LEADS SOUSA'S BAND

Signor De Caprio Takes Baton on Invitation of Master.

RENDERS HIS OWN MARCH

Compliment of Eminent Bandmaster to Portland Musician Earns Ovations for Both From Great Audience at the Armory.

It would be hard indeed to say whether the fulsome applause which was rendered to Sousa, the March King, or the unrestrained ovation that was given to Signor A. DeCaprio, composer of the "Portland Rose Festival" march, was the conspicuous feature of last night's concert at the Armory, which 3000 music lovers attended. It is also difficult to say whether loyalty to a local artist did not have much to do with the record-breaking crowd which poured and jammed its way inside the massive building of stone and brick.

DeCaprio acquitted himself nobly, that much cannot be gainsaid, for when he stepped on the dais to which Sousa had led him, and from which the eminent bandmaster had just retired, there was resounding applause and salvos of spontaneous greeting. DeCaprio had labored long and arduously arranging his "Rose Festival" march for a full band of 65 pieces, and had had only one rehearsal, but when he raised his baton the house was hushed and the three-score of Sousa artists swung gracefully into the march and carried it through to the finish in accurate and rhythmic response to every motion of the leader's baton.

DeCaprio was compelled to play the march through twice and was forced to decline a third recall, and when he tripped down from the platform, Sousa shook him by the hand and exclaimed, "DeCaprio, you are a master of melody; you can't beat the Italians in that."

Huge bouquets of flowers were presented to the local director and fully 100 people jammed into the dressing-room, during the intermission, to tender their congratulations. Before the concert was ended, Sousa announced that he would incorporate the "Festival March" in his programmes during his present tour of the country, and was lavish in his praise of the composer's work as well as his intelligent leadership during the rendition of the selection.

As for the Sousa programme itself, the tremendous crowd would hardly let the band rest between numbers, applauding constantly. "Los Preludes," by Liszt and the "Smithy Scene from Siegfried," receiving the warmest greeting. Sousa's suite, "Looking Upward," a melange of the catchy and classic, held the audience spell-bound, because of its broad swing through the vast range of human emotions, and because of its delicate coloring, its tremendous power, its force, its vigor, its gentleness and sweetness, all changing with such easy transition and rapidity that it carried the thousands of listeners with it in silent rapture to the very end.

The cornet solo of Herbert Clarke, the wizard of wizards on that instrument, and the vocal solo, "Elizabeth's Prayer," from "Tannhauser," by Miss Lucy Allen, elicited encores until the artists were obliged to decline further response.

Miss Jeannette Powers showed marvelous technique and fine feeling in her violin solo, "Adagio and Moto Perpetum," but to most of the audience the selection was entirely unknown and especially to a Saturday-night crowd. Interlarded among the regular numbers on the long programme were numerous encores of Sousa's own, and they were greeted just like all old friends are greeted when they return after long absence.

Sousa, himself, remarked after the concert was over that he hadn't received such welcome and felt that he owed so much to any audience as he did the one that listened to and applauded him last night.

A large crowd attended the matinee concert in the afternoon. The feature was a clarinet solo by Signor Joseph Norrito, who acquitted himself admirably and was enthusiastically encored. Signor Norrito showed great breadth of tone, splendid execution and played with fine expression.

INSURANCE LINES CHANGE

Pacific Coast Department of German Companies Reorganizes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—As a result of visits to the Coast by J. A. Kelsey, United States manager of the Aachen and Munich, and President Warfield and General Agent Howie of the Hanover Insurance Companies, the Pacific Coast department of those companies has been reorganized. Caesar Betheau, who has represented the two companies, is now in the East seeking the representation of a new company for the Pacific Coast. Alfred R. Grim, who was Mr. Betheau's assistant has associated himself with Thomas J. Conroy, who represented the Caledonian and its allied companies, and as Conroy and Grim they will hereafter represent the Aachen and Munich and the Caledonian Companies on the Coast.

Pacific Coast reports say that the agents of the Hanover in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah will report direct to New York hereafter, with a special agent located at Portland, and that it is possible that the Hanover will retire from California. It is understood that President Warfield has not completed his plans.

PLAN MAY BE DEFEATED

Laggards Make Success of Savings Bank Reorganization Doubtful.

