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ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN.

The State Report of the Condition of Crops—Pharmaceutical Examinations. —A Fatal Hunting Accident.

Wheat sowing was delayed this fall by the dry weather that prevailed previous to the middle of September. The rains that began on the 12th of that month placed the ground in condition that it could be worked, and wheat was sowed from this time on until near the middle of October. The area sowed this year compared with acreage sowed in 1892 is estimated as follows: Southern counties, 75 per cent; central counties, 77 per cent; northern counties, 91 per cent, and state 77 per cent. The reduction in area here indicated is not greater than it was reasonable to expect, and is due in part to low price, and in part to the dry weather. Wheat is doing fairly well. It is small because late sowed, but is yet growing, and but little damage has been done by insects. Compared with vitality and growth of average years the average condition is as follows: Southern counties, 85 per cent; central, 90 per cent; northern, 98 per cent, and state 89 per cent.

Corn in the southern counties is estimated to yield 44 bushels of ears per acre, in the central 54, the northern 61, and the state 47. The average yield of corn in the state for a long series of years is about 50 bushels of ears.

The average of clover seed harvested in the state is seven-tenths of an average.

Potatoes are estimated to yield as follows: Southern counties, 54 per cent; central, 62 per cent; northern, 68 per cent, and state, 57 per cent of an average crop.

The condition of live stock is rather below the condition one year ago, the averages, however, are all above 90 per cent.

The statistics of land in farms in May of this year, as shown by returns made by supervisors, are as follows: Total number of farms in the state, 141,235; acres of improved land, 8,506,022; acres of unimproved land, 4,311,877; average size of farms, 90.02 acres.

More Stringent Rules for Pharmacists.

The state board of pharmacy held its regular quarterly session at Lansing. During the week 120 applicants were examined, 37 of whom passed as regular pharmacists and 32 as assistants, while 31 totally failed. The next meeting of the board for the examination of candidates will be held at Saginaw on the second Tuesday of January, 1894. New regulations for applicants were passed: All applicants for registered pharmacist must have had at least three years' experience in a prescription drug store; for assistant pharmacist two years actual experience, one month in college counting as two in a drug store.

Primary School Fund Apportionment.

The semi-annual apportionment of primary school funds has been announced. The total amount to be apportioned is $475,000. The number of school children in the state between the age of 5 and 20 is 673,000, but owing to forfeitures for not keeping the requisite number of months school in certain districts, the apportionment is made to only 673,195. The amount is 70 cents per pupil. The amount of the apportionment made last May was $519,741, or 77 cents apiece. Over $1,000,000 in primary school funds will, therefore, be disbursed this year, and it is estimated that the aggregate for next year will be at least $1,100,000.

Children With Firearms—Usual Result.

Frank Hildebrant, 15-year-old son of Joseph Hildebrandt, a farmer near Saginaw, accidentally shot and killed his 15-year-old sister, Sophia. The children were alone in the house at the time, their parents being on a visit in Saginaw. The boy told neighbors who called after the shooting that two tramps had come to the house and demanded something to eat; that while Sophia was preparing a meal for them one of the men shot her dead. But after close questioning he confessed that he did it himself while fooling with a gun.

Collision Because of Disobeyed Orders.

A Detroit, Lansing & Northern work train loaded with section men and laborers collided with a freight near Delta station. The work train had orders to side track at Delta, but failed to do so and met the freight train on the main track. The engineers saw their danger and they and the firemen jumped after reversing their engines, which were quite badly wrecked. Several of the workmen were badly bruised, and one or two were slightly cut, but none were seriously injured.

Was the Yawl Run Down?

Owing to the horrible mutilation of many of the bodies from the Philadelphia-Albany collision off Point Au Barques, it is now believed that the yawl containing twenty-four members of the crew of the Philadelphia was run into by some passing steamer. No sea was running from the time the lifeboat left the sinking Philadelphia until it was picked up by the life saving crew from Point Au Barques station, and yet the skulls of the victims are crushed and all are more or less bruised.

Sylvanus Curtis has been appointed deputy custom collector at the port at Monroe.

The idea of an Epworth League training school at Ludington is being worked for all there is in it.

Burglars blew open two safes in one night—Wolvin's planing mill and Sheldon's tannery—at St. Clair, but secured less than $50.

Mason's millinery store, across the street from police headquarters at Kalamazoo, was burglarized. Fifty rings and a suit of clothes were taken, but the thieves did not awaken the police.

William L. Hogkin was sent to Jackson as special pension examiner to succeed George M. Smith, but was constantly on a spree and received a summary dismissal when an investigation was made.

J. F. Barlrick, one of a number of traveling physicians, was arrested at Bay City, taken to Lansing, and fined $25 and costs for not procuring a license from the county clerk.

Kalamazoo, Jackson and Bay City are to have a similar amusement to that of the well-known Wonderland, of Detroit. The same people who show at the latter place will spend the following week in the above cities—two days in each.

