

## Cure for Hydrophobia.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons says Dr. Buisson claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease, and to have applied it with complete success in many cases. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine madness the doctor imprudently wiped his hands with a handkerchief impregnated with her saliva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and, confident in his own curative system, the doctor merely washed the part with water. He was fully aware, however, of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterward: "Believing that the malady would not declare itself till the fortieth day, and having numerous patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy—that is to say, vapor baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I felt at once a pain in my throat, and a still greater pain in my eyes. My body felt so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or if thrown out of a window I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared to be able to count each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept continually forming in my mouth. Any movement of air caused great pain to me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects. I had a continual desire to run and bite—not human beings but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes any one suffering from hydrophobia can always drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative not curative, I took a vapor bath, not with the intention of cure, but of suffocating myself. When the bath was at the heat of 52 centigrade (93.5 Fahrenheit), all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic, and since then I have never felt anything more of them. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad animals, I have not lost a single one." When a person is bitten by a mad dog, he must, for seven successive days, take a vapor bath—"à la Russe," as it is called—of 57 to 63 degrees C. This is the preventive remedy. A vapor bath may be quickly made by putting three or four red-hot bricks in a bucket or tub of water, and let the patient sit over it on a cane-bottomed or willow chair, enveloped in a large blanket, from fifteen to twenty minutes. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapor bath, rapidly increasing to 37 centigrade, then slowly to 53; and the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete.

## THE MORMONS.

History has no parallel to the energy and perseverance of this people. They were nurtured and made robust by the filip of persecution, so that when they left the banks of the Missouri they were hardened to the work before them.

The journey of Moses and the Israelites, even with its pillar of fire before them, pales into insignificance compared with this. Let us accept our own revelation, while we ridicule that of the Mormons. Then we see God on the side of Israel, tormenting their persecutors with plague, pestilence, and famine; opening seas and rivers for them that they might pass dry-shod; making water to gush from the rock; raining down vegetable and animal food; helping them when they were too lazy to help themselves, and fighting their battles for them; they all the time repining, growling, and apostatizing, and, after all, accomplishing in forty years what they should have done in a month.

Look now at these Latter-day Saints! Not only at this company of pioneers, but at each succeeding host; \* \* \* every morning and night thanking the Lord who had brought them thus far on their way.

Did not He know their sincerity, it must have sounded like irony in his ears! The "devil," we are told, "is good to his own." Surely, if these were his children, he showed his kindness strangely. Ah! they were no children of his; but they

were fulfilling a mission of the same Almighty Father who rules the universe and every creature therein; who has a work for all to do, the object of which we shall better know by and by. Till that time comes, we will never doubt that these martyrs of religious enthusiasm suffered in a cause that was in some way acceptable to Him.—*The Mormon Country*, by John Codman.

## JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN UTAH.

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
May 11, 1874.

Mr. Poland. I ask that the bill of the Judiciary Committee in regard to judicial proceedings in Utah may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cox. I object.

Mr. Poland. I move, then, to suspend the rules to make the order I have stated.

The question being on seconding the motion to suspend the rules.

The Speaker ordered tellers; and appointed Mr. Poland and Mr. Cox.

Mr. Poland. I think there is some misapprehension in relation to my motion. Some gentlemen understand that I want to bring the bill up for consideration now; that is not so.

The Speaker. As the Chair understands, the proposition is that the bill when reported shall be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Garfield. Has the committee the right to report at any time.

The Speaker. It has.

Mr. Cox. I make objection to the motion because I am informed there ought to be allowed at least ten days or two weeks for certain proceedings to reach here before the bill is taken up.

Mr. Poland. I shall not be in a hurry about bringing the bill forward.

Mr. Cox. If this motion be agreed to, the gentleman will have the power to bring it forward at any time.

Mr. Poland. I shall not press the matter unduly.

The House divided on seconding the motion to suspend the rules; and there were—ayes 109, noes 40.

So the motion was seconded.

The question being then taken on the motion to suspend the rules, there were ayes 91, noes 48.

Mr. Poland. I call for tellers.

The Speaker. Tellers will be ordered. The gentleman from Vermont, Mr. Poland, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Spear, are appointed. The Chair will remark that he thinks that the country is entitled to have one-half of the House vote on an important question. The difficulty has been this morning to get one-half the House to vote.

The House divided; and the tellers reported ayes 101, noes not counted.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the motion was agreed to; and the order was accordingly made.—*Congressional Record*.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

In the House to-day Mr. Beck introduced a bill, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, to authorize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compromise cases arising under the internal revenue laws in which penalties and forfeitures may have been incurred without fraudulent intent. The bill provides that whenever, for an alleged violation of the internal revenue laws, any person who shall be charged with having incurred any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall present his petition to the judge of the district in which the alleged violation occurred, or in which the property is situated, setting forth truly and particularly the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying for relief, such judge shall, if the case in his judgment requires, proceed to inquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case at such reasonable time as may be fixed by him for that purpose, of which the district attorney and internal revenue collector shall be notified by the petitioner, in order that they may attend and show cause why the petition should be refused. Section 2 provides that the summary investigation may be held before the judge to whom the

petition is presented, or if he shall so direct, before any U. S. commissioner or internal revenue collector for such district, and the facts appearing thereon shall be stated and annexed to the petition, and, together with a certified copy of the evidence, transmitted without cost or expense to the petitioner, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty or forfeiture, or remove such disability or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been increased without wilful negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.—*Washington Star*, May 11.

