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DAILY DISPATCH.

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Richmond Dispatch.

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THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 21, 1878.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional areas of light rain, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and pleasant.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 50; 9 A. M., 52; noon, 64; 3 P. M., 64; 6 P. M., 56; midnight, 50.

Mean temperature, 56.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company was held yesterday at noon at the company's office, on Broad street.

The meeting was called to order by Major Kelly, of Fredericksburg, and on his motion Mr. Edward Y. Cannon was invited to preside, and Mr. James B. Winston to act as secretary.

Major Kelly presented the following:

Whereas it is apparent that a majority of the stock of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad is not represented by those in attendance upon this meeting; and whereas this is the day of the regular annual meeting of the company, at which the business for the year is usually transacted, including the reception of reports, the election of officers, &c.; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to meet again in Richmond on the 21st day of January, 1879 (Tuesday), at 12 M., at the usual place of meeting.

The following is the report of the President:

The Board of Directors respectfully present to the stockholders the following report of the company's operations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1878:

Receipts from transportation have been	$311,533 30
Receipts from hire of cars	499 06
Receipts from rents	2,240 15
Making a gross revenue of	$314,272 51
Expenses of transportation have been	160,174 07
Leaving a net revenue of	$154,098 44

which net revenue exceeds that of the previous year by the sum of $7,889.98.

The payments on account of interest on bonds and dividends on guaranteed stock amounted to $111,711.83, leaving a net profit of $42,386.61, against $37,412.88 last year.

During a considerable portion of the present year three regular daily passenger trains were run. Lately they have been reduced to two, with favorable schedules.

The roadway, track, and rolling stock are in excellent condition.

The stockholders, at their meeting in July of this year, directed that there should be an arrangement with the Potomac Steamboat Company to run by steamboat to and from the wharf at Quantico that part of a day line between Washington and Richmond, upon the terms that the receipts derived from passengers, the mail, and freights by said day line from Washington to Richmond, and *vice versa*, were to be divided between this company and such steamboat company in the ratio in which such receipts have been divided between this company and the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company. It has been deemed advisable that the boat so to be provided should be capable of carrying postal, sleeping, and other cars, and inquiries are now being prosecuted looking to the employment of a boat on the Potomac, which, in addition to the requisities named in the resolution adopted by the stockholders, should have proper appointments and accommodations for such cars.

Respectfully referring the stockholders to the accompanying reports of the Committee of Examination and of the general superintendent, and to the statements of the treasurer for details, this report is submitted.

By order of the Board of Directors.

[Signed] RO. OLD, President.

The following is the general superintendent's report:

To the President and Board of Directors:

Gentlemen,—The gross income of the company for the year just ended, exclusive of rents and hire of cars, sums up $311,533.30; being a decrease of $5,864.44, as compared with the previous year.

The current expense account for the same period amounts to $160,174.07; being a decrease of $16,630.51.

The net revenue found by deducting from said gross income the current expenses is $151,359.23, being an increase of $10,766.07.

The falling off in income was: From through travel, 6 per cent.; express matter, 11 per cent.; local freight, 13½ per cent.

And the gain in income: From local travel, 5½ per cent; United States mail, 36½ per cent.

The sum charged to cost of road and property is less than that of the previous year by $6,987.04. The items are:

New mail-cars	$4,777 77	
New passenger-cars	745 10	
Real estate	426 76	
Difference between cost of steel and iron rails	7,575 50	
		$13,525 13
Less received from		
Real estate	$1,084 57	
Old equipment sold	1,000 00	
		$ 2,084 57
		$11,440 56

For the condition of the road and property you are respectfully referred to the report of the Committee of Examination. I beg leave only to say that it has improved.

It is my duty to record a serious train accident as having occurred to the northbound night mail train on the night of the 24th of February last between Penola and Milford stations. This train parted near Penola, and the forward section was overtaken by the rear section, the two coming together with sufficient force to overlap two of the platforms, upon which were three passengers. One of these died from the injuries received, and two had to undergo amputation. An employé of the company was also killed. The bodies of the cars remained intact, and no injury of any consequence was done within them. The train was composed of two Pullman sleepers, two coaches belonging to other companies, and two mail- and baggage-cars belonging to this company. It parted between the sleepers, which were in the rear, and the coaches. All were supplied with the Westinghouse air-brakes, but not with the more-recently invented automatic brakes, which are calculated to prevent such accidents, and which we, as well as our connections, have now adopted.