The fate of the plan to reorganize the Oregon Trust & Savings Bank will be known within the next few days. The depositors' committee, which is working day and night to effect the reorganization is almost discouraged and is likely to abandon the campaign by the middle of the present week unless a better spirit is shown on the part of laggards who have so far failed to sign up. Unless all come in and take telephone bonds and bank stock, the reorganization will fail and the court will proceed to dispose of the assets through the receivership.

The total amount signed up when the committee stopped work last night was $719,000. Practically $300,000 remains to be subscribed. "While the light holds out to burn," the tardiest depositor may subscribe, but the campaign will be dropped very soon unless the laggards come in faster with their subscriptions.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the telephone bonds are perfectly good," said Receiver Devlin yesterday, "but owing to unfortunate conditions in the financial centers during the past few days in regard to bonds and the decline of all securities, only a very small part of the amount originally expected from the telephone bonds can be secured provided they are thrown on the market by me as receiver, and disposed of at once. This course will entail a very heavy sacrifice. I am sure that the only way the depositors will ever recover any considerable part of their money is by backing the reorganization plan.

"I do not care, personally, whether the reorganization goes through or not, for it is not the reorganization I am after; it is to get the money for the depositors, and the reorganization is the only way I know of doing it. Depositors should not hesitate. Every banker, every financial authority that has been consulted, warmly indorses the reorganization plan as the only way that depositors can get back anything like the amount they had in the bank when it failed."

President Day and Secretary Richmond, of the Depositors' Association, who have done a great work in carrying on the campaign for reorganization, are well-nigh discouraged and will not continue the work unless more encouragement is given. They declare they are greatly disappointed in the subscriptions and that they will not continue to urge depositors to do anything against their own wishes.

"The perversity of human nature is shown," said President Day last night, "by the fact that depositors in the closed bank have to be urged to accept 5 per cent security in return for a part of their claims, while in every other bank failure a depositor who was able, through influence with the receiver or otherwise, to get a 4 or 5 per cent security counted himself extremely fortunate."

END OF IRVINGTON TRACK

WRECKERS AT WORK ON FAMOUS RACING PLANT.

Site Soon to Be Transformed Into City Building Lots and Improved Streets.

Within a few days the Irvington race track, so far as its huge grandstand and stables are concerned, will be a thing of the past. The ruthless wreckers will get in their work and instead of the wild din of human voices, shouting "They're off!" there will be the sound of the ax and the crashing of falling timbers. When the courts took a hand in closing the famous old racing plant, its swan song was sung and in the years that are to come homes will be erected in the field and cutting across the long oval track, where the flying feet of many horses flashed in their mad flight for the wire, will be city streets and sidewalks. Children will romp on the spot where thousands of dollars have been won and lost and only those who were once prominent in the palmy days of racing at Irvington, will recall the days gone by.

The passing of Irvington track marks an epoch in the progress of Portland. When the city began to grow and the East Side began to expand, the broad acres inclosed by the high fence around the track, became valuable. Homes and churches began crowding close to the track. This set the seal of doom upon the place as a racing plant and it is doubtful, even if the game had not been molested by the far-reaching digits of the law, whether racing would have continued there until the present time.

Since the property, by virtue of the conditions of the lease held by the Multnomah Fair Association, became the property of the association, it was decided that the racing plant was to be cut up into lots and thrown on the market. The association has completed its work of platting the property and early this week a force of men will start tearing down the grandstand, stables and fences.

A. R. Diamond, president of the Multnomah Fair Association, Sanford Hirsch and several other officials of the old racing association, visited the track the other day and took a last look at the plant. No tears were shed, yet at the same time before the mind's eye of each member of the group there passed in review scenes of former days at the track. The big grandstand stood silent and ghost-like. Still fastened to one of the huge uprights was a placard bearing the legend, "Beware of Touts."

When Mr. Diamond's eye caught sight of the card he told the story of a prominent business man, who unfamiliar with the racing game, on reading the sign one day, turned innocently to Mr. Diamond and asked: "What is a tout, that the public should be warned?" Then the group fell to telling stories of the good old days.

Warehouse Falls With Crash.

ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—With a terrific crash and a noise heard over a good portion of the town, a warehouse belonging to T. R. Sheridan, George Kohlhagen and Kruse & Newland collapsed today about noon. Only a few days ago the Reiss carnival was held alongside the structure, and hundreds of people lounged about and under it, and only an hour before the accident one of the drays was on the approach for a load. Two carloads of prunes were unloaded this morning, and that constituted the added weight that caused the fall. The building was erected soon after the completion of the railroad to Roseburg in 1872.

RESORTS TO NOOSE

Despondent Prisoner Attempts Suicide in City Jail.

USES TOWEL AS A ROPE

John Morenoos, Ex-Convict, Arrested for Grand Larceny, Has No Thanks for Those Who Cut Him Down.

Despondent over his arrest by Police Detectives Price and Hellyer on a charge of grand larceny, John Morenoos, an ex-convict from Minnesota, last night tried to hang himself to a bar in his cell on the top floor of the City Jail. His struggles were heard by Police Matron Simmons, who called for help, and Captain Slover and the station staff, hastened to the scene. They succeeded in cutting the man down and saving his life, though his condition for a time was critical.

After being defeated by the officers in his desperate attempt to destroy himself, Morenoos was removed from the cell in which he had attempted to take his life to another on the ground floor. He refused to make any statement as to his reason for the act, except to say that he preferred death to prison again.

The police are inclined to believe that perhaps Morenoos is guilty of some serious crime, and fears that it will now be brought to light. They are investigating his record and hope to establish a more satisfactory motive for his deed of last night.

Morenoos was arrested about 7 o'clock in a room in a lodging-house at First and Clay streets, in company with William Wren, a morphine fiend and ex-convict, after Price and Hellyer had overheard a damaging conversation between the pair, having concealed themselves in an adjoining room for the purpose. The officers knew the men they were after were criminals, but had no direct evidence against them until they heard their plans discussed through the thin wall that separated them from the pair. The prisoners were planning how to dispose of a watch that is said to have been stolen from C. A. Blakely, foreman of the Union Laundry barn. Price and Hellyer walked into the room at this juncture and took both men into custody. They found the gold watch the two had been speaking of, and it is held as evidence.

Morenoos wept on the way to headquarters, and pleaded innocence, but having been caught with the stolen watch in his possession and having been overheard in the damaging conversation, he was booked on a charge of grand larceny, and was later placed in an upstairs cell.

When Jailer Endicott took supper to the prisoners, he had to return to the ground floor for bread, and it was between the time he descended in the elevator cage and his return to the cell that Morenoos nearly succeeded in committing suicide. The jailer was in haste to get through with his work, and called to the prisoner several times to come out and get his food. Matron Simmons then investigated, and saw the prisoner hanging by the neck. He had used the roller towel in the cell for a rope.

Morenoos has been working in a local coffee house, and it is alleged that he has been disposing of watches and other goods stolen by Wren, who is known as a pickpocket.

In Reply to Judge Hatton.

ST. HELENS, Oct. 19.—(To the Editor.)—As The Oregonian correspondent I desire to comment upon County Judge Hatton's statement in The Oregonian this (Saturday) morning. I gave the amount paid at $18,000. The Judge, to use his own words, says: "We desire to state that the County Court has only paid out $17,000, and further, that the County Court of Columbia County has generally got value received, and this course will be no exception to the rule." The records show Columbia County paid Nease $17,262.99, and to John Cheidelin, for checking up on Nease, $598.70, a total of $17,861.69, and I believe Mr. Cheidelin still has a claim against the county.

The Judge's statement that he does not depend wholly upon the District Attorney either to "draw our contracts or defend the ones we have" in the light of recent events is undoubtedly correct.

E. H. FLAGG,
Oregonian Correspondent.

Old Man Dies Aboard Streetcar.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Gilron Slach, about 80 years old, died on a South Tacoma car today. Conductor Roberts says Slach, who appeared very feeble, got aboard the car at the Northern Pacific depot with the assistance of his son, who is a telegraph operator at the depot, and expired suddenly after the car had gone a few blocks.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SCOURGE OF MANKIND

FROM EARLY TO MODERN TIMES THOUSANDS HAVE SUCCUMBED TO RAVAGES WHICH ARE NOW CHECKED BY MODERN SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

BY DR. MAX AXELROOD.

