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HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS.

YELLOW FEVER

OF

1878

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World
Encyclopedia

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BUTLER P. ANDERSON.

DR. DROMGOOLE'S
YELLOW FEVER

HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS

OF

— 1878 —

A LIST OF OVER TEN THOUSAND VICTIMS, MARTYR DEATH-ROLL
OF VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS, NURSES, ETC., MINISTERS, MASONS,
ODD FELLOWS, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
Y. M. C. A., RAILROADERS, TELEGRAPHERS, ETC., WHO DIED.
THEORIES, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT BY EMINENT
AUTHORS; SKETCHES OF ALL INFECTED POINTS;
EXPLANATION OF TERMS; PANORAMIC PEN-
PICTURES OF THE TIDAL-WAVE OF DEATH;
CONTRIBUTIONS—NOBLE RESPONSES.

By J. P. DROMGOOLE, M. D., Louisville.

THOMAS D. OSBORNE, Esq., ASSISTANT.

WITH NINETY-SIX RESIDENT CORRESPONDENTS.

LOUISVILLE:
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1879

45

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

YELLOW FEVER SYMPTOMS, THEORIES, AND EXPLANATIONS, BY DRS. ALEXANDER, BELL, BLACKBURN, BROWN, CANTRELL, CHOPPIN, CLEMENS, DAVIDSON, DROMGOOLE, GAILLARD, MARVIN, MILNER, MITCHELL, MOORE, STELLE, AND SURGEON-GENERAL WOODWORTH.

CHAPTER II.

PANORAMIC PEN PICTURES—TIDAL WAVE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION—APPALLING HORRORS, THRILLING INCIDENTS, HEARTRENDING SCENES OF MISERY AND ANGUISH—WAILINGS OF WOE, WANT, AND STARVATION—THE ENCOFFINED AND UNBURIED DEAD—THE FLIGHT OF THOUSANDS—DEATH OF WHOLE FAMILIES—A FRIGHTFULLY BLACK RECORD DELINEATED BY THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN AND SUFFERED.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF EACH AFFLICTED LOCALITY—ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRST CASE OF YELLOW FEVER AT EACH POINT—NUMBER OF CASES AND NUMBER OF DEATHS—DATE OF LAST DEATH, AND TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT EACH POINT, AS COLLATED BY OVER ONE HUNDRED RESIDENT CORRESPONDENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETICAL DEATH ROLL OF OVER TEN THOUSAND VICTIMS, EMBRACING NAMES OF ALL THE DEAD WHOSE NAMES WERE FURNISHED.

CHAPTER V.

ROLL OF HONOR, CONTAINING NAMES OF VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS, NURSES, HOWARDS, RELIEF MEN, PREACHERS, TELEGRAPHERS, DRUGGISTS, ETC., WHO DID HEROIC SERVICE.

CHAPTER VI.

MARTYR DEATH ROLL OF CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, HOWARDS, CITIZENS RELIEF, MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, Y. M. C. A., KNIGHTS OF HONOR, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, A. O. U. W., I. O. M. A., TELEGRAPHERS, RAILROADERS, POLICE, SISTERS OF CHARITY, NURSES, AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE NOBLE HERO MARTYRS BUTLER P. ANDERSON AND DR. BENJAMIN WARD AVENT.

CHAPTER VII.

AMOUNT OF NOBLE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS, FROM ALL SOURCES, ARRANGED BY STATES.

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DEDICATION.

To that Heroic Host of Volunteer
CLERGYMEN,
PHYSICIANS, AND
NURSES,

WHO, IN THE HOUR OF NEED, RUSHED TO THE RELIEF OF
SUFFERING FELLOW-MEN,

THIS BOOK IS INSCRIBED.

THE AUTHOR.

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☞ For future editions, the author would be pleased to receive any additions or corrections that should be made in this book. ☞

PREFACE.

A dark Nemesis of gloom and despair has hovered over the fair Sunny South; the cry of distress was wafted on every breeze, and lisped by every tongue; thousands of hearthstones have been made desolate; the orphan's cry and widow's wail were heard throughout the land, and lonely, lacerated hearts will roam o'er this wide earth, homeless, hopeless, and comfortless! Graves have been dug by the glimmering midnight torch, and dray-loads of festering human forms rapidly hid from view. The mighty avalanche of fevered frenzy rushed along, from hut and hamlet to the palace, sweeping whole families from existence.

