

Dr. A. K. Speed is not a candidate for Congress.

Five hundred tons of steel rails for the Raleigh and Gaston Railway have been received, and are being placed on the track near Weldon.

Claude G. Vann, a young man about 23 years old, son of James Vann of Fayetteville, N. C., was suddenly seized by the yellow fever at his residence near Fayetteville, Ala., on the 23rd ult., from congestion of the heart.

Raleigh News: Dr. H. E. P. Manning, one of the editors of the Maryland Medical Journal, of Baltimore, has kindly tendered his services to the Howard Association, Vicksburg, for the treatment of the yellow fever sufferers. Dr. Manning is a native of Halifax county, and is well and favorably known in North Carolina. This is truly a noble act from a kind-hearted physician.

Greensboro, Pa.: Mr. W. Moore, Treasurer, informs that a collection of \$73.10 was taken up last Sunday in the Presbyterian Church to aid the yellow fever sufferers in Louisiana and Mississippi.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., Gov. Vance will deliver his great lecture, "The Scattered Nation," in this city, by invitation of the Mayor and Commissioners, in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers of the South.

The Raleigh News says: It is a noticeable thing here that several druggists are losing their color and gradually palling. This is a curious phenomenon. It is said to be due to the fact of the peculiarities of drinking water. The water of the well in the yard of Mr. J. P. Prairie, it is said, is very hard. It is believed to be true. It is certain that Raleigh water will cause the leopard to change his spots and the Ethiopian to change his skin, if anything can produce these effects. —Charlotte Observer.

Raleigh Observer: The three graces who turned Samaritans for the fever sufferers succeeded in collecting \$80.

We would have the terrible rains have done great damage to the roads in the western part of the State. —The Scotland Neck Lodge sends \$25 to Governor Vance to be forwarded to the people of the plague-stricken cities. Quite a number of our energetic and influential young men have determined to establish a Public Library and Reading Room in this city. The Raleigh Female Seminary has fine prospects for a full attendance.

Salisbury Watchman: Cabarrus is the county for schools. We passed through it in private conveyance last week and it seemed that every five miles brought us to a school house, and they all seemed well attended. —Mr. D. A. Underwood, of Greensboro, has three children, aged 4, 11 and 14 years, who were all born on the 24th day of the month of August, and all about 8 o'clock, A. M., of the day. —Jim Torrence, colored, who escaped from the penitentiary in the spring, was recaptured in Davidson county on Wednesday.

Asheville Citizen: The cornerstone of Grace Church, Waynesville, was laid by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. D. H. Bull, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. The ceremonies were of a very solemn and interesting character, and the large concourse of people who had assembled entered into them very heartily.

President Duncan advertises for bids for the grading of the railroad part of the Spartanburg & Asheville road. It is about nine miles in length, and is a pretty piece of work.

Winston Sentinel: Died, on Wednesday, the 12th ult., Rodila, aged 70 years. Lila and Lila, aged 4 and 3, daughters of John and Ann Rodila, were three children all died within the space of one hour. Drs. Babson and Stearns made a post mortem examination, but did not detect any cause of death.

The last weekly statement of the National Bank shows an aggregate of \$1,000,000 of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and undivided profits of \$100,000.

The old Board of County Commissioners of Warren, that has just retired, was composed of two Democrats, one white Radical, and two colored Radicals. It was long in office, and appears to have been exceptionally good. The Warrenton Gazette says that, besides paying county expenses, they have built a new poor house, some excellent and costly bridges, a fifteen thousand dollar jail, probably the best in the State, one not a cent, levied no county tax, except sixty cents on the dollar in the present year, and have sixteen thousand dollars in cash in the Treasury.

Fayetteville Gazette: Last Monday Mr. W. H. McPherson, of this county, came to town and notified Mr. J. M. Beasley, Jeweler, that gold watch had been stolen from his wife, together with a pair of bracelets and a chain. Mr. Beasley took a description of the articles, and Mr. McPherson had the store but a few minutes when a negro woman entered and offered the identical watch for sale.

Messrs. J. C. Vann, T. B. Fuller, J. P. Thomson and J. A. Banks made 40, 41, 42 and 43 out of a possible 50 in shooting for a barrel of Patapsco flour a few mornings since.