Upon the night of the 16th of August there prevailed near Summit station a violent rain-storm, which flooded the track and damaged several culverts. The consequent detention to trains did not exceed twenty-four hours, but it became necessary to rebuild two of the larger culverts upon the 55-56 mile. Considerable repairs were also needed upon a culvert near the 28th mile-post, the stone of which had proved defective.

About eight miles of steel rail were laid during the year.

Respectfully submitted, together with the accompanying statistical tables.

E. T. D. MYERS,
General Superintendent.

THE FEARFUL PLAGUE.

Report of the Commissioners to the Health Association.

VALUABLE FACTS GATHERED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE YELLOW-FEVER COMMISSION—EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE—DETAILED REPORTS ABOUT GRENADA, CANTON, BATON ROUGE, AND OTHER LOCALITIES—COMMITTEES APPOINTED AND AT WORK—ADDRESSES LAST NIGHT—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The American Public-Health Association met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was called to order by President Harris. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Read.

The secretary read the following letter from Governor Porter, of Tennessee, addressed to the chairman of his State delegation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., November 2, 1878.

Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President State Board of Health:

Dear Sir,—I rejoice to learn that Drs. Atchison, Lindsley, and yourself, with delegations from Memphis, Chattanooga, and other points in the State, will attend the next meeting of the American Public-Health Association, and I regret that official business will prevent my own attendance.

All I could hope to accomplish, however, by my own presence, would be to testify to the great and growing interest that is felt in the State of Tennessee in the adoption of measures for the prevention of disease and the protection of the public health. No discussion of this question has occurred in this State until a few months ago, and it is not surprising that we are far behind other States in the promotion of this great reform. I am clear that all that is necessary to secure proper legislation upon this subject is to provide for a general discussion of it, and convince the great body of the people from whose ranks the largest per cent. of victims is furnished to cholera and yellow-fever epidemics that they are the principal beneficiaries of a sound sanitary policy. When this lesson is learned by the people a public sentiment will be created, and legislation and money will be provided adequate in character and amount to secure the coöperation of all the States and full protection to the public health.

Do me the favor to thank President Harris for the cordial invitation extended to myself to be present at the Richmond meeting, and assure him and the members of the Association of my active sympathy with the noble work in which they are engaged.

I will thank you to extend to the Association an invitation to hold the next annual meeting at Nashville. You are authorized to offer the State capital as the place of meeting, in the assurance of an unstinted hospitality on the part of the people of Tennessee. Very truly yours,

JAMES D. PORTER.

Dr. Atchison, on behalf of the Tennessee delegation, handsomely seconded the invitation of Governor Porter.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

About one hundred gentlemen whose names were proposed by the Executive Committee were elected members; among them the following from Virginia: P. H. Starke, W. E. Cutshaw, Dr. George Ross, William R. Weisiger, Dr. L. S. Joynes, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Dr. McGill, J. L. M. Curry, James Thomas, Jr., Joseph R. Anderson, E. B. Smith, John A. Meredith, Professor F. H. Smith, Professor J. R. Page, A. H. H. Stuart, J. Randolph Tucker, Professor J. B. Minor, Dr. J. S. Davis, Colonel C. S. Venable, Professor Schele De Vere, Dr. James F. Harrison, Major Green Peyton, James D. Halt, H. M. Nash, A. Y. Stokes, J. B. Purcell, R. H. Meade, J. T. Gray, E. O. Nolting, Thomas Branch, J. L. Bacon, J. B. Davis, Isaac Davenport, J. L. Carrington, W. W. Henry, R. E. Blankenship, John Ott, T. W. McCance, George Lee, P. W. Grubbs, J. B. Pace, General J. E. Johnston, Drs. S. P. Moore, H. H. Levy, I. H. White, R. T. Coleman, and J. S. Wellford, N. D. Hargrove, Esq., Rev. Drs. J. B. Jeter, C. H. Read, M. D. Hoge, and J. G. Armstrong, Mr. D. J. Hartsook, George W. Allen, L. D. Crenshaw, Dr. C. H. Smith, Dr. J. B. McCaw, Dr. William Selden, Philip Haxall.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A report from the Executive Committee was read, and with it the resolutions agreed upon, as follows:

Resolved, That all reports, papers, and other documents which are read and received by the Association shall become the property of the Association, and shall be filed with the secretary of the Association for such disposal as the Association or Executive Committee may determine.

