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KOCH'S SECRET.

He Describes the Curative Lymph and How He Discovered It.

Professor Koch, in his communication to a medical journal making known the composition of the famous curative lymph, says: "So far as I have been able to review the many statements published and communications received, my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of the opinions thus expressed is that the remedy has a specific effect upon the tubercular tissues, and is, therefore, applicable as a very delicate and sure reagent for the discovery of latent and the diagnosis of doubtful tubercular processes. Most of the reports received agree that many of the patients have shown more or less pronounced improvement. In not a few cases a cure has been effected." Continuing, the Professor says that the allegation is made that the lymph actually promotes the tuberculous process. During the past six weeks of his experience, both as to its curative effects and its efficacy as a diagnostic, he has applied it to about one hundred and fifty persons suffering from tuberculosis of varied types. Everything developed in that experience, the Professor says, accords with his previous observations, and nothing happened to make necessary a modification of what he has heretofore reported. The possible application of the principle underlying the discovery to the treatment of other diseases than those of a tuberculous nature demands, on the part of the operator, a full knowledge of the character of the remedy.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE.
"Before going into the remedy itself," says Professor Koch, "I deem it necessary to state the way I arrived at the discovery. If a healthy guinea pig be inoculated with the pure German kulture of tubercle bacilli, the wound caused by the inoculation mostly closes over with a sticky matter and appears, in its early days, to heal. After ten to fourteen days a hard nodule presents itself, which, soon breaking, forms an ulcerating sore, which continues until the animal dies. Quite a different condition of things occurs when a guinea pig already suffering from tuberculosis is inoculated. An animal successfully inoculated from four to six weeks before is best adapted for this purpose. In such an animal the small indentation assumes the same shape covering at the beginning, but no nodule forms. On the contrary, on the day following or the second day after the inoculation, the place where the lymph is injected shows a strange change. It becomes hard and assumes a darker coloring, which is not confined to the inoculation spot, but spreads to the neighboring parts until it attains a diameter of 0.5 to 1 centimeter. In a few days it becomes more and more manifest that the skin thus colored is necrotic, finally falling off, leaving a flat ulceration, which usually heals rapidly and permanently without any cutting into the adjacent lymphatic glands.

EFFECTS OF DEAD BACILLI.
"This effect is not exclusively produced with living tubercular bacilli, but is also observed with the dead bacilli, the result being the same whether, as I discovered by experiments at the outset, the bacilli are killed by a somewhat prolonged application of a low temperature or boiling heat, or by means of certain chemicals. This peculiar fact I followed up in all directions, and this further result was obtained: that killed pure cultivations of tubercular bacilli, after rising in water, might be injected in great quantities under healthy guinea pig's skin, without any effect occurring beyond mild suppuration. On the other hand, are killed by the injection of very small quantities of such diluted cultivations. In fact, within six or forty-eight hours, according to the strength of the dose, an injection which is not sufficient to produce the death of the animal may cause extended necrosis to the skin in the vicinity of the place of injection. If the dilution is still further diluted until it is scarcely visibly clouded, the animals inoculated remain alive, and a noticeable improvement in their condition soon supervenes. If the injections are continued at intervals of from one to two days, the ulcerating inoculation will become smaller, and finally scar over, which otherwise it never does; the size of the swollen lymphatic gland is reduced, and the body becomes better nourished and the morbid process ceases, unless it has gone too far, in which case the animal perishes from exhaustion."

THE CURATIVE SUBSTANCE.
After giving further details of his experiments, Professor Koch says that anything which is intended to have a healing effect in tuberculosis must be in its nature a soluble substance, which would be licated to a certain extent by the fluids of the body floating around the tubercle bacilli, and be transferred fairly and rapidly into the body. Meanwhile, the substance producing suppuration apparently remains behind in the form of tubercular bacilli, or dissolves very slowly. The only important point, therefore, was to induce the evidence on the outside of the body of the process going on within, and to extract from the tubercular bacilli alone the curative substance. This, says the professor, was a task which demanded much time and toil before, with the aid of a forty to fifty per cent solution of glycerine, he succeeded in obtaining an effective substance from the tubercular bacilli. With the fluid so obtained Professor Koch made further experiments with animals, and finally with human beings. These fluids were then given to other physicians to enable them to repeat experiments.

