THE LEXINGTON INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

Weekly Intelligencer.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

At Large—THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, EDWARD McCABE.

First District—C. W. FRANCIS.
Second District—WILLIAM HYDE.
Third District—D. W. FROST.
Fourth District—E. V. CONWAY.
Fifth District—SAMUEL BURNES.
Sixth District—W. J. STONE.
Seventh District—J. C. FERGUSON.
Eighth District—R. P. C. WILSON.
Ninth District—LAFE DAWSON.
Tenth District—D. J. HEASTON.
Eleventh District—JOHN E. RYLAND.
Twelfth District—I. T. LEWIS.
Thirteenth District—C. E. PEERS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. PHELPS, of Green.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
HENRY C. BROCKMEYER, of St. Louis.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
MICHAEL K. McGRATH, of St. Louis.

FOR TREASURER,
ELIJAH GATES, of Buchanan.

FOR AUDITOR,
THOMAS HOLLADAY, of Madison.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JAMES N. L. SMITH, of Cole.

FOR REGISTER OF LANDS,
JAMES E. McHENRY, of Jackson.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE,
JOHN W. HENRY, of Macon.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER,
JAMES HARDING, JOHN WALKER.

JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

FOR STATE SENATOR—17TH DISTRICT,
ELISHA M. EDWARDS, of Lafayette.

FOR CONGRESS—11TH DISTRICT,
JOHN B. CLARK, JR., of Howard.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
Eastern District—HENRY S. VAN ANGLEN.
Western District—JONAS T. FERGUSON.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUSTICES,
Eastern District—JAMES B. HORD.
Central District—ROBT. A. BARNETT.
Western District—JAMES A. PRATHER.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM YOUNG.

FOR COLLECTOR,
ALEX. A. LESUEUR.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE M. MOUNTJOY.

FOR TREASURER,
BENJAMIN F. BRELAND.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM C. WHITE.

FOR SURVEYOR,
HERMAN KRAUSE.

FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
THOMAS STANSBURY.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

FOR CONSTABLE, LEXINGTON TOWNSHIP,
E. B. McKEE.

A round trip ticket from St. Louis to the centennial and return costs $40; but by buying one ticket in St. Louis and the return in Philadelphia, it will only cost about $34.

A young man was recently hung at Dayton, Ohio. When the trap was sprung the rope broke, and he was picked up insensible. A new rope was secured, and this time the half-dead victim was successfully strangled.

Immediately after the adjournment of the congressional convention at Moberly on the 29th of August, the new executive committee for the district met at the Merchants' Hotel and organized by the selection of I. S. Parsons, of Saline county, as chairman, and Wm. H. Chiles, of Lafayette county, as secretary. Mr. Parsons' address is Miami, and Mr. Chiles', Lexington.

If republican newspapers have any honesty they will cease publishing falsehoods when they know them to be such. It is now generally known that Mr. Phelps is entirely innocent of the charges made against him, and we wait to see how many of those papers which were so keen to publish the charges, will now publish the truth. The number will not be large.

Wonder how many radical papers will copy this item: "An unprovoked attack was made a day or two ago upon an inoffensive white man, at Natchez, Miss., by a number of colored men, because he wore a badge of one of the democratic clubs." It really seems as if the poor negro needs troops to protect him, as there is a possibility that some other democrats will wear their club badge if they are left to do as they please.

The detectives have given up the pursuit of the train robbers, and are now laying the blame of their failure upon the newspapers. The Sedalia Democrat, shows that it was incompetency and gross negligence, if not cowardice, on the part of the detectives themselves which caused the failure. If they were guilty of all the acts the Democrat charges them with, they were not much better than the robbers.

The latest dispatches from Constantinople state that at a grand cabinet council of dignitaries it was resolved to depose the present Sultan, Murad, who has so lately been placed on the throne, and to proclaim Abdul Hamid. It is supposed Murad will follow the example of his predecessors, when he hears of the decision of the council, and will kindly put an end to his miserable life, and thus save the executioner that trouble. The Softas seems to be hard to please.

A brutal prize fight took place near Wilmington, Del., on the 24th of August, between two roughs named Neary and Gillespie, for $500 a side. Twenty-one rounds were fought in nineteen minutes, and Neary was fearfully punished, his nose being flattened and split, his lips cut open, his eyes closed, and his whole face beaten into a mass of jelly. Gillespie was scarcely hurt. These men might be made to do the country some service in the penitentiary, as they seem to by unfitted to live outside of it.