Resolved, That when the Yellow-Fever Commission makes its report the general report of the chairman of the Commission shall first be read, and then laid over until the individual reports of the Commission and all papers referring to the subject of yellow-fever are read and received; after which the several reports and papers shall be appropriately referred without debate.

Resolved, That after said reports and papers have been acted upon by the committee to whom referred they shall then be before the Association for discussion.

Resolved, That all papers submitted to the Association, and not hitherto disposed of, shall be submitted to a sub-committee of three, who shall report the disposal to be made of such papers—viz., reading in full, by abstract, by title, or filing.

The committee appointed under the last resolution is Drs. White, Cabell, and Turner.

Report of the Commission.

Dr. Bemiss, president of the Yellow-Fever Commission, read the following report:

Surgeon-General Woodworth:

Sir,—The chairman of the Commission to whom the duty of investigating the original spread of the epidemic of yellow-fever which has this year prevailed in the United States was entrusted, begs permission to offer the following report of the work the Commission has performed up to the present time:

Dr. Cochran joined the chairman of the Commission in New Orleans on the 4th day of October, and Dr. Howard arrived on the 6th of the same month. Nearly two weeks elapsed before the Commision was ready to take the field in consequence of the great amount of work which should have been completed in New Orleans as a first step in the successful prosecution of the investigation. It was a matter known to the Board of Health of New Orleans, and through their courtesy the facts were placed in the possession of the Commission, that a case of yellow-fever had been brought to New Orleans in the month of May. On the 23d day of May the Emily Souder landed in New Orleans with her purser sick at the time of her arrival. This man, whose name was Clarke, was carried to Claiborne street, near the corner of Bienville, at a point conspicuously designated on the map of New Orleans. At this house he died on the 25th of May.

THE FIRST CASE DESCRIBED AS MALARIAL FEVER.

The death was returned by the attendant physician as one from malarial fever. For testimony establishing the fact that this was a case of yellow-fever I refer the Association to Dr. Cochran's notes. Another of the crew of the Souder by the name of Elliott took sick May 24th at the corner of Girod street and Front, from which place he was taken to the Hotel Dieu May 27th, and died on the 30th. The Commission deemed it important as a first step in their work to ascertain whether such connection existed between these cases and those imported cases and those occurring subsequently in New Orleans as to authorize them to declare that they afforded the foci of infection from which the disease afterwards spread throughout the city. We were compelled to leave New Orleans before this point in our investigation had been satisfactorily accomplished.

Enough was developed, however, to render it probable that a connection, as yet untraceable, does exist between the cases of Clarke and Elliott and the first cases among the citizens of New Orleans.

It is proper to add at this point that the Commission received a number of letters and some verbal statements purporting to give information respecting violations of quarantine by fruit vessels and other ships entering New Orleans from infected ports.

FERRETING OUT THE FACTS.

Every effort which could be made in the limited time we had for work in New Orleans was put on foot to ferret out the facts connected with such alleged infringements of quarantine laws. We obtained a sufficient amount of testimony to justify a belief that one or more cases of yellow-fever had occurred in the city, probably in the month of June, under circumstances which rendered it altogether possible that they had been brought to the city by conveyances as yet unknown (see testimony of Drs. Cochran and Bemiss). From the time that the disease made its appearance in the form of series or groups of cases, each having connection with some other, either by personal association or from exposure in the same locality, we have located the cases upon a map which occurred in the month of July. To this map have been added a group of cases occurring during the first ten days in August, because of their importance when studied in connection with the epidemic which subsequently occurred in Canton, Miss.

FIELD-WORK.

The appointment of Colonel Hardee as sanitary engineer enabled the Commission to begin field-work, and they left New Orleans on the 22d and 23d of October. The plan arranged to be followed was that Dr. Howard should leave one day in advance and inspect the towns of Donaldsville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, and Port Gibson, arriving in Vicksburg by November 3d or 5th. Dr. Cochran, with Colonel Hardee, was to leave on the 23d, and to visit all important points on the St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans railroad as far as Jackson, and then, taking the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad, to go as far as Meridian, and, returning, reach Vicksburg by the date fixed for Dr. Howard's arrival. The chairman of the Commission was to visit Canton, Yazoo City, and reach Vicksburg by the 1st of November. Both Drs. Howard and Bemiss were accompanied by draughtsmen. Upon arriving at Jackson Dr. Cochran found that no trains were running on the Vicksburg and Meridian road, and very properly determined to continue up the same road to Grenada and Holly Springs, and from thence to Chattanooga and Decatur, and return to Memphis.

