# LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD.

VOL. XXV. LOS ANGELES. TUESDAY MORNING AUGUST 3, 1886.—SIX-PAGE EDITION. NO 130.


## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

### More Details of the Cutting Affair.

A STATEMENT FROM BAYARD.

Crookedness in New York Affairs —Our Equine Favorites— Robbers Foiled.

*(Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.)*

WASHINGTON, August 2.—In response to the resolution of the Senate asking for information concerning the alleged illegal detention of A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at El Paso Del Norte, the President transmitted to the Senate to-day the report of the Secretary of State, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case. Under date of July 1st, United States Consul Brigham, at El Paso Del Norte, forwarded to United States Minister Jackson, at Mexico, a full statement of the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting, and announcement of his (Brigham's) failure to secure any reply to his application for fair trial or release on bail of Cutting. On July 6th, the United States Minister sought from M. Marcscal, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, proper relief for Cutting. The following day Mr. Mascarel replied that he had recommended the Governor of Chihuahua to see that prompt and free justice was administered. On July 17 Consul Brigham stated that Cutting was still a prisoner, and nothing had been done for his release. The Secretary says that the imprisonment of this American citizen, having thus continued for a month without explanation or prospect of release, Secretary Bayard on July 19 addressed a telegram to Minister Jackson instructing him to demand of the Mexican government the instant release of A. K. Cutting. This was followed on July 20 by the instruction of the Secretary to Minister Jackson, reciting all of the correspondence and facts and stating the legal position assumed by this government as the ground for demanding the release of its citizens. Minister Jackson on July 22d telegraphed the refusal of the Mexican government to accede to the telegraphic demand of Secretary Bayard for Cutting's release, which was followed by another telegram, giving a statement of the Mexican reasons. Consul Brigham on July 26th telegraphed that the Governor of Chihuahua was pushing the trial of Cutting, who ignored the proceedings. On July 27th the Secretary mailed additional instructions.

The secretary in his letters refers to the claim of the Mexican minister here based on Mexican laws whereby the jurisdiction is assumed by Mexico over crimes committed against Mexicans in the United States or any foreign country and his contention that under this the publication of libel in Texas was made cognizable and punishable in Mexico. The claim of jurisdiction by Mexico was peremptorily and positively denied by Secretary Bayard, who declared that the United States would not assent to or permit the existence of such extra Territorial force to be given to the Mexican law. Mr. Romero, he says, finally assured him that Cutting would be released in a very short time. Convinced of the friendly and conciliatory spirit influencing the Mexican government, the Secretary informed the Consul, that in his opinion, all questions of conflicting interests between the two governments can, without difficulty, be amicably, honorably and satisfactorily adjusted. In this report the Secretary says, touching the American laws cited by Mr. Romero that the conflict of law is even more profound than the liberal difference of respending statutes, for it affects the underlying principles of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech or expression which are among the main objects sought to be secured by our framework of the government. The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with the most serious results. The alleged offense may be held undoubtedly it within the United States held to be a misdemeanor not of high grade, but in Mexico may be associated with a penal result of the gravest character. An act may be created by Mexican statute an offense of high grade which in the United States would not be punishable in any degree. The safety of our citizens and all others lawfully within our jurisdiction would be greatly impaired if not wholly destroyed by admitting the power of a foreign State to define offenses and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The United States and the States composing this Union contain the only forum for the trial of offenses against their laws and to concede the jurisdiction of the State of Mexico over Cutting case as it is stated in Consul Brigham's report would be to substitute the laws and jurisdiction of Mexico for the United States over offenses committed solely within the United States by a citizen of the United States. The offense alleged is the publication in Texas by a citizen of the United States of an attitude deemed libelous and criminal in Mexico. No allegation of its circulation in Mexico by Mr. Cutting is made, and indeed no such circulation was practicable or even possible, because the arrest was summarily made on the same day of its publication in the English language in Texas. The incarcerating of the alleged writer or publisher in Mexico, and the Mexican correspondence accompanying Mr. Marcosal's refusal to release Cutting, found in the accompaniments to Minister Jackson's dispatch of July 22, 1886, shows that the 186th article of the Mexican Code is the ground of the jurisdiction claim. Under this pretension it is obvious that any editor or publisher of any newspaper article within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States could be arrested and punished in Mexico, if the same were deemed objectionable to the officials of that country, under the Mexican methods of administering justice, should he be found within those borders. Aside from the claim of extraditional power thus put forth for the laws of Mexico and extending their jurisdiction over alleged offences admitted, and charged to have been committed within the borders of the United States, are to be considered arbitrary and oppressive, and the proceedings, as measured by the constitutional standard of the United States to destroy the substance of judicial trial and procedure to which Cutting has been subjected. In transmitting the document to Congress, the President adds a brief communication, says as to the inquiry contained in the resolution, whether any additional United States troops have been recently ordered to Fort Bliss, "I answer in the negative." The papers were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### Mexicans Fear Texas.