Albion District Epworth League convention was held at Battle Creek. Officers elected: President, Rev. D. D. Kline, Olivet; first vice-president, J. Mealley, Albion; second vice-president, O. R. Lovejoy, Albion; secretary, Miss Nellie Wickman, Battle Creek; treasurer, Miss Dora Wayne, Albion.

The executive board of the State Patrons of Industry association held their regular quarterly session at Lansing. The secretary of the association says only routine work was transacted and that nothing of special importance was discussed. He reports the association as holding its own in the state.

GRESHAM ON HAWAII.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE SENDS A COMMUNICATION

Regarding Hawaiian Matters to President Cleveland—The Question the Talk of the Capital City.

Wants to Give the Queen Her Throne.

A letter addressed to President Cleveland by Secretary Gresham has been given out for publication. The secretary reviews in detail the acts leading up to the revolution in Hawaii on January last and takes the ground that the marines landed from the United States steamer Boston at the time of the revolution were not landed to protect American life and property, but to aid in overthrowing the existing government. Their very presence, he said, implies coercive measures against it. The provisional government was established by the action of the American minister and the presence of troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief of the Hawaiians that if they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States. He cites much evidence from Mr. Blount's report and from the report of Mr. Stevens to sustain his views.

Mr. Gresham quotes Minister Stevens's reports of the revolution, and also a communication from Secretary Foster to the president at that time, based upon Mr. Steven's reports. Mr. Foster said: "At the time the provisional government took possession of the government building no troops or officers of the United States were present or took part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the government building, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the government."

Similar language is found in an official letter addressed to Secretary Foster on February 3 by the special commissioners sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a treaty of annexation.

Mr. Gresham then quotes Mr. Blount's reports at length, and comes to the conclusion that these statements are utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and oral, contained in Mr. Blount's reports.

James Hyde Pratt, of Albany, N. Y., who has been connected with interests in the Hawaiian Islands for over 30 years, had an interview with President Cleveland, in which he attempted to show the president that Mr. Gresham was wrong in his position. He then questioned the accuracy of the statement that Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse had been instrumental in serving the revolutionists, and that the success of the revolution was dependent upon the aid they rendered it. They did no more, he asserted, than had been authorized by Secretary Bayard in instructions to Minister Merrill in July, 1887, for guidance in a similar period of disorder.

The President closed the interview by saying that he had absolute faith in the accuracy of all conclusions drawn by Secretary Gresham, and that Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse had committed an act of usurpation and done a wrong to a helpless power, which it was the duty of the United States government to undo.

Minister Lorrin A. Thurston, of Hawaii, in speaking of the action of the administration in this matter said: "I do not hesitate to reiterate what was said last February, that American troops took no part in the movement, and that the revolution was initiated by the late queen and forced upon the people of Hawaii, who in self-defense took action, terminating a condition of affairs menacing to life and property and which was no longer tolerable. The claim of the provisional government is that, regardless of the method of how it got there, it is today the only government in Hawaii, recognized as such at home and abroad, and that any attempt to forcibly overturn it by a foreign power is in the nature of war against a friendly government, which, as I understand, requires the consent of congress. The monarchy cannot be restored except by force from without, and if that supporting force is withdrawn it will be forthwith overthrown. There will be no safety for those who have supported the provisional government if the queen is restored, and if the attempt is made I fear that the results will be of the gravest character. I believe that bloodshed will be the inevitable results in which Americans, American property and American interests will be the greatest sufferers."

Ex-Minister to Hawaii Stevens said: "The position to which Secretary Gresham has seen fit to commit himself is so extraordinary, so void of a real foundation of truth, so calumnious of the living and the dead, that I have no extended reply to make at this time. The way the United States minister and the officers of the Boston discharged their responsibilities at Honolulu in January last was more than covered by Secretary Bayard's instructions, approved by President Cleveland on July 12, 1887. Secretary Gresham has allowed his party prejudices and animosities to raise an issue, which congress, a full sifting of facts, and an intelligent public opinion will determine justly."

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Henry George will run for Mayor of New York City in 1894.

Kansas City is to have a vigorous crusade against Sunday saloons.

The Diamond plate glass works at Kokomo, Ind., have resumed work, giving 400 men employment.

The Greek cabinet resigned in a body because of the selection of an objectionable president of the ministry.

The Spanish authorities have been informed that the anarchists of Madrid have threatened to blow up the Bourse.

Alderman George Robert Tyler has been installed as the new lord mayor of London. Some 50,000 people witnessed the circus.

Over 25,000 people of the 41,000 inhabitants of Santander, Spain, the scene of the terrible dynamite disaster, have abandoned the town.

It is reported that the British warship Champion secretly left Esquimalt for Honolulu the day after Secretary Gresham's letter was made public.

The council of the Legion of Honor of France has decided to expel M. Eiffel and M. de Lesseps for their connection with the Panama scandal.

William Habeck mysteriously disappeared from his home at Wausau, Wis. His body was found in the woods and his son, aged 19 and 17 respectively, have confessed to murdering him.