The republican press are having a hard time in finding some real defect in the record of Mr. Tilden. It is seldom a man is found who has been in public life for such a long time who has not committed many grievous blunders. But as last as the radicals trump up charges against Tilden, they are met and proven to be false. They have harped on his opposition to the election of Allen as Governor of Ohio, and now it is proven he wrote letters favoring Allen, but opposing his financial views. Now they charge him with swearing falsely in giving in his assessment, and straightway it is shown that he gave in the assessment correctly. We don't know what the republicans expect to do next, but unless they make some charge that will stick, it looks to us as if Tilden will sweep the country in November.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are informed that Mr. C. J. Miller, of Clay township, has announced himself an independent candidate for the legislature from the western district of our county. Mr. Miller will be recognized as the man who, some years ago, was elected on the Conservative ticket, against DeMotte, the candidate of the straight-out radicals. Against Mr. Miller, as a gentleman, we have nothing to say; as a politician, much. Since the party was content to take him, the political situation in Missouri has greatly changed. Then, the state itself was not democratic. Now, we poll an immense majority. Then, we were bound to content ourselves with any man calling himself a democrat. Now, we may take our choice, and elect him. Good, old-fashioned, strong minded democrats did not then desire to become candidates; for, even if elected, and able to take the iron-clad oath, they found themselves obliged to consort and affiliate with the satellites of Tom Fletcher; and it did not easily go down their democratic stomachs. Hence, it was that men of strong and decided character were compelled to remain in private life, while less able men were elected to office. But, thank God, those days are gone by, and we are now in a position to nominate and elect uncompromising democrats. Without meaning any disrespect to Mr. Miller, we hope, most earnestly, that the day will never again be seen, in this county, when the miserable expedient of voting for a compromise man is necessary. Such expedients are universally disagreeable, and generally disastrous to the party that adopts them. Witness the late presidential campaign where Greeley was our hope.

As to the effect Mr. Miller's candidacy will have on the election of Mr. Ferguson, there is little to be said. We suppose the republicans of the western district will make no nomination, but adopt Mr. Miller as their candidate. This, we think, will make very little difference in the majority of the democratic nominee; for, if the republicans did not have Mr. Miller, they would probably nominate some other man—just to keep up party organization. We very much doubt, therefore, whether the democratic nominee will lose a dozen votes by Mr. Miller's having bolted the democratic party; it, indeed, he ever counted himself other than a sort of hermaphrodite politician.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to say a word about the regular nominee from that district. Mr. Ferguson is a life long democrat, and has always been a consistent one. He has enemies, like every other man of strong character, but he is a man who commands the confidence of those who know him best—his neighbors. He belongs to a fraternity, the farmers; is identified with their interests, and understands them as well, perhaps, as any other man in our county. So, at least, say those who ought to know him best; and they gave practical evidence of their belief by recommending him as the choice of Sni-a-bar township to the convention.

If the old resident democrats of Sni-a-bar are sound, then Mr. Ferguson is a good man for the place. Furthermore, he was regularly nominated by the party, in convention assembled, and his nomination, as well as the nomination of the candidates for the other offices, was declared unanimous by that convention before its adjournment. These are all the guarantees any man can have from his party that he will receive its support. When the time comes, if it ever does come, that any nomination does not carry with it party support, we had as well throw up the sponge. Nomination then, will not be worth the seeking.

RICH AGAINST POOR.

Demagogues are so in the habit of trying to array the poor against the rich, when there are no grounds for it, that we hesitate at point out what is actually taking place at the present time. We have been so sickened with hearing about "bloated bond-holders" that we even think of the subject unwillingly, and write about it with still greater reluctance. Yet, there are rich men, notwithstanding, who hold government bonds, and, whatever our disgust, regularly clip their gold bearing coupons. So far, all is right. But, unfortunately, it is just as true that these rich men *are* systematically at work, year after year, to have such laws passed by Congress as will result in making the rich still richer, and this by adding to the burthens already heaped on the shoulders of the poor. And this, we say, is all wrong.

What has been done by tinkering with the bonds, and what is still sought to be done, on the question of demonetising silver, is a striking example of how capitalists, both in Europe and in the United States, are constantly seeking to widen the gap between the poor and the rich, at the expense, as it is, of bribing national legislatures to pass discriminating laws. For instance, European capitalists hold now, in round numbers, about $2,000,000,000 of government bonds. When the bonds *were* issued, they were payable in legal tenders, and were bought by capitalists at less than fifty cents on the dollar. This looks like profit enough; but it did not satisfy the holders. By means at their command—capitalists always have means—they induced our congress to convert them into coin bonds. Now, we owe coin instead of paper. What next? Surely, this ought to be enough, taken from the working people, to add to the riches of those already wealthy. But it is not so. The coin of this country has always been gold and silver. But it so happens that, within the last year or two, several reasons have conspired to make gold more valuable than its fellow coin. Some of the European nations got to rather turning up their noses at silver, principally because we were producing so much of it in our great bonanzas. In short, they were afraid we would pay them in the metal which, it seemed, God Almighty Himself had piled up and revealed to us, at the critical moment, for that purpose. How do our law-makers use the means thus put ready to their hands? Why, the plain truth is this: Capitalists raised an immense fund to have silver demonetised in America as it had been in Germany; and the same fellows, who were in the Credit Mobilier, Freedman's Savings Bank, Belknap and whisky rings, pocketed the money and did what the bond holders wanted. Now, you cannot pay a bondholder in anything but gold, but the poor man you may pay in silver. The law, as procured by capitalists, provides that, silver coins smaller than one dollar are not legal tender for debts over $5;" and the act providing for the coinage of silver dollars was repealed. Yes, working people may be paid in this depreciated coin and lose the difference between its value and the value of gold. They may pay the difference that retail dealers will put on everything they buy, because the poor must pay in silver. The rich receive gold, and can pay gold out again. Hence they get everything cheap. Now we submit that to a fair-minded man it does seem that money, good enough to pay a working man for a good day's work, is good enough to pay off a bondholder at par; especially when his bonds cost him only forty or fifty cents on the dollar.