EL PASO TEX., August 2.—Several days ago the Mexican authorities said that Cutting would receive his sentence last Saturday, but the promise was not kept. It is now said by them that sentence will be pronounced next Wednesday for a certainty. The populace has become very insolent towards all Americans. They seem to think that the United States has backed squarely down; that it is a sign of conscious weakness. It is reported that well informed Mexicans have said that if Texas was left out Mexico could whip the remainder of the United States very easily. This evening a meeting of citizens of El Paso is being held, the call for which was signed by the best citizens of El Paso. The call reads: A grand mass meeting will be held to-night, at half past seven, in front of the Grand Central hotel to endorse the action of Governor Ireland in demanding Federal protection for the Texas frontier and to protest against Mexican outrages on American citizenship. American citizens must not be shot down in cold blood by Mexican authorities.

#### OUR EQUINE FAVORITES.

What New Yorkers think of their Capabilities.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *SUN* says of the Monmouth Park races: Volante is probably the most dangerous of western racers. His easy victory in the Excelsior Stakes and cup at Saratoga will insure his carrying away large bundles of money, and Ben Ali, considering his late fast race, will be entrusted with the fortunes of many admirers of this son of Virgil.

New York and Brooklyn delegations will pile heaps of money on Dewdrop. They believe the race will be a gift to this queen of fillies, for the conditions let her in at 100 pounds. She carried 120 as lightly as a bag of feathers through the mud on Saturday, when she won the Palisade stakes

Racing this week at Monmouth Park promises to be even better than that which has preceded it. Camden stakes for two-year-olds, special weights, three-fourths of a mile, and Passaic stakes for three-year-olds, special weights, also three-fourths of a mile, will be decided on Tuesday. The Optional stakes for two year-olds, selling allowances, three-fourths of a mile; the Trenton stakes for three-year-olds, selling allowances, one and one-eighth miles, and Eatontown stakes, special weights, one mile, will be decided on Thursday. Features of Saturday's programme will be the Junior Champion stakes for two-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, for which $500 is added. There having been 73 entries, it is an exceptional rich prize; Tremont is in it and so is Hanover. There are no penalties or allowances, and of course the Dwyers will win it. The race for champion stakes, one and a half miles, will be run on the same day. The added money is $2500 and it is $250 each for starters. Ben Ali, Tyrant and Volante are in it, so is Dewdrop. Can others beat the $20,000 filly!

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, August 2.—Fifth race—Hurdle; Burr Oak first, Chanticleer second, Glenarm third.