An examination of the books of J. J. Arnold, under arrest at Lockport, N. Y., show deficits of $60,000 as treasurer of Niagara county and $30,000 as cashier of the merchants National bank.

Officer John O'Connor, of Chicago, had charge of all stolen property recovered by the police and during the past seven years he has stolen over $3,000. His conscience troubled him and he confessed.

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, state that severe storms swept over the southern Japan, Oct. 18 to 21. A total of 600 people perished outright; 350 are missing; 1,500 houses were washed away; 475 ships were wrecked and a large amount of stock was killed. Thousands are now homeless.

Cholera has broken out at St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde Islands.

TARIFF IS A TEASER.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House Has a Hard Row to Hoe.

Washington dispatch: It appears that the chief embarrassment of the ways and means committee of the House is to come not from articles upon which the specific and ad valorem duties are to be reduced, but from the articles that are to be put on the free list. It had been generally accepted up to quite recently that the Democratic party was united on the proposition of putting coal, wool, iron ore, salt and lumber on the free list, but the latest developments have indicated that this is not the case. Mr. Culberson and other Texas members have already sounded their opposition to free wool, and they are likely to receive substantial encouragement from Ohio members, and the representatives of the grazing states of the west. Several of the Alabama representatives are protesting against the proposition to place iron ore and coal on the free list. The extensive lumber states, both of the south and west, are almost a unit in opposing free lumber. The Michigan members will probably oppose free salt to a man, as it is stated that even Mr. Whiting, of the ways committee, will contend that the effect of placing salt on the free list will be only to give English salt manufacturers a monopoly of the American market, and close up the American work. Altogether, the lot of Mr. Wilson and his colleagues of the ways and means committee is not a happy one.

Judge Long's Pension Case.

Commissioner of Pensions Lochren has filed an answer in the mandamus proceedings brought in the court of the District of Columbia by Judge C. D. Long, of Michigan. The latter was receiving a pension of $72 per month, which Commissioner Lochren suspended on the ground that Judge Long was not entitled to a total disability pension. The commissioner admits that Judge Long was legally placed on the pension rolls but denies that the certificate increasing the pension to $72 was regular or lawful. In defending the right of the commissioner to suspend pensions he asserts that it has been the practice since 1819; that the court has no jurisdiction, but that the case could only be revisable by the secretary of the interior; that Judge Long receives a pension for total disability when he also draws a salary from the state of Michigan. He asks that the case be dismissed.

Republicans Took Everything.

Complete returns from various states seem to increase Republican majorities. Ohio gave McKinley 82,000 plurality and a boom for the presidency. New York buried Judge Maynard, Tammany's candidate for judge of the court of appeals, under an adverse plurality of 50,000 and the rest of the state ticket is Republican by 35,000, including the legislature. Massachusetts elects Greenhalge, Republican, by over 31,000. Iowa elects Republican ticket by 30,000—giving a Republican U. S. senator. Pennsylvania is Republican by 130,000. New Jersey is in the same line and this means another Republican senator. Kansas shows Populist losses and big Republican gains. Virginia and Kentucky remain with the Democracy. In other states the issues and offices at stake were unimportant and party gains cannot be given with accuracy.

The entire rolling mill plant of the Whitaker Iron & Steel company, of Wheeling, W. Va., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $100,000. Four hundred men are thrown out of employment. The mill will be rebuilt.

Over 7,500 people assembled in Madison Square garden, New York City, to do honor to the memory of the late Edwin Booth. Walter Damrosch's symphony orchestra delivered the musical program and Joseph Jefferson, Thomas Salvini, the Italian tragedian, and Henry Irving delivered eulogies.

The "A. P. A." the anti-Catholic secret society has become so strong in Buffalo, N. Y., that its enemies have filed charges against 75 of its most prominent members for conspiracy. The case will be in the nature of a test to obtain an opinion from the courts whether this society comes within the scope of a criminal conspiracy and its literature under the ban of the law, as matter tending to incite riot.

Congressman Aitken, of Michigan, in an interview at Washington, advocated the removal of the seat of government from Washington. He said the New York city and other eastern papers reached congressmen before they assembled each day, while western papers were not received until they were old. In this way the public sentiment of different sections exerted an unequal force. He says this caused the passage of the repeal bill, and that eastern papers misrepresented the sentiment of the country.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit.

Cattle—Good to choice	$ 3 75	to $ 4 25
Hogs	5 75	5 85
Sheep	2 50	3 10
Lambs	3 00	4 00
Wheat—Red spot No 2	62¾	62¾
White spot No 1	61	61¼
Corn No 2 spot	39½	39½
No 2 yellow	40	40
Oats—No 2 white spot	31	31½
Rye	49	49
Hay—No 1 timothy	11 00	12 00
Potatoes	55	60
Butter—Dairy per lb	22	24
Creamery	27	28
Eggs per doz	20	21
Live Poultry—Fowls	6	7
Chickens	6	7
Ducks	8	9
Turkeys	9	10

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers	$ 4 00	to $ 5 75
Common	2 00	3 10
Sheep—Mixed	1 50	3 10
Lambs	2 50	3 50
Hogs—Mixed	5 55	5 80
Wheat—No 2 red	60¼	60½
Corn No 2	36	36¼
Oats	28	28¼
Rye	47	47½
Mess Pork per bbl	13 75	14 00
Lard per cwt	9 00	9 10

New York.

