

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1888--SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 101

A BIT OF HISTORY

Revealed By the Publication of Emperor Frederick's Diary.

ITS EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

Official and Political Circles Astounded at the Disclosures.

ITS TREATMENT BY THE PRESS.

A Mysterious Silence Preserved By Bismarck's Official Organ.

THE DEAD EMPEROR'S AMBITION

Proves Him to Have Been a Monarch Truly Great, Whose Only Thought Was For His Subjects.

tained, was the liberal development of Germany, that alone would stamp the noble character of the prince."

To-night's issue of the Boersen Zeitung is authority for the statement to the effect that in 1873 Crown Prince Frederick William caused twelve copies of his diary to be taken by the copper plate process and presented to persons specially enjoying his confidence, requesting the recipients to take particular care not to permit the diary to be published until fifty years should have elapsed. At his death the plates were destroyed.

Nothing has transpired as to how Count Kalnoky received Prince Bismarck's proposal for a settlement of the quinquennial dispute. The pope's action in summoning Bishop Strossmayer to Rome is an indication of an Austrian agreement to support Prince Bismarck's project giving extended privileges to the Vatican.

The villages of Berghof and Friedrichsruhe were crowded with numerous foreign tourists. Prince Bismarck was not seen except at his meeting with Count Kalnoky at the railway station. The distinguished statesman indulged in long walks daily within the grounds. In some of these the chancellor was accompanied by his grandchildren. Count Hantzan, to prevent intrusion, had barriers placed along the routes frequented by Prince Bismarck. The spectators who witnessed the meeting at the railroad station describe the healthy appearance of the chancellor. Dr. Schweninger's treatment has further reduced the unhealthy corpulence of the prince, who is becoming thin and almost bony. His complexion is clear and his tall, muscular form, clad in a long gray coat and topped by an old felt hat, made an odd contrast with Count Kalnoky's little figure, which was insignificant in Bismarck's presence. His health is good.

On Friday the emperor will start for a visit to the Grand Duke of Baden at his summer residence on the Island of Manian, where he will meet the Dowager Empress Augusta. He will afterwards go to Munich and Vienna. His presence in Vienna threatens to be attended by embarrassing demonstrations by the German and anti-Semitic partisans of the German group in the lower house of the diet. The German members of the Vienna municipal council are arranging for torch light processions in the emperor's honor, and it is proposed that he shall receive deputations from German communities throughout Austria-Hungary. The Austrian authorities rightly fear that trouble will arise in consequence of bands of pan-Germans parading the streets singing German national songs and flaunting the German flag.

The Fremdenblatt announces the decision of the authorities to suppress any exhibition by any faction without Austrian sentiment. Emperor William, the paper says, will find the people and their sovereign united among themselves and respecting the alliance as necessary to both empires.

On October 5 Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph will start for the Styrian Alps for four days of hunting. King Milan will remain at Gleichenberg, in Styria, until October 15, and it is reported that he will ask an interview with the emperors and urge them to intervene with Natalie, Count Bray, the German minister to Serbia, who is a partisan of Milan, is now staying at Gleichenberg, endeavoring to arrange an interview. Natalie finds an ally in the king of Roumania. He gave her a cordial reception at Bucharest, and on leaving her after escorting her to the station he said, in the hearing of several diplomats: "She is a queen and a woman overwhelmed with troubles, and it is right that I should help her."

The czar's unexpected appearance in Poland, amid troops concentrated toward the Galician frontier, has caused excitement in Austrian circles. His presence, however, has not been accompanied by any movement of troops. The Moscow Press says that the journey to Poland has been long arranged, the czar desiring to sojourn for some time among the troops on the western frontier before starting for the Caucasus. His presence is a reminder that the war cloud has not dispersed. Another reminder is the German-Russian war dictionary issued from the state printing office at Vienna and distributed among the Austrian and German armies. It gives dialogues in Polish and Russian relating to necessary objects required during a campaign, especially requisitions for provisions, and to all signs used in Russian military maps. The book has created a sensation in Russia.