Languishing heads and burning lips of the sick and dying have called for help, and their wailing cries of woe and want have had noble responses from the gentle murmurs of the Atlantic to the ocean-wrapped cliffs of the Pacific. Hundreds of the brave, with throbbing hearts and tearful eyes, but undaunted courage, have bid farewell to loved ones at home to nurse and minister to the wants of the suffering South. Many of these noble sons of the North have fallen, and their cold remains rest beneath the Southern sod. A noble band of Hero Martyrs indeed, to plunge into the great maelstrom of death to save a suffering brother.

With a lavish hand the North has soothed the fevered brow of Southern suffering, and pinioned a golden casket upon the escutcheon of national honor; has instamped an everlasting monument of gratitude upon the tablets of every human heart, whose luster will emit scintillations as bright as the splendors of a noonday sun. The hideous phantoms and wierd ghosts of past differences and animosities are of the buried past; the demon of discord and contention has been hushed amid silent tears over the martyr's midnight grave; and among the dead and the dying, with one hand upon the dead husband and the other soothing the gurgling death-rattles of a dying wife, *the North and South have shaken hands over the bloody chasm*; and may the God of heaven and earth decree that it be closed forever!

These pages contain authentic compilations of cases and deaths, volunteer clergy, physicians, and nurses; donations from all sources; various theories, symptoms, and treatment of Yellow Fever by the best authors; besides scenes and incidents, pen-pictures of suffering and want, and other valuable information, all as graphically and correctly as is consistent with the size of the book and the hurried manner of obtaining the facts herein collated.

THE AUTHOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 1, 1879.

BUTLER PRESTON ANDERSON

Was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, September 17, 1828. He was a son of Col. William P. Anderson, of the regular army, during the war of 1812, and a grandson, on the maternal side, of Gen. Adair, who was governor of Kentucky a number of years and afterward represented that state in the United States Senate, and a brother of Gen. Preston Anderson of Confederate memory. His father dying when he was two years old, his mother moved with her young family to Harrodsburg, Ky. (General Adair's residence), where Butler Anderson grew up to manhood. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, under Dr Robert J. Breckinridge, and studied law with his uncle, Judge Tom. Monroe, of Kentucky. As soon as he was licensed to practice he was appointed, by President Pierce, United States Attorney for Washington Territory, where he resided in that capacity for several years. While in the territory he married Miss Ione Head, a young lady from Kentucky, a woman of great force of character and beauty of person, who, during twenty-three years of married life, proved to be a most faithful and affectionate wife and mother. He subsequently removed to California and practiced his profession in that state until the outbreak of the civil war, when he returned to the South. Since the war he has resided in Memphis, where he held a first rank in the profession, and was a leading citizen, animated by public spirit, and foremost in works of charity and benevolence. Among all classes in that city the name of Butler Anderson was familiar as a household word—the lowly knew him as a friend, the lofty as a peer. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in that city, in 1873, he became a member of the Howard Association, and during all the privation and horror of that period he was in abundant labor by night and day. We have heard the beneficiaries of his kindness hiss his name with streaming eyes as they told of his unflinching courage and noble kindness. He survived that season without an attack, but was severely prostrated by an exhausting sickness after the subsidence of the epidemic. Upon the approach of the present invasion he was invited to remove with his fam-

ily to a more salubrious region; but he declined the offer, saying that his wife and little ones had been sent to a place of security, but he felt it a duty to remain. The cry for help from Grenada caught his ear, and at that smitten spot his great, brave heart beat its last on the 2d day of September, 1878. The scene of his heroic labors is nobler than all the blood-stained fields of which history has writ or poetry has sung; and by so much is the chaplet of honor due to such as those who, at the call of humanity, brave the breath of the pestilence, greener and nobler. With calm courage, amid the odors of death and surrounded by the stricken and dying, with no blare of trumpets to incite his spirit and revive his failing strength, he toiled to assuage and succor the suffering. He labored until he fell, and died at the post of duty. No more generous and gallant spirit "ever aspired the clouds." The memory of such men and such self-sacrificing heroism should be cherished as ornaments of their race. When her husband was taken with the fatal fever, Mrs. Anderson went immediately into the death-dealing atmosphere of Grenada and nursed him with all the devotedness of wifely love until his death. Taking his remains in a special car to Memphis, she laid him away in the family lot in Elmwood. She herself was stricken with the fever a few hours after her return from the grave, and although attended by skillful physicians and tenderly cared for by devoted relatives she soon followed her husband, and was buried by his side. Her death was inexpressibly sad, and as to him the voice of eulogy is hushed in admiration mingled with sadness. Of stalwart and imposing frame, and frank and open countenance, in his manly bosom throbbed a spirit as gentle as a woman's. His views of men and things were broad and just, and, as his work attests, embraced the human race. Not Howard himself deserves a more enduring monument than our friend—either in the hearts of his contemporaries and survivors, or as a mark for the resting place of his remains, borne, as they have been, like a commander's from the scene of his triumph to the shades of Elmwood.

