

TYPHOID FEVER.

A FILTH DISEASE CAUSED BY SPECIFIC ORGANISM FROM DRINKING WATER

(Bulletin of the Virginia Board of Health.)

Typoid is a filth disease. It is caused by a specific organism which is almost always introduced into the body through drinking water. The organism gets into the water from the discharges of those sick with the disease, or possibly by the development of an usually harmless germ which occurs in the intestines into a harmful one. Typoid is called a rural disease, because about two cases occur in the country to one in the city. This is probably not true in Indiana. In Massachusetts, New York, and especially in Europe, such is the condition. If Indiana cities were furnished with pure public water supplies and proper sewage disposal, as are most cities in the regions named, the condition would also undoubtedly exist with us. To banish typhoid fever we must drink pure water.

So long as we have two holes in each yard—one to receive filth and the other to supply us with water—we may expect to have this terribly destructive filth disease in any city or town where the vault and well system has been in use for a period of years, there is no way but to abandon the wells and seek a pure public water supply.

The usual conditions exist on farms are about as follows: The farmer at some time purchased a farm, selected a site for his house, built it, and at the same time, in close proximity, dug a well and a vault. He also constructed not far away a barn for his cattle. Living at this place now commenced, and very probably within six, ten, fifteen, perhaps twenty years, the family begin having various ailments. One of the members may have complained of indigestion and sometimes diarrhoea, or all might have been so affected. Again, nausea and vomiting after meals might be experienced, or frequent coated tongues, ascribed to biliousness, might appear, and lastly, the awful typhoid fever might make its unwholesome visits. Why all this? The doctor was probably called and his medicine faithfully taken, yet little or no abatement was experienced. The problem has been solved. The sanitarian—sometimes called the microbe crank—has studied and investigated until the secret was discovered. Here it is: At first the ground furnished pure water. Neither on the surface of the earth nor any distance below the surface was filth to be found. Finally the vault became full, and the barnyard deep in manure. The vault was filled up and another one dug. It, in time, was also filled, abandoned, and the third one provided. The purifying powers of Mother Earth were finally overtaxed. The rains filled the vault, covered the barnyard, and sunk into the earth at every point. As the water percolated down it carried to the underground streams filth in solution, and at last, although clear and tasteless, polluted water got into the well. Now the troubles detailed above began to appear. This is not speculation or theory; it is actual, practical investigation. Hundreds of times has this been proved. Thousands of experiments, with years of study by a great many scientists, have absolutely established the fact that typhoid is a filth disease, proceeding in almost every instance from water polluted with our own excrement.—Crawfordsville Journal

The conditions as described so well in the newspaper article which appeared in the Indiana Bulletin like wise exist in Virginia.

Typoid fever is more prevalent in the country than in our cities, hence, I commend this article to the public and the profession. Wherever typhoid fever exists, whether one or more cases, the privies and the premises around the dwelling, stables and barnyard should be put in as perfect hygienic condition as possible, and thoroughly limed. The spring, well or pump should be thoroughly cleaned out, and all drinking water should be boiled before drinking by those that are sick and those that are well. See that the water supply is not contaminated by the drainage of filth from any source whatever. If these recommendations are observed the spread of this disease will be checked.

Mouse Runs a Bicycle.

A wheelman of Corunna, Mich., has to thank a mouse for the addition of ninety eight miles to his cyclometer record. He hung his bicycle from his cellar ceiling the other evening, not far from a swinging shelf where food was kept. A mouse, bent on supper, reached the shelf, and when he had sampled the viands leaped to the tire of the front wheel. That immediately began to revolve, and the mouse naturally ran to the highest part of it. Mr. Mouse couldn't stay on the top of the tire and couldn't get enough foothold to jump to the wall. So he ran round and round the revolving wheel and the next morning was found, almost exhausted but still running, with ninety-eight miles to his credit.—Chicago Daily News

Silver Gaining Ground.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND WILL HOLD 1-5 OF RESERVE IN WHITE METAL, PROVIDED FRANCE OPENS MINTS.

London, Sept. 16.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England to-day, the governor, Hugh C. Smith, said:

"You are probably aware of the proposals laid before the government in the summer by the United States and France, whereby this country might increase its use of silver, as a contribution to an international agreement which, while not affecting our gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume free coinage. Among the proposals was one asking the bank to hold the amount of silver permissible under the act of 1844 as against its notes."