#### MUNICIPAL MISFEASANCE.

Judge Cowing's Charge Concerning Alleged Corruption.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The grand jury for the August term of the General Sessions Court was sworn in to-day by Judge Cowing. His Honor, in referring to the case of Rollin M. Squire, Commissioner of Public Works, said in his charge: "I wish to call your especial attention to a subject now agitating the attention of the public. Grave charges have been made against certain public officials, it being claimed that from corrupt, wilful and wicked motives a public office has been handed over to a contractor—this contractor, as is claimed, being the actual head of the office and the others being only in nominal possession. The department, according to common report, has been in the hands of this contractor for some time, and he has had power to give himself contracts, and discharge and appoint men, so that, substantially, the office has been in the hands of a man who has carried it on in a manner no doubt antagonistic to the welfare of the city and the tax payers. The question of the truth or falsity of these charges are for you to pass upon. I cannot. If it is true that this department has been turned over as has been stated, there has been a most wicked and criminal act committed, which demands prompt action through your hands. Other investigations into the charges are being made, but this need not retard you from taking steps. The Mayor's investigation is to determine whether or not removals from office shall be made; your investigation shall be to decide whether or not the criminal law has been violated, and if there has been you must bring the guilty party or parties before this tribunal. If you find these charges of corruption to be well founded, you will then make investigation as to all concerned in it, for all who might have taken part are equally guilty."

#### THE G. A. R.

San Francisco Crowded With Old Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—There were more arrivals to-day of delegates to the G. A. R. Encampment and their accompanying friends, than on any day since they began to come. A large attendance already here from Kansas was to-day augmented by 500 more, including the famous Modoc Singing Club. The veteran Zouaves from New Jersey also arrived to-day. Men from Connecticut wearing wooden nutmegs attached to G. A. R. badges, numbering 100, were among the arrivals. There were also delegations from Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire, Missouri, Nebraska, Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Dakota, Tennessee, Georgia, Illinois and Iowa. The Department of the Army of the Potomac, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oroville and many other California points. The arrivals numbered thousands.

Topeka and Nashville are already being discussed as places for holding the next year's encampment, and delegations from the places mentioned are making a strong canvass for the honor.

Overeight thousand people crowded into the Mechanics' Pavilion this evening to attend the reception to the Commander-in-Chief, Burdette, by the Second Brigade of the National Guard of California, under the command of Gen. W. H. Dimond. After a review of the militia a grand ball to the officers and delegates of the G. A. R., Army of the Potomac and the Woman's Relief Corps, was given at Metropolitan Temple. A reception by Mayor Bartlett was tendered the Society of the Army of the Potomac. An address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor, and a poem composed for the occasion by Fred Emerson Brooks was recited by the composer, and an oration was delivered by Col. Stuart M. Taylor. These were interspersed with music by the band. Over three thousand people, who completely filled the building, were present.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac to-day elected Gen. Martin Q. McMahon of New York, President, and selected Saratoga as the next place of meeting.

#### FOILED ROBBERS.

They Attempt to Rob a Retort of $20,000.

JACKSON, Cal., August 2.—A daring attempt was made this morning to rob the Keystone mine at Amador. They had cleaned up the mill and the proceeds in retorted, gold, amounting to probably $20,000, was left in the retort over night to cool. L. E. Likens was engaged as night watchman at the time. One of the mill men visited the office and met a man inside whom in the darkness he mistook for Likens, and seized him by the beard. He made a menacing motion as if to draw a weapon and escaped, together with his accomplice. Entering the retort room Likens was found on the floor insensible, blood was issuing from a wound in his head and a strong smell of chloroform pervaded the place. The gold was untouched. They had got the lid off the retort, but it proved too hot to handle and they had no time to cool it when interrupted in their work. Likens is still insensible, but there is hope of his recovery. No clue to the perpetrators.

#### Alabama Democratic.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 2.—State election quiet. Bingham (Rep.) and Tanner (Prohibitionist) received but a small number of votes. The entire State Democratic ticket is elected. The chief interest centered in local contests. In many counties the Democrats have split to pieces over probate judgeships, and indications are that several independents have been elected. The strife among Democrats brought the negroes to the polls, and the indications are that a large negro vote was polled.