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS

OF 1878.

CHAPTER I.

YELLOW FEVER SYMPTOMS, THEORIES, AND EXPLANATIONS, BY DR. ALEXANDER, BELL, BLACKBURN, BROWN, CANTRELL, CHOPPIN, CLEMENS, DAVIDSON, DROMGOOLE, GAILLARD, MARVIN, MILNER, MITCHELL, MOORE, STELLE, AND SURGEON-GENERAL WOODWORTH.

YELLOW FEVER—ORIGIN, NATURE, AND PREVENTION.

BY SURGEON H. E. BROWN, U. S. A.

The following able and exhaustive article on the practical points of combating the invasion of yellow fever and dealing with it when prevailing in a community, is from the pen of a gentleman who, under authority of an act of Congress, was detailed by order of the Secretary of War by the Surgeon General of the U. S. A., to examine into and investigate the history and progress of the various epidemics of yellow fever in the United States, in the execution of which duty he visited every point where yellow fever had ever made its appearance, from Norfolk, Va., to Brownsville, Texas. The article now published speaks for itself, and proves him, as the profession recognizes him, to be the highest authority in the United States on this subject :

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, August 20, 1878.

1. Yellow fever is an acute infectious disease, probably originating on the coast of Africa, and then transported to the West Indies, where it has become completely naturalized, and never existing within the United States except in consequence of the importation and subsequent development and production of its active or germinal principle.

2. The nature of the germ which produces the disease is unknown, but careful scientific investigation during the progress of epidemics, both in its natural haunts and in localities to which it may be imported, has enabled the medical profession to establish certain propositions which are of value in preventing its introduction, in arresting its spread, in protecting the community, and the individual from its attack, in lessening the percentage of mortality, and in prognosticating the course and termination of any given epidemic. These may be briefly summarized as follows :

3. The transmission of yellow fever is not effected by means of a contagion or exhalation given off from the bodies of the sick, as is the case with small-pox, erysipelas, and the eruptive fevers, but the unknown poisonous principle probably exists in extremely minute particles or germs which impregnate and render noxious the discharges from the stomach, bowels, and skin of any person undergoing an attack of the disease. These germs may attach themselves to clothing, bedding, carpets, and furniture in a sick-room; they may penetrate the walls and wood work of a house, or the hold of a ship; when, by the general prevalence of the disease they become numerous, they may poison the atmosphere of a street, or even of a whole town; they may contaminate and render dangerous drinking-water, cesspools, privy-vaults, and all places where the offal of houses is thrown. They have the power of self-production outside of the human body; hence but an infinitesimally small quantity of the original virus need be imported to produce a widespread epidemic. They are killed or rendered innocuous by certain substances known as disinfectants, among which may be mentioned a high degree of heat, carbolic acid, sulphate of iron (commercial copperas), nitrous, and sulphurous acid gases, etc. A temperature of 32° Fahrenheit destroys their vitality. Should any of these germs hibernate and survive through a winter, it is found that on the return of warm weather they are revived, but have parted with a portion of their vitality, and are no longer capable of self-reproduction; hence in the second season they only give rise to isolated or sporadic cases, and do not produce an epidemic.

4. It has been found by actual experience that those cities and towns exposed to the disease, which are neglectful of sanitary laws, those localities in towns which are the filthiest, and those individuals who are the most careless or indifferent in their moral and physical habits are the greatest sufferers.

