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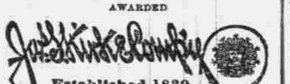
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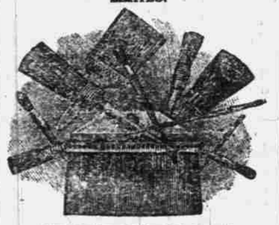
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AMERICAN.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The First Centennial of Its Promulgation to be Celebrated.

PHILADELPHIA, 17.—As a result of the movement upon the part of the city magistrates of the thirteen original States, seven governors of as many commonwealths met here to-day to arrange for the fitting observation of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States. Ten States were represented—New Hampshire, Massachussetts, and North Carolina were not represented, but probably will be by to-morrow. The following governors were present: Pattison, of Pennsylvania Lee of Virginia, Lloyd of Maryland, Stockfry of Delaware, Wetmore of Rhode Island, McDaniel of Georgia, and Sheppard of South Carolina.

New York was represented by a committee of the State Legislature, and Connecticut by ex-Governor Bigelow. At the Continental Hotel Governor Pattison delivered a brief address of welcome. There were present also many other distinguished visitors from the various States and a citizen's committee of entertainment.

After Governor Patterson's speech the party divided into pairs and marched down Chestnut Street to the old State House. Here the party halted in the room where the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

was signed, and standing under the canopy of red white and blue, they listened to an address of welcome by Mayor Smith. Carpenters' Hall, the old hall where in 1774 the first Colonial Congress met, 11 provinces being represented, was the next place visited. At this place also a meeting was held. The governors ranged themselves around a large table near the centre of the hall. Richard K. Betts, one of the oldest members of the "Carpenters' company of the city and county of Philadelphia" welcomed the visitors and briefly reviewed the history of the time-worn meeting place. Carson then delivered an oration. A business meeting of the governors was called to order by Governor Pattison. Governor Lee of Virginia, was invited to take the chair. Carsia was selected secretary. Letters were read from the governors of North Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, regretting their inability to be present and assuring the governors that they were in sympathy with the movement. Col. J. Peyton, who originated the idea of the celebration and who has charge of the arrangements, was invited to the stand to make any suggestions which might have occurred to him. The colonel, in reply, said that it would be a good idea to have

EVERY STATE IN THE UNION

represented at the celebration next September by a regiment of soldiers. It seemed to him that the young men in the various States would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in the celebration.

On motion of Governor Pattison the organization was made permanent. The governor suggested also that a committee consisting of governors of thirteen States and representative citizens from those States, be appointed to prepare a plan for the celebration. On motion of Governor Stockfry, of Delaware, the chair appointed a committee consisting of five members to draft a plan. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Maryland and Georgia, were appointed. A recess was then taken to enable the committee to prepare plans.

During the session in Carpenters' Hall, resolutions were adopted that

EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

be invited to unite in the preparation for the proper national celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to be held in this city in September of next year and that the President be invited to formally communicate to Congress at their next meeting, the fact that his administration closes the first century of Constitutional government, and to urge upon that body the propriety of taking measures to render the celebration worthy of an occasion of such dignity and importance and that the executive of every State and Territory in the Union be formally communicated with and urged to press upon the attention of their people the fitness of a hearty co-operation. Resolutions were also passed requesting that delegates from different States and Territories be sent here, to meet here on December 2d next, to organize a permanent organization worthy of the event.

