

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2---NO. 217.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

FRAUDULENT DOCTORS.

The Sad Havoc Played by New York Quack Doctors.

A Case in Point—Charlatanism Rampant—An Interesting Lawsuit—Measures That are Being Taken With the View to Reform.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A case is now pending before a referee in this city which is of unusual interest, not only to the medical profession, but to the public at large. It is a suit for damages against a man who claims to be a physician, instituted by an unfortunate who asserts that through the defendant's malpractice he has been ruined for life. He lays his damages at \$10,000.

A gentleman who has been investigating this and other cases was horrified by a recital of the fearful results attending the treatment of various quacks. It is promised that the present proceedings will do much to eradicate the frightful evil, as a determined fight is to be made against the men who prey upon the innocence of the afflicted.

Giovanni De Marchi, the plaintiff in the present case, is an Italian sculptor who earns a good salary in the pursuit of his avocation. He is a man of about forty, and apparently intelligent. The defendant is Elio Marini, an Italian who keeps a drug store and practices medicine. Last October he was one of the eleven who were prosecuted for practicing medicine without a license. The action was taken by the Medical Society for the County of New York under the act of May 29, 1880, to regulate the licensing of physicians and surgeons, through the society's counsel, Mr. Chauncey B. Ripley. Marini was the only one convicted. He was tried in the court of special sessions, and fined \$50, which he paid. Since then he has been practicing regularly, it is claimed, and it was since then that he treated De Marchi. The latter, upon being assured that he had been irreparably injured by the treatment to which he had been subjected, commenced the suit for damages through Mr. C. H. Bertrand, his counsel.

The case was brought before the judge in the supreme court, who held Marini in bail and appointed Mr. John Burke referee to take the evidence and report. In the complaint, counsel for the plaintiff set up that Marini is not now and never was a physician. It is claimed that the diploma he holds and claims to have received in Italy is not genuine, as he is not a graduate of any medical college. His conviction in the special sessions for practicing without a license is also cited.

In his answer Marini states that since his conviction he has obtained a license, and is consequently entitled to act as a physician. He admits that he treated De Marchi, but declares that he did it skillfully and pursued the same course as would any other reputable physician. The case will come up before the referee again this week. A number of prominent physicians will be called as experts to testify regarding the treatment and the plaintiff's present condition. A brief has been prepared in which is set forth all the decisions of the Court of Appeals in similar cases from 1787 down to the present time.

Among the witnesses will be Dr. Carlo Imperatori, who treated De Marchi after he left Marini's hands. He said that there was something like thirty alleged physicians in the city who are making large fortunes by maltreating poor people. Many of them are in the Italian quarter, where they find plenty of victims. As an instance, he called in a young man who was waiting for an interview, and exhibited him as a horrible example. The sight was sickening in the extreme. This man, he said, had been treated by an individual who was formerly a barber, but who now keeps two drug-stores and makes about \$100 per day. Several other circumstances were given by Dr. Imperatori. One of these was an Italian woman, who, when suffering from peritonitis, had a large piece of ice and several leeches applied by one of the quacks. She died on May 2.

These men, the doctor said, went about offering to cure the poor people for a specified sum. In some cases they worked upon the "no cure, no pay" basis in a manner eminently satisfactory to themselves. The money would be deposited in the hands of a third party, who was to either hand it over to the "doctor" or pay it back to the patient. The "doctor" seldom ever got left.

"In some instances," the narrator continued, these men employed broken-down regular physicians to sign certificates of death and do similar work when necessary.

Mr. Bertrand stated that specifications are being drawn up which will be placed before the New York County Medical society, with a view of bringing about an investigation as to how these men obtained their license.

WIZARD DOCTORING.

A Curious Case of Clear Negro Voodooism.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Aug. 2.—A genuine case of voodooism has just been developed in this city by one of our physicians. The case in question is one which has created much talk among medical circles. The voodoo doctor is Simeon Furgerson, an illiterate negro coal-miner, who resides in Campbell creek mining regions. The patient is Mrs. Eliza Williams, who lives just out of the city limits, who has been sick for some time. Furgerson, who happened to pass one day about week ago, heard of the lady's sickness and went into the residence, where he examined the patient. He diagnosed the case and pronounced that devils had possession of Mrs. Williams. He further informed the patient that he was the only doctor who had the power to drive out his satanic majesty's subjects. He prescribed for her poke-root, smart-grass and iron-wood, to which he added grasshoppers, angle-worms, flies and other

insects. This being mixed, it was placed in a quart bottle, set in hot water, and steeped for some time. The quantity taken was a wineglassful every four hours. Several doses were taken of the obnoxious decoction. Furgerson also required that tobacco snuff be blown up the patient's nostrils from a pipe. The woman became so much worse that a reputable doctor was sent for. He prescribed for her, after which her husband brought a quart bottle of the stuff which Furgerson had compounded to the city. It was left at a drug store for analysis, where it is now on exhibition. This is the first case of the kind ever developed in this section, notwithstanding Furgerson says that he has about twenty cases wherein he has cast out devils. He will be investigated by the local board of health. Furgerson's diet for the patient was mackerel, taken out of brine, unwashed and unsoaked.