Charlotte Observer: Wednesday morning Mr. Peter Fries, an old citizen of Iredell county, living six miles west of Statesville, went to the field to do a day's plowing, when he fell from his horse, fell to the ground and in a few moments died. It is supposed from heart disease.

Mr. Fries, at the time of his death, was in the ninety-first year of his age. Two young ladies of Statesville, Misses J. and F. Knights of Honor, of this city, contributed \$40 to the yellow fever sufferers, at their meeting last before last. This makes Charlotte's total contributions to date \$868.

Durham Plant: Anderson Merritt, colored, son of Jack Merritt, undertook to clean out a well for Mr. Couch, in Patterson township Saturday morning, and lost his life in the attempt. He went down into the well and was suffocated by the gas or impure atmosphere therein. —Hon. A. S. Merrimon will deliver the address on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Methodist church, in Durham, on Thursday, the 13th of September.

Judge Merrimon has greatly endeared himself to the people of North Carolina, and especially to the people of Orange county, by his many and patriotic course in the United States Senate, and in behalf of our people, we thank the managers for selecting this true and tried patriot as the orator for the occasion.

Raleigh News: Sheriff Powell, of Johnston county, took the woods-burner, E. J. Goodwin, to Cumberland county, where the offense was committed. —The result of the collision between a white man and a freight engine, on the R. & A. Railway, was noticed a day or so since. No one expected the man would survive. But he, too, like others in like case, is going to disappoint the readers of the Star by getting well. His name is Falkner, he lives near Cary, and now they say he will in all probability recover. —Farmers, with one accord, unite in saying that never were the rats so scarce and hard to find as now. The cotton picking season is opening, and they are sadly needed, but can't be had for any consideration. —A colored woman by the name of Alton, who lives on the railroad, near Gen. Cox's, was badly burned at the hands and arms yesterday. While cooking her dress caught on fire, and in putting out the flames she received the injuries.

TERIBLE CUTTING SCALP.

One Colored Man Cuts Another Out of His House and Assaults Him with a Knife or Razor—Fearful Wounds Inflicted—The Injured Man Expected to Die—Attempts to Capture the Would-be Murderer, Who is Still at Large, &c.

Last night, about ten minutes after 9 o'clock, one Simon Haggitt, a colored convict now under sentence to the County Work House for twelve months for larceny, went to the house of one Bill Boyd, colored, living on Brunswick, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and called him out. As soon as Boyd got outside of his gate he was confronted by Haggitt, who immediately commenced a furious assault upon him with a knife or razor, inflicting a severe wound in the abdomen, another on the left side of the neck, another on the left breast, three or four inches in length, another in the back about three inches, below the left shoulder blade, another in the lower part of the back, just above the waist, and two or three about the head. Upon giving him the last thrust or cut with the weapon, Haggitt said to Boyd, "Now take that, d—n you," and ran off. The wounded man was taken into his house by parties who arrived at the scene just as Haggitt ran off, and a messenger was immediately dispatched for Dr. S. P. Wright, who was subsequently joined by Dr. W. W. Lane, who had also been sent for, and by whom the proper medical attention was given to the sufferer.

In the meantime Officers C. H. Strode, J. W. Whitney and Henry Brewington made a thorough search of all the back lots in the vicinity, but failed to discover any traces of Haggitt, or to learn anything of his whereabouts. Upon coming upon the street after their vain search they learned that the fugitive had passed up Sixth street, when they abandoned the pursuit.

Officer J. W. Bryan was coming up Bladen street a few moments after the occurrence, when he saw Haggitt coming down Sixth street, apparently very much excited, and spoke to him, but received no reply. While he (Officer Bryan) was enquiring of persons around what was the matter the fugitive had gotten about three blocks away, and no more was seen of him. Subsequently Officer G. W. Davis and other members of the police force made a search for Haggitt, but without success.

At last accounts it was not thought probable that Boyd could survive the many severe injuries he had received, and arrangements were being made to convey him to the City Hospital.

The bloody affair created intense excitement in that part of the city where it occurred, which is north of the railroad, and every effort was being made to bring the would-be murderer to justice.