The governor then read a letter, dated July 29, addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It was as follows: "Referring to our conversation, we beg to say the bank is prepared to carry out what is laid down as permissible in the bank charter, viz: To hold one fifth of the bullion, held against its note issue, in silver, provided always that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver, and that the price at which silver is procurable and salable is satisfactory."

Replying to the questions, the governor said the bank had no negotiations with the United States monetary commissioners, adding:

"We have bought no silver. All we have done is to agree, under certain conditions, to carry out what is permissible under the act of 1844."

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, Sept. 17.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say:

Notwithstanding unseasonably warm weather and the appearance of yellow fever in several gulf states, checking locally the distribution of merchandise, business throughout the country has increased more than anticipated. The centre of improvement is Chicago, which furnishes the most favorable trade report within five years. Advices from Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and St. Louis also reflect activity in demand among jobbers and wholesalers. There is a temporary stimulus to business in Savannah, owing to the withdrawal of competition from merchants at towns now out off by the fever quarantine. Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Galveston and even St. Louis anticipate a temporary falling off in business, owing to the interruption to traffic in the gulf states and adjoining territory. The practical settlement of the bituminous coal strike, a further rising tide of demand for iron and steel products, the withdrawal from the market of some manufacturers of woolen goods, activity generally among manufacturers of woolens, extraordinary large bank clearings, and reports that mercantile collections have improved, constitute the features of the week.

Wheat exports are very large, and with one exception (that of the second week of September, 1891) are the heaviest on record. The total shipments this week (flour included as wheat) aggregate 6,979,948 bushels; 5,461,556 bushels last week; 3,566,326 bushels last year; 2,538,085 bushels in the corresponding week in 1895; 3,357,283 bushels in 1894; 4,727,920 bushels in 1893, and 6,974,000 bushels the heaviest on record in the week of 1891. Corn exports are 1,000,000 bushels smaller than last week. They aggregate 3,901,000 bushels and compare with 2,394,000 bushels last year, 1,605,000 bushels in 1895, 145,000 bushels in 1894 and 1,195,553 bushels in 1893.

There are 269 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 175 last week, 315 in the week a year ago, 218 two years ago, a like number three years ago and as compared with 346 in the second week of September, 1893. There were 36 business failures reported from the Canadian dominion this week against 39 last week and 41 in each of the corresponding weeks in 1896 and 1895.

City of Mexico, Sept. 16.—Ignacio Anullo, a violent character, assaulted President Diaz to day during the military procession. The man was felled by a companion of the president and was immediately taken into custody by the authorities.

Dr. T. B. Carter, of Kaufman, and Charles P. Russell, of Abbott, two of the most prominent men of that section, who had hitherto been friends and business associates, shot and killed each other at Abbott, Texas. They met yesterday afternoon to dispose of some business relative to a land transaction. The settlement resulted in a quarrel and an agreement to meet at Abbott for the final settlement. At the appointed hour both arrived at the depot and drew pistols, exchanging a number of shots. Both men fell and died within a few minutes.

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TONIC.

Furman's New President.

A SKETCH OF THE REV. H. S. HARTZOG.

The election of the Rev. Henry S. Hartzog to the presidency of Clemson college was received in Columbia with some degree of doubt as to his suitability. "He is an untried quality," was the prevailing opinion of those who have never known him, while his friends "on the contrary anticipate an able management of the college by him. From every side has been manifested a desire that he shall be given an impartial trial before fact shall be found. No man has ever entered upon the discharge of an important position with more hearty good will and hope for his success than Mr. Hartzog. His experience as a teacher has been gained principally at the Johnston institute, of which he has been the superintendent for some time.

Col. J. P. Thomas, who was superintendent of the South Carolina Military academy while Mr. Hartzog was a cadet there, gives the following short sketch of him:

"He has done much as an educator, with promise of much more. He is a member of the brilliant Citadel class of 1886, first to graduate after the reopening of the academy. Of the 189 cadets who entered the Citadel in 1882, 53 survived to graduate. Of this number was Hartzog. That class, by the way, has a remarkable record, especially in the line of educators. Harrison, formerly of Clemson, now of Davidson; Bond and Coleman at the Citadel; Kinard at Winthrop; Spain of the Georgia school of technology; Floyd and law both instructors in Florida; Robertson teaching in Georgia, and McCants, president of the Stuart Normal college of Virginia, are all members of this class of '86, and now comes to supplement the roll, Hartzog, president of Clemson. The characteristics of each one of that class I recall perfectly.

