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The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. HERBERT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1885.

EVENING EDITION.

SANITATION—WHAT IT HAS DONE AND MAY DO.

The importance of sanitation has been often urged in these columns. But in as much as it is one of those questions that come directly home to every reader it cannot well be discussed too much. Health is the greatest boon of this life. The public health is the most important question that a Legislature of a State could consider after providing ways and means for the perpetuity of the State Government. When the longevity now of the people in the most favored sections and countries is compared with that of thirty, fifty and a hundred years ago, it is seen at once what a great advance there has been in medical treatment and sanitation. The STAR, in former discussions, has brought out the statistics that illustrate the improvement. During the last two hundred and fifty years there has been a steady advance in the average of human life in the more civilized countries.

On the 22d of September last the Eighth Annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain was held at Leicester, and sat for four days. Its proceedings were instructive. Professor de Chaumont, in his opening address, stated that "most sanitarians agreed that the death-rate was capable of being reduced to 15 per 1,000 by the reduction of preventable disease." The reader of Mearns will remember that the average human life in England some two hundred years since was about 29 years. Now it is probably 33 years. If Professor de Chaumont and the sanitarians are correct then before a half century passes the average of life in the most favored countries must rise still higher. Probably by A. D. 1935, it will have risen to 38 or 40.

It is interesting to note what would be the result if the death-rate of Great Britain was actually reduced to 15 per 1,000. He says the average of life would then be 54 years. If the death-rate could be reduced to 12 in the 1,000 inhabitants the mean duration of life would be raised to 58 years. If it could be reduced to an average of 8 deaths in the 1,000 then the average of human life would actually be 63 years. Think of that. This is worth considering. When a town has but an average mortality of 8 in the 1,000 then its inhabitants ought to average 93 years old.

The chief causes of excessive death rate are the fatal diseases attacking children, consumption and zymotic disease. Prof. de Chaumont thinks the first can be greatly reduced. He says 18 per cent. of all deaths are from diseases of the respiratory system generally. He says more persons die from consumption because of impure air than from any other cause. Fresh ventilation and avoid-

ance of all chilling draughts are the best preventives. He gives statistics to show how deaths from typhoid fever have been diminished. As to cholera, he says that Europe has been visited six times by the Asiatic scourge, in 1832, 1849, 1854, 1866, 1873 and 1882. That of 1849 was the most fatal. In 1873-'75 it frequently got into England but "never managed to get a foothold." It has not got into England yet, though it has had a lodgment for three years in Egypt and in Europe and there is constant communication. The lesson he draws is: quarantine by land and sea is futile, but the paramount importance of hygienic measure is established. Is it not wise to try both—to quarantine all vessels and to use every possible precaution in the way of sanitation?

Prof. de Chaumont gave his opinion of the worth of vaccination. He says it is "one of the greatest booms ever conferred upon humanity." Dr. A. Ransome, in his address, gave some statistics as to vaccination. He said: "A saving of life to the extent of four-fifths of a million persons in a decade may now be reckoned up from the pages of the Registrar-General, and the diminution in certain classes of disease pointed unmistakably to the influence of measures of preventive medicine. Thus a comparison between the ten years, 1861-70, and the three years, 1881-83, shows that the annual average of deaths in small-pox had been 2,444; measles, 1,398; scarlet fever, 1,834; fever, 15,418; diphtheria, 1,233; cholera, 2,470; diarrhoea, 6,942; phthisis, 16,639; other tubercular diseases, 1,170—total, 80,190."

The death rate in both army and navy has been very greatly reduced by it. In the Prussian army no death from small-pox has occurred since 1874, owing to the compulsory system of vaccination. Austria and France neglected to enforce it strictly and suffered from considerable mortality.

THE PERIODICALS.

