f Congressman Tillman's speech on the portionment bill, as published in the portionment bill, as published in the congressional Record, will give the public ome idea of its breadth, its liberality, a thoughtfulness and its fervied patriot-

It has likewise often been charged, and elieved, that money has frequently and accessfully been used to carry elections or United States Senators in the small egislatures of New York and Pennsylmin. Only a few months ago a most isgrace... scene was presented at Alba-y, illustrating the truth of this remark. Again, when we turn our eyes towards a small Legislatures of the West what he small Legislatures of the West what we behold? Nevada, with but 25 enators and 50 representatives; while colorado has but 26 senators and 49 representatives. Is it not both charged and elieved that a majority of each of these cetty Legislatures are bribed at every lection for United States Senator, by ither the railway, mining and other cor-orations, or by the bonanza capitalists? Leading newspapers in many parts of be United States have, furthermore, aring the last few years charged openly and boldly that several members of the nall body at the other end of the Capiol were either elected by corrupt practi-es or are corruptly employed by the orporations and monopolies of the coun-ry to legislate for their best interests astead of for the public good. I do not ay that these charges are true, but I do ay they exist, and that they are credited ay they exist, and that they are credited n many sections of the country. Nor do say that the Legislature of New York nd Pennsylvania, of Nevada and Colo-ado, or of any other State or States, are harged with corruption—that it is be-ieved by vast numbers of men; and I ontend that every lagislative assemby of a free people ought to be above suspicion, which can best be secured in this case only by having the body so large that it will cost a world of money and trouble

o bribe the majority. The people of New York or Nevada or f any other State where the Legislature as been debauched or only suspected of t are just as good on the average as the eople of the remaining States, that have arge Legislatures which cannot be ribed. It is the system of small Legislatures that I condemn, not the people rho suffer by it. They deserve commistration; and it is a sad thing for the law asking power of any free government to naking power of any free government to e suspected of corruption even when in-ocent of it, because such a suspicion is

From this dark picture of the injuries wrought by the Legislature of the Fedral Government and of several of the states being too small let us cast our at-ention to New England, where Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut each have over two hundred and forty mempers of the lower house of their Legisla-ure, and New Hampshire over three nundred, actually more representatives of the people than this House has. Lit-le Rhode Island, which is not as large a territory as either of a half dozen counties in my own small State, has birty-six senators and seventy-two rep-esentatives. Rhode Island with four nore Senators than New York, the great-at State in the Union!

NEW ENGLAND LEGISLATURES

These New England States reduced heir several Legislatures somewhat, too. atter dividing the power to make laws, but they never forgot John Adams's ad-sice, that to keep the Legislatures from corruption it must be a little mass meeting. Why, the Massachusetts, Legisla-ture when it made laws for the State of Maine as well as for her present Territo-ry, contained over seven hundred memers, and we have the authority of Judge Voodbury, former United States Senator and Associate Justice of the United states Supreme Court, that the body was

not unwieldly nor disorderly.

Now, whoever heard of one of these monster New England Legislatures being bribed or intimidated for anything, per to elect a Senator or grant a mo nopoly? There must be some overpow-ering influence, to make the New Eng-lander endure the heavy tax necessary to pay these multitudinous Legislatures Then why is it, what is it, that induces a this heavy pecuniary burden, when the god of his idolatry is said to be the Almighty dollar? It is the teaching of John Adams.

John Adams.

Among all the great men who took part in the construction and organization of our splendid system of National and State Governments, three names stand out in bold and perpetual relief.

These are John Adams. Thomas Jeffer. These are John Adams, Thomas Jefferthree men impressed themselves upon American polity in a way that no time can efface as long as the Republic shall last, and of the three I must say, in all linearity, I think John Adams did most for his country and the cause of human liberty by conceiving the idea of a little maso meeting of representatives for a legislative assembly and choosing them by a myriad of small election districts called townships. Yes, sir, the petty township of New England as a legisla-tive, administrative and indical ninistrative and judicial subdiion of the State-a sort of sovereignty of its own—is the greatest contribution to civil liberty that has ever been made by mortal man. Adams taught his peo-ple to keep their political affairs in their own hands and to distrust every public officer clothed with legislative authority, even with judicial or executive auth ity. He likewise taught them there is safety as well as wisdom in a multitude of councillors. He indelibly impressed tial and wealthy men or families corrupt-ly using the law-making power for pri-vate ends, and that the best way to prevent it was to have a host of legislators

chosen by small election districts. THE CITADEL OF OUR LIBERTIES. In other words, John Adams instructed the New England people to look upon the township as the citadel of their liberties, while Thomas Jefferson advised the only, no matter how organized, as the palladium of freedom. Hamilton, on the other hand, told his people to lean on the one-man power, or at the most to rely on an aristocracy of a few voters, as the wisest course to have a good government. His political opinions still dominate New York, Pennsylvania and the Middle States generally. Especially do they pervade New York, where the one-man power is worshipped as much as the "many-man," theory is in New England, or State sovereignty at the South.