Chief of Police Brock and some of his officers were at the scene soon after the occurrence, and the former, as soon as he heard that Haggitt belonged to the Work House, sent for Duncan Holmes, the Superintendent, and informed him of the facts in the case, when he (Holmes) started in the direction of the Work House, thinking probably he might capture him somewhere in the swamp, in which it was reported he had taken refuge. Capt. Brock and Capt. Fitzgerald also searched the house in which the wife of Haggitt was living, but found no traces of the fugitive.

Since writing the above we learn that it was finally decided, out of respect to the wishes of the wife of the wounded man, not to remove him to the Hospital.

A woman was said to have been at the bottom of the difficulty.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New Hanover, September 7th, 1878, the following Memorial was ordered to be entered upon the minutes and furnished for publication in the newspapers of this city:

The Board of Directors hereby express their profound and sincere grief at the death of their President, ISAAC B. GRAINGER.

In the mind and character of this gentleman were blended extraordinary capacity with those virtues and graces which throw the sweetest and brightest colorings over human nature, and illustrate the true dignity of human life.

He had a clear head and a sound judgment, and was Christianly conservative. He thoroughly understood what he took pains to examine, reached judicious conclusions, and on these he acted promptly, boldly, and with singular firmness.

He was the first to conceive the business necessity for the establishment of this Bank, and by personal exertion secured the desired subscriptions to its capital. He was its President from the beginning and by skillful management built it up, until it occupies a position among the leading financial institutions in the South.

In his official character he was strict in integrity, steady in habit, faithful to his duties, firm, frank, and always most considerate of the wants of those having business connections with the Bank.

As a citizen he was most useful, enterprising and public spirited; as a friend he was genial, true and disinterested.

He was, indeed, distinguished for every manly virtue—faithful, brave, of unbounded honor, of warm heart, and above all, a sincere, humble Christian.

The legacy of memory he leaves to those he loved and who had the privilege of loving him in return, is such as precludes their sorrowing as others who have no hope.

While we would express our deepest sympathy with the weeping ones of his own household in this, their hour of affliction, and would point them hopefully to what he departed soul now is, yet we would not seem to make their loss appear less than it is, for to do this would not truly express our own feelings and those of this entire community, and would be a wrong to the memory of the dead.

The members of this Board must long and sorely feel this bereavement; for the loss of an Executive so able and of a friend so true, cannot be repaired.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to his family in testimony of our deepest sympathy.

—Cotton is coming in quite freely now, and about three weeks earlier than last year. About 120 bales arrived on the C. C. Railway on Friday night.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Resumption of Proceedings in Adjourned Session.

The Board met yesterday, at 4 o'clock, Present—J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners B. G. Worth, J. W. Atkinson and D. Holmes.

On motion of Commissioner Atkinson, the matter of instructing Mr. Solicitor Moore to draw a bill of indictment at the next term of the Criminal Court, against J. F. Garzell, Superintendent of the County Poor House, in regard to certain complaints made by the Grand Jury at the August term, was left open until the next meeting.

On motion of Commissioner Worth, it was resolved that the Board should visit the County Poor House in a body, on Wednesday, the 11th of September, and examine into the condition of that institution.

The official bond of Gen. S. H. Manning, Sheriff of New Hanover county, was presented, and, on motion, left open until such time as Commissioners Sanders should be present.

S. Van Amringe then tendered his resignation as Clerk of the Auditing Committee, which was accepted.

On motion, it was resolved to go into an election for his successor, whereupon Commissioner Atkinson nominated Col. J. D. Taylor, and Chairman Wagner nominated A. B. Lind.

A vote was taken, when Col. Taylor was unanimously elected Clerk of the Auditing Committee and Warden of the Outdoor Poor.

On motion, it was ordered that the applications for the position of janitor be laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned.

Bank of New Hanover.

A called meeting of the directors of the Bank of New Hanover was held in this city yesterday, when, after the adoption of suitable resolutions on the death of the late President (printed elsewhere in this issue of the STAR), they proceeded to fill the vacancy created by the death of that estimable gentleman.