North American Review for December is up to its standard. It has a marked peculiarity among American publications in this: it discusses mainly current topics, rarely dealing with the past. It offers but little that is engaging or superior in the way of literature. Its contributors number many famous men and now and then it presents a paper the style of which is fine. Its contributions are generally short; are not, therefore, elaborate and exhaustive like those of the great British Quarterly. They are not lacking in ability and are valuable because they treat of up-to-date questions. It meets a demand and fills a gap in the American periodical world. Hence its great success. That class that subscribe to leading publications desire for the most part to read about leading questions that concern the age and country. Those who desire the best literature will seek other fields and publications. The North American Review gives a free lance to its contributors. It allows many articles to appear that Southern readers will not relish, and it even tolerates a latitudinarian view of religion, if not an open revolt against Christianity. It allows both sides, however, to be heard. The price is \$5 a year. Bob Ingersoll, Gov. Ireland, of Texas, George S. Boutwell, Gen. Rosecrans and Fred Grant are among the contributors to the December number. Published at 80 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

The Century for December is a choice number of one of the best of illustrated monthlies. It presents its readers with a fine portrait of the late gifted "H. H."—Helen Jackson. There is also an interesting account of her writings. Mark Twain contributes a chapter of autobiography, entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," which is humorously illustrated by Kemble. It describes the writer's short service as a Confederate volunteer. Capt. Ericsson has a paper concerning his famous "Monitor." The Shah and his palace are described incidentally in an attractive illustrated paper on "The City of Teheran," by the Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States Minister to Persia. James' "The Bostonians" and Mrs. Foote's "John Bodevin's Testimony" are continued. This number contains also two short stories, one by H. H. Boyesen, entitled "A Child of the Age," and the other, "Mrs. Bert's Tea," by Thomas A. Janvier (Ivory Black), author of "Rose Maddier," etc. An article is lent to the number by Henry Eckford on "The 'Lamia' of Keats, and the Illustrations by Will H. Low," with wood cuts of some of Mr. Low's drawings; and by a suggestive essay on "The Lesson of Greek Art," from Dr. Charles Waldstein, the young New Yorker who lectures on Greek Art in the English Cambridge University. Popular essays are contributed by the Rev. A. F. Schaeffer, on "Faith-Cures;" by John Burroughs, on "Bird-Escapes;" and by Prof. Waller, of the Columbia College School of Mines, on "Dangers in Food and Drink." There are other interesting articles. Price \$4 a year. The Century Co., publishers, N. Y.

A NEW MICROBE.

N. Y. Star. The microbe is man's worst enemy. It is the root of cholera, and now Dr. Carmona, of Mexico, has discovered that a microbe causes yellow fever. By a constant study of the dreaded disease, the Doctor has succeeded in finding the microbe. He found the creature tenacious of life, capable of reproducing itself rapidly, and able to survive chopping up to any conceivable extent. Dr. Carmona has no doubt that he has got hold of the right animalcule. It is always present in yellow fever, and never found under any other circumstances.

Following the example of Koch and Pasteur, he has tried inoculation with the microbe as a means of assuring immunity from the disease. Subcutaneous injections, he says, result in a very mild form of the fever, which hardly causes the patient any inconvenience, while it assures immunity from the disease in its dangerous forms. Of several hundred persons thus treated Dr. Carmona says that not one has contracted yellow fever, though living in communities where the disease was epidemic.

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO A JEWELER.

Greensboro Workman. The following is a letter sent by J. G. Frazier, of Bush Hill, N. C., to one of the watch makers of Greensboro, a few days since: DEAR SIR:—I herewith send thee my pocket clock which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time it was in my hand profited thereby, for I perceive by the index of its mind that it is a liar and the truth is not in it. Purge it, therefore, I beseech thee, and correct it from the error of its ways and show it the path wherein it should go. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon it, see that it is without passion, least thou shouldst drive it to destruction; and when thou see it conformable to the above mentioned rules, send it home to me with a just and true bill drawn up in the spirit of moderation, and I will remit to thee in the roof of all evil.