## SACRAMENTO.

### A Republican Selection for Senator.

GEN. A. P. WILLIAMS THE MAN.

The Democrats Decide to Offer no Opposition to the Scheme.

*Special to the Herald by the Associated Press.*

SACRAMENTO, August 2.—A Republican joint caucus was held this evening. Senator McClure opened the proceedings by stating that nominations for a United States Senator were in order. Senator Day, of San Francisco, nominated A. P. Williams. Yule, of Trinity, seconded the nomination. May, of San Francisco, nominated W. H. Parks; no second. Ellison, of Tehama, nominated Henry Edgerton. McLean, of Santa Barbara, seconded it. Firebaugh, of San Francisco, nominated W. H. L. Barnes; no second. Parkinson, of San Francisco, nominated James B. Stetson; no second. Colby nominated James M. Shafter; no second. No other nominations being made the first ballot was taked and resulted as follows: Williams, 30; Parks, 15; Edgerton, 14; Barnes, 3; Stetson, 3; Shafter, 1; Vroomen, 1; Ridsout, 1. Second ballot: Williams, 39; Parks, 18; Edgerton, 7; Stetson, 3; Vroomen, 1. Williams' nomination was made unanimous on a motion of Parks.

The vote was as follows: For Williams—Allen, Boone, Carter of Solano, Cook, Culver, Day, Heath, Heywood, Hollister, Hurlburt, Johnson, Long, Loud, Lowe, McJunkin, Mears, Palmieri, Parker, Perry, Pyle, Reeves, Roseberry, Saxe, Sullivan, Swayne, Torry, Vrooman, Watson, Whitney, Yule, 30.

For Parks—Buhlet, Chandler, Daley, Davis, Devenay, Franklin, French, Hunt, Jones, Jordan, Kalben, Lovell, May, Wairath, Whitcomb, Wood, 16.

For Edgerton—Carter of Contra Costa, Douglas, Edwards, Ellison, Laughlin, McGlashen, McLean, Parks, Patterson, Pellet, Porter, Routier, Wallis, Woodward, 14.

For Barnes—Firebaugh, Van Voorhees, Ward, 3.

For Stetson — DeLong, Parkinson, Steele, 3.

For Vrooman—McLure, 1.

For Shafter—Colby 1.

On the second ballot Colby changed from Shafer to Parks, Douglas from Edgerton to Williams, Laughlin from Edgerton to Williams, McGlashen from Edgerton to Williams, Patterson from Edgerton to Williams, Van Voorhees from Barnes to Parks, Wallis from Edgerton to Williams, Ward of Butte came in and voted for Parks, Ward of San Francisco changed from Burns to Williams, Woodward from Edgerton to Williams. After the conclusion of the vote Firebaugh changed from Barnes to Williams, Pellet from Edgerton to Williams. The vote then stood Williams 39, Parks 19, Edgerton 7, Stetson 3, Vrooman 1, Barnes 0, Shafter 0. Mr. Parks then arose and moved that the vote of the caucus be declared unanimously in favor of Williams. Carried and the caucus adjourned.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 2.—A caucus of Democratic Senators met during recess and Taylor asserted his ability to defeat the election of a Senator. It was, however, decided to allow the members to act individually.

The Democrats of both Houses met in a joint caucus to-night and agreed to give a complimentary nomination for United States Senator to George Hearst, but to put no further obstacle to the election of of a Senator by the Republicans.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

SACRAMENTO, August 2.—Buhlert, of San Francisco, offered a resolution to adjourn until Tuesday morning, the object being to enables ballot for the Senatorship to be taken, followed by an adjournment immediately after, so as to permit members to go to San Francisco to witness the G. A. R. parade. Carried by a vote of 28 ayes to 22 noes.

SENATE.

McClure moved to postpone the special order of the day, the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on Terry's charges, until Thursday at 3 P. M. Carried.

Petitions were received from the citizens of Yuba, Solano and Alameda, aggregating 1500 names, asking for the passage of irrigation measures.