Resolutions were also adopted looking to the appointment of a committee of citizens to co-operate with the permanent organization and extending sympathy to the earthquake sufferers in South Carolina.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

The "Celican Man" Must Go.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Minister Denby, at Pekin, has reported to the Secretary of State two cases of recent outrages perpetrated by the Chinese upon the Americans. Rev. T. A. Fulton and Miss Mary Fulton, M. D., all of the American Presbyterian Mission in China, established a mission hospital and station at Keval Ping, about 400 miles southwest from Canton. When they had expended a considerable sum in putting up buildings, placards appeared on the walls declaring that the

"FOREIGN DEVILS" MUST GO

in three days and their buildings would be destroyed. The literate as usual were at the bottom of the disturbance. A crowd gathered near the hospital and Fulton set out to procure the protection of the militia. He was stoned on his way and not permitted to return and no soldiers were sent to protect the mission. On May 6th they piled straw and faggots against the building occupied by Mrs. and Miss Fulton and a little daughter of the former, upon which the inmates fled and the house was looted and burned. The ladies sought refuge on boats, but the mob threatened to destroy any boat that should receive them and after some delay they reached a point where Fulton had been compelled to remain. Two days later they were put on boats and conveyed to Canton. The value of the property destroyed is about $5,500, and Consul Seymour is pressing a demand for the payment of this amount in damages.

THE SECOND CASE

is of still more recent date. On Sunday, June 6th, in the absence of all gentlemen connected with the Methodist Episcopal mission hospital at Chun King, and while only one lady was present, a mob collected, broke down the gates, threw stones at the lady, one of which cut open her index finger its entire length, while she was otherwise injured about the head and arms. Complaint was made to the officials, but the matter was treated lightly. "This is a serious case," writes Denby, and may be a test one. It grew, as all our evils in China do, out of the troubles in the United States."

Still later, July 19th, a mob attacked the Mission property at Chung King, and destroyed it. Mr. Denby filed a protest.

Charleston's Mayor Speaks.

CHARLESTON, S.C., 17.—Mayor Courtney to-day issued the following proclamation:

CITY OF CHARLESTON,
Executive Department,
September 17th, 1886.

To the Public:

The City Council of Charleston, at its last regular meeting, on the 14th instant, took the following action:

Whereas, A terrible calamity has befallen Charleston, vast and wide-spread is the loss it inflicts, far greater in effect than was at first realized, and

Whereas, It is evident that liberal and spontaneous assistance which has come to us from all parts of this country and from England, and which is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by our people, will be wholly insufficient to meet our unexpected exigencies,

Be it Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to prepare and issue an address to the public, setting forth our condition and invoking additional aid for this stricken city. In making known to the general public this deliberation of the municipal government as to the condition of our city at this time, it seems to me unnecessary that I should add any words of my own. The unfortunate facts are before the country by statements of disinterested visitors from different parts of the land after personal observation, and are known here and deeply felt. I ask the press of the United States to give this proclamation the benefit of its far-reaching circulation.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. COURTENAY.

A Montana Suicide.

ANACONDA, M. T., 17.—Patrick Gibbons, a barber, who has been here for a year past, committed suicide at 3 o'clock this afternoon by taking morphine. The rash act was the outcome of a long spree, during which he had become involved in a difficulty with the authorities. About two weeks ago he was placed under arrest for disturbing the peace and resisting an officer, but friends secured his release under bonds. He promised to sober up, instead of which he resumed drinking. To-day while at home he sent a small boy to a drug store for two ounces of morphine, and, on its being brought to the douse, his wife took possession of it. He forced it from her, drove her from the room and then took the contents of the bottle. On her return he was dead. No inquest has been held as yet. He leaves a family.

The Knights Templar.

DENVER, Col., 17.—Two special trains, one of 12, the other 17 sleepers, arrived here this afternoon, over the Union Pacific, bringing the California Knights Templar triennial conclave to St. Louis. The visitors were met at the depot by members of the Denver lodges and were escorted through the city in carriages. After remaining here four hours, they resumed the journey east over the Kansas Pacific. Four hundred Colorado Knights leave over the same road to-morrow night in a special train of twelve Pullman coaches.

Indian Rumors.

GALVESTON, Tex., 17.—A special to the *News* from Laredo, Texas, says: a telegram has been received here stating that the famous rebel chief El Coyote, with his lieutenants named Veia and Pena and six followers were killed in an engagement with the national troops under Col. Valdez near Santa Domingo ranch, a short distance from Lampasas, Mexico, yesterday.