can be planted in a day with a ploughed furrow, or three or four by the hoe. The work should be done as early as the frost will admit in the spring. Early planting does the best, that the seed may germinate before hot, dry weather sets in. So necessary and profitable is tree planting that in all Northern States it is now much resorted to. Unwise slaughtering of trees in the past makes it a necessity now to cover vacant and barren lands with trees. The STAR has often urged tree planting and explained why this should be done. In the South the plan is to destroy. After awhile it will come to pass that all intelligent owners of land will appreciate two facts; first, that it is an abuse and waste to cut down a tree if it can possibly be avoided, and second, that it pays to plant trees every year. We notice that one man in Massachusetts will plant 300 acres the next Spring with pine-seed. All cattle and sheep are excluded from lands devoted to tree raising.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Hanticoke Coal Mine Horror—All Hope Abandoned of Rescuing the Imprisoned Miners—The Families of the Unfortunates Crazy with Grief—Intense Excitement Throughout the Mining Region.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. WILKESBORO, Dec. 22.—There was no rest for Hanticoke last night. It is impossible to describe in words the consternation, dismay and agony which spread through the village when it was learned, after midnight, that all efforts to get the men out alive were abandoned. The town was in a state of excitement that increased from 2 to 4 o'clock this morning. No one thought of rest. The whole population was out on the streets discussing in the wildest manner the decision, and exclamations of despair, cries of agony and mutterings of discontent were heard on every street corner, and in almost every household. The relatives of the victims were in the wildest agony of despair, and several were seized with convulsions. Fannie Sarver, sister of the two Sarver brothers, was prostrated with violent fits, and at 5 a. m. it was feared she would die. Mrs. Kinelen, the old mother of the three Kinelen brothers, was at death's door from weakness and the shock, and many other relatives and friends of the victims are completely prostrated.

The officials in charge of the rescue work were forced to abandon all work from the air shaft, by several irresistible conclusions. The investigations at an early hour this morning show that danger and calamity had fallen to such an extent that the mine in which the imprisoned men were confined was now filled to the roof, and that the men were dead and beyond all human help. A second cave-in took place during the night, which was of very large proportions, and the real extent of the damage done can hardly be guessed, but it is great. This fall brought with it volumes of black damp and sulphurous gas, which have filled the mine and put a peremptory stop to all work.

At 8 o'clock this morning it was learned that the bodies of the victims cannot be recovered for at least a month, and since this news has spread throughout the mining region most intense excitement has prevailed. Every effort will now be made to work in towards the men from the slope. The clearing up of the gangways will be pushed as rapidly as possible, though the work will be long and tedious, as there is about three thousand feet of gangway already filled up, and said to be packed to the roof. Twenty-three men and boys are in the mine.

FOREIGN.

The War in India—A Body of Decoits Repulsed by the British with Heavy Loss—A Conspiracy to Establish a Republic Discovers in Spain.

LONDON, December 22.—Advices from Hongkong report that the five hundred Decoits, who were reported to be on the slope, were repulsed with a loss of eighty killed. The British lost one man. The Decoits have been skirmishing with the English at other points, but it seems that the revolt has been checked. The Europeans, who were reported to have been massacred, were safe up to December 14, except three who had been murdered.

LONDON, December 22.—Advices from Spain say a conspiracy to establish a Republic has been discovered at Tarragona. The details of the movement are withheld by the government.

TWINKLINGS.

The late Senator Sharon, millionaire, left only \$780 of personal property.

So well-to-do are the Boston bicyclists that they are to build a \$100,000 club house.

Assessor—This land seems to be very fertile! Farmer—Quite so, even if the crops do fall the taxes on it always grow.

The Edmunds Telegraph bill would reduce the average cost of telegrams from 30 cents to 25 cents, and after five years to 20 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 22, 4 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 84¢ cents per gallon. Sales of 150 casks at these figures.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at \$1.50 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1.00 for Hard.

COTTON—Market quoted steady. Sales reported of 140 bales on private terms and 15 bales at 8¢ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations: Ordinary..... 7-9 1/2 " " Good Ordinary..... 7-9 1/2 " " Low Middling..... 8-10 " " Middling..... 8-10 " " Good Middling..... 9-10 " "

PEANUTS—Market steady at 31¢ cents for Prime, 35¢ cents for Extra Prime, and 32¢40¢ cents for Fancy, per bushel of 56 lbs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) *Financial.* New York, Dec. 23, Noon.—Money easy at 2 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 49. State bonds neglected. Government dull and steady.