The Berlin police will institute an action against Herr Kinnert, the socialist member of the municipal council, who, at Thursday's meeting of that body, opposed a motion to place a bust of the emperor in the municipal chamber. In a heated speech Herr Kinnert declared that he represented the republicans, or anti-monopolists, the most numerous party in Berlin, and therefore could not assent to a proposal to glorify the protector of the capitalistic bourgeois class. This was met with cries of "fool" and "imbecile." Continuing, he said: "We have on our side justice and a knowledge of the wants of the people. You have force and routine." An uproar closed the sitting.

Electric lights have been introduced in Unden Den Linden, where 108 arc lamps have been placed, extending from the Pariser Platz to the palace. In the meantime there are promises of success in the preparations to light other thoroughfares.

The Bleichroders again deny the reports of a conversion of their firm into a joint stock concern.

The difficulties between America and Canada are discussed in the trade papers here as promising to develop the German export trade. A rupture is considered as certain to give exporters a chance. It is stated that thirty new steamers are being built in German and English shipyards for German lines.

The Vienna Landbank loses 640,000 florins through the fraudulent Reiss failure. The fund for the relief of Emin Bey is still increasing. Fifty members of the reichstag have subscribed to it. According to present

arrangements the relief expedition will consist of two separate caravans, which will start from the east coast. The smaller one, composed of 30 men, under command of Lieutenant Wissman, will leave first. It will make its way through the Unyamwezi country, lying east of Lake Tanganika. The second caravan will follow at a later date. The first column will leave about the middle of October.

PARIS PERSONALS.

Arrivals and Departures at the French Capital During the Week.

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PARIS, Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Misses Caldwell are at the Hotel du Rhin.

Mrs. E. J. Lavier, of New York, is at the Hotel de Holland.
Miss Van Trump, of New York, has returned from Brittany to Paris.
Mr. Charles Larsar, the artist has returned from Concarneau to Paris.
Mr. Nathaniel Patene, a Washington lawyer, is at the Grand Hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. Thursby leave Paris to-day for Bordeaux, where they will embark for South America.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle-Smith, of New York, are stopping the Hotel de Londres.

General and Mrs. Lucius H. Warner, of Philadelphia, have returned to the Hotel de l'Athene.
Mrs. John Lawson leaves Paris to-day en route for America to pass the winter in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dix and Miss Dix, of Chicago, will sail on the Bretagne in October for New York.

Mme. De Barrios, widow of the late president of Guatemala, is stopping at the Hotel Meurice.

Mrs. Holman and her daughter, the Baroness Mauncheur, of Baltimore are stopping at the Hotel du Rhin.

Mr. Henry Butterfield has arrived at his Parisian residence, No. 6 Rue de Presbourg, from his tour through Brittany.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilcox, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, are at the Hotel des Deux Mondes.

The Rev. Charles Fagnant, of New York, will preach in the American chapel on the Rue de Berri on Sunday morning next.

Mrs. David Uryhart, and Miss Uryhart, mother and sister of Mrs. James Brown Potter, will pass the winter in Paris.

Mrs. Barlow and her daughter, Mrs. Barber, of Toledo, and Dr. and Mrs. Hare, of Milwaukee, have arrived at No. 29 Boulevard des Capucines.

The Baroness de Cajuba has returned to Paris.

Mrs. Casey, of Washington, is at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. J. Rose Van Zandt, of Boston, left Paris yesterday for London.

Mr. Robert Cheney, of Connecticut, has arrived at the Hotel Continental.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ramsey, of New York, are at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ogden, of New York, are stopping at the Maurice.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster have returned from Hamburg to the Hotel de Londres.

Captain James H. Rollins, of the United States army, is stopping at the Athene.

Mrs. John H. Mitchell, the wife of Senator Mitchell, of Washington, is en route to the Hotel Vendome, and is ordered by her physicians to Egypt.