Board of Sacramento presented a protest against the proposed reorganization of the Supreme Court, adopted July 31, by the Mono Farmers' Grange.

On motion of Del Valle a recess of half an hour was taken at this point in order to allow both the Republican and Democratic members to arrange for the programme to be followed in the Senatorial fight.

Immediately upon reassembling Del Valle moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock P. M. Taylor seconded the motion.

Boone of San Francisco moved to amend by making it 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The question as to whether or not it would require a two-thirds vote to adjourn until that time according to the standing rule was decided by President Daggett in the negative.

Lynch, of San Francisco then rose, and in a short speech said that he felt it to be his duty to his honor and his party to refuse to assist the Republicans in any way whatever to elect a United States Senator. He paid a glowing tribute to Senator Hearst, and hoped that his colleagues would stand by him to the fight. He closed by moving a call of the Senate. The motion was lost by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting aye, and the Republicans no.

Drum, of San Francisco, moved to adjourn. Lost by the same vote. Another motion for a call of the house was made.

Johnson, of Sonoma, announced that he wanted to go to San Francisco and would vote for the Republican proposition. On a call of the roll the result was ayes 16, noes 17. Lynch moved a call of the Senate but Daggett put the motion to adjourn until 10-30 A. M. Tuesday and declared it carried.

#### A Reporter's Hard Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Judge Maguire to-day rendered a decision in the matter of the writ of habeas corpus sued out by F. J. Zeehandelaar, the *Examiner* reporter, who was committed to jail by Judge Sullivan for contempt of court in refusing to divulge the name of the person who furnished him with details of the testimony of the divorce case being tried before him with closed doors. In Judge Maguire's opinion Judge Sullivan had jurisdiction in the case and did not overstep his authority in committing Zeehandelaar for contempt. The prisoner was remanded and sent back to jail. Judge Maguire, at the request of the prisoner's counsel, granted a stay of proceedings to enable him to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court.

#### Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day: Interest bearing debt, principal and interest, $1,214,902,034; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $5,577,313; debt bearing no interest, $53[illegible],069,699; total debt, principal and interest, $1,755,559,047; total debt less available cash items, $1,460,293,604; net cash in the treasury, $89,306,325; debt less cash in treasury August 1st, $1,380,087,279; debt less cash in treasury July 1st, $1,387,136,333; decrease of debt during month, $9,049,104; cash in treasury available for reduction of public debt, $195,265,443; total cash in treasury, as shown by treasurer's general account, $484,856,903.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Chair presented a resolution offered by Evarts on Saturday last, requesting the President to open correspondence with foreign powers on the subject of silver. Evarts advocated the resolution but did not define his position upon the silver question. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the House bill relating to the taxation of fractional quarts of a gallon of distilled spirits, and amended it by making the time when it goes into effect on the second Monday succeeding the month in which this Act is approved, and by extending the Act of March 3d, 1877, relating to fruit brandy, to brandy distilled from apples or peaches, passed, it and asked a conference.

Allison, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported that the committee had been unable to agree. The conferees had gone over every item in the bill with great care. There were certain points on which the House conferees were to ask instructions from that body, and on which the Senate conferees desired the judgment of the Senate. The first difficulty related to the appropriation for the coast survey. The House provision had reduced the appropriation for the coast survey about $100,000 below that of last year and made a practically new arrangement and adjustment with reference to the official force of the survey, creating new offices, abolishing old ones and changing the compensation of the field force by allowing its reduction from 64 to 52, as vacancies should occur. The House conferees insisted that a new adjustment should be made in the bill. The answer of the Senate conferees was that the coast survey had been since August, 1885, practically without a scientific head, and that when the office had a responsible head, with scientific knowledge, the question could be carefully taken up and considered.

The Senate then took up the bill reported from the Finance Committee, to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuff, providing for their export into foreign countries without payment of tax, under rules and regulations of the Treasury Department. It was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House Mr. Randall's motion to return the resolution to Mr. Baker was agreed to. Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the coinage of standard silver dollars. Referred.