Commercial. Cotton steady, with sales to-day of 1,634 bales; middling uplands 9 1/2-10c; middling Orleans 9 1/2-10c. Futures dull and steady, with sales at the following quotations: December 9.28c; January 9.31c; February 9.41c; March 9.53c; April 9.55c; May 9.70c. Flour quiet and heavy. Wheat higher. Corn better. Pork steady at \$9.75 @ \$10.37 1/2. Lard firm at 8 1/2-7 1/2. Spirits turpentine steady at 77 1/2. Rosin steady at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—southern nominally steady; western firmer and quiet; southern red 91 @ 93c; southern amber 95 @ 97c; No. 1 Maryland 94c; No. 2 western winter red on spot and December 97 1/2c; buyers' option; southern shade finer; western easy; southern white 42 @ 46c; yellow 42 @ 45 1/2c.

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By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22, Noon.—Cotton dull without quotable change; middling upland 5d; middling Orleans 5 3/8-16d; sales 3,000 bales; for speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 80,000 bales, of which 3,775 were American. Futures dull, upland, 1 m c. December and January delivery 4 68-84d; January and February delivery 4 68-84d; February and March delivery 4 68-84d; March and April delivery 5 5-64d; April and May delivery 5 6-64d; buyers' option; June and July delivery 5 10-64d; June and July delivery 5 14-64d. Spirits turpentine 37s.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 21. "It has been an off day in rice, said one of the largest dealers, 'plenty of buyers, but they took it all out in looking.' This, however, is the precursor of a big demand for domestic next week." This seemed to be the general expression, so we put it down as the best commentary on the market. Advices from the South note a active condition in all desirable styles, as the bulk of crop remaining on hand is of stained and seedy character, and orders for nice selections have to be held over from day to day. This fact tends to keep the market strong, with a rising tendency. Foreign styles are slow. Quotations are: Carolina and Louisiana common to fair 34 @ 36c; fair to good at 40 @ 42c; good to prime 54 @ 56c; choice to head at 60 @ 70c; Hangoon, duty paid, at 44 @ 46c; head at 52 @ 54c; Patna at 42 @ 44c; Java at 54 @ 56c.

Charleston Rice Market. Charleston News and Courier, Dec. 21. RICE—The market for rice was steady to-day, and sales of 257 barrels were made. The quotations were: Common 54 @ 56c; fair 44 @ 46c; good 58 @ 60c; Prime 52 @ 54c.

IMPORTANT.

A NEW AND VALUABLE DEVICE! A PATENT Water Closet Seat! FOR THE CURB OF HEMORRHOIDS, (Commonly called "PILES," Internal or External, and PROLAPSE OF THE RECTUM, when in Childhood or Adulthood.) NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL OPERATION NECESSARY. I have invented a SIMPLE WATER CLOSET SEAT for the cure of the above troubles, and painful malady, which I confidently place before the public as a...

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CONTAGIOUS

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World. I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment at an out-door patients at Nottingham Hospital, but was not cured. I suffered with agonizing pains all over my body, and was covered with sores all over my face and neck, which were nearly all over my body and eyes, which were nearly all over my body and eyes. I lost all my hair, and my skin was covered with a thick crust of scales, and I was treated at a physician in this city, as well as by a prominent New York City, who had no success with the treatment.

BLOOD

In the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., the next day I went into the hospital there for treatment. I did not get well until the next day, and I was treated at a physician in this city, as well as by a prominent New York City, who had no success with the treatment.

POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair of my head. I began to improve in a week's time, and I began to feel well, and I was treated at a physician in this city, as well as by a prominent New York City, who had no success with the treatment.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, bowels constive, Pain in the head, water on the face, yellow complexion, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Itches in the skin, and all these are signs of a Torpid Liver, and a sure sign of a Torpid Liver.



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ONLY \$20 FOR THE PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Sewing Machine. It has been an off day in rice, said one of the largest dealers, 'plenty of buyers, but they took it all out in looking.' This, however, is the precursor of a big demand for domestic next week.



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PHOSACID.

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