Denver, Col., 17.—An El Paso special says: Captain Duggal, of the Tenth Infantry, who has been operating in the field against the Apaches all summer, and who was promoted in the field from lieutenancy to captaincy for bravery and efficient service, has been ordered with his command to Fort Bliss, from where he will go shortly to Fort Union, New Mexico. This removal shows that the military authorities consider the Indian troubles over and that the presence of troops on that account is no longer needed in New Mexico and Arizona. Any future reports about the Indian raids in that country may be set down as sensational and unfounded.

Alaska Notes.—The Bond Call.

WASHINGTON, 17. — Special Agent Tingle, of the Treasury Department, has returned to this city from the Island of Alaska. He left Alaska shortly after the seizures of the foreign sealers had been made by Captain Abbey. In the case of the British vessel *Onward*, Tingle says, that the master of this vessel admitted having killed his catch of seals along the shores of the Seal Islands. The predatory sealers, he says, make a practice of stealing ashore under cover of fogs and clubbing seals, which are then tossed into boats and conveyed on board the ship to be skinned. Large numbers of seals are also shot in the sea and this practice is particularly destructive from the fact that three of every four animals shot sink and cannot be recovered. Notwithstanding these losses, the agent says seal life is increasing with great rapidity. The agent was not inclined to discuss the legality of the seizures already made, but stated a law officer had been sent from San Francisco to assist in procuring the cases before the Sitka Court.

About $250,000 of the bonds embraced in the 1424 call issued on the 15th inst., have already been redeemed at the Treasury Department. It is believed that most of these bonds were forwarded under the terms of the circular, offering to redeem any uncalled 3 per cent. bonds, but were called before they had been received at the Department.

THE BUSINESS WHIRLPOOL.

A Big San Francisco Firm Collapses.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Julius Baum & Co., wholesale clothiers, No. 9 Sansome Street, assigned to Solomon Sweet to-day for the benefit of his creditors.

The firm is one of the oldest and largest in the city. It consists of Julius Baum, Henry Schrier, who resides here, and Morris Schrier, of New York. The failure was totally unexpected, and has caused much surprise among business men. Liabilities are estimated all the way from three-quarters to $1,000,000. No accurate information on this head is yet obtainable, as the assignee says he has not had any opportunity to arrive at anything like a correct estimate and the resident members of the firm positive refuse to say anything. It is generally believed, however, that the assets are quite equal to the liabilities, and that the firm will be able to pay dollar for dollar.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE

is even a greater mystery than the amount of indebtedness; even those persons most intimately acquainted with the firm are utterly unable to assign any reasonable cause for it. Mr. Baum, the senior member, has for many years been considered a very wealthy man, his private means being estimated as high as $500,000. He occupies a handsome residence on Van Ness Avenue, and owns real estate valued at $400,000. Ten months ago the firm's balance sheet showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of $800,000. Their business since then has apparently been prosperous. It is, therefore, believed that some heavy speculations not connected with the business of the house must have caused the assignment. It is stated that Mr. Baum has of late been

A HEAVY BORROWER

at the bank, but to what use the money has been applied is not known. The principal creditors in this city are London, Paris & American bank, Daniel Meyer, Bank of California and Sather & Co., private bankers. All of these banks are, however, said to be well secured, and their losses, if any, will be light. The record of real estate transactions to-day shows a conveyance by the gift of Julius Baum to Sadie Bauer, of a lot on Van Ness Avenue south of Bush Street, and the sale of some property by Sadie Bauer and her husband to Louis Sloss. It is explained that Sadie Bauer is Mr. Baum's daughter, and the property was given to her a year ago, and subsequently sold by her and her husband to Louis Sloss, but the transactions were not placed on record at the time. Several days must elapse before a statement of assets and liabilities can be given.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The Makers Thereof Protest.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Some manufacturers of oleomargarine have protested to the Treasury Department against the construction placed by the Internal Revenue bureau on the second section of the act regulating the manufacture of that compound. The law imposes on "oleo oil," neutral and other articles of a like nature, a tax of the same amount as is imposed on oleomargarine. It appears that there are a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine, whose business is to purchase and combine the various ingredients into the market-table article, and if the component articles are subject to tax, as has been held by the revenue bureau, the result will be to compel these manufacturers to