AT VICKSBURG.

I reached Vicksburg November 1st, and on the 3d Dr. Howard joined me. The indisposition of Dr. Howard had prevented the accomplishment of that part of the work assigned to him, and it was considered better that he should return to Louisiana and complete the study of the epidemic in Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, and the Lafourche regions, while I should visit Port Gibson, Miss., Brownsville and Milan, Tenn. There were no means of reaching Greensville except by steamboats, and they ran so irregularly that it was feared that any member of the Commission starting there as late as November 5th would find delays which would prevent an attendance upon this occasion.

With this outline of the routes we took and places we visited, I now proceed to lay before you the methods of study adopted.

At the various places visited the first object was to secure the coöperation of the practitioners of medicine in the place and the public officials. From these sources and from the various officers of the Howard Associations we obtained the facts which we expect to lay before you. We then commenced our work by getting the name, location, and date of attack of the first case of yellow-fever in the town.

THE EVIDENCE TAKEN.

Every point of testimony which could throw any light upon the origination of the sickness of the first cases was carefully sought for and faithfully put on record. The same line of inquiry was pursued until the disease became so prevalent in the town that it was no longer instructive to continue the study of individual cases. After this, general facts in regard to the visitation of the disease and circumstances influencing its spread, or in any manner connected with it, were collected and recorded in every town visited and mentioned in our report except two. We made a map of the place, located the houses in which cases had been, placed upon each map as many as was possible to obtain in the short time allotted us for work. The two places excepted are the towns of Lake, Ala., and Paris, Tenn. Maps of both of those stations are being prepared, but will not reach us in time to show you.

THE METHOD OF STUDY.

We regard this method of studying yellow-fever as an extremely valuable acquisition in any scientific investigation into the habitudes of its poison; especially is this the case where great diffusion and intensified energy give it epidemic force. The sanitarian can look upon these maps and see for himself the precise location of the earliest cases of any epidemic. He can determine what influence, occupation of the same locality exerts upon the spread of the disease. He can see for himself how invariably yellow-fever tends to arrange itself in groups of cases, and thus observe its marked contrast with the tendency of malarial fever to occur in separate, disconnected, and totally independent cases. He can also study for himself the influence of filth, bad drainage, or unsanitary situations, and of elevations and depressions of surface.

LOCATING CASES.

It is a matter greatly to be regretted by the members of the commission that they could not have been afforded time to locate in this manner *every* case of yellow-fever which has occurred in each of the towns visited. In most of the places arrangements were made with the physicians to continue the work of locating cases until it was rendered as full and accurate as could be done. In respect to the sanitary condition of the towns visited, we have to report the same character of neglect and violation of laws of health common to all, or nearly all, inland towns in the United States. These are neglect of drainage, inattention to deposits of fœcal matter, and refuse animal and vegetable matter, and inattention to the purity of drinking water. The violations of sanitary rules in each one of these particulars are given without reserve in respect to all visited towns, except New Orleans. In regard to this city, and indeed to all places visited, the chairman and Colonel Hardee will each make verbal explanations when called upon, so as to give you the fullest information possessed.

CHARTS.

Sergeant S——, of the United States Signal Service in New Orleans, has prepared for us a series of charts, designed to show what influence is exercised over the spread and mortality of yellow-fever by meteorological changes. We respectfully offer these charts for your examination, and consider them worth the earnest attention of the sanitarian. There is, however, one defective point about them which should be kept in view during their examination. This is, that the medical practitioners of New Orleans pay so little attention to the law requiring them to report infectious and epidemic diseases that the daily reports of cases by the Board of Health are neither full nor accurate as to date of attacks.

This inaccuracy, like most others in medical statistics, tends to lose itself in the length of time and great numbers of cases included in the scope of the charts. It is a proverb almost, if not quite, coëval with history that every locality has either in imagination or reality, its unhealthy wind coming from some certain quarter.

BALEFUL WINDS.

In New Orleans the north wind is regarded as the baleful one. A study of these charts will enable the sanitarian to determine the influence of the north winds upon the mortality rate, since that is much more nearly accurate than the daily returns of cases. Again, it is a point of very great importance to ascertain the influence of barometic readings upon the spread of yellow-fever. If it is even in a limited degree an air-born disease, high readings of the barometer should afford atmospheric conditions more favorable to its diffusion than lessened pressure.

The members of your Commission unanimously agree in stating the following facts in regard to their investigation up to the present time, reserving the right to introduce at any subsequent time such antagonistic facts as may be discovered:

THE FACTS DEVELOPED.