5. It follows from the foregoing that while neglected streets, alleys, and yards and defective drains and sewers, vaults, sinks, and cesspools, rotten vegetable matter, or filth of any kind can no more originate yellow fever than they can small-pox, yet their presence in the vicinity of human habitations affords a richly-manured soil for the imported germ to arrive at its fullest malignancy. The danger to a community cognizant of and having a due regard for the well-known laws of modern sanitation is reduced to a minimum, that to one ignorant or indifferent to them is intensified to a maximum.

6. To prevent the introduction of the disease, all freight in boxes or trunks, and all clothing or other baggage of persons coming from infected points should be detained one day in a quarantine of observation, after which they should be required to take a bath in water impregnated with carbolic acid, and to remove any article of clothing they may have brought with them, when they can without danger be allowed to finish their journey.

7. Should a case of the fever make its appearance in the city, the clothing, bedding, and carpets in the room of the sick man should be burned (in the case of valuable articles, disinfection by means of superheated steam, will be sufficient). The whole premises should then be thoroughly disinfected under the personal supervision of a physician.

The following plan has been adopted by the writer in several epidemics with the best results:

1. The floors, wood work, and all the furniture in the room to be scrubbed with a solution of carbolic acid in water.

2. The walls to be washed with the ordinary lime wash, to which a sufficient quantity of carbolic acid has been added.

3. The house to be closed and sealed as tightly as possible, and every room subjected to the fumes of sulphurous acid gas (easily prepared by burning roll brimstone in a pan or other vessel) for four hours, after which the house should be opened and ventilated for twenty-four hours.

4. The privies, vaults, etc., in the vicinity to be disinfected with copperas, in the proportion of one pound to a pailful of water, to which a cupful of crude carbolic acid should be added.

5. The clothing of all attendants on the sick person should be boiled before again being used; articles which can not be subjected to this process should be destroyed.

6. Should the disease gain a foothold in any given locality, measures should be taken by the proper authorities to compel the depopulation of the adjoining houses and to establish a rigid quarantine against the infected ones. This plan has been pursued with the most perfect success in other infectious disorders.

7. During the progress of an epidemic public funerals should be forbidden. In the face of danger to an entire community private sentiment must yield.

8. Psychological depression (what is popularly denominated the "yellow-fever scare") is an important factor not only in the spread of the disease but in the percentage of mortality. Any sudden change in the habits or mode of life is inadvisable. People should remember that in the most malignant epidemics the mortality is rarely over twenty-five per cent; there are, in other words, three chances for recovery to one for death, even if the disease be acquired.

9. In all epidemics, whatever tends to lower the vital capacity to resist disease affords food to the pestilence. Drunkenness, late hours, the excitement of gambling, debauchery of any kind favors its spread and increases the mortality. Those who indulge in these vices are commonly the first victims. In no disease is a sound mind in a sound body more important.

10. Finally: it has been found in other localities more than useless to trust to voluntary efforts of citizens, however intelligent and well disposed. The community must act as a unit, under the direction of a board of health with plenary power for the correction of any and every abuse and the enforcement of such hygienic measures as it may deem necessary, and from its orders there should be no appeal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY E. BROWN,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

YELLOW FEVER—ITS TREATMENT.

BY DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY.

The patient should be placed in bed in a horizontal posture, should not be permitted under any circumstances to arise from that bed, should be well covered with blankets, a foot-tub of hot water without mustard should be introduced under the blankets; the patient, lying upon his back, should flex his lower limbs and place his feet in the tub, the covering should be tucked well around him, close up to his neck; he should be given hot tea, composed of balm, sage, elder-