PAY A DOUBLE TAX,

as they are also required by law to place stamps on the finished articles when compounded. It is also stated that certain firms are making large quanties of what is known as "oleo oil," which is sold and used solely as a lubricant for machinery. If the strict construction already given to the law by the department is adhered to, this material will also be subjected to the tax imposed on oleomaragarine. The matter is now under consideration by the Internal Revenue Bureau, and it is believed that when Commissioner Miller returns, the construction that has been placed on the second section of the act will be modified so as to relieve the material of the tax. Circulars have been sent to all collectors requesting information as to the number of oleomargarine factories in each district, average production and other information, with a view to adjusting the clerical force of the bureau to meet the demands of business when the act shall go into operation.

Sale Crackers.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Henry Schultze and Charles M. Colemane, celebrated eastern cracksmen, having engaged on a systematic safe cracking tour from Washington Territory down to San Diego, Cal., their latest exploits being the robberies of the post offices at Redwood and Los Gatos, this State. They have been captured in this city. Schultz has served several terms in the Penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal., and also at Albany, N. Y. At the latter place in an attempt to escape he shot two officers and at another time set fire to a bed in his cell with the intention of destroying the penitentiary. Coleman has an unenviable record in St. Louis.

The "David Adams" Case.

HALIFAX, 17.—Testimony was taken to-day in the case of the American schooner *David Adams*, seized last May for violation of the fishing laws.

At the opening of the court, Meagher, counsel for the United States, protested against the presence of reporters, but the commissioner declared that he had no authority to remove them. As they were leaving the room at the close of the session, they were all served with subpœnaes in the case, the intention being to exclude them for the remainder of the session under the laws preventing witnesses from hearing the testimony of other witnesses in the same case. The reporters have employed counsel and will make a fight to prevent their exclusion to-morrow morning. Meagher says he will exclude reporters or break up the meeting. The matter created a sensation.

Among the witnesses sworn to-day was one who testified that Capt. Kenney, of the *Adams*, bought four barrels of bait and four tons of ice, and bargained for his next morning's catch of bait, saying he wanted 20 barrels. The bait and ice were delivered on board the *Adams*. The vessel had a piece of canvass hanging over the stern, which concealed part of the name, exposing only David. This evidence was corroborated.

Manning the Mar.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The *Evening Star* prints a statement to the effect that Secretary Manning will go to Austria as United States Minister instead of returning to the Treasury Department. It says that a hint as to his appointment is said to have been made to Austria, and it was received with great favor, and also says that the President has decided to make the appointment. Governor Porter, First Assistant Secretary of State, says, however, that he has never heard of such an appointment being contemplated.

Hanged.

MASON, Ga., 17.—Rev. Jesse Cook, colored, was hanged to-day in Butler for Co. the murder of his wife, last April. The crowd at the execution was estimated at 8,000. Cook made a full confession.

More Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, 17.—There was a slight shock of an earthquake at 2·25 this morning.

HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

The *Phrenological Journal* furnishes the following items:

Typhoid Fever. "The *Revue Scientific* contained a paper read before the Academy of Medicine on the use of water in the treatment of typhoid fever, which deserves more general attention. The form of treatment described differs somewhat from that commonly used in fevers, and appears to have been discovered by a German physician named Brand. It consists, substantially, in putting the patient into a bath warmed to the temperature of his body, and then gradually cooled down to sixty or even forty degrees. The effect of this application is said to be magical in the immediate amelioration of the fever."