## Congress and the "Twin Relic."

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1874.

For twenty years, more or less, Congress has been tinkering and tampering with that public nuisance known as Mormon polygamy, but the two houses have never honestly and resolutely grappled with it, and hence it has continued to flourish, notwithstanding that famous manifesto of 1854, upon which the republican party was founded, requiring the extirpation, root and branch, of "those twin relics of barbarism—slavery and polygamy."

Yesterday, however, Mr. Hazleton brought the House to a direct vote on the question of polygamy, which looks like business. Elder Cannon, of the Latter-day Saints, as the sitting delegate from Utah, no doubt supposed that there was an end of the controversy as to his title after the Committee on Elections had been sustained by a large majority of the House on their resolution declaring said Cannon duly elected. But the charges brought before the committee by the contestant for Cannon's place, the Gentle Maxwell, from Salt Lake City, were here submitted to the House, first in the form of a preamble indicting said Elder Cannon as a practical polygamist, "still openly living and cohabiting with four women as his wives, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, which system he notoriously indorses and upholds against a statute of the United States, approved July 1, 1862, which declares this polygamy to be a felony," &c.; and, secondly, in the form of a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections "to inquire into the truthfulness of said charges against the said Mormon delegate, and to recommend such action on the part of the House as the committee may deem meet and proper." And the resolution was adopted, yeas 137, nays 51—the fifty-one members in the negative holding that it is not a duty of either House of Congress to go into the private character of its members. But Hazleton, against this plea, submitted the facts that Mormon polygamy is a public scandal and a disgrace to the country, and the House was bound to meet it accordingly, and so the Committee on Elections is under instructions to inquire—

"First—Is Elder Cannon, the sitting delegate from Utah, a practical polygamist, cohabiting with four women as his wives, and in defiance of the act of Congress of 1862 making Mormon polygamy a felony?"

"Second—If the committee find that said Elder Cannon is the practical polygamist as charged, then they must recommend such action on the part of the House as they think the enormity of the felony demands, to say nothing of the original platform of the republican party."

Under these instructions there can be no doubt that the committee will report that the high crimes and misdemeanors of said Elder Cannon as a Mormon polygamist disqualify him from holding the position of a Territorial delegate in Congress, and that accordingly his election be declared void and his seat vacant. That the committee will report some such resolution it is morally certain; that it will be adopted when brought to the vote no man can doubt.

But do not imagine that Elder Cannon will have no defence to make as a man of four or five wives now living under his patriarchal roof in Salt Lake City, all awaiting impatiently his return home and praying for a speedy termination

to this long session of Congress. Brother Cannon will face the music, and says that he will establish his defence on the Rock of Ages and the rock of the constitution. He will plead, first, the divinity of the Mormon polygamy, as established by Jacob, the father of Israel, and as followed by David and Solomon and as proclaimed in the divine law to the Latter-day Saints in the revelations to their prophets, Joseph and Brigham, and second that, by the constitution of the United States, Congress is debarred from making "any law respecting an establishment of religion," and, consequently, has no authority under the constitution to pass any law respecting or interfering with the religion of the Mormons, which embraces this institution of polygamy. This, we understand, will be the line of the Mormon delegate's defence. Incidentally, however, he will probably refer to some examples of polygamy or adultery within the Congressional calendar, and outside the Mormon sanctuary, entitled to some consideration in view of even-handed justice to Mormons and Gentiles. In the reminiscences suggested the black sheep of both houses of Congress, before, during and even since the war, would form, it is said, a dreadful catalogue. But the Mormon Delegate, for all that, will not be kicked out of Congress without giving a kick or two in return.—*N. Y. Herald*.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Court column in the *London Times* recently contained a notice, in formal, loyal phraseology, that the true and real cause of the absence of the Duchess of Edinburgh from the last drawing room was that her royal highness had hopes of an event which would add to her happiness and that of the Duke, an announcement which would cause general joy in the kingdom. This statement, says the *London letter writer*, caused a great buzz, but the next morning there was a still greater buzzing when it was announced, by request, that the courtly paragraph of the day before had been printed without the knowledge or authority of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The following is an extract from a telegram received on Saturday, by his sons, from Gen. W. Webb, who is in Europe: "Let any friend of Secretary Seward or of mine, in Congress, demand that all the correspondence in relation to the *Caroline* affair, be sent to the House. It will officially demonstrate what follows." The claimant in the *Caroline* case proposed that certain Brazilians should collect and receive all over \$25,000.