blossom, bonaset, corn-shock, or orange- or lemon-leaf. At the same time he should be permitted to drink ice-water or to take crushed ice in sufficient quantities to allay his thirst. Free and continuous perspiration should be kept up. After the foot-tub has been removed, if the action of the skin should cease and the forehead become dry, the feet should be at once replaced in the tub and the ptisan, or hot tea, should be used as before. The fever will continue from twenty to ninety hours. When it has passed off the blankets should be gradually withdrawn from the patient; stimulants, such as ale, porter, pure rum, and French brandy should be freely given. I prefer Cook's Imperial St. Louis native wine to any stimulant I have ever used. Nourishment, such as rice water or corn-meal gruel or chicken water should be given cautiously and sparingly. Should there be a spontaneous movement of the bowels, as will occur in many cases from the irritation of the mucous coat of the stomach and bowels, that tissue which is first assaulted by this disease, give no opium, no preparation of opium, nor any thing to check that action. It is the crisis of the disease as it is in measles. The fever will pass off in five hours, and the patient will recover rapidly without fear of a relapse. Should the perspiration have a glutinous, gummy touch, you may expect your patient to recover with watchful and careful nursing. But should the perspiration have a sensation like that of pure water, showing that there is no vicarious action by the skin, which gives relief to the liver and kidneys, you may know that your patient is in great danger. You will find upon an examination the tongue red and tremulous, covered with a short white fur, with great gastric fetor of the breath. It is then all important to apply the cups or leeches to the pit of the stomach, in order to prevent that degree of inflammation which destroys the coat of the stomach. If neither cups, leeches, nor blisters be applied, the patient will complain of the sensation of a ball in his stomach in thirty-six hours. And in twelve hours thereafter he will throw off blood that is exuded into the stomach, known as black vomit, which has the appearance of coffee grounds floating in an amber-colored fluid. If there be any doubt as to the character of the matter ejected from the stomach, you can at once decide upon its character by dipping a white handkerchief or linen cloth into the matter ejected from the stomach, and exposing it to the sun for a few moments. If it be the *vomito*, or genuine black vomit of yellow fever, it will impart a sanguine or bloody tinge to the cloth or handkerchief. If it be bile, which never occurs in yellow fever, it will impart a yellow tinge.

At Hickman, Ky., inebriates, as a general thing, died within forty hours after they were taken. Those who had been taking quinine as a preventive also fell an easy prey. Quinine was an irritant, and usually opened the system to the attack of the disease. In my opinion much of the mortality of Memphis, Grenada, and other cities was due to the extravagant use of quinine and the saturation of the air with carbolic acid. Instead of the latter assisting in the suppression of the disease, it but increased the effect of the poison and made the fever more deadly. Those who had escaped easiest were those who lived temperately, were not frightened, and did not take "preventives" too often recommended. One peculiar feature I had not noticed in former epidemics was the spitting of blood in some instances. Two white persons died from this sort of expectoration. Their tongues appeared white as the mouths of the cotton-mouth snake, and the spitting came involuntarily at intervals.

QUARANTINES AND YELLOW FEVER.

BY T. S. BELL, M. D., OF KENTUCKY.

It is an indisputable truth that beyond 45° north latitude and 23° south latitude the disease is but rarely or never felt; and it is rigidly confined between 20° east longitude and 120° west. Between latitudes 10° and 30° north in the West India Islands, on the west coast of Africa, and the continent of America, the ravages of yellow fever are most frequently experienced. It is unknown in Asia and on the east coast of Africa. On the eastern coast of Spain it has ravaged occasionally as high as Barcelona. On one occasion twenty-five towns on the southern border of Spain suffered severely, and some of them since, quite frequently. It has ravaged Leghorn on one side and Portugal on the other more than once.

It is self-evident from these facts, from which no departure has ever taken place, that there is one conspicuous element for the production of the cause of yellow fever that is never absent—solar temperature. There are two other elements that are always present—vegetable material in a decomposing state and moisture. These three are always together in producing the cause of yellow fever. But vegetable decomposition and moisture may be very abundant where the requisite solar temperature for yellow fever can not travel. In all such cases yellow fever has never shown itself, never can show itself. It has once, and only once attacked Rochepoort in France; and the reason is that Rochepoort had the three necessary conditions only once. The absence of either of the three necessary elements as surely prevents yellow fever as though it had never existed. Let me make this very plain by a conspicuous truth in the history of that disease. The conspicuous zones for yellow fever are Barbadoes on the east, Tampico on the west, Rio Janeiro on the south, and Charleston on the north. Within this area the disease is perpetually present at some point. Tampico is within the region of periodical rains. In 1836 she failed to have her usual periodical rain at the usual time. Her solar temperature was very high, her soil was full of vegetable material, but moisture was absent, and, for the first time in her history yellow fever failed to appear in June and July. In September the rains came abundantly, with a high solar temperature and vegetable material fit for decomposition, and for the first time in her history she had yellow fever in what we call our fall months.