"Our medical men generally should give the water method far more attention than they do, for typhoid fever is a disease as fatal in this country, as in Europe, as commonly treated, and the average practitioner thinks that little can be done but to keep up the patient's strength and let the disease run its course. If the patient's constitution holds out he recovers, otherwise he dies."

Checking Perspiration.—"A Boston merchant, in 'lending a hand' on board one of his ships on a windy day, found himself at the end of an hour and a half pretty well exhausted and perspiring freely. He sat down to rest, and, engaging in conversation, time passed faster than he was aware of. In attempting to rise, he found that he was unable to do so without assistance. He was taken home and put to bed, where he remained two years, and for a long time afterward could only hobble about with the aid of a crutch. Less exposures than this have resulted in inflammation of the lungs—pneumonia—ending in death. Let parents explain to their children the danger which attends the cooling off too quickly after exercise, and the importance of not standing in a draught of air after exercise, or of sitting at an open window or door, or of pulling off any garment, even the hat or bonnet, or going in bathing while in a heat."

Diet for the Sedentary.—"You should consider the needs of your organization, and study it so as to understand it. Eat for nutrition and for strength, not merely imitating others or following fashion. Make a good meal at breakfast time of food plainly prepared, without spices or condiments, and with but little butter. Oily, greasy food is hostile to the blood and irritating to the nervous system of one whose habits are quiet and sedentary. You should eat brown bread, or bread made of 'whole meal,' that contains all the elements necessary to supply the waste of the tissue, especially of the bones and nerves. If you can have it properly made, it were better to eat unfermented bread. The true, unleavened biscuit, well baked, is unsurpassed among bread preparations. For variety at breakfast you will find oatmeal, in the form of mush or porridge, or biscuit or pancake, very acceptable to the palate. So corn meal, hominy, barley meal and rice may be used. Dishes made of any of these cereals, supplemented with good fruit, constitute a breakfast which will meet the normal want of any appetite. Avoid fried flesh; the process toughens the article, and, as it is usually done, a good deal of butter or lard and salt are cooked into its substance, rendering it difficult of digestion. It is not in accordance with sound dietetic principles for one to drink during meals, for the excellent reason that it prevents thorough mastification and insalivation, and, as a consequence, the food goes into the stomach in an incomplete form. At the close of a meal it is proper to rinse the mouth with water. The quantity eaten must depend upon the constitutional state at the time, but care will save you from overheating. Two good meals daily are sufficient, even for a person engaged in laborious work, but especially for one in sedentary employment."

Dressing of Wounds.—"Nature's method of protecting wounds is by the process of scabbing; and although almost a matter of routine in surgical practice to remove from a disfigured face or wounded head the crusts that nature provides as a dressing, it is best to leave such crusts undisturbed whenever possible, and if desirable simply cover them with something better looking. Lint, or tarletan, or thin muslin, and collodion, form the best dressings for simple incised and not a few lascerated wounds, which have ever been devised."

Biliousness.—"Biliousness is frequently the result of eating too freely of fats. Animal fats being particularly difficult to digest, and likely to be taken in too large quantities in the shape of butter, lard, suet, and fat meats, are apt to produce this condition. Flesh food generally consists of albumen, a nitrogenous substance, which can be used in the body only in a very limited amount. The average person can use only three ounces of this kind of material each twenty four hours. But if a person eats several times this amount in the form of beefsteak, mutton chops, or any other flesh food, the superfluous amount must all be removed in the form of waste matter. That is, if the person eats meat sufficient to supply four ounces of nitrogenous matter, the four ounces must be carried off by the kidneys in the form of urea, or uric acid, and this must be acted upon by the liver to prepare it for removal by the kidneys. If the liver has more of this work to do than it should have, the work will be imperfectly done, and much waste matter which ought to be removed will be left in the system, producing biliousness, rhematism, muscular pains, sick headaches, and many other uncomfortable symptoms. Persons suffering from these causes will often notice sediment in the urinary secretion. This is one of the most common causes of the sediment, or deposit, ordinarily found in the urine."