But the difference in wages and small dealings between appreciated gold and depreciated silver is not where the laboring people of the country feel these wrongs most. This repeated shouldering of additional debt, by government, first from legal tender to gold or silver, and then to nothing but gold, has cost the industry of the country enormous sums in the way of taxes. It is estimated that the first change cost fully $400,000,000. We pay enormous taxes year after year, but, such has been the capacity of our radical rulers to, by this and other means, keep up the national debt, we feel no relief. Where a farmer could, formerly, pay county, state and national taxes with ten bushels of wheat, it now takes fifty. He is kept with his nose to the grindstone, closer and closer every year, striving to meet the obligations in an honorable manner. And the "coupon clippers" who pay no taxes, just in proportion, get richer, and yet more rich. This is what it is to have the republican party in power.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The Globe-Democrat seeks to convey the idea that Judge Jno. W. Henry was nominated as a partisan, and that Judge Wagner, being a non-partisan, should receive the support of all citizens who favor an unprejudiced judiciary. If Judge Henry was nominated by a democratic convention Judge Wagner was nominated by a republican convention. Judge Henry is accused by no one of ever having rendered judgments from the bench biased by partisan prejudices. Judge Wagner, as is well known, is recorded as having rendered many such judgments. The most outrageous one, probably, being in the case of the state vs. Cummings. This was a case in which J. A. Cummings, a minister of the gospel, was indicted for preaching the word of God without first having taken a certain oath, known as the test oath. It was tried at the October term, 1865, of the Supreme Court of the state of Missouri, held at St Louis. Whittlesey and Campbell, for appellant, held that it was inconsistent with the principles of government, as set forth by the declaration of rights in the constitution, to require such an oath of clergymen; that the law destroyed the freedom of worship and attacked the conscience; that it was an effort to control and interfere with the rights of conscience, and that Mr. Cummings had done no act against the government, &c., &c. Wagner, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court, which was that the state had power to regulate, control or prohibit any trade, business, or profession, within the limits of its jurisdiction, and that the law under which the preacher was imprisoned and made to pay a penalty for daring to preach Christ and him crucified without taking the oath as prescribed by the Drake constitution *was* constitutional. There are two points in this decision: One that it was an outrage growing out of the prejudices engendered by the war and entertained by Judge Wagner, and the other that it was not good law, even if expounded by a learned radical judge, as, when the case was appealed to the supreme court of the United States, it was reversed, and Judge Wagner had the mortification of finding that his partisan ruling was not sanctioned, even by that tribunal, tinctured as it was with prejudice at that time, and that *its* condemnation was added to the detestation of an outraged community.

BANNER COUNTY.

Texas has sent a challenge to every large democratic state in the Union proposing that the state giving the largest majority for Tilden and Hendricks in the November election shall be the recipient of a splendid democratic banner, the state giving the next largest majority to furnish the flag. Missouri has a fair showing to be the "banner state," and we hope to see a well organized effort made to capture the flag.

We suggest that in order to roll up the largest democratic majority ever yet polled in this state, we also have a state banner to be awarded the county giving the largest majority. Let us have a "banner county" in Missouri. How glorious a thing, should Missouri capture the national democratic flag and old Lafayette get the one competed for within the state. Let every democrat do his whole duty and we may be happy yet.

The republicans are to be congratulated on their ability to make light of a serious loss to their party. Four years ago the capitalist of the east supported Grant in preference to Greeley, and the papers of that party swore that the capitalists were the best judges in the world of who would make a safe president. Now the same capitalists propose to support Tilden, and the same papers are already swearing that the capitalists are no judges at all, and that they always work against the masses. It is a little hard on them to have to go back so completely on their past record.

A lady living near Saulisbury, N. C., recently gave birth to three fine boys. They have been named Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Zebulon B. Vance. That woman is a good democrat.