SINCE the interview which appeared in last Sunday's Oregonian, describing my experiences during a plague epidemic in Russia, I have been asked by many to give further observations on the epidemic as well as details of the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Plague is called any destructive pestilence, especially a specific acute and malignant fever, which often prevails in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and has occurred epidemically at different times and places in the large cities of Europe. It is attended with nervous disturbance and usually accompanied by buboes, or swellings of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands, and occasionally with carbuncles, pustules, spots and petechiae of various colors and distributed in different parts of the body. There are various kinds of plagues, as for instance:

"Black plague"—the plague which ravaged in Europe in the 14th century.

"Bubonic plague"—an epidemic contagious disease of great virulence, which has prevailed in different parts of the world from a very remote period. It begins with slight fever and thirst and within a few hours swellings appear in the axillae or groins, or upon the neck, or in two, even in three, places at once. Delirium and unconsciousness rapidly follow an intense fever and pain.

"Cold plague"—a malignant form of billious pneumonia.

"Hunger plague"—Indian plague, a contagious adynamic fever, met with in India; also called "Mahamory."

"Levantin plague."

"Lung plague"—the contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.

"Plague in the guts"—a malignant cholera which was known in India in the 17th century.

"Swine Plague," or hog cholera.

"Syrian Plague," or Aleppo boil, or Aleppo button, a cutaneous disease, observed in Syria and other countries of the Levant.

So far as to the lexycology or the meaning of the word "plague" and of the different kinds of plagues.

Causes of the Disease.

Now a short account as to its etiology, or causes of the disease. The predisposing causes can be summed up as follows: The malady can only exist when the surroundings are favorable, notwithstanding the fact that plague is a germ disease and cannot arise spontaneously. Badly ventilated rooms, crowded dwellings, the accumulation of decomposing animal and vegetable material are the conditions most frequently found where the plague exists, consequently unhealthy surroundings, and in consequence of it the low physical vitality of the inhabitants of such districts are potent predisposing causes for such scourge. In this particular the history of Egypt throws some light on the causes of the plague in that country, for since the fourth century, when the custom of embalming bodies of the dead was discontinued, the advent of Mahometanism two centuries afterward reduced the inhabitants to the lowest stage of civilization. The dwelling-houses, small, ill-ventilated and crowded, were surrounded by putrefying masses of animal and vegetable matter, including the human dejecta, from which arose an overpowering stench. The cottages had simply an earthen floor, and a few feet underneath were buried the dead bodies of the previous occupants. This also emitted a horrible odor. The inhabitants lived on most unhealthy food, and that often in insufficient quantities. The same unsanitary conditions existed in the villages as well as in Cairo, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and it was always found that it was only under such conditions that the plague existed in its most violent form, and there is no wonder that nearly all the medical authorities are unanimous in the opinion that Egypt and Turkey were the breeding places of the bubonic plague.

Marshy districts, such as are found at the mouth of rivers, are favorable to the spread of the disease. It is also favored by moderate warmth and dampness. It will interest to mention that the devastating epidemics of the sixth century were accompanied by unusual seismic disturbances which lasted for a period of over 50 years. It commenced from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius with the destruction of Catania, then followed a great many earthquakes, the most fearful of which destroyed Antioch (Anno 526), where 250,000 people perished. In the year 551 another earthquake traveled in a bow-shaped line from Constantinople to Alexandria, devastating on its march the shores and islands of the Aegean Sea, on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In 554 another earthquake visited Constantinople, the ferocity of which can only be imagined. According to the historian Agathius, the last subterranean shakes were felt on the 90th day from the commencement. Among the unusual atmospheric manifestations of that period the historians Trocopius, Teophanus and Kadras tell us that the sun lost her brightness and was obscured for over a year.

The Plague in China.