The first business in order was the election of a director, and Mr. Isaac Bates was unanimously elected. Major Charles M. Stedman was then elected President, and Mr. Isaac Bates Vice President, both by a unanimous vote.

Subsequently with these gentlemen were chosen other members of the board, and the general satisfaction to the stockholders and friends of the bank.

Major Stedman has been closely identified with the Bank of New Hanover, as Vice President and Attorney, from its foundation, and is well known to the people of this section, both as a lawyer and a business man.

Mr. Bates is also one of the "original panel." He is a first cousin of the lamented Grainger, and, from long association, thoroughly understands that gentleman's business methods. Though not very generally known, he has many friends, and those who know him intimately predict for him a career of great usefulness and success.

To the highest integrity he unites quick perceptive powers, superior judgment and a pleasing address. We feel very sure that those who now consider him one of the most promising young men in the business circles of Wilmington, will find their judgment sustained in the not distant future.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, in adjourned session; present, J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners J. W. Atkinson, D. S. Sanders and Duncan Holmes.

Mr. J. F. Garzell, Superintendent of the County Poor House, came before the Board and made a statement in regard to the report made by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court to His Honor, Judge O. P. Meares.

On motion of Commissioner Atkinson, the whole matter was ordered to be left open until after Wednesday, the 11th inst.

The official bond of Gen. S. H. Manning, Sheriff of New Hanover county, with D. L. Russell, E. J. Penypacker, F. W. Foster and B. G. Bates as sureties, who jointly justified to the amount of \$55,000, was presented to the Board, and, on motion, received and ordered entered on the records of official bonds.

Sheriff Manning thereupon came forward and was duly qualified.

The Board then adjourned.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

Fine wood oil, mixed with the food, is said to be an excellent remedy for the hog cholera, it having been tried with beneficial results by at least one owner of stock in Masonboro Township, where the disease has been so prevalent during the present season. It is also claimed to be equally as good as a preventive. The oil can be purchased on draught in this city, and is worth a trial.

A Large Cargo.

The British barque George Davis, Capt. Hooker, was cleared from this port for Antwerp, Belgium, yesterday, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with a cargo of 8,000 barrels of rosin (round), equal to 7,124 barrels of merchantable of 200 pounds each. This is, perhaps, the largest cargo of rosin ever cleared out of Wilmington by any one vessel.

Only ten days elapsed from the time the George Davis reached the bar, inward bound, to the time she returned to it with a full cargo, and ready to go to sea, which is considered a somewhat remarkable instance of quick dispatch.

—Cotton is coming in quite freely now, and about three weeks earlier than last year. About 120 bales arrived on the C. C. Railway on Friday night.

Blaina has been interviewed, and he expressed himself very freely, if not savagely, concerning Kearney, Butler and Conkling. Of Kearney he said:

"I think he is a truly inflated sack of very bad gum. It is my belief Butler has him under pay, as the California railroads had him during the campaign in that State."

Of that model Radical, Ben Butler, the great Maine blower said:

"My own personal opinion of Butler, founded upon some years of observation, is that he is a lamentably successful cross between the fox and the hog."

There is a strong rivalry between Blaine and Conkling. They are both anxiously seeking the Presidential nomination, and have a very hearty dislike of each other. Here is what Blaine pretends to think of Conkling's chances for the nomination:

"How would Roger Conkling run for the Presidency?"

"That's an absurd question. Mr. Conkling has as much chance of the nomination as a pig would have of going to Heaven in a wheelbarrow on the back of a hurricane."

Beecher may advocate the claims of Grant, and there is a peculiar appropriateness in such advocacy, and he may get \$1,000 a night for lecturing, but the way the San Francisco workmen took his scalp was lovely to behold. They held a meeting and passed resolutions concerning the "clerical libertine," as a speaker called him. Here they are:

"Resolved, That H. W. Beecher presents in his person and in his advent to California an illustration of the truth of the prophecy that Satan has his emissaries upon the earth."

"Resolved, That we, as working and suffering men, recognize the fact that in the peculiar parish where Beecher's ministrations have been so long uttered, equator and misery abound, Mammon is God, and Ibertinism is rampant."