Horatio Seymour was nominated for governor by acclamation at the Saratoga convention, on the 30th ult., and William Dorsheimer re-nominated for lieutenant-governor. With Seymour and Dorsheimer at the head of the state ticket, New York may be counted as certain by 50,000 majority for Tilden and Hendricks.

There was a large fire in San Francisco on the 20th of August. Loss, $500,000. About twenty families were rendered homeless. One fireman lost his life.

The Marshall fair begins on Tuesday, September 5, and continues five days.

EPIZO-OTIC INFLUENZA OF SWINE.

A Brief Treatise on the Nature, the Morbid Features, the Causes, Prevention and Treatment of the Disease Now Prevailing among the Swine of Western Missouri.

LEXINGTON, MO., September 1, 1876.

EPIZO-OTIC INFLUENZA OF SWINE.

This disease which has been prevailing during the last five or six months, to an alarming extent, among the swine of Western Missouri, is known to the farmers by the name of "*Hog Cholera*," and is probably the same which has been so destructive to the hog-crop of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and other states during the last four years. The name of "Hog-Cholera," however, is a bad one, and should never be used, for it naturally conveys the idea that the disease so named must be identical with, or similar to, the cholera of men, which is by no means the case. On the contrary, the morbid process, which is essentially the same in all the different forms in which the disease is able to make its appearance, must be defined as a catarrhal-rheumatic and gastric-rheumatic inflammation of a more or less typhoid character. The disease, therefore, bears a striking resemblance, in more than one respect, to the epizo-otic influenza of horses, which swept the country, a few years ago, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hence, without intending to say that both diseases are identical with each other, I have concluded to recommend the name "Epizo-otic Influenza of Swine" for general adoption. The same is to the point, and also broad enough in its meaning to cover all the various forms in which the disease is able to present itself, as the seat of the morbid process is not restricted to certain organs or parts of the body, but may be found as well in the digestive organs, and even in the centres of the nervous system, as in the respiratory apparatus. If this was not the case, it might be more appropriate to select a name derived either from a very conspicuous or characteristic symptom, or from a prominent or important morbid change.

SYMPTOMS AND MORBID CHANGES.

The seat of the morbid process is, as I have said, not always the same; the disease, therefore, presents itself in different forms, and manifests its presence by different symptoms, so that at any rate, three or four distinct forms have to be discriminated.

1. *The catarrhal-rheumatic form*, apparently the most frequent. The principal seat of the morbid process is in the respiratory organs, and will scarcely ever stop in the bronchial tubes, and in the substance of the lungs it the catarrhal, and in the costal and pulmonal pleura (the serous membranes which line the internal surface of the chest and external surface of the lungs), or in the pericardium (the membranous bag which encloses the heart), if the rheumatic character is the most predominating. Animals afflicted with this form indicate the presence of the disease by a short, more or less hoarse, hacking cough, by difficulty of breathing, panting or drawing movements of the flanks, by a drooping head, a dull look of the eyes, hoarse squealing, etc. Beside that, unmistakable indications of fever, usually attended with costiveness of the bowels, or, in some cases, with attempts to vomit, and with more or less diarrhœa—the latter especially at the beginning of the disease—constitute the principal symptoms. If the catarrhal character is prevailing, but especially if the morbid process develops itself principally in the throat and in the wind-pipe, more or less swelling, (quinzy) will make its appearance.

At the post mortem examination, the lungs are found to be more or less hepatized (have become impervious to air by a deposit of exudation in their tissue, which renders the latter somewhat similar to that of the liver), and contain, in some cases, a few tubercles, or even small abscesses; the costal and pulmonal pleura (the membranes which line the outer surface of the lungs and the interior of the chest) have become partially agglutinated to each other, and more or less water or serum, usually of a straw-color, is found in the chest. If the rheumatic character has been predominating, the adhesion between the lungs and the sides of the chest, or even the diaphragm (the membranous partition between the chest and the abdominal cavity) is quite extensive; the quantity of serum in the chest is very considerable, and even the pericardium, or bag surrounding the heart, contains frequently a large quantity of straw-colored water. The heart itself is invariably very flabby, and frequently enlarged. On opening the skull, the substance of the brain is found abnormally soft, and the various small cavities of that organ are filled with serum. The latter is the case especially if the animal has shown, before it died, symptoms of blindness or staggers. In all cases the blood is rather thin and watery, and coagulates rapidly to a uniform, somewhat pale-colored clot of loose texture.

2. *The gastric-rheumatic form.* The same does not seem to occur quite so often. The seat of the disease is principally in some of the organs of the abdominal cavity, but especially in the liver, in the spleen or milt, in the kidneys and ureters, in the intestines or guts, and, almost invariably, in the peritoneum (the serous membrane which lines the interior surface of the abdominal cavity, and the external surface of all the intestines.)