A VAST GRAVE-YARD.

The Earthquake Horror Beyond Human Power to Grasp.

NAPLES, Aug. 2.—No one now places the loss of life much below 5,000. One remarkable case has been reported of a whole family which were rescued by the sappers and soldiers, after having been literally entombed for over forty-five hours. Their cries were heard on Sunday morning and nearly a day and night of hard work was devoted to their rescue. There have been many Americans and English people visiting Ischia during the last forty-eight hours, some of them out of curiosity, of course, but many searching for bodies of relatives and friends. An American lady has been for many hours examining the faces of all the dead, looking for a missing aunt, whom she has not been able to find, and who is probably buried under some of the debris. The observers at Mount Vesuvius report that a volcano in an active state of eruption is likely to break out at any time, in sympathy with the trouble at Ischia, and refute their own original explanation that the disaster was caused by a cave, and not by an earthquake.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Bishop of Casamicciola, who was killed by the earthquake there last Saturday night, was Monsignor Mazzella, who was preconized in partibus for his devoted services on the occasion of the earthquake at Casamicciola in 1841.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Private telegrams are received stating that there was a slight earthquake on the Island of Ischia on the 23d of July, but that the fact was hushed up by the authorities for fear that if the report was sent abroad visitors would be deterred from visiting the island.

NAPLES, Aug. 2.—The stench from the thousands of putrefying bodies of the Ischia victims is blown clear across Naples bay, and is offensively perceptible on the mainland, ten miles away.

NAPLES, Aug. 2.—King Humbert has decided that the search for the victims of the earthquake shall continue. Six more persons have been rescued. Another shock was felt. No damage done. Owing to the effluvia from decomposed remains, all but soldiers have ceased searching for bodies.

A ROMANCE SPOILED.

The Arrest of an Elopement Couple in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—A romance has just come to light here which the fashionable Beacon Hill people of the "Hub" will doubtless enjoy. The city detectives pounced upon two men whom they believed to be diamond robbers. They, however, proved to be William A. Handley, brother-in-law of Dr. Blodgett, and Ferdinand Dismett, both understood to be of wealthy Boston families. Handley, it is said, wanted to marry Miss Jessie Clarke, a Boston belle, but the lady's parents objected. Mr. Handley then proposed an elopement and carried Jessie with him; but he also, as alleged, carried away his mother's and his sister's jewelry, and it was these he was in the act of pawning when the detectives arrested him. Dismett was to have been best man at the wedding, which was to have taken place immediately. Jessie was in waiting at the Richelieu Hotel for them, but was startled by a detective officer, who, to her dismay, arrested and searched her also, taking her jewels and the weeping and frightened girl to the police station. But the climax was reached when Dr. Blodgett, after explaining matters to the police, said he believed he would now take over his wife's jewels. The customs officials had seized these, and word was at once sent to the authorities at Ottawa in order to effect their release. The party, however, did not wait for them, as they returned to Boston by the first train.

DARING STAGE ROBBERY.

The Montana Highwaymen Again Getting in Their Work.

HELENA, MON., July 2.—The stage from Helena to Deer Lodge was stopped by three masked men on Dog Creek Hill, nineteen miles east of Deer Lodge. The robbers lay behind a log at the side of the road. They had two six-shooters each and one had a double-barreled shot-gun and another a Winchester rifle. There were nine passengers aboard, including two ladies. The latter were not molested, but the men were compelled to stand in line with heads up while the road agents took their money and valuables. The passengers' names were G. M. P. Penoser, H. Sisor, E. G. Bailey, T. Barrett, T. Ferrell, J. Collier, E. J. Farewell, Mrs. H. T. Lamoe and Mrs. R. B. Brady. No resistance was made, although the passengers had loaded guns. About \$500 in money and jewelry was secured from the passengers. The treasure box containing \$240 was taken. The mail pouches were rifled, but the loss can not be estimated, as the registered packages were not local. The robbery took place five miles west of the scene of the attempted robbery a month ago, were one of the road agents was shot. A sheriff's posse in pursuit discovered the robbers' camp in the mountains, eight miles from the road, but it was deserted, though the fire was still burning.