Dr. Buchanan, Director of the English Medical Board, Nelten Radcliffe, authors Lyanbiygien, N. Wendt and Chinese Customs Official Emile Rocher observed the epidemic in Yun-Nan, Guy-Chow and Pack-Choi, near Tonkin, in 1882. Their description of the symptoms of the plague are remarkable in their accuracy. Dr. Ayers, the chief colonial doctor in Hongkong, and Dr. Bennie, of Canton, gave very valuable accounts and pathological symptoms of the plague in Canton in 1882, where 60,000 coffins were used in a short period of five months in a city of 1,500,000 inhabitants. In April, 1882, the plague appeared in Hongkong, but was not recognized as such in the beginning and only when in the hospital Dun-Wa entered a number of patients who (having been apparently well) suddenly fell sick with a 105-degree fever, severe headache, restlessness, stupor, with swelling of the lymphatic glands in the armpit, etc. Temperature sometimes fell a few degrees, the patient became unconscious and died on the second day, if not sooner. Dr. Lawson, the inspector of the city hospital in Hongkong, went to Canton and on the 23d day of April visited with Dr. Bennie the pest-ridden districts and the Chinese hospital, where they found that from 36 patients who entered the hospital on the 22d of April 22 died. He returned to Hongkong satisfied that the Hongkong cases were identical with the cases he saw in Canton, and only then they adopted proper measures to stamp out the scourge. At a meeting of the city and sanitary officials in Hongkong (April 28, 1882,) while the discussion was going on about measures to fight the plague, Dr. Ayers took the situation optimistically and said: "I don't see any reason for being alarmed, since the plague is such an ordinary disease in Asia as the tetechial typhoid fever is in Europe." From that the writer has a right to conclude that we were mistaken in looking for the hotbed of plague in Egypt and Persia only, as we have it nearer home—in India and China.

Facts About the Plague.

From the above we can come to the following conclusions:

1. Plague is an acute contagious disease, originating from a specific exciter—plague bacillus.

2. On the globe there are several places where the plague exists, so to say, permanently, or endemic. For instance, several districts in the southwest part of China, as Jun Nam and the neighboring provinces; the province of Gurval-Kumaon, in West India, on the southern declivity of the great Himalaya Mountains, and several localities near Kerbel, in Mesopotamia.

3. In the above localities the plague contagion exists in the soil, on account of the superficial burying of the dead from plague, and saturation of the soil with decomposed organic matter.

4. In places where the plague exists endemically the disease oftentimes breaks out in the form of an epidemic and is then exported, so to say, to neighboring, far-away countries.

5. The most favorable agents to the spread of plague epidemics are: Famine, wars and other misfortunes which weaken and act deleteriously on communities.

6. The plague is extremely contagious and spreads mostly through human communication and exchange of commerce, even through the mail.

7. The contagion is communicated to the healthy by the sick and from the dead by this scourge, as well as from clothing and other articles which were used by the sick or with which they came in contact.

8. The contagious elements are contained in the pus of the buboes, in the blood, viscera and different organs of the body of the afflicted with the plague, and of those who died from it; also in the discharges of the patient and in the atmosphere surrounding him.

9. The contagious elements, once they adhere to various materials (for instance, to linen, clothing, bedding, carpets, silk mufflers, even ropes), can exist there a long time—for months, even years, without losing their virulent character. For instance: In 1823 an epidemic of plague broke out in the monastery, Saint Jean d'Arc, after they opened boxes and trunks containing clothing of persons who died from plague two years before.

In 1553 a plague epidemic broke out which was traced to the handling of the clothing and other articles which did belong to people who died 11 years before. Trinkavelli cites a case where an epidemic broke out after ropes, which were used to bury the dead from a plague epidemic 20 years before, were taken out from a trunk.

According to the eminent epidemiolog, Fracastora, a plague-infected fur overcoat was used successively by 25 different men, and every one of them succumbed to the plague. In Egypt a muffler was used successively by ten soldiers, and every one of them was laid up with the disease.

10. The bubonic plague contagion can enter the body through the skin as well as through the inner organs—lungs and gastro-intestinal canal.

11. Depending from the surface of inoculation of the contagion, the disease manifests itself, or in the form of superficial localization mainly in the lymphatic glands, "bubonic plague," or in the form of internal localization in the lungs or intestines, "black death."

12. The plague attacks not only human beings, but also animals, mainly rats and mice, pigs, hogs, goats, buffaloes, snakes and insects, as, for instance, flies and ants.

13. Rats which are infected with the plague contagion are very dangerous distributers of the contagion, and so are flies. They have to be done away with at any cost.

14. The most effective means to check the spread of the plague are: First, rigid quarantine and enforced isolation of all the sick from the healthy; second, the improving of the sanitary conditions of the infected places; third, to watch the inhabitants as to the appearance of the first light symptoms of the disease.