COMPOSITION OF THE LYMPH.
Into the simple extract there naturally passes from the tubercular bacilli, besides the effective substance, all other matter soluble in 50 per centum of glycerine. Consequently, it contains a certain quantity of mineral salts, coloring substances, and other unknown extractive matter. Some of these substances can be removed from it with tolerable ease. The effective substance itself is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It can be precipitated by it—not, indeed, in a condition of perfect purity, but when still combined with other extractive matter. The coloring matter may also be removed, so as to render it possible to obtain from the extract a colorless, dry substance, containing the effective principle in a much more concentrated form than original glycerine solutions. For application in practice this purified extract offers no advantage. The purification process would also make the cost of the remedy unnecessarily high. Regarding the constitution of more effective substances, Professor Koch says that surmises only can be for the present expressed. These substances appear to him to be derivative from albuminous bodies having a close affinity to them. The extract does not belong to the so-called group of toxalbumens, because it bears a higher temperature, and in dialysis, goes easily and quickly through the membrane. The proportion of the effective substance in the extract is, to all appearance, very small and is estimated at fractions of 1 per centum, which, if correct, shows that we should have to do with matter the effect of which, upon organisms attacked with tuberculosis, goes far beyond what is known of the stronger drugs.

ACTION OF THE REMEDY.
Regarding the manner in which the specific action of the remedy on tuberculous tissues is to be represented, Professor Koch says: "Various hypotheses may naturally be put forward. Without wishing to affirm that my view affords the best explanation, I represent the process myself in the following manner: The tubercle bacilli produced, when growing in living tissues, the same as in artificial cultivations, contain certain substances which, variously and notably, unfavorably influence living elements in their vicinity. Among these is a substance which, in a certain degree of concentration, kills, or so orders living protoplasm that it passes into a condition that Weigert describes as coagulation necrosis. "In tissue thus become necrotic, the bacilli find such unfavorable conditions of nourishment that it can grow no more, and sometimes dies. This explains the remarkable phenomenon that in organs newly attacked with tuberculosis, for instance, in guinea pigs' spleen and liver, which then are covered with gray nodules, numbers of bacilli are found, whereas they are rare or wholly absent when the enormously enlarged spleen consists almost entirely of whitish substance in a condition of coagulation necrosis, such as is often found in cases of natural death in tuberculous guinea pigs. The single bacillus cannot, therefore, induce necrosis at a great distance, for as soon as necrosis attains a certain extension the growth of the bacillus subsides, and therewith the production of the necrotizing substance. A kind of reciprocal compensation thus occurs, causing the vegetation of isolated bacilli to remain so extraordinarily restricted, as, for instance, in lupus and serofulous glands."

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.
Continuing his explanation, Prof Koch says that the remedy contains a certain quantity of recrotizing substance, a large dose of which injures some of the tissue elements even in a healthy person, and, perhaps, the white blood corpuscles or adjacent cells, thereby producing fever and a complication of symptoms. In the case of tuberculous patients a much smaller quantity suffices to induce at certain places—namely, where tubercle bacilli are vegetating, and have already impregnated the adjacent region with the same necrotizing matter—necrosis of the cells, with the presentation of phenomena in the whole system. Thus, for the present at least, it is impossible either to explain specifically the influence which the remedy will, in accurately defined doses, exercise upon tubercular tissue, the possibility of increasing the doses with such remarkable rapidity as has been suggested, or the remedial effects which have been unquestionably produced under not too favorable circumstances.

QUAY'S FORCE BILL.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Pennsylvania's Senators are not losing opportunity after the nomination of Cameron, in spite of the opposition of the administration, to indicate to the President how little the Senators care whether the President is pleased with the course which they think they ought to pursue. Last summer, when the Force bill was being considered in the House, and after it had gone to the Senate, there was some talk about the intention of Quay to introduce a bill that would be at once a more candid as well as a more offensive proposition than that one which Mr. Lodge had allowed Mr. Rowell to report, but which has been known as the Lodge bill. The Quay bill did not appear, and it was assumed that the report that he had a bill like that described was incorrect. Senator Quay maintained his usual reticence when he was approached for information, but he had his bill all the time, and he hung on to it until to-day, when he introduced it in the Senate.