Mr. Guy Mallon, son of Judge Mallon, of Cincinnati, is staying at the Hotel Beaujeu in the Rue Balzac.

Mr. Edmund Stallo, son of the United States minister at Rome, arrived yesterday at the Hotel Bristol. Mr. Stallo's engagement is just announced to Miss Laura McDonald, the daughter of Mr. Alexander McDonald, a Cincinnati millionaire. The Duc de Vallambrosa has gone to the Chateau Abondant.

Mr. Andrew D. White, of New York, left Paris yesterday for London.

Mr. Cullen Brewster and Miss Brewster leave Paris to-day for London, and sail on the City of New York October 10.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barnes and Miss Barnes, of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley R. Child, of Boston, are stopping at No. 79 Rue Miroires.

The Baron and Baroness Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Neeser, Mrs. G. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wyson, Bishop Benade, Miss S. B. Hancock, the Misses Scott, the Misses Stebbins, Mr. Robert I. Cutting and Mr. Percy Alden sail on the Gasconne.

PARIS WEATHER.

It Has Been Delightful and Everybody Enjoyed It.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, September 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—We are now enjoying the most delicious weather imaginable. For three days there has not been a cloud in the sky. The thermometer recorded 69 degrees at noon and a slight easterly breeze prevailed. The Avenue, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysee are filled with hundreds of pretty women trotting and cantoring about on well broken mounts. As early as 8 o'clock they reach the little model dairy of Cataclatan and, in spite of the dangers of tuberculosis, drink long goblets full of warm milk just from the cow. In the afternoon myriads of landaus, victorias and dog-carts, laden with brilliant mondaines, demi-cosettes and demi-mondaines all looking splendidly after their season of seaside minerals or mountains, swarm through the Allee des Acacias and at dusk return to Paris in one solid phalanx with such speed as makes the wooden pavement of the Champs Elysee tremble and vibrate like the spring floor of a salon de danse. Paris is once again brimful and the hotels and shopskeepers are reaping a golden harvest. Politics are still in the background, for politicians are reserving their ammunition for the opening of the chambers early in October.

THE ST. PAUL SLUMP

Its Announcement Causes Great Excitement in Capel Court.

ENGLISH INVESTORS INDIGNANT.

They Say They Do Not Understand Such Financiering Schemes.

THEIR CONFIDENCE IS WEAKENED

And the Credit of American Stocks Will be Made to Suffer.

GOULDISM IN VERY BAD ODOR.

Opinions of Leading Capitalists—American Railway Magnates to be Taught a Lesson by Their British Victims.

Excitement in Capel Court.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The greatest financial excitement exists here touching the Milwaukee swindle that has been known since the time it was reported to Capel Court that Jay Gould compounded the prosecution by the Erie directors with returning several millions of dollars to their treasury. The excitement is increased by the arrival at Queenstown of Commodore Bateman as a presumed peacemaker with the outraged foreign stockholders. These do not understand how the penal laws of the United States do not prevent, as here, railway managers from speculating in the stock of their own company. There have been no Goulds or Arnolds here since Hudson's time. I interviewed Mr. Joseph Price, secretary of the English association of American bond and shareholders, and representative of an enormous amount of stock.

"What is your opinion as to the amount St. Paul stock in England here?" I asked.

Mr. Price's eyes twinkled, and calling a clerk told him to fetch some documents. "It is quite impossible to say to what extent they are held," he continued, "but we ourselves have registered in the association's name close upon \$1,000,000 of stock, and I should imagine that out of \$40,000,000 common stock the majority is held over here, and I think this applies to the preferred."

"Now, tell me, is this state of affairs at all likely to cause the holders to funk and lose confidence in investing American securities?"

"I consider," said Mr. Price, with great assurance, "this action as having inflicted a harder knock upon the credit of American railroad shares in this country than anything that has happened during the past five or six years, but with prospects of a good harvest in the United States I think that English investors are disposed to hold their stock. Were it not for the prospect of increased railway earnings, I think the St. Paul affair would have badly broken up the market, as far as this side is concerned."