To-day-Hamilton's spirit presides at he National Capital, Jefferson's at the State capitals, and Adam's at the township halls, and of the three men I do not hesitate here now and in this presence, as a South Carolinian, to say I believe John Adams did more for civil liberty in

MR. TILLMAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

The subioined extracts from the report

MR. TILLMAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

New England than any other man who ever drew breath upon its soil, [ap-indulging in the spirit of prophecy, I predict that when the future historian shall come to write the epic of the decline and fall of the Great American Republic, he will have to record that the last and most desperate struggle for lib-erty in this Union occurred in the town halls of sturdy New England. [Ap-

halls of sturdy New England. [Applause.]

I call upon the Englanders on this floor to give us a New House of Representatives here, to extend to the whole nation the blessings of a national township legislature. I have often thought the greatest misfortune of the American people has been that John Adams was absent acting as minister to England at the time when he ought to have been helping to frame the Constitution of the United States. If he had participated in the construction of that instrument, I cannot help but believe, at least hope, that he would have impressed upon the Federal Constitution semething more of a permanent and numerous legislative assembly chosen by small districts than it near the seminary of the seminar assembly chosen by small districts than

What an absurdity to say that a small What an absurdity to say that a small body of representatives can act best while it takes a large body of the people to do best; that the people's agents can do best; that the people's agents can do better in small numbers while the people themselves can do best only in large numbers. Such a proposition questions the ability of the people to govern themselves, because it assumes that the country can be best governed by the wisdom of its representatives in Congres acting perse, and not by the wisdom of the people. Montesquiue, the great French political philospher, as some call him, says that every law making body of more than one hundred men degenerates into a mob, a sort of bear garden; and this I suppose is the reason why so many States of the Union have limited their House of Representatives to one hundred members.

Union have limited their House of Representatives to one hundred members.

Now, this Frenchman, who picked up in England what little knowledge of free institutions he possessed, might have found a convincing argument against his theory in the British Commons. That body does sometimes seemingly act like a pandemonium to a superficial observer, by crowing like cocks, braying like asses, shuffling feet, coughing, &c., but it is all in good humor, nine times out of ten simply to silence a bore. The Roman Senate, Cicero tells us, used to do the same thing for the same purpose. A same thing for the same purpose. A man must either talk sense or fun to be listened to with attention long in any deliberative assembly. Occasionally a few members, say half a dozen of the Commons or of this House, forget the proprieties, but to reduce the size of the House on that account would be to condemn demn the representatives of the people for being what their constituents desire them to be. If they are not what the people wish, they can easily be changed when a new election occur. There is always more or less tumult among a large body of free men, whether they be educated gentlemen or illiterate rustics. It is a comitant of freedom that scorns to speak with bated breath or tread with tender feet in any presence. Eter-nal violence as well as eternal vigilance is an attendant on liberty. Even only two freemen will now and then have fierce discord, especially when making, expounding, or executing laws for others. In proportion to numbers and relative ages of the members of the two houses, about as many disgraceful scenes, as they are sometimes called, have occurred in the Senate of the United States as in the

replied: "I would rather have England free than sober."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE LEADS TO UNI-

Representation was thoroughly formed in England in 1832—a half cen-tury ago; and it has been reapportioned on several occasions since, extending the suffrage every time, until now it may resentation than we have. It is true she has not universal suffrage, and God forbid she ever should have, because univer-sal suffrage leads to universal damnation wherever and whenever it may be tried, [laughter,] but she has a generous, liberal suffrage, sufficient to express the real will of the people. Yes, sir, I do not mince words. Universal suffrage leads to universal demoralizaion.
I have had that demonstrated to me,

sir, by several years of close observation and bitter experience near home.—
[Laughter.] And, Mr. Speaker, I see some gentlemen before me from Massachusetts and Rhode Island who have been disfranchising white men, and I think they must have the same opinions think they must have the same opinions as I do about universal suffrage. In fact, all my friends of the Republican party—for I am glad to say we are on the eve of the era of good feeling, if we have not actually entered upon it—I say that I believe that all my friends admit that there is a great deal of truth in my remarks by the careacters. marks, by the course they have pursued in respect to suffrage in this district. They gave certain colored people the right to vote; in other words, universal suffrage, and to get rid of it and its horrors they had to disfranchise a considerable number of white voters, too. And now, sir, I should like to know from any gentleman on the Republican side, or any other side, who is disposed to dispute the proposition that universal suffrage leads to universal damnation, to explain why they have deprived both white and black of suffrage here, if they do not black of suffrage here, it they do not agree with me. True, you have got rid of the affliction here, but it is still a festering ulcer on the body politic from the Potomae to the Rio Grande. [Laugh-