Atkinson of Pensylvania introduced a bill to prevent the acquisition of real property by corporations. Referred.

On motion of Mason of Illinois, the rules were suspended and the house by a vote of yeas 167, nays 51, passed, with a verbal amendment, the Senate bill increasing the pensions of soldiers who have lost an arm or leg in the service. Randall of Pennsylvania, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported a disagreement. The speaker proceeded to call the States for the introduction of bills.

Baker, of New York, offered a resolution on recapitulation, self commendation, modest laudation and hearty congratulation by a responsible majority of the House. A reading was demanded by Payne of Pennsylvania, and the document proved to be "stump" papers, containing a severe arraignment of the Democratic majority in the House and the Democratic President for sins of omission and commission. Mr. Reagan of Texas interrupted the reading and objected to a stump speech being injected into the proceedings of the House under false pretenses. The speaker ruled that as the document was presented under a call of the States and in the form of a resolution, it must be received. He added, dryly, that the resolution was not an attack upon the House, but upon the Democratic party, and he thought the Democratic party could stand it.

The resolution, which was indorsed for reference to the "steering committee," having been read, Mr. Randall said that he did not consider it either respectful or decent. He therefore moved to return the resolution to the member who offered it.

Baker asked consent to withdraw it, but objection was raised.

#### Gen. Logan Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—General John A. Logan arrived here this evening about ten o'clock. He was received at the ferry by a delegation from the General Committee of the G. A. R., who escorted him to the Baldwin Hotel.

#### Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Attorney-General Garland has gone to Arkansas for several weeks vacation.

Among the clerks dismissed from the Patent office Saturday, was Miss Alice E. Meikleham, a grand daughter of President Thomas Jefferson.

#### Electric Flashes.

Col. Fred. A. Stanley, brother of the Earl of Derby, President of the Board of Trade in the new Cabinet, has been raised to the peerage.

The Parnellite party, at their meeting Wednesday, in Dublin, will appoint delegates to a convention at Chicago of the National League of America. They will at the same time arrange to secure seats in the House of Commons for Healy and O'Brien, who were defeated in the recent elections.

The President has signed the oleomargarine bill, and sent a message to the House of Representatives stating his reasons for approving it.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—Hale & Norcross, $1.95; Savage, $3.45; Peer, 10c.; Ophir, $1.05.

The Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 2.—Wheat—Quiet; shipping, $1.25 per cental.

Barley—Quiet. Feed, 82½@87½ per cental; new brewing $1, old brewing, $1.50 @$1 60; Chealiers dull, $1.30@$1 45 per cental.

Corn—California, $1 15@1.20 per cental for choice large yellow and $1.25@ $1.30 per cental for small yellow.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Wheat—Not quoted.

Corn — Cash, 44¼c per bushel October 46½c per bushel; September, 45½c per bushel.

Pork.

CHICAGO, August 2. — Pork Cash, September, $10.05 per bbl.; October, $10.07 per bbl.


NEW TO-DAY.

This space reserved for display ad. of Young Spanish-American Ball, September 16th.

aug3-4t

Gladstone and Parnell Fund.

The Gladstone and Parnell subscription books for Los Angeles and vicinity will be closed Tuesday, 10th inst., at which time the amounts subscribed will be cabled direct. Amounts subscribed and to be subscribed payable meantime at Farmers' and Merchants', First National or Los Angeles National Bank.

JNO. KENEALY, Chairman.
W. R. BURKE, Secretary. aug3-1t

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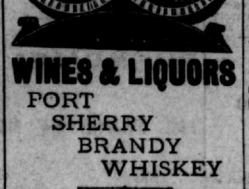

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Classes will be resumed in the College on

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For further information apply to the President,

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CATARRH.

The term Catarrh is applied to a peculiar disorder of the nostrils and adjacent parts, which prevails to an alarming extent, and is productive of very serious consequences.