Cattle—Natives	$ 3 85	to $ 5 15
Hogs	5 80	6 05
Sheep—Good to choice	2 50	3 50
Lambs	3 00	4 00
Wheat—No 2 red	67¼	67½
Corn No 2 white	45	46¼
Oats	35	36

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The turn of the tide has come. Since the elections there has been a distinct improvement in business and particularly in manufacturing. There is some increase in most trade sections and much more in the tone of business, so all parties feel that there is ground for greater confidence. The silver question being out of the way and the chances of disturbing action in other respects being lessened while the right of the people to rule their rulers has been vindicated. While it is yet too early to look for great changes, there is already a distinct improvement in the demand for manufactured products since the action on the silver bill. In the building trades in several cities the recovery which began when the silver bill passed congress continues with increased strength. Transactions of business men breathe more freely because the apprehended failures in dry goods have been much less numerous and less important than was feared. No doubt it is true that many concerns have been carried over by extension, but even a moderate revival of trade will enable most of them to recover. The failures for the week past have been 325 in the United States, against 280 for the same week last year, and in Canada 27 against 26 last year.

The conference at Cleveland of liberal ministers of the Presbyterian faith resulted in a decision to stand for their rights against the strictly orthodox brethren.

Unless he has met with some delay, United States Minister Willis has now been in Honolulu a week, and it is probable that he has carried into effect the instructions he took with him, and which have been so well kept a secret on this side of the Pacific. If he has done so the next steamer from Honolulu will bring the news of the consequent events, undoubtedly the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani.

AMICK'S DISCOVERY.

ITS BEARING ON THE ISOLATION OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The Action of the Michigan Board of Health in Designating Consumption a Contagious Disease Discussed—Cure the Best Alternative.

The recent action of the Michigan state board of health in placing consumption on the list of contagious diseases and requiring safeguards to prevent its spread, is causing widespread newspaper discussion as to the propriety of similar action in other states.

Not only has the Michigan board of health taken this radical step, but the county medical society, of Philadelphia, has petitioned the board of health there to isolate consumptives. The Pan-American congress also passed a resolution at the recent Washington convention calling on the national government to take steps in the same direction, even going so far as to ask President Cleveland to give his personal attention to the matter.

The result has been that national, state and civic authorities have been appealed to, thereby causing consternation to thousands of consumptives in every state in the union, who are in terror lest they should be torn from their homes and friends, and turned over to "special hospitals," which, in reality, will be pesthouses. The turmoil which the proposition has created is steadily increasing, and a great wave of opposition is appearing.

Friends of consumptives declare that if isolation of the patients is attempted in special hospitals, numerous outrages will result and that not only will unfeeling persons who want to get rid of sick relatives, dump them upon the hospitals, but machinations will arise of a most evil character. Small tradesmen, for instance, afflicted by a cough, may suddenly find themselves moved out of their competitors' way, by a judicial process which will send them to the special consumptive hospital to end their days. Some declare that while the appearance of smallpox or cholera in the land is the signal for immediate, wide-spread alarm, and the inauguration of severe repressive measures, consumption which is always present and is chronically epidemic, is allowed to take an unchecked course, the people not reasoning that it is far more deadly than any other disease, and is slowly but surely increasing its silent ravages. It is claimed that as half of the people who have consumption do not realize the fact, they spread a false confidence among their friends, who carelessly allow themselves to come in contact with the victims, and are, in turn, fatally infected.

The New York Herald in commenting on the subject quotes the action of the Congrès de la Tuberculose, recently held in Paris, in which the following resolution was adopted:

"In view of the fact that life in common of consumptives with the other patients in the hospitals is disadvantageous both to themselves and others, and that the risks that they run and to which they expose others are not compensated by any serious profit, the members of the congress are of the opinion that all consumptive patients should be gathered together in special hospitals in groups, according to the period of their disease, and that these groups should be as small as possible at the earliest stage of the complaint. In consideration of the fact that in the present condition of the science a continuous and sufficient supply of pure air is one of the most powerful elements in the treatment of tuberculosis, it is also advisable that these hospitals should be built in the country, or at the seashore. Finally, as a transitory measure, to last as short a time as possible, consumptives should, for the time being, be united in special wards in the hospitals, apart from those of the other patients, and the walls and furniture of these wards should be disinfected at stated intervals."

Another scheme for the isolation of consumptives, which has just been announced by the Denver (Col.) News, is to the effect that W. N. Byers, representing a syndicate of Boston capitalists, has applied at the office of the Colorado Land Commissioner for sections of land on which to colonize consumptives from New England. The idea is to erect suitable buildings and put the patients at gentle work, attending to fruit and poultry, bee culture and gardening insisting, all of the time, upon suitable physical exercise. The idea is that patients in the first stages of consumption be in the mild, dry air of Colorado, and that their light labors can be turned to the pecuniary advantage of the syndicate.