Take another example in which the requisite solar temperature is absent. St. Petersburg in Russia is celebrated in the history of intermittent fevers for the violent character of attacks of that disease. But there are years in which she is free from every thing of the kind. There are years in which she never has a daily mean temperature of more than 59½ degrees—the absence of only a half degree of the daily mean temperature utterly prevents intermittent fever. In the four millions of square miles of what is called the rainless district of Asia, neither intermittent fever, yellow fever, nor cholera has appeared. Nature has made a quarantine against every thing of the kind in the absence of rain.

It is the height of folly, even if there is an iota of sense in it, to establish quarantine where nature has made an impregnable barrier to the travels of disease of any kind. The Ohio Valley never had and never will have a daily mean solar temperature of 75° for three months at a time, consequently it can not

produce a case of yellow fever. This valley may have, and it often has had, remittent fever of a very fatal character; but remittent fever is not yellow fever. The Jamaica report, drawn up by some of the ablest medical men England has produced, and by very able civilians who knew what they were talking about, says: "Epidemics of fever in this island are often confined to certain districts, showing that the local causes are then and there in force. Thus at this very time severe fevers are prevalent at St. Thomas in the east and St. Thomas in the vale, places wide apart and unconnected; at other times the cause is more general, and it rages over the whole; months and years sometimes pass without the disease occurring either in a sporadic or epidemic form, and then suddenly it bursts out with all its force. These fevers are common to all classes; some, however, deny that the black race can suffer from yellow fever; instances, however, do occur, though rarely. The prevalent opinion that one attack of yellow fever defends the person from another is decidedly fallacious."

In another part of the report the board of health of Jamaica say, "Not one single epidemic witnessed by the health officers there could be attributed to importation." * * * "Yellow fever patients constantly arrive at Kingston, and for the last twenty-five years have never been put into quarantine." Should we not learn a lesson from the experience of Jamaica?

At Gibraltar in 1828 great numbers of the troops were attacked who could not possibly have come in contact with any infected individual. Of two hundred and eighty-two women and children of the twelfth regiment, who were not allowed to enter the fortress but remained in the camp, not one had the fever, though several of them slept in the same beds with their husbands laboring under the epidemic (which they had caught while on duty in the fortress), and continued, with their children, to use the same bedding after their husbands were removed into the hospital." M. Amiel says, "Where the wife in the same bed came in contact with the patient, scorched by febrile heat or bedewed with copious perspiration, when she inhaled under the same tent the effluvia of his breath, how could the air sufficiently interpose to prevent the process of contagion and its fatal consequences?"

In 1804, while yellow fever was devastating Leghorn, 6,000 persons left Leghorn for Pisa. The French army moved at the same time to the same place, taking with them one hundred and eighty men with the disease; yet there was no propagation of the disease at Pisa.

Dr. Blair, one of the latest and one of the ablest writers on yellow fever, says of British Guiana: "There was no difference of opinion to excite discussion here, for there was not a single person, professional or non-professional, in the length and breadth of the colony who, in 1838, after the first alarm had subsided, had the least suspicion of contagion in our yellow fever. During the epidemic the yellow fever cases in their worst form were never separated from other patients in our hospital wards. Such a thing was not deemed necessary and never thought of. They were classified with acute diseases. Our hospital nurses never got infected, although in the closest connection with the sick, and often smeared with their ejections; and these nurses were chiefly German and Portuguese immigrants."

The best means for alleviating this sickness are found in removing the suffering from the locality where the cause exists to healthier spots where no such disease can exist. This is the language of science, of common humanity, of experience in all parts of the world. There is no more danger in going to a yellow

fever patient than to a case of intermittent fever. This I know from very ample experience in the two diseases. I have seen and attended in this city some of the severest forms of yellow fever that have been described in the tropics. I have walked through the quarantine grounds at Staten Island and conversed with the yellow fever patients; I was in the yellow fever haunts below Brooklyn Heights in 1856; I was in the yellow fever district of Philadelphia while the fever was prevailing there, and I never had the least fear of catching the disease.