15. The best individual prophylactic (preventative) measures against the plague are: First, to keep away from the source of contagion; second, to avoid everything that can weaken the system, as for instance overwork, mental or physical, worrying, fretting, over-indulgence in food or drinks, sleepless nights, etc.; third, to observe the strictest cleanliness of the dwelling, clothing and body; fourth, to bathe or wash oneself repeatedly during the 24 hours, and to cover the body with some oily or fatty substance, for it was observed by ancient (Dr. A. Langer and Dr. Alfanus in 1575) and modern scientists that water-carriers and vendors of oil were not attacked by the plague.

I mentioned before that the plague can be carried by clothing, bedding, etc., which have come into close contact with persons suffering from the disease, consequently it is imperative that wearing apparel, linen, bedding, carpets, furniture, even pictures and books, used by plague-stricken patients or were in their immediate vicinity, should first be thoroughly disinfected, or better still, destroyed, burned up, and not buried underground.

Dangerous Scourge to Mankind.

That the bubonic plague is the most dangerous scourge which can befall humankind and that vigorous prophylactic and preventive measures must be adopted to fight the disease was known to physicians and authorities in the middle ages. I quote some truly inhuman barbaric measures adopted by Barnabo Visconty, the Herzog of Milan, in the fourteenth century during the panic of the plague. He ordered the destruction of all the buildings in which pest-ridden people were found, and killing off the sick and even the people who nursed them. The order of killing the sick was afterward changed to an order to drive out the sick from the towns and leave them to their fate without care or shelter, so that many dying and dead were found on the highways. Only in the sixteenth century they commenced to make use of isolation of plague-sicken people and plague-stricken districts. The way of accomplishing the latter, however, was not less barbaric and inhuman than the order of the Herzog of Milan, namely, any city where the plague appeared was surrounded by a strict cordon and as no other means to fight the scourge was known at that time, the locked-up people in that city were left to their own fate. Verified and suspected cases were dragged by force into so-called pesthouses by special appointed overseers, with the result that really sick, suspected sick and overseers died one by one from bubonic plague or from starvation, and those who tried to break through the cordon were shot down. In 1629 the bubonic plague broke out in Italy in a city of 10,000 inhabitants. Immediately the authorities forbade the inhabitants to leave the city under a death penalty and when attempts were made by some of the citizens to leave secretly, the order was given to destroy the place and everything and everybody in it by fire. This order, however, was not carried out, as the plague had already spread to the neighboring cities. With what strictness quarantine measures were adopted in the nineteenth century, I will mention the bubonic plague in Naja, Italy. When the bubonic plague appeared in that port in 1815 the city was immediately surrounded by three cordons; between each of them were dug out deep trenches; nobody dared to cross the second cordon under the penalty of being shot. The first night after this order was given an unfortunate sick tried in his delirium to run through the second cordon, but was shot by the guard. One of the citizens threw over from the city a pack of playing cards to a soldier on duty on that cordon and both were courtmartialed and shot, and only by such vigorous measures was the disease prevented from spreading outside the city of Naja.

Plague in Odessa.

In September, 1837, the Bubonic plague was imported from Constantinople, to Odessa by a merchant vessel. For a whole month the disease was not recognized as such, but as soon as the physicians became satisfied that it was the plague, Odessa was completely isolated from the outside world. Churches, administrative offices, stores, cafes, liquor-houses, etc., were closed. The use of tablecloths and napkins was forbidden in hotels and restaurants. Tableware and money were received through vinegar and water.

The Governor-General of the province, Prince Woronzoff, ordered the immediate division of the city in small sections, the houses of which were inspected by officials specially appointed for that task, and daily cleaned and disinfected. The inhabitants of infected houses were taken to the quarantine, while their dwellings, watched by sentinels, were fumigated, aired, and all rubbish and belongings destroyed by fire. The sentinels were strictly forbidden under a death penalty to communicate with anybody or to accept from anybody, or to touch anything while on duty. They were also warned not to step on rubbish or straw, but to step on a narrow path covered with a mixture of sand and lime. Citizens were supplied with provisions from the surrounding farms by special appointed commissioners and only one driver to a long string of wagons with food stuff was permitted to leave the city, while the empty wagons and horses were washed and scrubbed with sea-water at the city gates (city limits), before the sentinels let them pass. By using such vigilance and strict measures, to which the citizens gave willingly their aid and hearty and energetic co-operation, Odessa, a city of 60,000 inhabitants, lost in four months only 108 by death through the plague, and the immediate vicinity was saved from the scourge.