"THY PEOPLE SHALL BE MY PEOPLE." Mr. Speaker, I rejoice from the centre of my heart that a better day appears dawning upon this country than has been witnessed since the war. I sincerely believe, as I have stated, that the war was brought on very largely, if not entirely by the small representation of the people in their Federal Government, and that nothing will serve so much to restore cordial relations as enlarged representa-

tion upon this floor.

My countrymen from the North and from the South, let us be friends. We were so once, why not again? True, we have had a bitter quarrel, and even a bloody war, but why should that longer keep us apart? The best of families will fall out sometimes, and when fall out sometimes, and when two brothers disagree, the one that forgives and forgets first is the better of the two. We must become friends some time, and why not now? We have had one civil war, while England and France and war, while England and France and many other nations have had several, yet now they are one people, and all trace of discord has long passed away. In our family difficulty you got the better of it, and therefore can afford to be magnanimous; so let us say unto each other, as Ruth unto Naomi, "Thy people shall be my people, thy God my God."

With this and in view let us try to

With this end in view let us try bring the North, the South, the East and the West nearer together. I fervently

time let us keep up a strong and numer-ous body of local legislators in the States to protect their reserved rights. This is the way to make us truly "oue and indi-visible" and cause every American to visible" and cause every American to exclaim with pride, "E pluribus un on! Esto perpetua." [Great applause.]

PERIODIC FEVERS. Etiology and Pathology of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers.

this subject, that we are all more or less familiar with the various opinions and theories that have had their rise and fall within the last two or three hundred years, respecting the origin and cause of this particular class of diseases, and the writer considers it a matter of no little importance what views we, as sanitarians, take in this very interesting and important subject, one involving unmistakably the lives of the inhabitants of many sections of our own and other

In approaching this apparently exhausted field, it is not his intention to introduce anything new or original, but to assert his convictions, after years of study and careful observation; believing, that as a miner is able to exhume from the coverns of the earth a gent worthy to that as a miner is able to exhume from the caverns of the earth a gem worthy to adorn an imperial brow, so the humblest of us can sometimes contribute a little to the advancement of science. Nature's simplest laws appear myste-

rious until we can comprehend them; and the mystery which clouds the origin

and the mystery which clouds the origin of these diseases, and the failure hitherto of every research, and of every attempt to explain it satisfactorily, must surely be owing to our misguided inquiries.

The idea of a specific poison, supposed to be generated by the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, was advanced first by Lancisci, and has been generally embraced since; but the existence of such a poison appears to me to be entirely imaginary—hypothetical—a creation of our own fancy, and very naturally so, too, considering the different views taken of it by authors; and the Proteus-like appearance it assumes in Proteus-like appearance it assumes in

Thus, one describes it as "being entirely disarmed by passing over eight hundred yards of water;" another, that "it can safely perform the voyage from Holland to Scotland," a distance of not less than four hundred miles; and another, "that it cannot second to the exceed the that it cannot ascend to the second story of a house, yet it can seize its victim on a mountain side, four hundred feet high." A mysterious nature, indeed, suited to any circumstances, and governed by none. "Stygian-like, it ascends from the bowels of the earth, and angel-like, descends with the dews from heaven."

Periodic fevers cannot prevail without being called into existence by some agent, and as the writer is an unbeliever in the existence of this specific poison, he would suggest for consideration another agent, which is not new, however, but which he believes to be all-sufficient to produce these diseases. This agent, I have long been convinced, is the change of temperature which takes place between midden ature which takes place between midday and midnight, however slight the change may be. Let me mention the circumstances of the epidemic in my own coun-

area of swamp or bottom land, composed of vegetable mould, alluvial soil, etc., undergrowth of vegetation that the rays of the sun seldom reach the earth's sur-face. Near these ponds and marshes are the principal localities where our summer diseases, and the so-called "malarious" fevers, in their severest forms, generally

make their appearance.
In 1873 we had a fearful epidemic, and the chief sufferers were those living on or near the streams above cited. On one of these streams was a large mill pond, which had been erected more than forty years, and the neighborhood had always been considered healthy, but in the course of time the pond and creek for several miles above became filled with sand and mud, rendering the land on either side too wet for cultivation; consequently the atmosphere was centinually saturated mittent and remittent fever followed.