The symptoms observed on the living animal differ but little from those presented in the catarrhal-rheumatic form. The hacking cough is more or less wanting; the difficulty of breathing and the panting movements of the flanks are less plain; but the weakness in the hind-quarters is more conspicuous, and the fever is fully as high. In some cases the affected animals arch their loins to such an extent as to cause the outline of the back to be somewhat similar to an ——. I observed this especially in those cases in which the principal seat of the disease was found to be in the kidneys, and in which the abdominal cavity contained a large quantity of straw-colored water. Animals affected with the gastric form show usually more or less costiveness. The excrements are not unlike shoemakers-wax, and are usually coated with a layer of grayish and discolored mucus. Toward the end of the disease, however, the costiveness very often gives way to a profuse and very fetid diarrhœa, the sure forerunner of approaching death. The principal morbid changes as I have found them at numerous post mortem examinations, consist in a degeneration of the liver, in the presence of a few liver-tubercles or of a few, small abscesses (in a few cases), in a morbid enlargement of the spleen or milt (quite frequent), in inflammation of one or both kidneys and ureters (in several cases), and, almost invariably, in inflammation of the peritoneum, and, in consequence, in a degeneration of that membrane, and adhesion of some of the intestines—small intestine and rectum particularly—to the walls of the abdominal cavity, and in an accumulation of serum or straw-colored water. In several cases I found also all three membranes of a portion of the jejunum, or small intestine, degenerated in a high degree, and a whole convolution of that gut firmly united to an intricate bunch, containing in its interior, in each case, one or two large, round worms. The passage was almost perfectly closed.

3. *As representatives of a third form* may be considered those cases in which the first and second form have become blended with each other, and in which the morbid process has localized itself in both cavities, in the chest and in the abdominal cavity, in which, therefore, respiratory and digestive organs are found to be diseased.

4. In some other cases the whole morbid process presents, more or less plainly, a sonnet but scrofulous character; the lymphatic system is affected in a considerable degree; and ulcers are found in various parts of the body, but especially on the lungs. I may therefore be proper to look upon such cases as a *fourth form of a catarrhal-lymphatic character.* Still, all these cases, which would come under this heading, are blended to such an extent with one of the two principal forms, the catarrhal-rheumatic and the gastric-rheumatic, as to make it impossible to draw distinct lines.

THE CAUSES.

The ascertain the true causes has been the principal object of my investigation. I considered it therefore necessary to search and observe a large number of cases in different places. This I have done, and have come to the conclusion that, at any rate some of the causes, and I am inclined to think, the most important ones, are of such a nature as to admit removal, notwithstanding that the same are numerous and diversified. Although I will not deny the possibility that certain agencies of a so-called cosmic or telluric character may be acting as a cause, I must confess that I have not been able to discover anything in my whole morbid process that would lead me to the product or tend to influences, which I consider as the main causes of the disease, and which, in my opinion, are well able to produce every one of those morbid changes which I had an opportunity to observe. These injurious influences or agencies may be divided into two classes. As belonging to the first class I consider anything that is able to interrupt the perspiration through the skin, and to the second class anything, that is able to interfere more directly with the process of respiration by entering the respiratory passages. These are probably numerous, either of aggravating causes, and I think I have discovered some of them, but time and space will not allow to discuss them at present, especially as a more complete report will soon be in the hands of the public.

1. *The noxious influences able to interrupt the perspiration through the skin.* The same are numerous, and of far greater importance than they appear to be at a superficial glance. The skin of an animal is a very important organ; it constitutes not only a tegument which protects the animal, but it has also the office of eliminating large quantities of wasted material, and of absorbing certain gaseous and fluid substances from the outside world, functions of the greatest importance for the health of the organism. If the skin is prevented by some means or other in performing these functions, either some other organs will have to perform the same, or the wasted material must remain within the organism, and is bound to cause disorder and disease—the latter usually of a rheumatic character. The exchange of material through the skin, but especially the excretions of the same, are of a gaseous and partially solid, and fluid, and can partially, and partially only, be disposed of also by the lungs, the kidneys, and the intestines. Hence it becomes evident that in all those instances in which the perspiration through the skin is interrupted, the organs just named, being those that have to perform the functions of the skin in addition to their own, will be the first ones to suffer and become diseased. That this is a fact will not be denied by anybody, who has ever suffered from a cold.