First. We have not in a solitary instance found a case of yellow-fever which we could justifiably consider as of *de novo* origin, or indigenous to its locality.

Second. In respect to most of the various towns which we visited, and which were points of epidemic prevalence, the testimony showing importation was direct and convincing in its character.

Third. The transmission of yellow-fever between points separated by any considerable distances appeared to be wholly due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in the clothing or about the persons of people going from infected districts. In other instances it was conveyed in such fomities as cotton-bagging, or goods of some description, or bedding and blankets.

Fourth. The weight of testimony is very pronounced against the further use of disinfectants. Physicians in infected towns, almost without exceptions, state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow-fever, while some of them affirm that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick.

Fifth. Personal prophylaxis, by means of drugs or other therapeutic means, has proved a constant failure. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine of some use in prevention.

Sixth. Quarantines established with such a degree of surveilance and rigor that absolute non-intercourse is the result, have effectually, and without exception, protected those quarantines from attacks of yellow-fever.

THE DOCTORS.

It is due to you and the President of this Association, and to all present, and it is also a matter of justice to ourselves, that I should declare that each one of us has exercised the utmost care possible to be observed that whatever facts we might gather and lay before you should be facts in reality. We have been cautious in accepting statements not fully vouched for, and in every instance where it could be done corroborating testimony has been elicited. We have entered upon our work determined that one only object should inspire us: a desire to bring into the garners of science a contribution whose fidelity to nature and truth should constitute it an authority, even when we shall have passed away.

We have found at every place we have visited an interest and desire to coöperate in our work gratifying to ourselves and full of promise for future investigations. Especially did the medical profession everywhere give their cordial and earnest support. At every town I visited freshly-heaped mounds of earth covered the dead of our profession, but the survivors had closed the broken ranks and still did vigorous battle with the great pestilence.

Other Yellow-Fever Papers.

Dr. Cochran was next introduced, and read a paper, giving a detailed account of the fever at Grenada, Miss. When it first appeared there it was called "congestive malarial fever," and "bilious fever," and "jaundice." The fever first appeared in a family where the mother had been down to the depôt to see her daughter off for Okalono. The train was from New Orleans, and the mother, it is thought, occupied a seat in the railroad-car by her daughter while the New Orleans passengers were taking breakfast. In the section of the town most exposed to malarial influences the disease was least fatal; it is true, however, that it was inhabited chiefly by negroes, who were only attacked late in the season, and usually had the disease lightly.

"When the physicians published the fact on Sunday, 9th of August, that the disease which had entered the town was unquestionably yellow-fever, the whole population was seized with panic, and everybody who was able to get away went as speedily as possible, and stood not upon the order of going. They fled to distant cities, and carried the seed of pestilence with them, to spring up and bear disastrous fruit, as at Water Valley, at Holly Spring, at Grand Junction, and at several other places. Many of them went into camps located about three miles from town—something like one thousand persons—and although some of these campers occasionally visited the town, the camps escaped infection. Many fled to the adjacent country in all directions—to distances of from two or three to ten or fifteen miles—and in this way the epidemic was extended to several country neighborhoods, and struck down in scattered country houses scores of victims."

There were, unfortunately, many unable to leave on account of sickness in their families.

Grenada stands on an elevated plateau, and every rain washes the streets and gutters clean. The number of cases at Grenada was 1,040 (out of a population of 2,500); deaths, 326; whites, 226; blacks, 100. *Only five white persons* who remained in the town escaped attack.

The investigation at Grenada shows the intensely infectious charater of the disease; persons who went to visit the sick nearly always carried the disease away with them.

THE FEVER AT CANTON.

Dr. Bemiss, president of the Commission, read a paper giving in detail the history of the epidemic at Canton, Miss. The number of cases was 919; deaths, 120; blacks, 55. "The disease was brought directly from New Orleans by the Brittan family." "In respect to yellow-fever at Canton, it must be conceded," Dr. Bemiss says, "that more than usual epidemic force attended its whole career." "Very few unprotected people who remained in Canton escaped. The number of citizens protected by previous attacks was very small—perhaps not over twenty." The mortality rate was eighteen per cent.

Dr. Bemiss also read the result of his observations in Madison county, Miss., presenting, however, no new phases of the epidemic.

BATON ROUGE.