Esquimaux Diet.—"A recent writer on vegetarianism in England maintains that the diet of the Esquimaux is one of necessity rather than choice. These people, living the entire year in the frigid zone, are forced to procure their food more from the animal than the vegetable kingdom, but their taste for vegetable food is always gratified whenever opportunity exists. 'They eat as much as eight pounds of flesh meat at a meal,' says Dr. Ray, 'and they usually die of scrofula between 35 and 45 years of age.' In the spring they will eat scurvy grass, wild turnips, wild oats, etc., while in autumn they find a few scattering blackberries, blueberries, etc. It is stated that women who gather these fruits, and eat more of them than men, live much longer in consequence."

Cooking Water.—"Few people know how to cook water. The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off to use in tea, coffee, or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron and dregs left in the kettle—bah! That is what makes a good many people sick, and is worse than no water at all. If people will drink tea and coffee, let them at least have it as nearly free from poisonous conditions as possible. That much benefit may be derived by many from drinking hot water is not disputed, but the water should be freshly drawn, quickly boiled in a clean and perfect vessel, and immediately used."

HYGIENIC BILL OF FARE.

1. Bread and milk with fruit.
2. Bread and whipped eggs; honey.
3. Bread and boiled eggs; apples.
4. Bread and butter; rice-pudding with sugar and milk.
5. Corn bread and butter; honey; grapes.
6. Oat-meal porridge and milk; fish, bread and butter.
7. Poached eggs; pancakes with honey or syrup; bread pudding; hot milk.
8. Vegetable soup; baked beans; potatoes and butter; biscuits and apple dumplings.

GOOD BREAD WITHOUT YEAST.

"Take two coffee-cupfuls of good coarse whole-wheat flour, (the ordinary Graham flour is often made from refuse wheat and kept in the grocery stores until stale and bad.) Use a deep earthen bowl. Stir into the flour a pint of milk and beat with a wooden spoon. Beat from the bottom upward with quick, sharp strokes, so as to incorporate as much air as possible, and until bubbles appear. Beat two fresh eggs to a froth and add. Beat the mixture again well. An iron gem pan having a dozen cups should be first placed upon a stove, so that by the time the mixture is ready the pan will be hissing hot. Then after greasing each cup thoroughly with good olive oil, or sweet butter, pour in the mixture and put at once into a quick, hot oven. In about twenty minutes you will have a dozen little golden-brown loaves, puffed high up in the middle and running over at the side like well-made cakes. Those who can afford pure cream instead of milk, will have a bread as rich and light as cake. In either case the result is a rich golden loaf, the most delicious bread ever eaten, and in comparison with which the ordinary white bread is tasteless and insipid. It keeps sweet a long time, and can be freshened in a few minutes in a hot oven so as to taste as 'good as new.'"

GOOD OATMEAL MUSH.

A visitor, who seemed to be
Enjoying most exceedingly
The fare at morn, declared, "I ne'er
Such oatmeal tasted; tell me where
You get it, then I'll surely go
And order twenty pounds or so."
"My friend," I said, with earnest look,
"'Tis not the grocer, 'tis the cook
Deserves your praise." "Indeed, she cried;
"O, will you not at once confide
The secret of the wonderous charm
That here is found? Indeed, the palm
Your cook may take, and ode or sonnet
You might in truth expend upon it."
"The charm," I said, "is simply this—
Which epicure should never miss—
Boil e'en from morning until night
The day before you use it. Bright
and early you may rise, and then
Put on your meal to boil again.
Don't let it scorch or burn, they spoil
The flavor; only boil—and boil—and boil."

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Sixty million people in the United States are daily consumers of bread artificially raised and lightened, yet statistics show that one-half the baking powders on the market are criminally impure. The Massachusetts official State Chemist, Professor James Babcock, says that the amount of ammonia secretly entering into a baking powder advertised under the smiling pretense of absolute purity makes its sale a crime.

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