Inhabitants living near other streams shared the same fate. On one small stream there were, within the distance of five or six miles, one hundred and fifty cases of intermittent and remittent fever; but on or near another stream two miles listant from the latter, and running parmarsh and vegetable matter to decompose
—the swamp for miles abounding in alluvial soil, etc.—there were for ten or
twelve miles but few cases of fever or dysentery. This state of facts we often find to exist in many sections of our Southern States, one neighborhood suffering severely from intermittents, while

another close by suffers but little.

It is the opinion of the writer that this
mystery might probably be explained by mystery might probably be explained by extending our investigations into those localities with our thermometer and hygrometer, testing the degree of moisture in the atmosphere, no doubt finding the dryest, although having the same degree of temperature, to present the least number of cases. And again, we offer see when a number of persons are more or less exposed in one of these localities, some will have an attack of remittent, others intermittent, and some excapa ensome will have an attack of remittent, others intermittent, and some escape entirely. Why is this? Why does not every one occupying and sleeping in the same building, or living in the same locality during one of these fever epidemics, have an attack of fever?

The writer will attempt to answer this question in a way that course to him to

question in a way that occurs to him to be the easiest and most natural. We are continually exposed to injurious influen-ces which have a tendency to interrupt and destroy, and were it not for our pow-er of restricting them, life would indeed and destroy, and were it not for our power of reatricting them, life would indeed be short in its duration, and constantly harassed by disease. This capability of resistance residing in the system, ranging in degree in different individuals, I think tends to explain why some are exempt most certainly contract what was called and others are attacked when exposed country fever, but if they would sit up

and in a fourth, scarcely any perceptible consequences at all.

The writer also believes that there is

natural or constitutional predisposition as we often see, on the leeward side of a to disease in some individuals wholly in stream, and but seldom on the windward? dependent of accidental causes or mere It is the generally received opinion of casual debility. Now, let us examine writers on "malaria" that miasma is carcasual debility. Now, let us examine into the circumstances and pathological ried by the wind from one side of the conditions of the system thus rendered stream to the other: now may it not be

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1882.

than those living on more elevated or dryer situations.

There are several reasons for the difference in degrees of temperature in the iwo localities. Water, alluvial soil, etc., being poor conductors of beat, reflect the rays of the sun, thus causing a higher degree of temperature through the day, and as soon as the heat of the sun is withdrawn, these soils being colder, chill the surrounding atmosphere, causing a greater reduction of temperature at night; but in localities where the face of the country is more elevated or undulating, the air is dryer, and more or less in circulation, keeping the temperature more uniform and lower during the day, and the soils, being generally argillaceous and good conductors of the sundant that an intention and reintlent fewer appear in the suburbs of such towns or cities. This fact may be accounted for in this way: In the centre or business portions, of towns and cities the streets and sidewalks are generally paved with stone or bricks; this stone or bricks being exposed to the rays of the sun during the day, absorbs a considerable amount of heat, which, by radiation after night fall, prevents, to a degree, the lowering of the walks in the suburbs are not, as a general rule, paved, and the soil, being a poor conductor of heat, absorbs but little to give to the atmosphere after night. In such localities we infer that Second Annual Report State Board of Health.

So much has already been written on this subject, that we are all more or less familiar with the various opinions and theories that have had their rise and fall within the last two or three hundred years, respecting the origin and cause of this particular class of diseases and the degree of temperature near swamps and water courses during the day, for any length of time, the skin becomes unduly stimulated and from sympathetic relation existing between it and the liver, the latter becomes unduly stimulated also, thus predisposing the liver to be easily and injuriously affected by external influence, particularly a slight or sudden reduction of temperature. This sympathetic relation between the functions of the skin, liver, stomach and lungs, is universally admitted, but the exact relation, however, still remains a question of dispute. Watson's Practice, page 48, says, (and I believe most writers corroborate this statement):

this statement):
"It appears that a high, but not ex-"It appears that a high, at not extreme, atmospheric temperature has a stimulating effect upon the organic functions of the body." Thus it is easy to understand why the diseases resulting from such exposure, under like circumstances, should be derangement of the hepatic functions, spleen, stomach and bowels, with a copious discharge of vitiated and acrid bile, and often infiammation of the liver itself. The liver and ated and acrid bile, and often inflamma-tion of the liver itself. The liver and lungs are the great decarbonizing organs of the body, the activity of one acting inversely to the activity of the other, hence there is acore demand on the lungs and less on the liver in cold weather, and

and less on the liver in cold weather, and vice versa in the heat of summer.