The most prominent and characteristic feature is a morbid discharge from the head, varying in its nature at different times.

In some there is an almost constant flow of clear, acrid fluid, but oftener an offensive, purulent or muco-purulent, greenish yellow matter is secreted, which accumulates in the nostrils or drops into the throat, necessitating its frequent removal by blowing the nose or expectoration, and often by both processes. Sometimes patients feel as though their whole head was in a state of rottenness, so great is the amount of matter discharged and so fœtid is its odor. The patient is greatly annoyed by the constant dropping into the throat of the morbid matter from the head, and as a recumbent position naturally favors the flow downward, his rest is frequently disturbed from this cause. Many sufferers are obliged to lie with the head very much elevated in order to sleep with some degree of comfort.

In others, a tough, viscid and offensive phlegm collects behind and above the palate, in the passage between the throat and head, adhering to the parts with gluish tenacity. Its lodgment embarrasses respiration and creates a sensation of irritation and uneasiness in the affected locality, gives rise to a constant and almost irresistable desire to relive the discomfort by drawing the mucus into the throat so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around him.

Again the offensive matter hardens and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard concretions, which are discharged by way of the nostrils or throat in lumps or fragments of a deep green tint. In some cases these incrustations accumulate to such an extent as to form a regular plug in the nose, which obstructs breathing and produces serious discomfort. So firmly do these incrustations adhere to the point of attachment that their removal usually requires the most violent efforts; not unfrequently they have to be torn from the membrane. Occasionally a solid cast of notable size is expelled, on which there are generally traces of blood, but in some cases the cast presents a tubular appearance, being of exact shape of the nasal cavity. This condition is indicative of ulceration, which, in time may destroy the bony structure of the nose and produce a subsequent flattening of that organ.

Cases are occasionally met with in which a thick, viscid, slimy secretion coats the membrane of the nasal cavities and then putrefies, giving rise to a stench which is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room, and there are others in which all the secretions of the membrane are suspended, causing an unpleasant feeling of dryness, heat and feverishness in the head and nose—a condition popularly known as "Dry Catarrh."

The disease speedily extends to the air cavities of the bones of the forehead and face, giving rise to a distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes, and to a feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain in the nostrils near the root of the nose, as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular part, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck, or behind the orbits, and, occasionally, pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

The breath is always tainted and at times assumes an exceedingly fœtid and sickening odor. In some cases it becomes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The nasal membrane is thickened and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable stuffy sensation in the head, and occasioning to violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing.

The voice is weak, indistinct and husky, of a nasal character, displaying a sort of sniffing buality. Oftentimes there is a continuous hoarseness and disordance. There is also a sense of irritation in the throat, and frequent attempts to clear the parts of phlegm, producing the sound "hem" more or less forcibly. In some cases patients complain of an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, or a choky sensation in the throat, and in others of a distressing and almost constant dryness, for the temporary relief of which they have to swallow frequently. Others, again, speak of a constant bad or unnatural taste in the mouth or throat.

The stomach generally suffers more or less and becomes weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and nearly always bad in the morning. The patient is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, at times fearful, timid, agitated and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory weakened and permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The mucous membrane soon becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at least a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to serious disturbances of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subject to frequent and repeated colds, each attack aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse and involving a larger extent than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when but a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs. Catarrh may, and often does, affect other organs in the body, especially those containing a mucous membrane, such as the stomach, bowels, kidneys, etc.

Thus catarrh becomes the starting point of consumptive development, the disease being eventually transmitted to the lungs, both by nervous connection and continuity of surface.

So frequently has this fatal course been noticed that all those who are thoroughly conversant with the subject now look upon catarrh as a premonition and one of the very earliest manifestations of consumption.

Every case of catarrh is curable if properly treated.

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Those who desire to consult me in regard to their cases or to location as to climate, had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions, Address

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