"How much would you suppose that England loses by the St. Paul slump?"

"I should imagine," said the interviewer, "something tremendous. The majority of stock held here has cost probably about 70. The present price is 64. Therefore, if only \$5,000,000 of stock were held here the shrinkage would amount to \$10,000,000."

Banker H. L. Horton said: "I think it a misfortune that the directors of large corporations like the St. Paul should feel that there was reason for any secrecy in the management of their property. It seems that the whole board are inclined to trifle with the public, who hold large interests in the company. It is a notorious fact that they have acted as though the clever thing to do was simply to fool their stockholders as much as possible."

"Are such proceedings likely to have a bad effect on the whole American railway system?"

"Yes. These things are not calculated to increase confidence in this city or America in great important companies. I think, of course, that the St. Paul railroad is a fine property, but, at the same time, if the line was conducted in the interests of the stockholders, and there was less suspicion and a true understanding, so that there could be no doubt about the actual position, there would be much more confidence in their securities, but until they feel that the stockholders and the general outside public are entitled to know the whole truth their credit must and will be questioned."

"The opinions of leading financial journals are doubtless valuable," says to-day's Bullionist. "The passing of the Milwaukee dividend ought to afford a lesson to the holders of all American shares. They neglect their own interests and pay a penalty under the existing circumstances. They lose all control over their property in American railways and are compelled as silently to submit to all losses imposed on them. Under the vicious system that prevails their names do not appear on the registers of several companies in which they are proprietors, but those who exercise authority and control are parties who have sold out and have retired. A system more anomalous and absurd it would be impossible either to imagine or devise. The parties who have not a real interest in the concerns in which they are registered as owners are generally negligent in their supervision and administration, and if they do exercise any right, either real or supposed, they are apt to lend themselves to the personal policy of the directors, and that policy is not often framed with a view to the interests of the true owners. The mismanagement of many American railways and other companies is raised to the dignity of a fine art, by which the shareholders are sacrificed. The shareholders and stockholders can only blame themselves."

The Economist observes: "There can be no doubt that the position of the company should be thoroughly investigated, and this

will be done if the British investors, who, it is said, hold three-fourths of the shares, give their united support to J. S. Morgan & Co., hitherto shareholders have known little about the real position of their property, and their want of knowledge has been equalled by their want of power. The American shareholders, or rather say a few wealthy men amongst their number, headed by Mr. Phillip Armour, have held the reins entirely in their own hands, and unless common reports are altogether wrong, not without reaping very considerable benefit. Now it is to be hoped that the British proprietors will exert themselves to secure the control of their own property. The action of J. S. Morgan & Co. will have a wholesome influence upon American railway magnates, who have been accustomed to pay no regard to the interests of shareholders so long as they were rendered more or less harmless by being located abroad, and were without organization or leadership. The tactics of these operators will become more circumscribed if they find that foreign shareholders can make their power effectively felt when necessity for its use arises."

The Statist says: "We observed last week that since the dividend on common stock had not been earned it was proper that it should not be paid, but in case of preference stock it is different. It is to be recollected that the second half year is always far more profitable than the first, and even, therefore, if a full preference dividend had not been earned in the first half it is morally certain that it would be earned in the second half. The directors knew this full well, and ought to have paid a full preference dividend. The suspicion is very naturally entertained at both sides of the Atlantic that speculative purposes induced them to cut down the dividend. It is certain that the board of directors which is vehemently suspected, both in London and New York, of deciding questions of dividends for speculative purposes, does not possess the confidence either of the shareholders or of the public, and ought not to be allowed to control the property."

ENCOURAGING NEWS

Coming in Daily at Republican Headquarters.

New York, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Senator Quay will return from Atlantic City Tuesday or Wednesday. He suffers from insomnia and his visit is to get a little sleep and rest.