Dr. Lloyd Howard, of the Commission, read the report of his investigations at Baton Rouge. The whole number of cases *reported* was 2,435; deaths, 157. Probably 500 cases were never reported. As soon as yellow-fever was declared to be in New Orleans a *nominal* quarantine was declared at Baton Rouge; but from all the evidence it appears to have been of no effectiveness, and every principle of quarantine was violated. The Democratic Convention met at Baton Rouge on the 5th of August; some of the delegates were from New Orleans and probably brought the fever to the city. The portions of the city in the worst sanitary conditions were the last to become infected, and did not suffer more than more favored localities. The disease at Baton Rouge was less fatal than at some other places. The population, however, is fixed; there are very few unacclimated residents.

Dr. Howard read several reports of investigations in towns on or near the Mississippi. In one or two instances the nidus of the disease was thought to have been carried from New Orleans in cases of goods. Mulattoes suffered more from the fever than full-blooded negroes.

OTHER POINTS.

Dr. Bemiss next read brief reports of the results of his investigations at Port Gibson and Brownsville.

At 3 o'clock the Association adjourned until 7:30.

Night Session.

President Harris submitted the following resolutions, adopted by the Executive Committee, which is authorized to arrange business:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President to whom all resolutions and motions relating to proposed action by the General Government of the United States shall be referred without debate, this committee to report to the Executive Committee, and to consist of seven members.

Resolved, That the committees on the various papers referred to them be requested to report to the Executive Committee the topics or propositions found suitable for discussion by the Association in general meeting.

COMMITTEE'S ANNOUNCED.

On the Fever Commission's Report: Drs. J. S. Billings, Lindsley, L. S. Joynes, Vanderpool, and J. G. Thomas.

On Dr. Bemiss's Papers: Drs. Mitchell, Sternberg, S. Choppin, C. W. Chancellor, and Kinlock.

On Dr. Cochran's Papers: Drs. Snow, Griffin, Atchison, Derment, and James Stewart.

On Dr. Lloyd Howard's Papers: Doctors Morris, Iglehart, Wirt Johnson, Plunket, and Turner.

On Colonel Hardee's Report: Colonel Cutshaw, Dr. Rauch, and Dr. Mussey.

On Dr. Harris's Address: Doctors S. Smith, Snow, Hunt, Stuart, and Rauch.

On Resolutions: Doctors Folsome, Snow, Smith, Gibon, Neal, and Plunkett.

OTHER YELLOW-FEVER PAPERS.

Dr. Bemiss, of New Orleans, president of the Yellow-Fever Commission, read the detailed reports of his observations and investigations at Lake, Miss., Milan, Yazoo city, and Vicksburg. In them are a great mass of facts which will undoubtedly prove of great value to the medical profession in the treatment of the disease in the future, and at the same time point out the duty of the authorities in reference to quarantine.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

Dr. Cochran, member of the Commission, read his report about Holly Springs, Miss. This town is 625 feet above the level of the sea, is in a rolling country, and was thought to be exempt from the fever, and refugees from infected places were freely allowed to come there. The deaths were 242 whites and 67 negroes.

CHATTANOOGA.

The Doctor also presented a paper in reference to the fever at Chattanooga, prepared by Dr. P. D. Sims, president of the Board of Health of that place, but which Dr. Cochran adopted as his own. By request of Dr. Cochran, Dr. Sims read the paper. It was a full and complete account of the epidemic in that city—the first cases, the spread of the plague, mortality, &c., &c. Chattanooga is about 750 feet above the sea-level. The number of cases was 685; deaths, 164. Percentage of white mortality to cases, 46; colored do., 10.7.

Dr. Sims requested that a paper on the history of the hospital-service at Chattanooga by Dr. Mullin, and one on the topographical, telluric, thermometric, and barometric influences of that place, to be sent in by Dr. White, should go along with his report from Chattanooga. He submitted the following:

Paper by Dr. W. T. Hope on the introduction and dissemination of yellow-fever by persons; paper by Dr. E. M. Eton on the fomitic introduction and dissemination of yellow-fever; paper by Dr. G. A. Baxton on atmospheric dissemination of yelllow-fever and the results of disinfection.

Management of Epidemics.

Major Walthall, of Mobile, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report upon the general management of epidemics. Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Major Walthall is not, as was stated yesterday, the private secretary of ex-President Davis, but has been associated with Mr. Davis in the preparation of some matter for his memoirs.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE MAPS.