Diagnosis—In the earlier stage of an epidemic it is often difficult to make a diagnosis, as the disease in such cases does not run a typical course. While the plague is at its height the diagnosis is usually clear. Although the lesions differ very much in different cases, yet there is a similarity in the whole course of the disease.

It may be confounded with typhus, malignant, pustule, and pernicious intermittent fever. The principal diagnostic points are the great hebetude and collapse, the presence of high fever and the appearance of buboes and carbuncles.

Prognosis—Plague is an exceedingly fatal malady. Milder cases occur at the commencement and toward the end of the epidemic. There are also milder epidemics, in which the prognosis is better.

At the height of the invasion, when the poison exists in a condensed form, many patients die within 24 hours after they are attacked. In such cases death ensues from collapse. Suppuration of the buboes is a good sign, in that it demonstrates that the patient has passed through the most dangerous stage of the disease. Death often comes later from pyaemia or septicemia. The presence of carbuncles, when they show limitation, is not a bad sign.

In the course of the disease, heavy sweating, remission of fever, return of the natural appearance of the countenance, and cessation of the nervous symptoms, may be considered as favorable signs. When buboes occur in the neck and petechia on the skin, and muttering delirium, suppression of urine, and severe diarrhoea are present, the prognosis is grave.

Treatment of the Plague.

Treatment.—There is no specific for plague. Like other severe fevers of a low type, it is best treated by supporting measures. The patient should be moved into a pure atmosphere. Cleanliness and good ventilation should be enjoined. Good food of such a character as can be easily assimilated should be given, together with stimulants. Alcoholic stimulants have been of great service. Quinine has been given in large doses with some success. All forms of lowering treatment, such as mercurials, blistering, purgatives, etc., have been found injurious. There are other curative means for people afflicted with bubonic plague, which, I am satisfied, are known to the majority of physicians, and therefore I deem it unnecessary to mention them here.

The event of the breaking out of the bubonic plague in 1894 in Hongkong is of immeasurable value to the science of medicine and to human kind. The Japanese Government sent in the Spring of the same year a scientific expedition, at the head of which was Professor Aoyama, for clinical, and Kitasato, for bacteriological investigations, and to study and investigate the scourge. The commission arrived in Hongkong on the 12th day of June, 1894. A few days after their arrival they made a post-mortem examination of a bubonic plague victim, and they found in the contents of the swollen glands in some of the inner organs, as well as in the blood, the exciting cause of the plague—a short rod with rounded up ends. The presence of this rod was also established beyond any doubt in the blood of plague-stricken people during life. This discovery was also confirmed at 15 consecutive autopsies, and by 25 out of 30 sick people. They made of these rods a culture, and without much difficulty succeeded in infecting with the serum (or cultures) mice, rats, guinea pigs and rabbits. All these animals died between one and four days with all the typical symptoms characteristic of the plague. Gnawing animals were infected even with the dust taken from rooms occupied by plague-stricken people. Kitasato was the first to give us the bacteriological foundation to fight the plague by means of disinfection as well as by other means. It was proved that the micro-organism of the plague is not very stable, for it was shown that the drying out of this little rod kills it within four days, the direct rays of the sun within three and four hours; in bouillon cultures the micro-organism of the plague perishes at 212 degrees Fahrenheit within 30 minutes, and at 257 degrees Fahrenheit in shorter time still.

A one per cent solution of carbolic acid kills this bacillus in one hour's time, and a one-half per cent solution in two hours. A one per cent solution of lime kills the bacillus instantly. Shortly after the arrival of the Japanese commission at Hongkong came also a French scientific commission, headed by Professor Yersin, who also made bacteriological investigations, the results of which he published in September, 1894 (Yersin La Pest Bubonique a Hongkong. Annales de l'Institute Pasteur, 1894.)

Plague Bacillus Discovered.