"Hartzog was a high toned cadet and an excellent scholar in the department of history, belles letters and ethics. He delved in English literature, in the analysis of Shakespeare, in moral and mental philosophy, in essay writing and oratory. He was a good soldier, but his passion was for letters.

"I have confidence in him now as I had confidence in him then. Hartzog's principles are sound and ideals lofty. He will do all that his youth will allow, and I believe he will earnestly seek the wisdom of age. I expect him to hold high the standard of Clemson as a moulder of character, and as a good manager, I expect him to excel, while at the same time he will intelligently look after the agricultural, mechanical and scientific departments of the college. If he shall be sustained by the board of trustees in the administration of the affairs of his principality he will put Clemson College on a prosperous career. But let me say in conclusion, that no president of a college or head of a military school can accomplish results or do his duty to the State unless he enjoys the confidence and has the loyal support of the board of management of the institution. No man in the State more sincerely desires Hartzog's success than his friend and former preceptor. He deserves the confidence of the State."

The board, in addition to choosing a president for the college, elected Chief Engineer Worthington professor of mechanical and electrical engineering, and T. G. Poats of the Miller institute of Virginia, instructor and foreman of work shops.

A board of visitors, consisting of J. C. Hemphill First district; Robert Aldrich, Second district; J. P. Morroth, Third district; J. D. M. Shaw, Fourth district; George W. Gage, Fifth district; Joseph Cantey, Sixth district; L. S. Connor, Seventh district, was elected to serve for two years.—The State.

HESTER'S COTTON STATEMENT.

Supply on Hand is Away Short of same Time Last Year.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement issued to day, shows that the amount brought into sight for the week ending this afternoon is 253,000 bales against 317,000 for the seven days ending September 17, last year.

The statement shows receipts at all United States ports since September 1, of 292,200 bales, against 418,370 for the corresponding period last year.

Foreign exports for the 17 days have been 63,197 against 145,146.

Including amounts left over in stocks from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop, the supply to date is 551,376 against 923,477 for the same period last year.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.
The world's visible supply of cotton today is 1,113,688 bales against 1,017,823 last week and 1,693,714 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 912,638 against 802,823 last week and 1,422,514 last year.

Don't hurry. Take time to examine the labels and trade marks of goods you buy, and you will protect yourself from cheap and worthless substitutes.

How They do in Indiana.

In the state of Indiana last night, a mob lynched five men charged with burglary. This beats anything the south has ever done. Men are not lynched down here for burglary, and they are not hung five at a time. It shows that mob law is not sectional. The spirit of lawlessness is likely to break out anywhere and no state or section can afford to lecture another upon it.—Atlanta Journal.

THE DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding and dread with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial is appreciated by but few. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her, ere she presses to her bosom her babe.

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Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend" and the time of recovery shortened.

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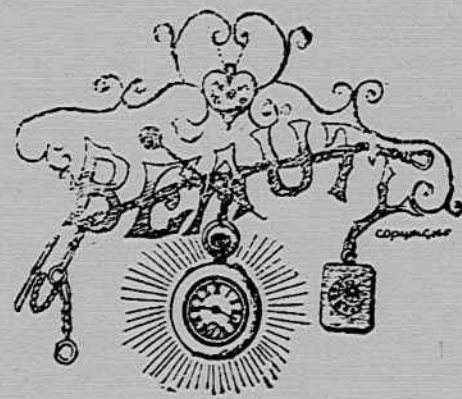
Leave Wilsons Mill	No 72.*
" Jordan,	9 10 a m
" Davis,	9 35 a m
" Summerton,	9 45 a m
" Millard,	10 10 a m
" Silver,	10 45 a m
" Packsville,	11 10 a m
" Tindal,	11 30 p m
" W. & S. Junc.,	11 55 p m
Ar. Sumter,	12 27 p m