For the most part, it is, in its provisions a good deal like the Hoar bill. A few sections at the beginning, in regard to registration, differ from the Hoar bill, but there are many sections cut out of the Hoar bill as reported in the Senate. These are amended in places in a way to indicate that Mr. John I. Davenport was not consulted by Mr. Quay in fixing the compensation that the supervisors are to receive, for they are put down at not exceeding \$2,500 a year, and then only in large cities. The real interest in the Quay bill is the last section, which provides for the suspension by the President, of the writ of habeas corpus in places where it is found impossible to secure peaceable enforcement of the law, and the permission to put a bullet behind every ballot, and in the motive of Mr. Quay for introducing a bill which, at first sight, seems calculated to intensify the opposition that has been expressed by conservative and peaceable persons for the Force bill ever since it began to understand as a measure to constrain the black vote of the South for the benefit of the Republican party. As no one could be assumed to know better than Mr. Quay what is intended by his bill, a correspondent of the Times asked him this afternoon to tell the paper something about it. The "silent man" did not flutter away into the Senate Chamber or ask to be excused. "It seems to me," he suggested, "that the bill pretty well explains itself. Where it differs in its provisions from the bill reported to the Senate, I think is stronger, but the really important part of the bill, I should say, is the last section." "But that brings in the military," was suggested. "Yes," answered the Senator; "but we must really have a Force bill, why should we not make provision in a way that cannot be misunderstood, for carrying it into effect? I have no doubt that it provoked discussion if an attempt should be made to get the Force bill up again. Having no other means than those that you or any other newspaper reader has of ascertaining public opinion on the subject, I should say that there was not much expectation that the measure should be again discussed at this session; but if it must be considered, I think the Senate ought to have a text from which some plain and outspoken talk can be heard."

THE CITY HEDGED ABOUT.
No doubt there would not be so much crowding if landowners would not hold building sites so such outrageously high figures. There is land enough on Manhattan island to supply the population comfortably if the population were allowed to use it. But it is fenced off and held for speculation, the growth of the city being consequently hindered to a very great degree. The main strength of the land-gluttons lies in the fact that New York is on a small island and that communication with the main land is inadequate to the needs of the main population. If there were half a dozen bridges across the East river, and no river where the Harlem now is, rents in Gotham and the prices for vacant lots would be reasonably low. It is unfortunate that the government is now at great expense in deepening the channel of the Harlem river, instead of filling that useless stream up. Some misguided New Yorkers, with a misguided newspaper or two, have urged the construction of this Harlem "ship canal," as they call it, when in reality the Harlem is already a barrier to the growth in the city in the only way in which it can grow at all.

TRANSIENT FACILITIES.
It is to be hoped that the question of rapid transit facilities for the city will be settled by the Legislature this winter. Six hundred thousand passengers are carried in the L trains every day. So says Mr. Jay Gould with a wide smile

HOW NEW YORKERS LIVE.
The City Hedged by Rivers—Passengers and Jay Gould's L Roads—Brooklyn Matters.
N. Y. Correspondence Stateville Landmark.
Strangers frequently remark on the great number of restaurants in New York. It is because New York is not a city of homes. Nearly all the people here who don't board, live in flats or apartments. There are few homes in the Southern sense of the word "home." People of moderate means who want homes live in Brooklyn or some suburban village ten or thirteen miles away. The absence of homes is the chief reason for so many restaurants. It is also the chief reason why there are so many theatres in the city. The average young man has but two ways in winter time of seeing his girl alone. One is to take her to dine or sup at a restaurant, and the other is to take her to a theatre. The former is the most popular. From Delmonico's down, all the restaurants in town are fairly well filled for two or three hours every night in the week except during hot weather. Sometimes a couple will set at a table a whole evening making love over a dish of oysters. The prices at most of the restaurants are quite reasonable. You can get a good dinner of five courses with a bottle of claret wine, for fifty cents, and an excellent one, with wine, for a dollar. At one of the largest cheap restaurants—where, it is said five thousand people sit down to table daily—the guests are regaled with music instead of wine, a string band being placed in a balcony at one end of the room. Many the larger flat houses have restaurants connected with them at which the occupants of the several floors take their meals. Of course all this is deplorable. New York would be a much healthier place morally if every family could have a house to itself. The devil loves a crowd. It seems to be characteristic of the human race that moral elevation follows segregation and moral turpitude companionship. We all know that country people are the most religious of any. What quiet, sober-sided, well ordered towns Brooklyn and Philadelphia are as compared with New York! Both of them are home towns. New York is simply a great big hotel full of boarders all bent on "having a good time."

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As he pats his pocket book. "Let's have some more L roads," says Mr. Gould. Whereupon the New York Sun advocates editorially building at least one more immediately. But happily Mr. Jay Gould and the editor of the Sun are not liked in this town and are not heeded when they advise. There will be no more L roads here. Six hundred thousand passengers a day are six times too many for comfort as the suffering six hundred thousand who travel on the L roads will tell you. And that fact has made roads as unpopular as Jay Gould himself, which is very unpopular indeed.