The democratic press has had a great deal to say about the senate substitute tariff bill that the republicans intend to introduce and has accused the republicans with merely originating the bill without any intention of passing it. A prominent republican who was at the headquarters to-day from Washington said that the republican senators were receiving so many letters from manufacturers and business men wishing to be heard before the bill is reported that he had no doubt their wishes would be respected.

Hon. J. P. Deliver, the orator of Iowa, was at headquarters to-day. He has been speaking in New Jersey, Connecticut and New York. In regard to the outlook he said: "Every place I spoke I was introduced to scores of democrats who had come out for Harrison and Morton. If the percentage of increase is as great in every precinct as in the several states the republicans will have a large majority. I never before saw such an interest in the campaign by the people. I believe we are gaining ground daily."

Ex-Congressman E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, a prominent republican flour manufacturer, was at the Fifth avenue hotel to-day. In regard to the republican outlook in the west and his state he said: "In Missouri every republican will go to the polls and vote. The state will go democratic, but St. Louis will give a republican majority. There are many democrats who believe in protection who will have the stamina to vote, and there are also many who believe in it who will vote the democratic ticket simply because they belong to the party and wish to vote with their neighbors. The protective idea is growing in Missouri and in the west generally. The farmers out west believe in protection, and those states which have gone republican, like Minnesota, Kansas, Michigan and Wisconsin, will give it, if anything, a larger majority next November than they do now. The democrats have tried to raise a scare about the defection among the farmers in favor of Cleveland, but it will not frighten the republicans. I see a great many farmers, and know they are still republicans. General Harrison is growing more popular every day with us. His speeches are read and have convinced us that he is a man of broad views and a splendid president."

It is said Colonel Quay was in great danger of breaking down completely and his temporary rest was not a matter of choice but compulsion. His system is run down. He is a great student. His library at Beaver, Pa., is one of the best owned by a private person in that state. He frequently sits up in his library smoking and reading all night. He frequently smokes fifteen cigars during the night. This told on his constitution and he is greatly troubled also with cranks who bore him with questions about the campaign.

The Missouri River Snags.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Upon the receipt of news from St. Louis to the effect that the Missouri river had been practically closed to navigation by the refusal of the board of underwriters to accept any risks or cargoes owing to the number of snags in the river, Representative O'Neil, of Missouri, telegraphed Major Bingham, engineer in charge of the improvements of the Missouri river, for particulars. To-day he received a telegram in reply stating that the Missouri commission had recommended an allotment for snagging and had asked for a snag boat. They could do nothing further until action had been taken by the secretary of war.

An Ocean Flyer.

New York, Sept. 22.—The steamship Etruria, from Liverpool, made the trip in six days, one hour and fifty minutes, the best time ever made by a trans-atlantic steamer. The Etruria had previously held the record of the quickest ocean passage—six days one hour, and fifty-five minutes, and today's trip beat this by five minutes.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska and Dakota: Fair, slightly warmer, followed in western Dakota by cooler Sunday night, southerly winds becoming variable.

For Iowa: Fair, slight changes in temperature, easterly to southerly winds.

DANTON.

A Statue to Him Will Be Inaugurated in Paris To-day.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—To-morrow a monument to the memory of Danton is to be inaugurated. On the pedestal are enclosed in gold letters the words: "De l'audace, en-core de l'audace, et la patrie est sauvee." It is a curious coincidence that political parties of every stripe, from the snow white royalists to the red hot radicals, seem to approve the idea of giving Danton a monument and M. Magnard in the Figaro says that after all Danton was an Orleanist and had lived to live to-day would have been one of the conservative benches of the chamber. In fact Louis Philippe, then a duc d'Orleans, had long conversations with Danton in 1792, and Danton urged him not to compromise himself too much in a revolutionary way, as wild revolutionary ideas could not last. They were very well, for emergencies, but eventually would give place to a more conservative regime. Danton was always on good terms with Louis Philippe, and, as M. Magnard points out, probably if alive to-day would be a warm supporter of the Comte de Paris. Philippe took the advice of Danton and managed to get through the period of revolution without tarnishing his name. So that it is to an Orleanist that France erects a monument to-morrow.