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Leave Sumter,	No 73.*
" W. & S. Junc.,	2 30 p m
" Tindal,	2 33 p m
" Packsville,	2 50 p m
" Silver,	3 10 p m
" Millard,	3 35 p m
" Summerton,	3 45 p m
" Davis,	4 40 p m
" Jordan,	5 20 p m
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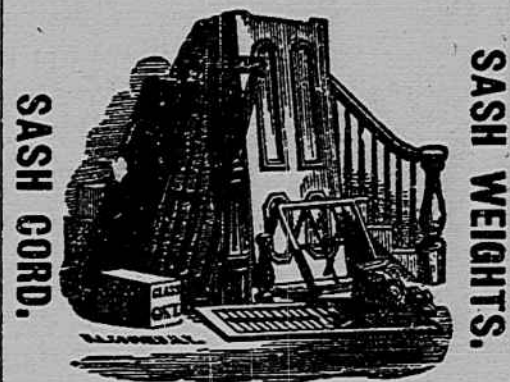


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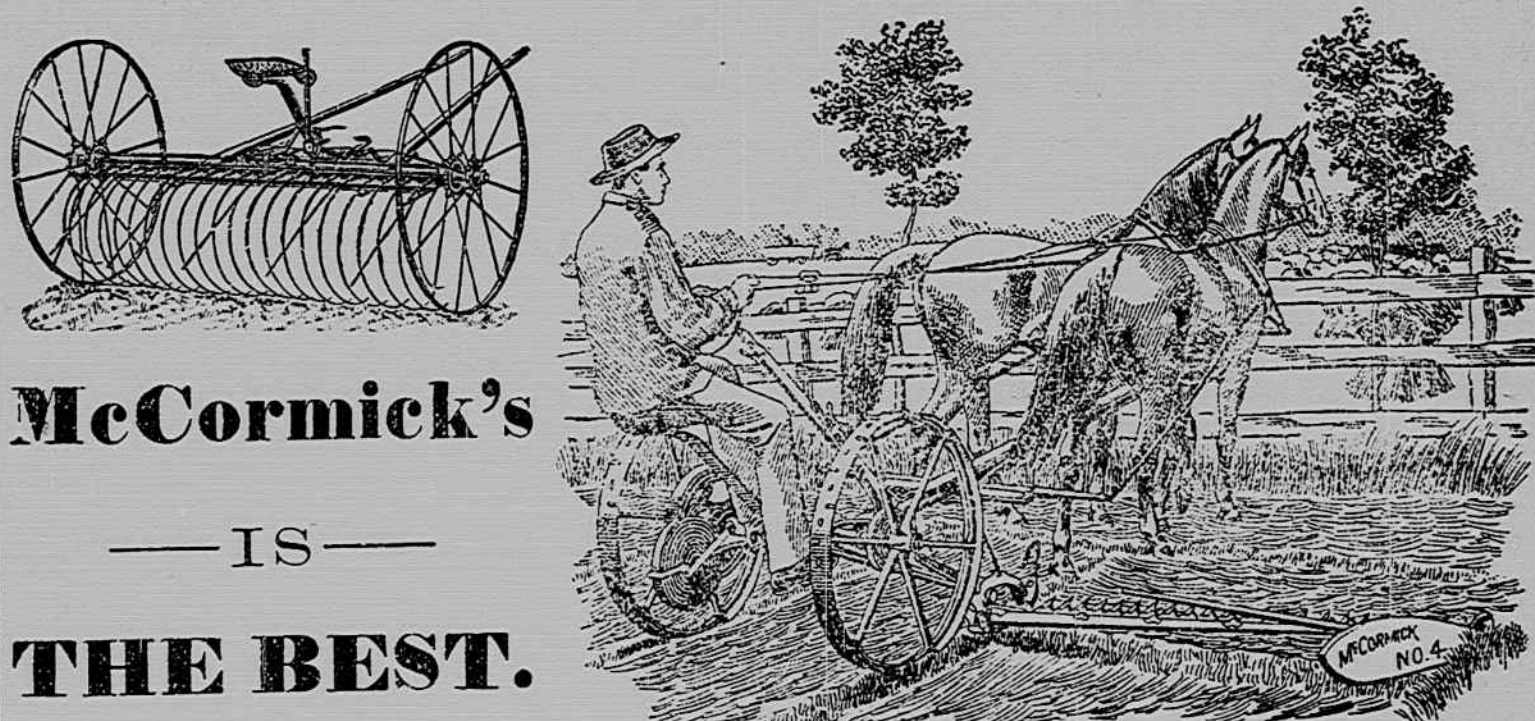
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