"In the lungs carbon undergoes slow combustion, accompanied by a disengagement of heat for keeping up the animal temperature, and is thrown off as carbonic acid. In the liver it unites with hydrogen and small portions of oxygen and nitrogen, and forms bile."

The atmosphere, on account of its rarity, contains less oxygen, in the same volume, in summer than in winter, hence there will be more labor thrown on the

there will be more labor thrown on the liver. "For the performance of this, in accordance with the general law of secretions, increased activity of the circulation through the portal system will be required. Of this activity, all the radicles of the large veins that unite to form the rena portæ, must, more or less, partake.'

From the enlarged spleen, produced by or often seen in, intermittents of long standing, we have reason to infer that in slight congestions, the splenetic vein is the one chiefly involved, and "whatever gorges the spienic vein, must also gorge its tributary—the inferior mesentery which carries the blood from the rectum

On account of the congestion of the mucous membrane inflammation is easily lighted up from exposure, or a slight reduction of temperature, and we have a

of the skin, and a stimulated condition of the liver, from a continued high tem-perature, let us see what will be the effect of a reduction of temperature, particu-larly when accompanied by moisture, or

during rest and sleep.

Having been exposed to this high temperature during the day, we generally go to sleep, having very little or no covering to protect us from the humid and cool night air. The skin, from its recent ac-

gained by rest and sleep. The liver, however, may not be sufficiently restored to expel the congesting fluid entirely, and parts of it will remain in a state of partial congestion. This, according to the degree to which it exists, may or may not interfere perceptibly with the functions of the organ. But if the exposure be sufficiently great, and often repeated, the patient may have an attack of courts. Idea seems to have been taught as far back as the days of Pliny, and we could show from history where it had been acted on in many instances with great benefit.

It is stated that Bonaparte, when passing through those pestiferons are an attack of courts. the patient may have an attack of acute bilious fever. Every exposure increases the hepatic derangement and weakens the tonicity of the organ, until at last, during one of these periodic determinations of blood to the part above explained it gives a property of the control of be not sufficiently intense to excite in-flammation, the fever after a while passes off, and the patient has an intermittent. But if inflammation has been excited, or the irritation caused by the congestion continue, the fever only abates after a period of excitement, and the patient has a remittent; and owing to the sympathetic relation existing between the liver and other organs of the body, the stom-ach, spleen, and large and small intestines, we understand how easily any of them may be involved in course of the disease, the various degrees of malig-nancy depending on the modification of

When I was a student of medicine in wound, or the mere prick of a needle, will in one individual cause great pain and constitutional irritation, in another ayncope, in a third convulsion or tetanus, and in a fourth, scarcely any percentible do intermittents and remittents

appear more frequently near water-courses, and on low, flat, sandy soil, and s) peculiarly susceptible to this change the humid atmosphere that is wafted of temperature, or external influences. inhabitants living near these "malaria"?

streams, swamps or marshes, are subject to a higher degree of heat during the day and a lower degree during the night than those living on more elevated or diver situations.

but little to give to the atmosphere after night. In such localities we infer that the temperature will be lower at midnight, with an atmosphere more highly charged with humidity than in the centre or paved portions of such towns. And again, we have seen it stated that those sleeping in the first story of a building may have remittent fever, those in the second intermittent, while those in that third or fourth escape altogether. "Malaria" is too heavy to ascend unaided, but remains near the surface, unless carbut remains near the surface, unless car-ried up by the wind or moisture. Now, ried up by the wind or moisture. Now, it appears to me that this same moisture, which is supposed to be the vehicle by which this "malaria" is conveyed up into the atmosphere, is sufficient, by reducing the temperature within itself, to do what is attributed to malarial poison. We all agree that the nearer the earth's surface, the greater the humidity, and as we ascend, the purer and dryer the atmosphere becomes.

are sometimes called, have occurred in the Senate of the United States as in the House.

House.

Palmerston to enact tyrannical laws to restrain dram drinking in Ingland, he replied: "I would rather have England of the Senate of the United States as in the House.

Now, in the upper and middle portion of this State, and most of the Gulf States, the country is generally broken and undulating, abounding in numerous water-courses, many of which afford a large area of swamp or bottom land composed of the wind a stimulated condition of the skin, and we have a typical states of dysentery.

The skin, by its two-fold action, respicate case of dysentery.

