montana—An Incendiary Fire.

ST. PAUL, July 26.—A Miles City special says a party of masked men proceeded to the county jail, overpowered the jailer, seized a man named Rigney, whom they took about a mile out of town and hanged to the projecting end of a railroad-tie over a culvert. Rigney had been jailed the day before for disorderly conduct in which the reputation of a hard citizen, being accused of robbery and other crimes. He was a bar-tender in the saloon of the Cos