The Cincinnati Post over a year ago interested itself in the question of the cause of consumption and the possibility of its cure. Since that time many other newspapers have devoted attention to the subject. Recent statistics, carefully gathered, have shown that one-seventh of all the deaths in the United States from disease are caused by consumption, and this startling fact, prominently presented, has served to increase the agitation which has been aroused.

In order to get at the opinions of the leading physicians of Cincinnati on the latest aspect of the case, i. e., that relating to the proposed isolation of consumptives, interviews were secured with Drs. Whittaker, Judkins, Amick, Brunning and others.

Dr. William Judkins said: "I thoroughly believe in the scheme for the isolation of consumptive patients. The best plan is to take the patient out of his home and put him in a house specially built for consumptives. The idea may seem a harsh one, but it is certainly in the interest of friends of the sufferer. The great trouble with the project would be to get patients in the first stages of the disease to go to such a retreat. Most of them don't believe that they have consumption, and you cannot convince them to the contrary."

Dr. Whittaker said: "I do not approve of the isolation project simply because I do not think it would do any practical good. Isolation, the taking away of a consumptive from his home and friends, would be rather inhuman."

"Is every case of consumption the result of contact with some other case, or is the disease sometimes sporadic, like cholera?"

"No. There is no such thing as sporadic consumption. It is not even an inherited disease. Every case owes its origin to communication. Many cases of consumption are contracted at hotels. One patient can give it to twenty well persons. Strong men, with no predisposition that way, get it. Why, one of the worst places to contract consumption is in a postoffice corridor. A consumptive coming in spits on the floor. He spreads the germs of his disease to be inhaled by others who enter. There should be cuspidors in postoffices, in market-houses and in all other public places. Spitting by consumptives upon sidewalks is not so dangerous, as the open air disseminates the germs more widely than in a building."

"Do you think that consumption is increasing, or decreasing?"

"Probably decreasing on account of better methods used in treating it. The newspapers can do great good by calling attention to the great dangers of consumption and noting the necessity for greater care in guarding against the disease. People are too careless. No doubt isolation would be of benefit to patients, and do good, but it could not be enforced."

Dr. W. R. Amick, who resigned his professorship in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, held for 17 years, to devote himself to curing consumption, said:

"I am, of course, opposed to isolation, because my theory is that consumption is not directly produced by any outside cause, as it is held. I hold that the bacillus microbe is the effect, or product, and not the cause of the disease, so it is very evident, in my opinion, that isolation would accomplish no good."

"You mean to say, then, that the inhaling of the dried-up sputa, containing these microbes, is not harmful?"

"On the contrary," Dr. Amick replied, "any dust or extraneous matter would produce a mechanical irritation of the parts and be likely to occasion lung trouble—as the inhalation of the dried sputa of a consumptive. Just as a speck of dust irritates the eye the inhalation of any foreign matter irritates the air passages."

Continuing, Dr. Amick said: "You may state as my opinion that the natural secretion of the healthy mucous membrane either destroys the germs so inhaled or renders them of no effect, so far as any intrinsic power to produce the disease is concerned. If consumption was either contagious or infectious, I would have had it long since, as I am daily closeted with the worst possible cases, and during the investigation leading to my discovery of the cause and cure of the disease, I sought out the worst forms of it and made microscopic examination of diseased sputa a marked feature of my professional work and research. Notwithstanding all this, and although predisposed to consumption, I have inhaled the diseased breath and germs of tuberculous patients almost continually without ill effect."

"On what grounds, doctor, have all these appeals for the isolation of consumptives been made?"

"On the theory of some bacteriologists that the disease is communicated by microbes expectorated by the consumptive."

Asked as to how many of the medical profession agreed with his theory to the contrary, Dr. Amick said: "From all I can learn perhaps one-half and a majority of the other half freely express their surprise that, considering my treatment is not based on the bacilli theory, it proves so efficacious. A year or two I was practically alone in advocating my theory, but today the progressive physicians agreeing with me are numbered by thousands, and I prophesy that in a few years very few will contend that the microbe causes the disease. I make an attempt to destroy the bacilli in my treatment, for they disappear of themselves as the disease is conquered, and this is observed in using the microscope by physicians prescribing my medicines. I consider this the strongest possible proof that microbes are not the cause of the disease, and that they cannot exist under improved health conditions. It does not require a scientist to understand that inasmuch as the bacilli are not found until the expectoration becomes purulent that they could not produce this purulent condition. No, unlike small-pox, the disease does not announce itself in any aggressive manner, but begins with gradually increasing weakness, loss of strength and appetite, and is firmly seated before the bacilli are produced, thus showing that the disease precedes these germs. Suppose you yourself," said Dr. Amick to the Post man, "caught cold; suppose that cold ran into catarrhal pneumonia, which, in turn, resulted in consumption. I do not think anyone could make you believe it was a microbe instead of a draught or exposure which occasioned your catching cold, and yet you admit the cold produced the disease. No, I firmly contend," concluded Dr. Amick, "that the isolation and separation of these poor sick consumptives from the only ones who for affection's sake would care for them, is not only inhuman but unnecessary, and not only unnecessary but impracticable. Please remember that they are numbered not by hundreds or thousands, but by hundreds of thousands, and that nearly every one who reads this has near and dear relatives in consumption who, properly administered to, can be restored to health, but whom isolation might place beyond all hope. It will require no argument to convince you that the relatives of these sick ones will vigorously protest against any such enactment, and the good citizens of this country will help them prevent the carrying out of the proposed cruel imposition."