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The skin, by its two-fold action

Over-indulgence in rich food containing much fatty matter likewise predis-poses to these fevers. Indulgence in rich animal diet in warm weather, when there is so little need for the consumption of carbon for keeping up the temperature of the body, will have the effect of throwing more labor on the liver. It will be stimulated, and as a consequence rendered more susceptible to the influence of the more susceptible to the more susceptible to the more susceptible to the more sus night air. The skin, from its reduction of the liver. It will be skin, it

be our preventive means or measures to lessen our chances of, or to escape these been slight no ill result may follow, as the tonicity of the system will be regained by rest and sleep. The liver, however, may not be sufficiently restored to expel the congesting fluid entirely. This idea seems to have been taught as far

ing through those pestiferous swamps of Italy, to protect his troops from fever, had fires built before each tent, which was to dry the atmosphere, and instructed every man to dress in flannel underclothing at sundown, and to take the

same off at sunrise.

If a stranger goes into a neighborhood plained, it gives way, and the circulating fluid "receding from the surface, collects in the liver, spleen and portal vessels, in abnormal quantities, and we have the phenomenon of a chill. The blood here soon acts as an irritant, reaction takes place, tonicity returns with excitement, and we have fever." If the congestion has risen high enough to dispet the chilbre not sufficiently intense to excite in. has risen high enough to dispet the chil-liness of the morning air; or, if he has to expose himself at the dangerous hours, to see to it that he is properly protected by additional clothing, and have fires made up in his bed-chamber on retiring. one might live in any locality in any of the Southern States with impunity, by using the above precautions, with addi-tion of dressing in flannel underclothing at sundown and taking them off at sun-

negro from these diseases another proof of the non-existence of this malarial attacks of these fevers than the white man, when equally exposed, is a fact we all concede, yet I have never seen a satisfactory explanation of this from any writer on "malaria." Now, in accordwriter on "malaria." Now, in accordance with the theory advanced in this paper, the writer believes that the partial exemption of the negro can be easily explained. His skin is black, and this radiates the absorbed heat so rapidly, that the organic functions of the body we not stimulated to the degree that the hite man is; consequently, he is not suscep-tible to the slight changes of temperature, and therefore requires more frequen

and more severe exposure to affect him. Another interesting fact connected with these diseases is that they are arrested by a heavy frost. In accordance with the theory here entertained, the writer believes that the reason why this is so, is, that fires are now made up night and morning, and winter clothing is put on.
All these co operating prevent that internal congestion from which the disease
takes its origin. A frost not heavy

enough to make the inhabitants thus act on the defensive never arrests the disease. All writers on this subject, as well as the residents of these districts where it prevails, agree on this point.
P. A. WILHITE, M. D.,

Member of Executive Committee of State Board of Health of South Carolina.

DOOMED TO DEATH. The Greenville Incendiaries Refused a Nev

Greenville Daily News.

The following telegram was received by Mr. M. F. Ansel, City Attorney, yes-"Columbia, Feb. 21, 1882.
"State vs. Dodson et al. Judgment

below affirmed.
"A. M. Boozen, Clerk." This means that the Supreme Court has confirmed the judgment of the Court here in refusing the Opera House incendiaries a new trial, and the terse telegram

is virtually the announcement of the death sentence against the four men—Burton, Dodson, Bates and Adams. Nothing now remains to be done except to have the prisoners re sentenced. This will probably be done at the approaching term of Court in March, and the execution it is thought, will take alters.

"I only want to say this: I'm here in the hands of the people charged with a crime of which I'm not guilty. I'll just have to take it as it comes. That's all I can

"Did you think you would have a new

In response to questions about his health, he said it was tolerably good, only that his eyes had failed since he had been in jail, and he had "headache a good deal."

When Adams was questioned he smiled in a moderniant

in a mechanical way, evidently being not at all in a laughing mood, and answered "Well, sir, I'm in here innocent. was put in for something I ain't guilty of. Of course I thought I'd get a new trial. I didn't have any right to think anything else," muttering something additional about the "way he had been done." "Do you have much hope of the Governor's commuting your sentence?" was

"I don't know," was the reply. "If he wants to do anything like justice he will." Rich Bates, when asked if he wished to say anything, said he didn't know that he did. "I don't see any use," he said, "what I have said hasn't done no good. They all know I'm in here and innocent."

was the only one of the three who could read and write, Burton, however, being able to read the Bible. All said they were trying to be prepared to die; they had seen no preachers recently.

Dodson was then called for, and came to the door of his cell where.

Dodson was then called for, and came to the door of his cell where a crowd of other prisoners were standing about, walking with a disjointed swagger, as if he were trying to appear defiant, but had not control of his muscles. He spoke in a husky, gasping voice that belied the bravado of his words, and was evidently very nervous and considerably frightened already. When saked if he had seen already. When asked if he had seen Mr. Nix, he replied that that gentleman had told him the decision of the Supreme Court. "Well, what do you think of it?"