MAJOR CHAPIN BECOMES UNPOPULAR.
It was not long ago that people said of Alfred Chapin, the wealthy mayor of Brooklyn, that he might one day be Senator and one day be Governor and one day be President of the United States. But they say now that it is improbable that, after his present term expires, he will ever be even so much as mayor again. Public distrust throws a shadow today on the man who a month ago stood in the sunshine of public approbation. The Water supply Company of the city of Brooklyn is a company which but a few months ago was in a moribund condition. Its president declared on oath that its stock was worth only \$50 a share. That no business man of wisdom wished to own any considerable number of its shares was a matter of common knowledge; that it would soon be a defunct corporation was a matter of common expectation. Suddenly the city of churches is startled with the announcement that through the instrumentality of Mr. Alfred Chapin, he has become sole owner and proprietor of said Water Supply Company by paying for each and every one of its shares, the astonishing price of three hundred dollars, besides assuming two mortgages amounting to \$500,000. And so now Mayor Chapin is demanded to come in to court and defend himself against a charge of mal-administration of office.

MODERN DEGENERACY.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.
What occult forces are at work to wreck the finest sensibilities of men and women? At no time within the century has there been in the literary market such a deluge of vicious, trashy, immoral literature. The worst productions of the realistic school are greedily reproduced and as greedily read. The nastier the novel the greater its popularity, the larger its sales. On the stage there is likewise a notable slackening of moral tendencies, a devotion to the suggestively impure and the wretchedly wicked. Perhaps this is an outcome of the dangerous literature that floods the book-stalls and news-stands. The mind satisfied with Zola finds nothing to shrink from in the presence of a naked woman on the stage. There can be but one outcome to this indirect contact with immorality. In the end it means direct association with impurity. When the newspapers are crammed with reports of elopements, social indiscretions, and offenses against morality more or less hideous, it is because their readers enjoy the privilege of paying for such things. Morbid fancies seize the victims of modern criticism, and they seek safety from themselves in death. There is a prevalent deformity in the human mind, a ghastly fondness for the vile, if not the villainous. We have a new-fangled idiotic "passion in poetry" as well as in art and novel writing. Women, defiantly put their names to verses that bring blushes to the cheeks of modest men and the crimson of shame to modest women. In a Vienna court recently a poetess of no mean standing had to defend herself against the direct and open charge of licentious writing. She went in to court and boldly declared her devotion to the school of realism in

life, and the naked truth in poetry. This "school of passion," which exists in Germany and Austria as it has long existed in France, is beginning to find a foothold in America. The Aurtrain poetess insisted that she had a right to depict the swelling of unchained passion to the point of action in order to reveal the misery that may overtake the person causing the downfall of another. The court, without a moment's hesitation, ordered the confiscation of her poem. Her plea was like that of the erratic and fantastic Tolstol in behalf of his "Kreutzer Sonata." It is the plea of a morbid mind, whose morbidity approaches disease, but it is more dangerous to others than the possessor. It has been said that the churches are at fault. That they need an awakening. Perhaps so; but it is the history of nations that wealth leads to luxury, luxury to vice, and vice to oblivion. The lust for wealth is the curse of American people. The old New England mother who toiled at the spinning wheel, and taught at the fireside, whose highest ambition for herself was a sacrificed life, and for her children a life of spotless purity, seems to have passed away and been forgotten. Modern society is getting to be a modern sham. The preachers are silent because modern society is not too tolerant with them. In former days they dominated the social fabric. Now they swim with the fast running tide. Religious fervor, however comes in waves. It is felt with peculiar force at times. Perhaps we are too prosperous. Perhaps because of our prosperity there is a natural drifting away from the safest anchorage; but the nation cannot afford to drift too far. It is time to stir the public mind, to check the tendency to revolt against restraint, to check the impression that liberty is license, and passion, sentiment. No time should be lost by the press and the pulpit in entering a protest against poets of passion and novelists of the so-called "realistic school." These are scattering the seeds of vice far and wide. They are building up in young, alert, and impressionable hearts impregnable fortresses against the assaults of conscience. They are undoing in a day what the church has built up in years, and assuming a fearful responsibility. The warning voice of the poet long since has sung: "Alas! for him whose hark outrung The first low minor chord of doubt, And gave that bitter keynote out, Whereunto unaccounted souls have sung."

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