In 1866 I submitted the proposition to Secretary Seward for his approval; in 1867 the claim was paid after standing twenty years. I sent \$25,000 to Seward, together with the claimant's original authority to pay the balance to his agents, which I did. Secretary Seward formally approved, saying, "You have shown much energy and sagacity in the adjustment of this claim. Five years afterwards, secretaries Fish and Ackerman decided that Brazil was not liable; that Polk, Buchanan, Marcy, Cass and Seward were all wrong, and I was called upon to refund the money paid to the claimant's agents. I will be home so soon as my health will permit."

The steamship *Idaho*, of the Williams and Guion line, from Liverpool, is ashore opposite the Surf Hotel, Fire Island; the passengers are landing on the beach.

The stage drivers struck this morning for an advance from two and a half to three dollars a day, and Broadway is stageless to-day.

Charles R. Thorne, Jr., the actor, has mysteriously disappeared; he sent a note to Union Square theatre on Saturday, saying that illness prevented his appearance, and it was subsequently reported that he had sailed to Europe in the *Baltic*.

Judge Donoghue has denied the motion of Pauline Lucca, to restrain her former husband, Baron Von Rhaden, from contesting the decree of divorce obtained by her here, and grants Von Rhaden's motion to strike out the answer of Lucca, that he has himself procured a divorce in Berlin, for abandonment.

PHILADELPHIA, 25.—The Governor has signed a bill making Decoration Day a legal holiday.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—The Czar left England to-day.

The *Globe* has a rumor that the British frigates *Narcissus* and *Endymion* are ashore at Palermo.

Ten persons have been arrested at Cork, suspected of connection with the mysterious disappearance of arms from the barracks.

BERLIN, 21.—The Prussian Diet was prorogued to-day.

PARIS, 21.—The new Cabinet was completed this afternoon by the addition of the Duke D'audiffret Pasquier without a portfolio. General Issey, Minister of War, M. Waddington, Minister of Education, Marquis De Montaignac, Minister of Marine, and M. Bodet, Minister of Finance. At a subsequent meeting, however, the members of the Moderate Right objected to the Republican tendency of this programme, and M. Waddington declined the portfolio of Education. This action destroyed the proposed combination to conciliate both Centres, and re-opened the crisis. President Buffet, the Duke De Cases and other members of the combination afterwards held a conference with President McMahon, the result of which is yet unknown.

The duel between the Count Montebello and Prince Metternich was fought to-day, the Count being wounded in the arm and disabled.

The Duke De Montpensier's son Louis died to-day.

LONDON, 22.—The parliamentary election in Durham has been annulled on account of bribery, and the election in Galway on account of the intimidation of electors.

Oppenheim & Schrader, merchants, have failed; it is estimated that their liabilities amount to three million dollars.

VERSAILLES, 22.—The further combinations entered into to-day for the formation of a ministry, having failed, President MacMahon has decided to form one himself.

PARIS, via London, midnight.—The ministry has been finally constituted, as follows: General De Cissey, minister of war, and vice president of the council; Duke de Cases, foreign affairs; De Fourton, interior; Pierre Magne, finance; Eugene Caillaux, public works; Louis Givart, commerce; Viscount de Cumont, public instruction; Adrienne Taithand, Justice.

The Marquis Montaignac has been appointed minister of marine.

LONDON, 23.—The *Times* Paris correspondent thinks the new ministry will fall if it attempts to go beyond mere administration, and states that President McMahon, yesterday morning, threatened to resign.

The *News* Paris special reports that all hopes of passing constitutional laws have been abandoned. The appointment of General Cissey to the premiership causes a sensation.

Dispatches from Santander represent the Carlist raid on that vicinity as a formidable movement, some 1,500 insurgents being within five leagues of the town; they give no quarter.

PARIS, 23.—Prince Clovis Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President McMahon to-day; the usual friendly addresses were made.

The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next, to enable the ministry to arrange their business with the constitutional committee.

LONDON, 24.—The *Observer* announces the celebration of the Queen's birthday to-morrow. The title of the Duke of Connaught will be conferred on Prince Arthur. This is the first royal title ever associated with Ireland.

Boyce Allen, one of the firm owning the Allen line of steamers, is dead.

ROME, 24.—The Pope is suffering from a fever, the result of a cold; the receptions at the Vatican are consequently suspended.

A ministerial crisis exists here, in consequence of the rejection, by Parliament, of the measure proposed by the minister of finance.

DARMSTADT, 24.—Princess Alice, of England, wife of Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, has given birth to a daughter.

CITY OF MEXICO, 18.—Senor Castilla, Alcalde de Jacobo, State of Sinaloa, reports officially that a man and his wife had been burned alive for sorcery; the alcalde states that the people were exasperated and demanded their burning. Other reports of burning for witchcraft are given by the papers, and the people here ask the authorities of Sinaloa to protect citizens threatened with similar violence.