Dr. Brunning said: "Consumption is increasing in cities on account of the favorable conditions which exist for its dissemination. All cases of the disease are communicated. There are no sporadic cases. The germs are in the atmosphere which everybody breathes, but they only take hold in a favorable soil, in the proper type of human organism. Isolation of consumptives is difficult. People attending them should use great care in disinfecting the discharges. The disease is contagious from its start."

"Do you think that Ohio should imitate the Michigan State Board of Health's action in putting consumption in the list of contagious diseases, along with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and cholera?"

"Well, there is not quite the same danger from consumption as there is from smallpox. Most diseases are contagious. Consumption can never be stamped out by law. People suffering from it cannot be dragged from their homes to a special hospital."

Dr. T. C. Minor declared that he took no stock in the theory that consumption is contagious. "The death rate from consumption is always greatest on the sea coast and gradually diminishes toward the interior. A moist climate develops lung trouble. I do not believe it can be accounted for by the microbe theory. It would be the height of cruelty to isolate consumptives from their friends and relatives, who are the only ones who will properly care for them."

Dr. F. Forchheimer said briefly: "Consumption is sometimes contagious, but not always. I can not now discuss the matter fully."

AMICK'S THEORY.

How It Conflicts With Some Received Opinions.

When the Cincinnati Post undertook, over a year ago, to examine into the causes of tuberculosis and the methods which had been advanced for its cure, the idea was to so thoroughly sift and test alleged "cures" that their merits should finally be settled to the satisfaction of the public.

Dr. W. R. Amick had just announced that consumption could be cured by the use of a new method, which he proposed to introduce. Other doctors in considerable numbers derided the idea that anything more efficient than old school treatment with cod liver oil, creosote and the various hypophosphites could be devised, and some of them entered the newspapers and medical journals to say so in brusque English. Others again, who were not so confident that the acme of medical science had been reached, were disposed to await a test of Amick's method before giving their opinions.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that The Post conceived the idea of selecting test cases of consumption, and also one or two of asthma for Amick to treat, the doctor having declared that his formula was equally effective in asthmatic troubles. The plan for the test, as laid down by The Post and accepted finally by Amick, was to advertise for persons who were badly effected with tuberculosis and had passed beyond the initial stage and would therefore be past the assistance of such treatment as could be given by the standard methods of the day.

It was agreed that if Amick succeeded in curing the test patients he should be given full and free credit for the same and that if he failed the treatment should receive merited condemnation. Full reports of the progress of the tests were to be published frequently until the end of the undertaking and the patients either died or got well. Acting on this plan The Post advertised for patients and secured several, including one of chronic asthma of 37 years standing and others of consumption which had progressed into the third stage. The treatment of all the cases was persistently carried on for over six months. The progress of the test was duly chronicled and became familiar to all the people of the Ohio valley and contiguous states. Marked interest was excited and the outcome was as anxiously awaited by the public as by the unfortunate patients themselves.

After the lapse of the time mentioned the Post stated that all of the test patients were alive and well. At the present time one of these test patients is living at North Bend, O., while another resides on West Fourth street, Cincinnati, and is continually praising the Amick cure as a final relief from long continued trouble, and the third who gained 33 pounds in six weeks has become a giant in strength and lives now on Main Street.

Just before the test of the Amick cure took place, as narrated, Dr. Koch, the celebrated German physician and scientist had announced a cure for tuberculosis, which, when thoroughly tested, proved to be inefficient and the collapse of the general expectation which had followed Koch's announcement, made it difficult for Amick's treatment to find favor.

Nevertheless a considerable number of physicians noting the apparently favorable progress of the tests, and convinced by the sincerity of Dr. Amick, by the fact that he declared himself willing to send out free to all regular practitioners sample outfits of his medicines, with directions of treatment of test cases, concluded to experiment for themselves, and to this end sent for medicines and directions. While their test cases were progressing in various parts of the country, other physicians, who thought to get rid of patients whom they could no longer treat with any show of success, sent the same to Amick, determined to shift all responsibility upon him, and perchance cause a failure of a system of treatment which would make an unfavorable comparison with their own.

Some of them declared that Amick's refusal to make public his formula of medicines was a great wrong and of itself suggested a money-making spirit, rather than a broad and humanitarian character.