A MONOPOLY'S RIVAL.

The New Foe the Western Union Has to Meet.

The Effect of the Strike Upon W. U. Rivals—Some Facts and Figures—The Chance the Rapid Now Has—The Great Strike Developing Some Interesting Combinations.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 2.—The new American, British and Continental Cable Company, or the A. B. and C., as it is called, in connection with the Postal Telegraph Company in this country, is promising to be one of the most troublesome rivals the Western Union has ever had. The cable business, now controlled by the Western Union Company, is done upon a capital stock of \$5,500,000, represented by eight cables. There is the Anglo-American Cable Company, having four cables and a capital stock of \$35,000,000; the Direct Cable Company, with one cable and \$5,500,000 capital stock, and the French Cable Company, with one cable and \$10,000,000 capital stock. The Western Union has exclusive contracts for interchange of business with all these companies, and in consideration thereof has guaranteed to the companies five per cent. for ninety-nine years. Four of the cables are now of no service, two of them are in poor condition, and the great bulk of the business is done on the remaining two, yet the dividends must be paid, according to contract, upon all of them. Good business management of course, would require the laying aside from the earnings on the cables a certain per cent. in a renewal fund, but figures are not at hand showing the present extent of such a fund. The new cable company has already contracted for \$2,500,000 for the laying of one cable immediately, and a second at the same price, to be laid within eighteen months. The company then, with a capital of only \$5,000,000, will be able to compete with companies aggregating a capital of \$55,000,000. But the advantage from its lower capitalization, representing a much less cost of construction, will not be its only advantage in the competition. The company has secured control of patents for what are known as "speakers," invented since Gould made his contracts, by which sixty words a minute can be sent by the new cables, whereas only twenty words a minute can be sent by the old cables. It is proposed to reduce the tariff from 50 cents to 25 cents a word, and to make it very unprofitable, as a necessary result, for the Western Union. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Postal Telegraph Company's line men are now looking over the route East by way of Boston, Portland and Bangor to the Provinces, and the work of setting the poles will be begun this month.

It is understood that negotiations are pending between the American Rapid Telegraph Company and the Union Electric Manufacturing Company for the use of the Jones quadruplex and duplex instruments. By the use of the quadruplex eight operators can work on one wire at the same time, two sending and two receiving at each end. The Western Union has the exclusive use of the Edison invention, which, however, was improved considerably by Mr. Jones when he was in the company's employ. He is now the chief electrician of the Union Manufacturing Company, and has invented and perfected a quadruplex which is said to work beautifully.

The Rapid has wires to which the quadruplex can be at once applied, and by its use the capacity for handling business would be very greatly increased immediately. There is a general feeling in telegraphic circles that the Rapid now has a great opportunity, and that if it gives satisfaction there is no reason why it should not hold permanently, at least, three-quarters of the business it gets.

WILD WITH JOY.

Ireland Celebrating Carey's Death With Processions and Bonfires.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—O'Donnell denies that he knew Carey before he arrived at Cape Town. He denies that he was dogging him, and says that his determination to kill was only formed after the Melrose Castle left Cape Town. Then Carey by his conduct indicated his identity and acted in such a manner as to create within the prisoner an irresistible impulse to kill him. O'Donnell points to the fact that Mrs. O'Donnell accompanied him as a proof that his journey was not one of conspiracy. The prisoner, however, refuses to state what purpose he had in carrying with him the infernal machine found in his luggage. The police claim to have proof that O'Donnell drew the executioner's lot in Dublin; that he was posted in London by the Invincibles under orders to follow Mrs. Carey wherever she went, until somewhere she should with her children meet the man who, by her and their conduct, would be indicated beyond all doubt as Carey, and to kill that man the moment his identity was made out. The officers say that Mrs. O'Donnell was taken along to assist her husband by ingratiating herself with Mrs. Carey and her children.