The maps prepared for the Yellow-Fever Commission by Colonel Hardee were spread, as needed, on a screen on the stage in full view of the audience. References were made to them and localities pointed out by the commissioners while reading their papers. In this way the spread of the disease was well explained; for every lot where a case occurred was marked yellow, and the number of cases, deaths, and recoveries, indicated by dots and crosses.

Valuable Papers.

In addition to the reports of the Yellow-Fever Commission, Surgeon-General Woodworth will present the following special reports relating to the epidemic of 1878 for the consideration of the Association:

1. Microscopical observations on the pathology of yellow-fever. By Professor Richardson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Robert White, of the Marine-Hospital Service.

2. The nature of contagion. By Robert White, assistant surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.

3. Report on the yellow-fever outbreak at Gallipolis, Ohio, in connection with the steamboat John D. Potter. By Surgeon W. H. Long, Marine-Hospital Service.

4. Report on yellow-fever at Louisville. By Surgeon W. H. Long, Marine-Hospital Service.

5. Report on yellow-fever at Cairo. By H. M. Keyes, assistant surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.

6. Suggestions on the application of meteorology to the investigation of the yellow-fever epidemic. Prepared at the request of Dr. Woodworth. By J. W. Osborne, of Washington D. C.

It may be stated in this connection that Dr. White visited Memphis, Chattanooga, and Louisville, and made his observations on the spot, and at the same time transmitted portions of the same specimens to Professor Richardson, of Philadelphia, who will arrive to-day for the purpose of presenting the joint report, if it be the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

Programme for To-Day.

1. The Executive Committee meets at 9 A. M.

2. The regular session begins at 10, at Mozart Hall.

3. Continuation of the consideration of the yellow-fever papers.

EVENING—AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

1. At 7½ o'clock, Hon. John A. Meredith presiding.

2. Discourse by Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., secretary of the State Board of Health, N. J.—*How to Study an Epidemic.*

3. Discourse by Hon. J. G. Thomas, M. D., of Savannah, president of the State Board of Health of Georgia—*Sanitary Responsibility.*

FEMALE IMPOSTORS.—Major Poe, chief of police, received the following note from the chief of police at Fredericksburg yesterday:

"DEAR SIR,—Look out for the female impostors. They were made to disgorge here. They have a paper signed 'Parkson.' They pretend to be in distress. One tall, the other rather low; dressed in black. Yours,

"J. E. STONE, C. P.

"*Fredericksburg*, November 18, 1878."

ALLEGED BURGLAR SENT ON.—William H. Scott (colored), arrested for feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the carpenter-shop of Royall White in the night-time and stealing a lot of carpenter's tools, valued at $4, was yesterday examined in the Police Court and sent on to the grand jury of the Hustings Court for the first Monday in December.

THE NATION'S HUSBANDMEN.

Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

MORNING SESSION IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, SAMUEL E. ADAMS, OF MINNESOTA, PRESIDING—TWENTY-FIVE STATES REPRESENTED—ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL GRANGE—THE MASTER'S REPORT—REPORT OF THE TREASURER—PUBLIC RECEPTION LAST NIGHT—INTERESTING ADDRESSES BY GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY; HON. SAMUEL E. ADAMS, OF MINNESOTA; COLONEL WILLIAM LAMB, OF NORFOLK; HON. DUDLEY E. CHASE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; G. W. KOINER, OF AUGUSTA; AND HON. WILLIAM AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, &C.

The National Grange Patrons of Husbandry met in twelfth annual session in the hall of the House of Delegates yesterday morning. It is composed of the Masters of the several State granges and their wives, who are matrons. In this instance all but two are accompanied by their wives. The delegates composing this body are as fine-looking a body of men and as good-looking ladies as are often met with. The men are mainly substantial, well-to-do farmers, and are, without exception, intelligent and cultivated gentlemen. The ladies are polite and accomplished.

The Grange opened at the hour appointed, and was called to order by the Worthy Master, Mr. Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. The other officers were reported as present:

Overseer: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.

Lecturer: Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey.

Steward *pro tem.:* William Sims, of Kansas.

Assistant Steward *pro tem.:* S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina.

Chaplain *pro tem.:* Henry Eshbaugh, of Missouri.

Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, of New York.

Gatekeeper: Isaac Williams, of Ohio.

Ceres: Mrs. S. E. Adams, of Minnesota.

Pomona: Mrs. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.

Flora: Mrs. J. T. Moore, of Maryland.

Messrs. William M. Ireland and J. R. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., assistant secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials reported twenty-five States represented and present by delegates. Delegates were present from all parts of the country—from Oregon, in the Northwest, to Florida, in the Southwest, and from Maine to Texas.