The perspiration, however, can be interrupted, or in other words, the skin can be disqualified in several ways, the skin can be disqualified for to perform its functions by several means; for instance, by inflammation and congestions; by a degeneration of its tissue, or of a part of it; by a partial interruption of the circulation of the blood in the capillary vessels, by a closing of its pores by mechanical means, etc. This admitted, it remains to ascertain whether or not those hogs and pigs that have died of, or that are suffering from, the epizo-otic influenza (vulgo hog cholera) have been subjected to such influences or agencies which are bound to cause a total or partial interruption of the excretion of the perspiration through the skin. Looking the facts square in the face, the question must be answered in the affirmative. All those hogs or pigs that have died with, or suffered from, epizo-otic influenza, one or more of those agencies have been at work. I will try to discuss the principal ones. First, all the hogs or pigs affected with the disease—at any rate all those that I have seen, and I have seen over a thousand—were very dirty. Lice irritate the skin, keep the same in a semi-inflamed condition, cause a gradual degeneration of its external layer, and consequently, there can be no doubt, a cause of disturbing the normal perspiration. Secondly, all the hogs and pigs which have been, or which are yet, affected with the disease, have been exposed, day and night, to all the sudden changes of temperature and weather, so frequent in the west, some of them have been kept in small enclosures or pens without a roof, and others have been kept in large herds, and have been allowed to run at large in the barn-yard, in the woods, in a stubble-field, etc. Those in the small pens had to suffer very much from the accumulation of heat during the day, and were exposed during the night to the chilling dews, while those running at large, and exposed to the burning rays of the sun during the day, sought shelter at night time in the coolest and most dusty places—under a corn crib, under a barn, on a manure heap, etc.; crowded each other while sleeping, became thereby heated and perspiring, but took cold, or became more or less chilled when they rose in the morning from their common resting place. Further, these animals, thus suddenly cooled, by the cold, morning air, and the wet dew, were soon exposed again to the hot sun, so that at about 10 or 11 o'clock they were compelled to go to the first best water-pool, where such a one was accessible, to take a bath. This is all right and well enough, but in all of those places in which the disease has made its appearance, I have found the water, to which the hogs had access, almost invariably so shallow, and in such a limited quantity, that the rooting and wallowing of only one, or a few more animals, would convert it into a muddy, semi-fluid mass. As a consequence, is such a large herd, only very few animals—and those invariably the older and stronger animals could reap any benefit from taking a bath. All the younger and smaller animals (shoats) are compelled to wait till the larger and stronger animals come out, and will scarcely ever have a chance to clean their skin from the mud of the preceding day. Hence every new bath, being always a muddy bath, will leave the pores of the skin more and more closed, instead of opening the same. If such a process is repeated day after day, no wonder that finally the perspiration of the skin will be thoroughly interrupted, and that the result, disease, will make its appearance. It is different, if the herd is a small one, for then every animal will have, now and then, a chance to open the pores of its skin by a bath in tolerably clean water, and the perspiration will not be seriously interrupted. That this must be the case, is corroborated by my observations, which show that, in every large herd, nearly all the weaker and younger animals (shoats) have become a prey of the disease, that larger and stronger animals, usually the first ones who go to the water in the morning, have suffered much less, and have most of them, either never contracted or have recovered; that finally, small herds have either not suffered at all, or but very little. I might also mention the thunder influences exerted by the filthy and muddy condition of the water which the animals, so situated, are compelled to drink, but as the matter is only of subordinate importance, I will proceed to a discussion of those *Agencies which interfere directly with the process of breathing.* The same, too, are of a different character. When I first commenced my investigation, it struck me, that all those swine—pigs, shoats, and hogs of every age and description—which run at large in the streets and thoroughfares of Kansas City, Westport Independence and Lexington lead the most independent life possible, and belong to parties who own but one, two or three animals, as also all those swine which are kept by themselves, either alone or only in a few together, and finally all those that are kept in comparatively small herds in places—pastures, orchards or woods, coated everywhere with a thick and perfectly destitute of dusty, bare ground, and old manure-heaps, are, remain and have been, perfectly healthy, and that on the contrary, all those animals which are kept in yards, pastures, or fields which consist partially, or wholly of dusty, bare ground, or certain heaps of old manure, have suffered and are suffering, severely, and that the more, the larger the herd, and the worse the dust of soil and manure. In large herds, compared with 100 head or more, and kept on such places the mortality has been as high as from 75 to 100 per cent.; in smaller herds the mortality has been from 50 to 75 per cent.; and where only a few animals have thus been kept together where consequently each animal was only compelled to inhale the noxious dust by itself, the mortality has been very low, or no fatal cases have occured at all. Further, in all those cases in which the hogs have been compelled to inhale with each breath a large quantity of soil and manure, ground to powder by the rays of the sun, and by heat, rain, wind, trampling and rooting, all the post-mortem examinations, and I have made quite a large number during the last three weeks, have revealed as principal morbid changes, a morbid affection of the eyes, inflammation of the respiratory passages (throat, windpipe, bronchial tubes) hepatization of the lungs, and a presence of tubercles and of even small ulcers in the pulmonal tissue, while the organs in the abdominal cavity were comparatively little affected.