Independent from Kitasato and Aoyama the French bacteriologist succeeded in making a culture from corpses of plague-stricken people and found the same bacillus, studied its properties and came to identically the same conclusions as the Japanese scientists. He also succeeded to infect mice and rats with the above serum and also noticed that the infected animals being placed in one cage with healthy ones infected the latter. Yersin also discovered a little rod, identical with the plague rod, five centimeters deep in the dirty soil of infected places during the height of the epidemic as well as during its abatement; although it possessed only a very slight degree of virulence in comparison with the rod taken from the inflamed glands of plague-stricken people. At the present day the whole medical world is satisfied that the immediate existing cause of bubonic plague is this specific short rod with rounded ends which was discovered by Kitasato and Yersin. As to the relationship of the plague bacillus to oxygen it was found that it can develop where there is an access to air or not. I already mentioned that the bacillus perishes in high temperature, that explains why as it was observed, the epidemic of bubonic plague declines in very hot and dry weather.

It is worthy of notice that before the breaking out of an epidemic there is always a great mortality among rats and mice, so that in India the inhabitants abandon their homes and flee to the mountains, as soon as they notice mortality of the rodents. The discovery of Yensin of the plague bacillus in the infected soil counts for the infection of mice and rats, they in their turn, having the plague bacillus in their system, leave the germ of the bacilli with their excrement in the grain and flour and other foodstuff; this is one way how we can count for the appearance of the plague bacillus in the human body. Among domestic animals—dogs, cows, swine and horses are also considered to be carriers of the infection with the exception of cats. Flies, mosquitoes, and ants are also good carriers of the infection. The infection can also be transmitted through the skin, but in that case the skin has to be somewhat broken, abraided; as it was noticed in former epidemics that people who went barefooted, like, for instance, Chinese coolies, were easier infected than Japanese who wear wooden sandals. Now, we understand why all authorities (for instance Griesinger) recommended annointing the body with oil as a profilatic and curative measure during plague epidemic.

To be able to appreciate the value of the discovery of Kitasato and Yersin to humankind, I will say this, that as far back as the fourteenth century the Pope Clement VI. ordered to send him the statistics of the number of people who succumbed from bubonic plague all over the world and the answer was "42,000,000."

Since the discovery of the anti-bubonic plague serum by the above-named scientists and the Haffkins prophylactic, there were a great many thousands inoculations made with that serum as a curative and preventative measure. In one city of Bombay the serum was inoculated to 2341 persons, of which number only two were attacked by the plague and even those did not die. There were a great many physicians who subjected themselves to the inoculation of the anti-bubonic plague serum. Among the first ones were: Director of the school of medicine in Bombay, Dr. Hatsch; William Hume Henderson, of Karatchi; professor of pathology, Dr. Dadajanchi; members of the Russian scientific expendition—Dr. W. K. Wisekovitch, Dr. D. K. Zabolotny, Dr. E. A. Redroff, Dr. Chawkin.

Old Morris Mine Is Sold.

GRANITE, Or., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—It is reported here today that Grant Thornburg, of this place, has sold to a Kansas City syndicate the old Morris mine. The Morris mine is one of the first mineral discoveries made in that section and in the past has produced very rich silver ore.

NEW CLUB HAS WIDE SCOPE

EAST SIDE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION PLANS BIG WORK

M. G. Munly, President.

W. C. North, Vice-President.

L. E. Sauvie, Secretary.

R. E. L. Simmons, Treasurer.

The new East Side Improvement Association, which was organized at a meeting held Friday night, is an outgrowth of a Ninth ward club. The old name was dropped for the reason that it limited the scope and membership to that ward, and it was desired to have an organization that would cover the district between Sullivans Gulch and the Columbia River. Councilman R. E. Menefee and W. T. Vaughan both participated in the organization, and there were over 50 representative citizens present at the meeting. Its first act was to appoint a committee to co-operate with the other clubs toward securing the erection of a stone high-school building on the three-acre tract recently purchased in the Patton addition, and another committee to aid in persuading the County Court to make arrangements to keep open a portion of the Burnside-street bridge while repairs are being made.

The officers are: President, M. G. Munly; vice-president, W. C. North; secretary, L. E. Sauvie; treasurer, R. E. L. Simmons. The executive committee will be appointed at the next meeting of the association, which will be next Friday night. Revenues of the club are from voluntary subscriptions. All working committees will be appointed and are not named in the constitution and by-laws.