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has written a letter accepting the nomination in the Richmond (Va.) District for Congress. It is a plain, direct letter. He is for maintaining intact the Democratic party, is for a strict construction of the constitution, is for economy, is opposed to the present tariff and to unequal taxation. Of the finances he says:

"I hold the law establishing National banks, including the prohibitory tax (10 per cent.) on other banks, to be utterly unconstitutional, and therefore to be repealed as soon as possible; the National Bank notes to be called in gradually by the substitution of redeemable United States notes, and the issue of such notes to be increased until sufficient for the wants of all parts of the country."

Mary Anderson has achieved another decided success. For the first time, on Thursday night, she performed, in New York, Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's famous play, "The Hunchback," and she was enthusiastically received. In her hands the play became a very enjoyable entertainment, and her success pronounced. She and others gave a benefit in the afternoon for the benefit of the fever sufferers, when \$1,522 was realized.

The going down of the Princess Alice in the river Thames, and the drowning of so many persons, appears to have been a real accident. There was a bend in the river, and the pilots failed to discern each other's boat across the tongue of land. The only negligence reported was a failure to blow the whistles as each boat was approaching the bend. This needs explanation.

That was a rather grim joke perpetrated by Mayor Flippin, of Memphis, who is now ill with yellow fever we regret to learn, when he asked for two companies of U. S. troops to be sent to Memphis to keep in awe the plundering negroes. Yellow Jack would soon reduce those companies to less than a corporal's guard.

The cause of the rapid rise in the price of quinine is said to be owing to the falling off in the supply of bark owing to wars between South American tribes of Indians who are the principal gatherers. There are other preparations that are cheaper and said to be equally as effective.

One editor is to get his reward, so Mooby is not the only fortunate fellow with a feeling of kindness for those in power. Mr. John Walter, the owner of the London Times, is to be offered a peerage. His paper has manfully stood up for Beaconsfield, and the great Gladstone has been roundly assaulted for his very able, conscientious, and persistent opposition to the policy of "the powers that be."

In New York a little boot-black was seen taking up contributions for the yellow fever victims. He had his little contribution box beside his apparatus, labelled—"For the sick at Memphis." Very touching.

the dying and the dead. Who can be equal to these things? None but the truly brave, the unselfish, the heroic, the consecrated.

We, who have been spared thus far, have every cause to be deeply grateful to Almighty God, and have every incentive to give with a free and generous hand.

RAILROAD CHANGES.

The long talked of negotiations between the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company have been concluded, and the latter passes under the exclusive control of the authorities of the former.

This change it is thought will affect the Atlantic Coast Line very materially. The Charlotte Observer is well satisfied with the change of masters, and believes that Charlotte and the railroad leading to Augusta will be much benefited. It says:

"Since the road passed beyond their control it has been operated solely in the interest of the Atlantic Coast Line. The upper part, between Charlotte and Columbia, has been ignored, and Northern bound freight and passengers have been diverted at Columbia from their natural route, and forced around by Wilmington and Weldon. No cotton or other freight has been allowed to come to Charlotte from even the nearest station south of us, and the buyer at Fort Mill desiring to ship north has found it cheaper to do via Columbia and Wilmington. This is an example of the treatment accorded to the upper part of the road. Under the new order of things all this will be changed. Freight and travel can henceforth take their natural course, and while passenger connections will of course be maintained at Columbia with the Atlantic Coast Line, passengers will be given the benefit of fair rates and quicker time via Charlotte. The Coast Line will of course make fair weather with the new administration of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, otherwise its Southern business stops at Columbia."

The Observer speaks also of another new arrangement, which, if carried out, must affect no little our own railroads. It says that there is a rumored alliance between the Augusta Air Line from Hamlet to Raleigh via Weldon and Portsmouth, and the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line. It says:

"The Seaboard Air Line has already built up a considerable Southern freight business, and the new rumors take the shape of a fast passenger train between Charlotte and Portsmouth, making close connection here with the Atlantic Road and carrying passengers North by the Bay Line. What influence such an alliance might have upon the business of the Richmond & Danville Railroad from this direction is hardly to be told, but in any event the new relations which it has formed with the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Road can hardly prove otherwise than beneficial."