A GANG OF THIEVES.

They Are Arrested While Selling Bonds on the Paris Bourse.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—There was quite an excitement at the bourse to-day caused by the arrest of three solidist brokers who were selling vast quantities of bonds that had been stolen from A. M. Laviers, a wealthy land owner, who lives at No. 14 Rue Montreuil. The police have discovered that the three brokers, whose names are Louis Bigler, Eugene Peneard, and Alexandre Klein belong to a vast band of robbers whose firm name, duly registered, is Catusse, La Caille & Co. This firm has been doing an enormous business placing stolen property and negotiating stolen securities. The members of the firm had tickets to the Paris bourse and were getting on swimmingly until all further business ended by the discoveries by the police.

CANADIAN FEELING.

It is Almost Unanimous in Favor of Cleveland.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Canadians are watching the great campaign to the south of them with peculiar interest, and Cleveland's election would give most of them peculiar satisfaction. Notwithstanding the retaliatory message Cleveland and Hayard are looked upon as the best friends Canada has ever had at Washington. Retaliation is regarded as a mere threat—a cheap campaign cry—and the belief is general that even if the president obtains the new powers asked for Canada is quite safe in his hands. Members of cabinet here are well aware officially of Great Britain's desire for Cleveland's success, and indeed Sir Charles Tupper, whom Lord Salisbury has just created a baron, voiced the official hope of England when he said in parliament last April that he hoped with equal fervor that the Mills bill would pass and Cleveland would be elected. Mr. Davies, a prominent representative in parliament of the free trade party in Canada, echoes these sentiments. Moreover, so anxious is Great Britain to conciliate American free traders that she is bent on making Canada yield one or two points in the fishery matter in order to help Cleveland and his policy, and before polling day some such announcement will be made. Free traders in Canada are a unit in favor of Cleveland and always have been. Of course the Mills bill would benefit them to an immense extent, especially the lumber and salt export.

INHUMAN CRUELTY.

Thirteen Teeth Torn From a Woman's Jaw.

HALIFAX, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A story of horrible cruelty comes from the Malaga mines. A woman named Selig went to a dentist to have thirteen teeth extracted. The doctor put her under the influence of ether, but by the time he had drawn three teeth she recovered consciousness and told him to desist. He refused and went on extracting her teeth, while the woman was held down by her husband. A woman who had been pulled out of the woman became insensible and died two hours later. Secretary Taylor, of the society for the prevention of cruelty, who has been investigating the affair, brought with him to this city one of the extracted teeth, to which is attached a piece of gum nearly two inches in length.

Confident of Favorable Results.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special from Lower Brule Agency says: Delegations of chiefs have been holding the agency since past two or three days, but the contemplated conference was adjourned until Monday. About forty of the representative chiefs are present and several more will arrive to-night, the entire question of opening the reservation under the provisions of the Sioux bill hinges upon the result of the conference to be held Monday. The fact is now proven beyond a question that the agency reservation has been instigated by the Indian Defense association, as letters from its officers to the chiefs have been secured. The Indians are urged to reject the bill. The commissioners believe the conference will result favorably to the bill.

The Switchmen's Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The switchmen have not yet reached the question of federation, and are making progress slowly. The most important work of to-day was the adoption of a resolution favoring the observation of the Sabbath, and asking all railways in the United States to give this matter their attention. It is understood that the office of the grand organizer and instructor is to be created, and that George S. Bailey, of East St. Louis, will be chosen to fill the position.

Herak Surrounded.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.—The rumor of Afghanistan reports that his troops reached Herak on the 12th inst., and that Isahak Kahn fled toward Bokhara and that Herak is surrounded. According to Russian advices Isahak is in Badakhshan and the revolt is spreading.

THE GREAT SCOURGE.

An Eminent Doctor Interviewed on the Yellow Fever.