Court. "Well, what do you think of it?

"I think (with a gasp) if they hang me
they can't do nothing but hang me."

"Can you read and write, Dodson?"

"Oh yes. I can read and write."

"Have you any hope now?"

"Well, sir, you know they say while
there's life there's hope, and when life's,

gone of course there's no hopes." Then the prisoner looked around on the crowd in a nervous way as if he thought he had said a good thing and wanted encourage-Have you anything you want to say

Dodson pulled himself together by a visible effort, hitching up his shoulders and shaking himself, and lifting his drooping head. "I'm sorter like the boy

fessed, did you?" asked the Daily News

representative.
"Yes; I had one then, too." "Then what made you confess?"
Dodson looked his interlocutor in the eyes for a moment, and then his lids dropped, and he stammered slowly:
"The Court House is the place for that

The Court frouse is the place for that.

Not a place like this here. Time will bring forth everything"—this last in a still lower tone. "I havn't got a word to say," he added. "My doctrine's but short, same as myself is" (another look around on the impassive faces of his fellows for approval.)

— If you trust before you try you may repent before you die.

— The new Garfield postage stamp will be issued in a few days.

— The new county of Berkly has a very large negro majority.

"Then you still say you are innocent?"

"Yes, sir. I've a right to say so;"
here his eyes dropped again.
"You don't know anything about the

burning then ?" "Of course you kno v if I'm innocent 'Of course you kno v if I'm innocent I don't know anything about the burning." While saying this Dodson's eyes wandered, there was a very perceptible increase in his nervousness, and he glanced several times over the reporter's shoulders to the convesite door where shoulders to the opposite door where Burton and the other two stood listening attentively. As the reporter turned away Dodson waved his two hands awkwardly and walked back, forgetting his

swagger.
Rich Bates called the Daily News representative over to him, and said he would try and get his lawyer to have his would try and get his lawyer to have his sentence commuted, and would like to have the business men to sign his petition. "They all know me," he said. "I've worked in all of their stores, and I would be glad if they would sign my petition for me."

Burton said: "I want to try and do that myself. I was raised right here. I was bred and horn on Buncombe street, and they all know me."

segram, notified Mr. J. T. Nix, who visite greates the humidity, and as we was the greates the humidity, and as we was the greates the humidity, and as we was the greates the humidity and as we was the second of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the related post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the related post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the related post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the related post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the relation of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the relation of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the relation of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the relation of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the city of the relation of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the city of the relation of the post of St. Louis, the city chemist, among various of the city of the relation of the has not been seen since. It is alleged be was under the influence of liquor at the a foot in width. - Detroit Free Press. time of the accident. It is also stated that the engineer on the West bound train is a green hand, this being his first trip. This train left Flowery Branch two minutes ahead of time and it is to this fact the collision is ascribed. It is stated that the engineer on this train was com-pelled to take sole charge of the train in consequence of the condition of the con-ductor, and that he thought that he was diurnal changes of temperature, and more cappanied with humidity; the result is, the pores of the skin are closed, the surface becomes more or less cool, the blood recedes from the circumference and finds its way to some of the internal original states. In the warm season it will obviously be more conducive to will obviously be more conducive to the hands of man for nothing, it's just to die at the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt we've the first of it. I know it's a debt merchandise consumed and the wreckage is estimated at \$100,000. At present the bridge is impassable, and passengers have to be transferred by means of wagons. A large force of men is at work day and night clearing the wreck and reparing the bridge. It is though that the broken trestle will be in a condition to admit of

> DARK SWINE PREFERRED .- Forty odd years ago, when I first began to ex-ecute orders given me by the Southern planters, they required, with rare excep-tions, white swine. I told them the dark colored would prove the most hardy and negroes over white men. But I could a negroes over white men. But I could ave first persuade only a few to adopt my opinion and take Berkshire, Essex or Neapolitan, in preference to Suffelt, Prince Albert, Yorkshire, Irish Grasier Prince Albert, Yorkshire, Irish Grasier and Chester County—these last five being the popular white pigs of that day. But my Southern friends soon found that all of these five were subject to scurf, mange and other disagreeable cutaneous discases, which the black or dark spotted pigs escaped entirely, and always wore a healthy, clean, glossy hide. The planters then began to change their orders, and in the course of a few years would and in the course of a few years would hardly accept white pigs from the North, of even the finest breeds, as a gift. In most other parts of the United States a deep prejudice prevailed agianst black and dark spotted swine, and few would breed them. Pork packers were especial y opposed to them, because, they said, the skin was dark, and yet this would generally scrape to white when they came However, time went on, and as breeders gradually found out, North, East, and West, the same objections to white swine