It thinks the change already effected and the one in contemplation will prove "a severe blow to the Atlantic Coast Line." What the managers of that Line will do to counteract, if possible, the injury to be visited upon them we are not informed. Wilmington is greatly interested in the prosperity of the roads leading here, and those roads should be equally interested in the welfare of Wilmington. We should regret quite sincerely any combinations or changes that would result in injury to the Atlantic Coast Line or the Carolina Central, and we trust that other combinations can be made that will effectually checkmate the plans of the railroad magnates elsewhere who may have entered into a conspiracy to damage the Atlantic Coast Line, and the sections through which it passes in North Carolina.

The Gazette, a staunch Democratic paper of Washington, states that "many good Democrats are extremely anxious to know whether Senator Allen G. Thurman, if the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1880, is elected by the same majority as Tilden was in 1876, will submit his case as an Electoral Commission?" and asks: "If not, why did he urge members of the House to abide the decision of the Commission in President Tilden's case?" —Exchange.

Judge Thurman, in view of the great peril that environed the country, favored the Electoral Commission, believing it would act above party and for the country. Having seen how utterly unprincipled—how devoid of honesty and justice that highest Tribunal was, neither Judge Thurman nor any other Democrat will ever be willing to submit any "case" again to the decision of such a Court or Commission. Like an honest, patriotic and self-respecting gentleman, having appealed to the Commission, he manfully abided its results, iniquitous and rascally as they were.

Deunis Kearney took occasion, in one of his ribald and blasphemous harangues, to denounce Messrs. C. Nugent & Co., leather manufacturers of Newark, New Jersey. Like much that he says it was unjust and false. Six hundred workmen, employed by the firm, held a meeting and denounced the Californian hoodlum. Very good.

has little to fear from the invasion of yellow fever as an epidemic on the land side of this State. While this thought should quiet undue apprehensions, it should make the quarantine and health boards all the more anxious to do their utmost to protect the city from this fell destroyer, and should prompt a continuance of generous gifts in aid of our distressed fellow countrymen at the South.

It believes it will gradually advance, and the only reason it will not get to New York is that a black frost will come in time to prevent it. We are encouraged to hope that it will not visit the Atlantic coast this season. Galveston and other points on the Gulf so accessible to the disease, have thus far escaped by a quarantine system of a strict kind. It has not been strict enough at Mobile, for some three cases have occurred, but it is thought that it will not become epidemic.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, on August 31st, gave some interesting items concerning the fever in that city. He says the farther the fever goes North the more fatal it is. He says that in New Orleans the per centage of mortality is much less than reported. He says:

"The proportion of fatal cases is, in fact, far less than it appears from the published reports. So, too, on the other hand, the cases reported undoubtedly fall far short of the reality. The deaths are correctly reported, of course, as none can be buried save on a proper permit, duly recorded. A large proportion of our citizens, however, have their peculiar notions of yellow fever treatment. They do not believe in any medicine at all, save possibly a mild purgative on the start. They hold, and seemingly undeniably enough, that the disease can only be got rid of through the pores of the skin; that the "sweating process" is the only rational treatment. They are rather afraid of the doctors than otherwise. In a proper case I never called a case. I am confident a doctor is never called at all. Every old "Creole woman," nearly, thinks she is competent to treat any case which may arise. Her plan of operation is very simple. With the first symptoms of fever the party is given a warm mustard foot bath; given a dose of oil or magnesia, putin bed and well swathed in blankets. If the perspiration is not started and maintained, no danger is apprehended, save through the carelessness of the nurse in allowing a draught of cold air, allowing the patient to relieve himself of his load of blankets or to bring on a relapse through overeating or undue exposure."

The poison, the spores of the disease, if you will, is, or are, in the air. Every person, not fairly bullet proof, so to speak, is undoubtedly impregnated. Hundreds are simply slightly indisposed and escape without even coming down. Hundreds of others, again, are put to bed and made to sweat it out. I know of one old nurse, for instance, that says she has carried through four of her patients in a night, with no greater expenditure on either one than fifteen cents for magnesia. I know of a case, again, where four children have been carried through all right."