LIMERICK, Aug. 2.—Enormous crowds have been parading the streets rejoicing over O'Donnell's shooting of Carey. The feeling is intense, and the police would have interfered but for fear of exciting a riot. The crowd was boisterous and noisy without showing signs of ugliness. The effigy of James Carey, the informer, was carried at the head of the procession, cuffed and spat upon, amid the jeers of half the city's populace, which lined the sidewalk.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The city was alive with processions and lit by bonfires over Carey's assassination. No less than six fires were lighted in the street in front of Carey's house and two in the rear of the building. His effigy, after having been insulted in every possible way as it was dragged through the streets, was hanged in front of the dwelling in presence of the cheering crowd. Some of the bonfires became dangerous to surrounding property

and the police had to extinguish them. They were stoned by the mob, and several were hurt before they charged the crowd, which they finally did. The troops are under arms. The police courts in the morning were crowded with prisoners, many of whom showed signs of rather rough usage. Ninety-two of these prisoners were fined ten shillings each for kindling bonfires, and four others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaults on the police.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—James Carey was shot at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. The steamer Melrose, on which the shooting occurred, arrived at Port Elizabeth at two o'clock Monday afternoon. These facts seem to show that O'Donnell was outside Colonial jurisdiction when he committed the crime, and must be tried in England. The Press Association reports O'Donnell, before embarking for Africa, boasted he had followed Mrs. Carey from Dublin.

PORT ELIZABETH, Aug. 1.—At the examination of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey, the eldest son of Carey deposed that his father and O'Donnell had been on friendly terms throughout the voyage, and had often played cards. The case was remanded to enable the prisoner to call the steward of the steamer as a witness. Mrs. Carey says there was an Irishman named Kelly, from Wexford, on the steamer Kinfauns Castle. Her husband was suspicious of him.

CURIOUS COINCIDENT.

A Romance From Every Day Life's Experience.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—A singular circumstance has just occurred here which is in the nature of a romance of the most approved pattern, it involving no less combination than the meeting of three persons who had been intimately connected in their former lives, ending in the marriage of two long-parted lovers. The heroine, Mary B. Donoghue, ten years ago, when only 16 years of age, was the belle of a Virginia village. While at the White Sulphur Springs, five years ago, she was persuaded by her mother to marry a young Austrian named Frascati, whose debts and dissipation had driven him from home to America. Two years ago her only child died, and a divorce procured her a release from the cruelty of a brutal husband. Since then she had never loved, nor the lover who had never loved, nor the lover who had never loved, nor the lover who had never loved. Among the throng on Sunday gazing out upon the ocean from the porch of the New Inlet House, by a strange irony, were the two men—Frascati, the Austrian drunkard, the divorced husband, on one side of his former wife; John Saunders, the lover who had grown sick with longing for a face now not twenty feet away—yet each unconscious of the other's presence. Driven no doubt to despair by remorse and penury, Frascati wandered away along the shore. When he plunged in he did not know whether he could swim out, or whether he would drown his sorrow once for all and find a grave beneath the waves. But a woman's startled shriek rang shrilly out over the evening air; his own wife had seen his wild cap, all gnomed that this was the man who had wrecked a young life. Her accents touched a chord no other voice had ever wakened in Saunders' heart. He rushed toward the spot from which it seemed to come, and dragged Frascati dripping from the water. A mutual and triangular recognition followed, and there, in the presence of the man who had always loved her, Mary Donoghue's divorced husband knelt and prayed for forgiveness. At the quiet marriage which took place the same evening in the house of an Atlantic City clergyman, Saunders was joined for life to the woman he had always loved. Frascati witnessed the ceremony.

ARTHUR IN CHICAGO.

Preparations and Programme for the President's Visit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—A peculiar interest attaches to President Arthur's visit to Chicago because it is the first time he has been in the city since he was here with Garfield and received the nomination for Vice President from his party. The arrangements for the reception are yet subject to many changes, but the present plan is that the party shall be met at Grand Crossing by a special train of local celebrities and escorted into the city. At the Fourth avenue depot the party will be received by the Union Veteran club and the First brigade Illinois National guards, and escorted by way of Clark street to the Grand Pacific hotel. In the evening an informal citizens' reception will be tendered him at the hotel. The plans for the President's entertainment have not been developed. Some three months ago, when he announced his intention of visiting the city, the Union League club invited him to be its guest, and the invitation was accepted. A short time before the date of his visit he amended his plans and postponed the trip. When he announced his present visit the invitation was renewed, but owing to the short time he will be here the reception has been postponed until his return trip.

A Drummer Killed in a Fire.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 2.—The Pavilion, Galveston's favorite beach resort, was destroyed by fire, a number of other buildings in that vicinity being swept away at the same time. Robert Spangler, late of Milwaukee, a drummer in the Pavilion Band, was killed almost instantly by jumping from a window in one of the turrets and striking head foremost on the plank sidewalk. The origin of the fire is not known. The total loss is \$40,000; insurance, \$25,000.

The latest theory advanced to account for the Spanish Minister's suicide is that he was insane from overwork. This comes from the deceased's more intimate friends.

MEN ROASTED ALIVE.