Amick replied to these critics that his reason for keeping the formula secret was to prevent the tinkering of inefficient doctors, who, by adding to or subtracting from the medicines would achieve varied results, in the main disastrous, and the whole system would, in time, be thrown into disrepute. It was a new theory of practice which was confronted by the opposition of old time ideas and prejudices, and every safe-guard was needed that could be devised to keep the medicines and method of applying them free from innovations, until such time as the treatment should become universally approved and accepted, when the formulas might, without further restraint, be freely given to the world.

Dr. Amick in the early days of his experiments, was beset with doubts and fears as to the final outcome, and he was greatly troubled over some of the desperate cases of consumption sent to him by other physicians for treatment. He scarcely knew himself the virtues of the treatment he had originated, and trembled lest many deaths should occur on his hands and discredit the treatment.

But a large percentage of the third stage cases sent to him improved visibly under his care, and finally ended in recoveries. Others died.

The fame of Amick's new treatment had by this time become generally diffused throughout America, and vast numbers of letters of inquiry came pouring in upon the Cincinnati physician from the north, south, east and west. The doctor finally awoke to the fact that he had become famous.

A Cincinnati correspondent of the New York Recorder called the attention of that journal to the Amick test cases which had been conducted by the Cincinnati Post, and as the Recorder was in the field with an offer of a $1,000 prize for the demonstration of a successful method of curing tuberculosis, an arrangement was made with Dr. Amick for a public test in New York.

The Recorder selected 10 patients, whom Dr. Amick took under his care, with the ultimate result that all but one were pronounced cured, and the Recorder, having satisfied itself of the fact of their recovery, paid Amick the thousand-dollar prize.

This triumph of the Cincinnati discoverer was not unalloyed with business, however. Envious persons, and others who practiced medicine after the old time rules and regulations, seeing the rise of Amick's new treatment, opened fire upon him through the columns of certain journals and endeavored to convince the public that somehow or other the doctor's discovery was not all it seemed to be. He had long practiced medicine in Cincinnati, however, and had been of excellent reputation in the craft. So immovable fell flat, more especially when his brother, the well-known Prof. M. L. Amick, also of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, came out and associated himself in the new treatment, bringing with him the ripe results of many years' experience.

Dr. W. R. Amick did not at the time declare, nor does he do so now, that his treatment is an infallible one. He insists that no extravagant claims shall be made for it, and asserts that not more than 20 per cent of third stage cases can receive any lasting benefit from his medicines. He does, however, declare that the treatment is almost a specific in the earlier stages of consumption where the directions given by him are carefully observed and no complication of other diseases is present.

Since the close of the tests made by the Post and the Recorder, many other newspapers throughout the United States have conducted similar tests, and so have numerous hospitals and sanitariums.

The Minneapolis Times, speaking editorially of the spread of the Amick cure, says: "Thirty or more physicians in the city have taken the medicines compounded by Dr. Amick and are testing them in their practice. One of the doctors gives it as his opinion that the discovery is even more accomplished more than the discoverer claimed for them. It may be that a reliable cure has been found, but if not that, a help has been introduced which will greatly assist in the unequal battle that must be fought against this enemy of human life."

Another editorial article published by the Minneapolis Journal says: "Dr. Amick, who has acquired a great deal of celebrity of late by his successful treatment of phthisis, has recently had his cure investigated by an agent in the investigation of the press of Cleveland. Of ten almost hopeless cases which were selected only one died, two were pronounced cured, four showed marked improvement, and three were much improved. In all cases there was an increase in weight, and the subjects had only been under treatment two months.

"The physicians who watched the course of treatment expressed themselves as satisfied with the cure and testified as to the great value of the discovery. But a number of doctors who were interviewed accused Dr. Amick of 'violating the code.' He has made one of the most wonderful and valuable discoveries ever hoped for in medicine, but he refuses to give the formula to every Tom, Dick and Harry to monkey with, and he therefore 'violates the code.'"

The success of Amick's treatment has brought into the greatest prominence his theory of the disease produced the microbe, as against the theory of Koch and many physicians that the bacillus microbe was the cause of consumption. Koch had directed his efforts towards the destruction of this microbe, while avoiding killing the patient. In this he admits that he failed. As a result his medicine "tuberculin" is now used.

It is believed that something like one-half of the medical profession now adopt Amick's theory, although he has by no means a unanimous support in his beliefs.

It will be seen that Dr. Amick's theory is in direct conflict with the ideas of those who, through lack of a better term, may be called the bacteriologists of the profession, and who ascribe all lung troubles to bacteria or bacilli.

These bacteriologists demand, as will be noted in some of the interviews given above, that all consumptives be isolated and treated as though they have small-pox or yellow fever. They insist that a wife shall be separated from her sick husband and a husband from his dying wife, in order to avoid contagion.

The opportunity to freely test the Amick cure is still given to regular physicians in all states of the union and every day, in response to calls, over 200 free outfits are sent out to applicants.

The criticism continues to be made by physicians of the unchanging and nonprogressive school that Dr. Amick, in allowing the newspapers to exploit his cure, has outraged his profession and should be reprimanded.