If these facts just related are duly taken into consideration scarcely any doubt can remain as to the constant inhalation of the dusty soil and manure constituting one of the principal causes of the epizo-otic influenza of hogs. One may ask, if the causes of the disease are of such a local character, how can it be possible that the disease has become such an extensive epizo-oty prevailing in almost the whole United States? The answer is very easily given. The treatment on the keeping of swine is almost everywhere the same. Our western farmer, careless enough, if possible, in his treatment and care of his horses and cattle, usually thinks a hog is a *hog* and can get along with hoggish treatment, delights in nastiness, filth and dirt, of any description, does not need a dry, comfortable, and clean resting place during the night, nor clean and fresh water for drinking or to take a bath in, nor shade and shelter against the burning rays of the sun, or against the cold dews of the night.

A great many farmers believe, nay, hold themselves convinced, that the epizo-otic influenza of swine is a contagious disease, and have kindly furnished me facts which, I admit, point strongly that way. To tell the truth, I am not prepared to decide that question, because such a decision requires numerous experiments, and these I have not yet been able to make. Still, I am inclined to believe that the fearful spreading of the disease can be satisfactorily explained, and is very well possible without the existence of a contagion.

PREVENTION.

Removing the causes constitutes the prevention, but I will go a little more into details. I am confident, if large herds of swine are divided into small divisions of 3 or 4, if each division is provided with a comfortable and clean pen, in which to lay, which is free from dust, and has a good roof, if every hog has access, several times a day, to fresh and clean water for drinking, and take a bath in, either in a large trough, or in a running creek, brook or streamlet, and if no accumulation of filth and manure is allowed in any of the sties, pens, or yards, in which the hogs are kept, and, furthermore, all the food given is healthy and sound, epizo-otic influenza or so-called "hog-cholera" will soon cease to exist. I know very well many a farmer will be disappointed by my advice, would have preferred to be sent to the drug-store for medicines, and would have had to comply with my rules will be too much trouble altogether, or Will say, if he shall not keep his hogs anyhow in the old "hoggish" manner, he rather will not keep any at all. Very well; if he does not keep any, he will certainly not lose any, and those farmers who are determined to keep their swine in a rational manner, and will take proper care of them, will derive the benefit from the scarcity of hogs that necessarily will, at any rate, pay much better for any one to raise 50 hogs, to keep them well, to lose none, and to realize from these a handsome profit, than raise 100 or 200 hogs, to keep them "hoggish," to lose 50 or 70 per cent, and to produce animals that figure as "scalawags" in the market reports. Beside that, the same amount of food that is needed to produce 200 pounds of inferior and unhealthy pork, if the pig is kept on the manure-heap or in the barn-yard, or in other words, in the old "hoggish" manner, will produce at least 300 pounds of good healthy pork, if the same of the animal be always in strict accordance with hygienic laws. If the latter are never violated, no influence or hog cholera will make its appearance.

One more remark: In giving my views this candidly, and in plain language, it is my sole object, not to blame anybody, but to point out to my fellow-citizens the mistakes committed, not by one or a few, but by the many; therefore everybody who may feel that he has made mistakes may accept what I have said in just that spirit in which it has been written.

TREATMENT.

A treatment, in order to be successful, requires above all a removing of the causes as enumerated. The patient must be provided with a clean and dry resting place, must have fresh air to breathe, clean water to drink, and healthy food to eat. As to a radical treatment I would recommend at the very beginning of the disease, to each patient a good emetic composed either of powdered white hellebore (veratrum album) or of tartar emetic in a dose of about one grain for each month the sick animal is old. The emetic is easily administered with a piece of boiled potato, which will not be returned unless the patient is very sick, and in that case an emetic will be of no use. After the emetic has acted, the animal will be very sick, and will try to hide itself in a dark corner, but after about two or three hours the same will make its appearance again and be willing to take a little food, for instance, a few potatoes, a little milk etc. At that time it will be advisable to give either about half a tartar emetic (from 2 to 3 grains to a grown animal) or a few grains of calomel, also mixed with a piece of boiled potato, or, if appetite should not have returned, mixed with a little flour and a few drops of water and formed to pills. (A sick hog should never be drenched under any circumstances). The latter mode is to be preferred if the disease has its principal seat in the respiratory organs (catarrhal rheumatic form) and the calomel deserves preference in the morbid process has developed in the organs belonging to the digestive apparatus, in the liver etc. Repeat the emetic after a few days, if you give three times a day for several days, or fill a change for better has set in. Besides this it will be very advisable to give a good diuretic irritant (blisters) on both sides of the chest. One ounce of Spanish flies (Cantharides) and four ounces of lard, melted together, and boiled for half an hour over a moderate fire, or for an hour in a water bath, will not only answer the purpose but constitution probably the best blisters that can be use. If the counter-irritant is applied in time it will have the effect of transferring the morbid process from the interior organs to the skin; but it need too late it will have no effect at all.