Dr. J. M. Blanton read a communication from Churchland Grange, Norfolk county, through Colonel William Lamb, requesting the National Grange to visit them at some time during their session. The letter produced a favorable impression, and was laid on the table for future action.

A recess was then taken until 2:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

After a small amount of routine business Dr. J. M. Blanton, master of the State Grange of Virginia, delivered the following eloquent

Address of Welcome to the National Grange.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange,—In the name of the State Grange of Virginia I extend to you a most cordial, hearty, and sincere welcome.

Coming as you do from the various sections and States of our great country, representing as you do the most ancient as well as the most honorable of all the industrial interests of the world, and meeting here to confer together and to act together for the improvement, elevation, and advancement of

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL CLASS,

as well as to labor for the good of the whole country and of mankind, it is right and proper, and I esteem it a high privilege, to give you a warm and hearty greeting in your visit to this the oldest of all the States of this magnificent country, and one in which agriculture was first successfully developed.

Some two hundred years and more have passed and gone since the first permanent colony of English was planted on American soil.

Not many miles from the spot on which we now are, on the banks of the beautiful river which flows close by from the mountains to the ocean, stood the rude buildings which laid the foundation for old Jamestown. Upon these seven hills on which is built this beautiful city, and near here, where stands the Capitol building, stood the wigwams of the great Indian chief Powhatan, and here was the capitol of his hunting-grounds.

The immense territory stretching from the southern part of North Carolina to the Canada line on the north, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was known as Virginia. This great territory was divided by the Chesapeake bay. That portion on the north of the bay was called North Virginia, and the portion south of the bay was called South Virginia. Out of this territory were formed, by purchase or grants,

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES,

New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and long afterwards Kentucky, Ohio, and many of the Northwestern States, out of the vast and rich domain ceded by Virginia to the General Government.

Well and justly has she won for herself the title of "the Mother of States." A most generous and liberal mother she is, too! These great virtues, generosity, and liberality, she has implanted in the very nature of her sons and daughters, and hence generation after generation vie with each other in teaching them to their children and transmitting them to their posterity.

I welcome you, then, not only to Virginia, but to "the Mother of States."

But this is not all. Wherever we find these great qualities, generosity and liberality, as being peculiarly characteristic of a people, we may reasonably and very justly expect to find associated with them the principles of true conservatism and loyalty. When Charles I. had ascended the English throne, and war and bloodshed arose between him and his Parliament—when he had been dethroned, captured, and beheaded in front of his palace, and Oliver Cromwell had been made dictator, Virginia, through all these trying times, remained faithful to her sovereign, and even sent a small vessel to Flanders, where Charles, the

SON OF THE BEHEADED KING,

was suffering exile, and invited him to come across the ocean and establish his throne upon her territory. So gratified was he at the conservatism and loyalty of Virginia that he proclaimed her an independent member of his empire, which consisted of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia, and ever since that time she has been called "the Old Dominion."

I welcome you, then, to-day, not only to Virginia, the generous, liberal "Mother of States," but I welcome you to the conservative, loyal "Old Dominion."

But this is not all yet. When we find a people distinguished for generosity, liberality, conservatism, and loyalty, we are sure to find a people who are patriotic, and noted for their appreciation of and love for justice, equity, and liberty.

After Charles II. had ascended the throne years rolled on and nearly a century had passed—Virginia, though generous and liberal; though conservative and loyal; though strongly devoted to the mother country; though she had been the last to forsake Charles I. and the first to welcome King Charles II. to the throne; though she greatly honored George III. as King of England; yet there was something dearer than all these to her—justice, equity, freedom, liberty! When these were threatened, when these were in danger of being lost, she was ready to take up arms in their defence then, as she is ready to take up arms in their defence now.

UNJUST TAXATION, OPPRESSIVE LAWS, AND ODIOUS STAMP ACTS,

culminated into a war with the mother country. On Virginia soil independence was first proclaimed; on Virginia soil the last great battle was fought and won. These times, which tried the souls of men, called out Washington, Henry, Jefferson, the Lees, the Pendletons, the Randolphs, the Masons, and a host of others whose names stand high on the roll of fame. Here we see the names of those who well deserve to be called statesmen, and who won for their State the honored title of the "Mother of Statesmen."

I welcome you, then, not only to Virginia, but to the conservative, loyal Old Dominion, and to the gener