The reply is made to this charge that Dr. Amick had no control of the secular press, and he very frankly says that if he had he would not have discouraged any honorable effort to bring his treatment at once thoroughly before the public. Had the usual slow channels of the medical journals been the only means of publicity, thousands of consumptives would have died in the interval.

Dr. Amick does not go, in his opinion, a step further in allowing publication to be called to his treatment than Dr. Koch, the German scientist, in spreading the news of his.

A COURTEOUS EMPEROR.

How Francis Joseph Helped Hunt an American's Dog.

Our Vienna correspondent learns from Ischl of the following incident, which is reported to have happened a few days before the Emperor Joseph left that lovely mountain city for the manoeuvres in Galicia. Two American ladies in Ischl have a maid with them who is a quadroon, speaking very imperfect German, and whose duty it is to lead a beautiful white dachshund by a chain. When the ladies were out walking one morning the dog tore himself away and disappeared into the thicket. The girl guessed that the dog had entered the private grounds, but jumped over the hedge and followed him. Suddenly an elderly officer stood before her and asked her what she was looking for. She told him and he said: "We must call him; but I will bring him back faster than running after him. What is his name?" "Waldmann," was the reply. The officer took a silver whistle out of his pocket, and alternately called and whistled for the dog, who did not respond, though he was heard barking heavily in the distance. Then a forest guard came, and the officer told him to find the dog, and asking the quadroon where the ladies lived, told the man to take it to the hotel she named. He then bowed politely and went his way. The quadroon asked the forest guard who the gentleman was. When he told her, "That was our emperor," she left him to look for the dog by himself and ran back to tell the ladies. In the evening an imperial servant appeared at the hotel to ask whether the dog had been found.

What We Don't Do.

"Shure," remarked an Irish gardener, looking up admiringly at his employer, a great scholar, "your honor must know a terrible lot."

"Thank you, Pat," returned the professor. "I ought to know a great deal, for my entire life has been given up to study."

"It has," echoed the admiring gardener; "and is there anything your honor doesn't know?"

"Oh, yes," was the answer, "plenty of things."

"Shure," came the unexpected reply, "and if there's anything yer know yer don't know I'd like yer to tell me what it is."

Now to be asked to state exactly what one does not know is rather difficult in many ways, because if we knew what we didn't know there would be something wrong somewhere. The more you think over this problem of Pat's the more involved it becomes. It is interesting, however, to look at the question in a different light, and then we discover how ignorant we really are. There are plenty of things we know of, but are unable to explain. A school boy might instruct an ancient philosopher in many things to-day, but that school-boy could puzzle the greatest scholar or scientist alive with his questions. We have advanced greatly in knowledge, it is very true, but if like Pat you want to know what no one knows, a few simple questions will be enough to start with. The simpler the question the better, for they are the hardest to answer. For instance, what is electricity? and there at once you have something with which every one is familiar, and nobody knows.—Harper's Young People.

He Escaped.

"Scotty Smith" is the nickname of a man living in Southern Africa whose adventures and escapades would fill a volume. As a "veldt" man he is unsurpassed. In "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa" the author gives an account of one of his many escapes.

During the troubles in 1883, I think, he was surprised and captured by the marauding Boers, and taken to their headquarters at Rool Grond, near Mafeking. He was condemned to be shot on the following morning, and was fastened with ropes inside a hut at some distance from the camp fire.

During the night he slipped his bonds, crept to the place where the Boer horses were stabled, saddled and bridled two of the best of them, and made his escape from under the very noses of the Dutchmen.

A day or two afterward he met a Boer, who was personally acquainted with him, who informed him that he was looking for "Scotty Smith."

"Well," said Scotty in Dutch, "I'm looking for Scotty Smith, too; we'll go together."

They rode together for some hours, and then Scotty found an opportunity, slipped his man, and betook himself to a safer part of the country.

Easy to See.

The great scarcity of servant girls in Boston has led to the importation of a considerable number of farmers' daughters from the back districts of Maine to serve in fashionable city houses. The want of familiarity on the part of these girls with city ways and language has led to some queer scenes.

One afternoon a lady called at a fine residence in Beacon street, where one of the girls was employed, and rang the bell. Samantha Wayback answered the call.

"Can Mrs. Croesus be seen?" the visitor asked.

"Ken she be seen?" snickered Samantha. "Well, I rather guess she ken; she's six feet high and four feet wide! My sakes! You can't see nothing, not anything besides, when she's around!"

To mutilate a board in any way was once considered an irreparable outrage.

It's the fad now in polite correspondence to have the paper different from the envelope.

In the olden time they counted seven wise men. Now take men at their own value, and you won't find half that number of fools.

EMPLOYMENT ABSOLUTELY SURE TO PAY HANDSOMELY FROM THE VERY START.

Above is a picture of WILLIAM H. GARRISON, of Maine.

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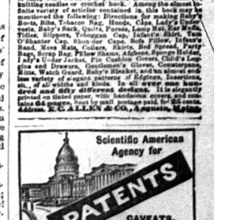

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