Another Terrible Accident on the Railroad.

Six Men Killed and Several Burned to Death in the Wreck—A Horrible Scene—The Accident Said to be Caused by the Company's Paralysis.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Aug. 2.—Two freight trains on the Troy & Boston road came in collision between Petersburg Junction and Pownal, Vt., several men being killed. The collision was caused by the neglect of E. W. Johnson, the telegraph operator at Petersburg Junction, to obey the order of the dispatcher to stop one train at his station. One train had forty-five cars and the other twenty-five. The engines were driven into each other and fifty cars derailed and piled on top of each other, while some cars fell into the Hoosac River. The wreckage immediately took fire. About five minutes after the crash a passenger train with four cars, all filled, was derailed, and a brakeman, with hands, face and head bleeding, went out and flagged it. The trainmen and passengers on this train at once set about rescuing the unfortunate men under the freight, but it was so hot they could do but little.

Groans were heard from under the wreck, but owing to the fire the men could not be rescued, and were burned to death. Two fire engines arrived in the afternoon, and the flames were extinguished. Search was then begun for the bodies. Under the ruins of the engine of train No. 6 were found the skull, ribs, and bones of the extraneous, all that remained of the body of Charles Marden. The debris is not cleared away sufficiently to allow further search at present, but from the indications nothing will be found of the six men but their charred bones. There were eleven men on the train. Mack Sutherland, engineer of train No. 1, said to his fireman: "I will jump in a minute; you go along." He was never seen again. His fireman, George Vance, escaped with a few slight bruises. Thomas Lane, brakeman of this train, was burned to death. Conductor George Warner jumped and injured his knee. On the other train Engineer Charles Warden, Conductor John Barrett, Brakeman Frank Embaux, and the operator, named Bruce, of the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, who was riding on the engine, were killed. It is thought all but Marden were killed instantly. He lay under the engine and could be plainly seen. He asked a farmer near by to get him out, and the farmer went for a bar, but when he returned the fire was so hot and had spread so rapidly that he could not effect a rescue. A number of subsequent attempts were made to reach him, but without avail. It will be impossible to identify the bodies, and all the bones will probably be gathered up and interred together, with a union service.

Operator Johnson, who is responsible for the accident, is seventeen years old, had been on duty all night, and at 9 o'clock a. m. had not been relieved, owing to the tardiness of A. C. Hoag, the station master. Johnson had orders to flag these trains and have them pass at Petersburg Junction but forgot to do it. He set up an instrument on the ground near the scene of the accident and sent and received messages. The loss on rolling stock and merchandise will reach \$75,000.

GLOWING WITH LIGHT.

A Remarkable Display Witnessed Throughout New England.

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 2.—The electrical display was the finest that has ever been recorded at the Shattuck Observatory, Dartmouth College. About 9 o'clock a faint band of light was seen starting from the western horizon. This band gradually widened and grew brighter until it was fully five degrees wide and as bright as a full moon, the lightest portion being directly in the zenith, waves and streamers of light continually shooting from either side. The band did not remain stationary, but slowly waded toward the North, assuming the form of a crescent, and then toward the South. At 9 p. m. the band began to grow narrow and fainter.

MONTPELIER, VT., Aug. 2.—One of the finest displays of northern lights ever seen in this section has been witnessed here by thousands of spectators. It began between 8 and 9 o'clock and rapidly developed into a brilliance that none present had seen equaled. It lasted about one hour. The light took a crescent shape and streamed from the northers to the southern horizon in great rolling luminous waves. There was much electrical disturbance and difficulty in operating telegraph wires.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Aug. 2.—A brilliant auroral display was witnessed here, commencing at 9 in the evening and lasting over an hour. At times fine print was plainly legible by the northern light. Telegraphing was much interrupted.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The streets were filled with people watching the display of Northern Lights. For intensity and beauty the like has not been seen here within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It lasted nearly an hour.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 2.—Reports from towns all over Northern New England tell of a remarkable exhibition of Aurora Borealis. The display here was imperfect, owing to partial cloudiness.

What Was Found on Opening a Kansas Sand Bank.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Aug. 2.—A sensation was created by the discovery of a human skeleton embedded in the sand on the bank of an island on the river. A workman was scraping a road to haul sand from the river and unearthed it. The skeleton was that of a man probably thirty-five years of age, and it had been placed in a box, as the remains of a box were found about it. The man had been fully dealt with, as the base of the skull had been split open from the back of the head to the roof of the mouth, and there was also a fracture over the right ear to a point over the left eye. Nothing else was found except two small shirt buttons. Great excitement prevails