NOT THE RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

It Has Its Origin in Bad Sanitary Conditions.

DELAY IS VERY DANGEROUS.

London's Plague a Warning to the Present Generation.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It Should Establish and Systematically Enforce a Quarantine Against the Infected Districts—A Few Words About Leprosy.

Florida's Calamity.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, Sept. 22.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—I called yesterday on Dr. Morris H. Henry, of New York, who just returned to Paris from the east, where he had been to investigate special forms of disease including leprosy. As the doctor was formerly in the navy and has had a long personal experience in the southern states with yellow fever, I asked him about the epidemic in Florida. The doctor said:

"The popular idea of the presence of yellow fever is that it is accidental. This idea prevails to such an extent that the necessary steps for the prevention of an occurrence of the epidemic are seldom thought of in districts where it is likely to prevail except for a few weeks following the termination of the disease. Yellow fever is no more the result of accident than were the plagues of the great plague of London. The plague in London was not a punishment from Divine Providence. It was a natural sequence of the absence of all sanitary laws and the failure to adopt any prophylactic measures to prevent the spread of what are now known in plain Saxon as fifth diseases. London was fortunate in the great fire that followed the great plague. It forced the rebuilding of the city, and measures were pursued which subsequently tended to the benefit of the people, and the prevention of a scourge of a like nature."

"Florida is peculiarly adapted, from its latitude, its soil and swampy condition, the topography of the state illustrating this fact, to induce epidemic diseases of this type and without any extraordinary exciting cause. When such diseases have once settled in a community during the summer or hot months of the year no hygienic measures can be adopted to prevent a terrible loss of life. The only thing that can be of any service at this time is to prevent a spread into localities which are in comparatively close contiguity. The recent news of the extension of this scourge to Fernandina and Gainesville and its severe and active manifestation are causes for great alarm."

I am satisfied from the conversation I had and from the manner in which the doctor spoke, that while he seemed to regard the matter in the most serious light, he is not what might be termed an alarmist. I then asked him for his views on the advance of yellow fever beyond Mason and Dixon's line. He said:

"Unfortunately the spread of disease one community to another is only cared for under governmental influences along the line of the seaboard. The system of quarantine is under state control and the national board of health has not provided sufficient measures against invasion along the line of railroads. This was made manifest during the epidemic in Tennessee a few years ago. There is, beyond any doubt, reason for alarm in all that portion of the country to which fugitives from the infected districts are likely to resort, and the recent death of Mr. Proctor is one of the many instances that will doubtless come to light, of death following contagion beyond the immediate locality of its main prevalence. The period of incubation of yellow fever has rarely not been satisfactorily explained and I am induced to think that many new cases will be developed in the eastern states."

I put this question directly to the doctor: "From your experience can you suggest any measure to prevent its extension?"

"Yes," he replied, "put an embargo or quarantine on any parties from the infected districts. Treat it as a scourge, just as you do small pox, typhoid fever, cholera, and, in the eastern countries where they have not known yet its true nature, leprosy. Put a cordon around the infected district. Let the national government at once provide the personnel and material for its maintenance. It cannot be possible to devote a portion of the surplus in the treasury to better purpose. The marine hospital service and seaboard system of quarantine of our government are provided for by the treasury department and it behooves the secretary of the treasury not to delay an hour or neglect, on account of expense, measures like these that may be the means of saving valuable lives from the dire spread of this frightful calamity."

As the question of leprosy had cropped up I asked Dr. Henry his opinion, as he had been lately making special investigations into this biblical terror, which he will later publish in extenso. As the point has been so often discussed in America I thought it might interest your readers to hear his views. He told me that the fear of the spread of leprosy in the United States was a bugbear that had been held up before the public by a few persons for the sole purpose of obtaining notoriety, who were anxious to appear as saintly savants.

"It is a pure phantom and there is no real danger of the extension of the disease and the few cases cited as having occurred in the United States were of doubtful origin—probably not leprosy, but cases of a specific nature that were to a great extent curable."