which had taken place at the South, they began rapidly to change the color of their stock, and now few white hogs are found n the Chicago, or other great markets of the West, the general run being on the Berkshire, the Poland China and Essex. Indeed, so much more favorably are dark colored swine now considered there, that they have been gradually breeding out the white spots of the first two sorts above, and now they are almost entirely black or very dark brown, like the Essex and Neapolitan. All those swine are very thifty, and mature early. The Berkshire and Poland China are especially hardy drooping head. "I'm sorter like the boy when the calf run over him, you know, sir," he replied. Then he looked around as if expecting applause or laughter from the crowd.

"You will keep a stiff upper lip then?"

"I've had one for twenty-four months and will keep it till I die."

"You didn't have one when you consultation."

"You didn't have one when you consultation." can endure any extreme of li-mate, from the coldest to the hottest. pork, which is most desirable to salt and cure ours with St. Jacobs Oil. - Chicago barrel. - A. B. Allen in New York Tribune. Inter-Ocean.

News and Gossip.

- The price of stoves promises to go - There are 1,216 convicts in the

Georgia penitentiary. — If you trust before you try you may repent before you die.

very large negro majority.

- Niagara Falls is trying to get the contemplated World's Fair.

- Louisville is shortly to make an effort to found an art gallery. Gen. Hancock has purchased a large tract of land in Minnesota.

- Key West, Florids, has 12,000 in-habitants and only two chimneys.

— The Hessian fly is reported as playing havoc in the wheat fields of Edgefield County.

- It is said that cars will be running on the Columbia Street Railway in less than twelve months. - In Florida there are 17,638 white

people over ten years of age who cannot write their own names. - Two negroes died in Kershaw Coun

ty recently from eating collards that had not been thoroughly cooked.

—It is said that not only General Hancock but General McClellan is in the hands of his friends for 1884.

ing in Ohio gave a baby her gold watch to play with, and the baby gulped it down and cried for more. What they can't swallow in that State must be over

- A petition from the Utah Legislature asking for an investigation of the affairs of the Territory and one from a million Baptists against polygamy were received in the United States House of Representatives on Saturday and re-— About eight o'clock on the night of the 9th inst. some one attempted to assas-sinate Mrs. George A. Beck, at Williston,

Bernwell County. She was busy in her kitchen and some unknown person, very near the house, fired at her through a crack and the charge passed near - A fire in Haverhill, Mass., on Friday night burned out one hundred and day night burned out one hundred and two shoe manufacturers and more than two hundred other firms. It is feared that several prominent business men lost, their lives. Loss over \$2,000,000. parti-ally insured. 2,500 people are out of

employment. - The latest marvel of science stantaneous photography. By the aid of this process it is possible to obtain a pic-ture of yourself and girl in the act of being thrown over a stone wall by a runa-way horse. This picture can be placed

on the mantlepiece in a marcon velvet frame as a warning to young men to never let go the reins with both hands. - Bob Ingersoll does not mean that it shall be said, after his death, that he turned from infidelity on his dying bed. His Secretary, who writes short hand, is instructed to take down accurately whatever he may say on that occasion. "There will then he me opposition." will then be no opportunity," he says, "for any one to put into my mouth utterances contradicting the expressions of my entire life."

— Some of our exchanges say that upon the rajournment of the Legislature the campaign of 1882 has opened. We hope not. Give us a rest. The Indians of the West never go upon the war path until the Spring reperts. til the Spring grass upon the prairies will support their ponies, and the people cannot endure a canvass of candidates until the crop of Spring turnips is ma-tured,—Barnwell People.

— If all that is said against the Chinamen is true, they are indeed a filthy race. A paragraph on the rounds contains the following information: "An habitue of an opium den in Virginia City, Nevada, discovered that the pillow he was using was the dead body of a man covered by a quilt. The Coroner found it to be a Chinese body that had been dead for two or three days. The keeper of the place said he came in off the railroad, sick."

- The bridge on the extension of the Erie Railroad, on the top of the Alle-Erie Railroad, on the top of the Alleghany Mountains, across a ravine 300 feet deep, which is now in progress, will be the tallest bridge in the world. The length of the bridge will be over 2,000 feet, to be covered with twenty-topiers, will be 110 feet wide at the base, tapering gradually up to a width of twelve feet at the top. The Kentucky River bridge on the Cincinnati Railway is the nearest in height to the above. It is 276 feet high.

No patent required to catch the rheumatism. A cold and inattention to it, and you have it—the rheumatism. We