So much for the disease. A word as to the sufferings of the people in the smitten cities and towns. What have you done, reader, to relieve the intensity and agony of those sufferings? You are not miserly; you are not without human sympathy; you are not impervious to the appeals that come up from so many voices and from so many scourged communities. What have you done?

Remember how poor are the great majority of the people. Remember how little able they are to provide for themselves. Business of all kinds is at a perfect stand-still. The actual necessities of life are lacking. Medicines, attendants, blankets are all greatly needed. Have you contributed one pound of ice, or one phial of medicine, or any form of relief?

Collections should be taken up in every church in the land, and every household should contribute something. The North is doing grandly, nobly. Many Southern towns and cities are responding generously. They are our brethren who are smitten. Remember that.

The self-sacrifice, the devotion, the benevolence of the women and men who are now, as good angels, ministering to the sick and the afflicted are worthy of the highest praise, and will receive Heaven's benediction. Nothing grander, braver, nobler has been seen on this unstrained earth of ours. It is the very essence of heroism, and shows that in a plague-stricken city and within the walls of houses are performed deeds that are grander than those that have given immortality to military heroes. The courage required to meet pestilence and the carnival of death is higher than that which leads the soldier on the battle field to charge up to the cannon's mouth. It is a courage like that which taxes the soldier when he lies exposed by the hour under a fearful shelling when there is nothing to do but bear and suffer. It is a constant, unceasing, terrible strain upon mind and body, hour after hour, day after day, week after week. It is living in the constant expectancy and dread of death. It is to walk in one never ceasing round in a city that one vast charnel house amid the sick,

Table with 2 columns: Date and Description of events.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50. 6 months, " " 1.00. 3 " " " .50.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

The yellow fever this season appears to upset a good many theories held heretofore concerning it. It attacks those who have had it; it attacks persons who are fully acclimated; it attacks negroes; it does not confine itself to altitude or latitude; it defies the treatment hitherto found efficacious, and is more wide-spread and malignant than ever before known.

And yet its progress has not been as rapid as many suppose, and up to this time it has confined its operations to the Gulf, or has worked up into the interior following the line of railroads or rivers. Unless it has reached Hickman, Kentucky, its highest point is Memphis or Brownsville, Tennessee. Either of these towns is farther North than Wilmington. But this much may be said as established—the disease has not appeared at any place where there was neither water nor railroad communication.

What would this important fact seem to prove? Is it not conclusive that a strictly rigid quarantine—a quarantine that would absolutely prevent all communication with infected districts or towns—would prevent the spread or conveyance of the disease? In every solitary instance in which the fever has appeared beyond New Orleans it has been transported. It is positively certain then that the right kind of quarantine will be an insuperable barrier to the extension or conveyance of the awful disease. Let our authorities bear that in mind.

When once introduced it appears impossible to arrest its progress. This applies only to places where the atmosphere is favorable to the spread of the disease. The trouble is, you cannot say what the condition of the atmosphere is until the experiment is made. The only safety lies in keeping out the seeds or germs of the disease.

The New York Journal of Commerce has an encouraging editorial on the "manageableness" of the "pestilence." It is not "manageable" after it is once introduced, if we may look to the South now for evidence. It is only "manageable" in the sense we have stated—in keeping it out altogether—in preventing the introduction of the germs of the disease by the most rigid and vigilant quarantine.

The fever first appeared in New Orleans on July 12th. It worked its self up the Mississippi River and struck Memphis August 14th. Our New York contemporary says:

"It was more than a month, therefore, traversing a distance, by direct measurement, of say 370 miles—a rate of about 13 miles a day. Before this time people in the cities further along the river had taken the alarm and enforced as strict a quarantine as possible. These and other precautions have, up to this time, confined the yellow fever in its epidemic form to Memphis as the northernmost limit. There and at Vicksburg and New Orleans, and at certain other points, as Grenada, south of the Memphis line, the fatality has been frightful. In that part of the country the fever seems to have obtained a secure foothold, and may increase even beyond the present terrible death rate unless the survivors all run away. But north of Memphis all the cases so far made public are sporadic—those of refugees only. We believe there is not a single exception to this rule. In St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, each, quite a number of yellow fever deaths have occurred, and the sufferers in every instance were fug