H. J. DETMERS.

Read Conkling & Beeding's new double column ad.

New style fall prints just received at Conkling & Beeding's.

Cheap dry goods is what you want, give Conkling & Beeding a call.

Lost—A small bunch of keys. The finder will please leave them at this office.

Everything in the way of School Books, Slates, at Bonnell & Lee's City Book Store.

Holden's patent book covers given free with every school book bought at the City Book Store.

Presbytery of the O. S. Presbyterian church is now in session at the Westminster church, in Henry county.

We understand that Mr. Ingram has ordered a large lot of pigeons, and intends having another shooting match in a few days.

A permanent "Musical Union" ought to be organized and kept permanently alive this city, and now is the right time to do this.

Mrs. John Clowdsley, who has been on quite a protracted visit to the family of her parents, in Saline county, returned home on Thursday.

Don't forget that Bonnell & Lee have removed their stock of goods from their old Pigott stand, to No. 101 Main street, opposite the court house.

Remember that Conkling & Beeding's is the only house in Lexington buying their goods direct from New York, the headquarters for cheap dry goods.

Dr. E. A. Dulin returned home from Washington City last Saturday. During the past session of congress he was a clerk in the house of representatives.

Messrs. Bonnell & Lee have just received a large invoice of school books, such as are used in the public schools, and also those used by the different colleges in this city.

Mr. Sommerville, the father of our grocer of that name, is lying dangerously sick at his grand-daughter's residence near Berlin. His family were summoned to his bedside last Thursday.

Mr. Thos. B. Hamlett, for the past thirty-five years a resident of this city and county, died at the residence of his son, Wm. B. Hamlett, in this city, Tuesday morning, aged about 67 years.

Nearly every one who attended the pigeon shooting Tuesday came home badly sunburned. It was exceedingly warm, and but for a good breeze, would have been intolerable. Headaches were numerous that evening.

Tuesday will be a big day with the Tilden men. Several eminent speakers will address our citizens, and at night there will be a torch light procession. Our farmers should come in and hear the speaking, even if they cannot remain to see the procession.

The final exercises of the vocal music class, consisting of representatives from the different Sunday schools of the city, takes place to-night at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, on Main-Cross street. Tickets may be procured at Bonnell & Lee's book store. Admission, only 25 cents for adults, children 15 cents.

The next regular semi-annual meeting of the Old Men's Club will be held at the residence of Mr. Philip Prather, in this city, on next Saturday, September 9th. These meetings are very interesting, and are looked forward to by the members of the club as occasions of much pleasure. We hope each member of the club may be permitted to attend many more meetings of the club.

An organ grinder was visible on the streets for several days this week. His box made a horrid noise, and the street gamins hardly condescended to follow him around. We understand that the fellow had one good trait, and that was, he went to the back door of such residences as he visited, and perpetrated his groanings on the servants. Cold grub was perhaps current with him.

Dr. Detmers, a celebrated veterinary surgeon, has been in our city for several days past. He was sent here by the state board of agriculture to examine into the disease known as hog cholera. The doctor has examined a great many cases, and is enabled to give a very intelligent and interesting explanation of the complaint. We publish an extended article to-day, from his pen, which is worthy of a careful reading by all hog raisers.

It hardly seems possible, yet it is true that there remain but ten days till the commencement of our Fair. We hope our farmer friends are all ready, and that each one will have at least one article or animal on exhibition. The directors have worked hard to make the coming fair the best we ever had, and we believe they will succeed. The success or failure now depends on the farming community, and it is hardly possible that they will neglect their own interests.

The colored organization known as the "Sons and Daughters of Charity" celebrated their anniversary last Friday, a notice of which appeared in our last issue. Six box cars were filled with colored people who came in from Sedalia. The Daughters made a better show with their uniform than did the Sons. A rousing picnic was held in a grove near town, and the occasion wound up with a festival at Arcana Hall at night. We visited the hall at about 10 o'clock, and found it full. We do not mean comfortably full, but jam full. There was hardly room to get around. When we left there were fifty men, women and children at the foot of the stairs, trying to make change to pay their way in. Every one in the house seemed happy, and the tables were well patronized. The treasury of the order was considerably enriched by the proceeds.

The St. Louis Dispatch of the 31st, gives the following report of the wheat market:

WHEAT—Low samples (at 85c and less) in active shipping demand, and stiffer; fine & fancy samples unchanged; low No. 3 (do do) lower—and samples dull; steady on medium to prime samples, higher for grade No. 2 red—August No. 2 sold and September No. 3 red in demand, latter lower. Sales: Grade—9 cars No. 2 at 90c, 2 cars No. 3 red at 88c, 10 cars No. 2 red at $1 15.

COUNTY COURT DOCKET.

September Term, 1876.

Monday, September 4th, Miscellaneous and Licenses.

Tuesday, September 5th, Claims and Schools.