Dr. Lyons, one of the most eminent medical men of Great Britain, has written an able treatise on yellow fever as he saw it in Lisbon in 1857. He says: "After most careful inquiry amongst various official persons, and in all quarters in which reliable evidence could be expected in such matters, I am obliged to state that in no one instance did I obtain such a consistent assemblage of facts, or such an array of well-supported allegations, as would in my mind warrant the conclusion that the importation was even moderately well founded." He says that great numbers of the citizens of Lisbon went to Cintra and other favorite places of resort, yet no cases can be adduced to show that the disease spread, or was carried by contagion or otherwise from Lisbon to such localities. Cintra was perhaps the place most frequented, and with which much free daily communication was kept up; but I could obtain no reliable evidence that one single case of yellow fever occurred in that town." Dr. Lyons adds: "Little if any apprehension of personal contagion was entertained by those in attendance upon and in daily contact with the sick; and this indifference to exposure to the supposed contagion of the fever was observable in all classes of society, among the lowest as well as the highest."

Lisbon was a plague-stricken city. Between thirty and forty thousand sought safety in flight. They were not quarantined. But Dr. Lyons says: "Among the population which remained, humanity was spared those humiliating and appalling scenes which the medical historian tells us were so constantly presented in the epidemics of the middle ages, of the sick and the dying abandoned by their nearest relatives and friends. So far from this being the case, it must be stated, and no higher eulogium could be passed on the people of any city, that during the late Portuguese epidemic devoted attention to the sick was the universal rule with all classes of society; and even upon the friendless and the stranger I have seen all the care and anxious solicitude bestowed that could be lavished on the nearest and dearest friend or relation."

And with facts of this kind staring us in the face from all quarters of the earth, with an experience of more than fifty years in much worse epidemics of yellow fever than are now prevailing in the South, we, that never had any more fear of its advent into this city than at the North Pole, have now a turnip lantern stuck up, and we are commanded to shake in our shoes, to make the hair of our heads stand on end, and to almost tremble our lives out. It is not very reasonable to be much frightened with real danger, but to fear and tremble at an imaginary peril is the height of absurdity.

We have not heard of any quarantines established at the North Pole to keep yellow fever away from it. Such quarantines would be quite as rational, and as well fortified by truth, as a quarantine in Louisville.

YELLOW FEVER—SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, PREVENTION.

BY SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D., NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
STATE HOUSE, STATE OF LOUISIANA. }

The Board of Health published the following for the information of the public, in view of yellow fever in our midst:

Mode of Attack.—The onset is more apt to be sudden and violent than that of the other fevers which prevail here, and more apt to occur at night.

The Early Symptoms.—Frequently, but not invariably, a chill precedes the fever. There is violent pain in the forehead at the beginning, soon followed by severe pain in the lower part of the back. The eyes are red and glistening.

Course Recommended to those Attacked.—Any individual affected as above described should immediately go home, go to bed, and send for a physician without delay. Without waiting for his arrival, a hot foot-bath should be taken and perspiration encouraged by warm drinks and a moderate cover in bed. If there should be any delay in the arrival of the physician, a simple purgative should be taken; and, if the attack comes on soon after eating, an emetic of ipecac or mustard would be advisable. Prompt treatment is of the utmost importance in this disease, and it should be understood that persons ought not to walk about after falling sick, nor get up at all after once going to bed, until the attack is over.

Precautions.—Those who have not had the fever should avoid localities known to be infected, and should stay in their houses as much as possible. Preventive medicines are useless, and free alcoholic potations are the worst preparations for encountering the fever. Regular habits, tranquility of mind, and moderation in all things should be observed. If any have determined to leave the city, they should do so before they have rendered themselves liable to contract the fever, for it would be much safer to go through it here at home than away among strangers.

Domestic Disinfection.—As a further precaution, and to aid the Board of Health in their efforts for preventions, it is recommended to all householders, as far as they are able to do so at their own expense, whether there be cases of yellow fever on the premises or not, to disinfect their privy-vaults and drains, and also the street gutters. A suitable agent for this purpose, being both efficient and economical, is a solution of copperas and carbolic acid in water, in the proportion of three pounds of copperas and one half pint of Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid to a bucket of water. In case Calvert's No. 5 can not be obtained, Page's crude acid may be used, one half pint in a bucket of water, thoroughly stirred.

It is further recommended that the coffins of individuals who have died of yellow fever should be closed at the earliest moment, and in the room where death occurred. The public generally are earnestly dissuaded from attending the funerals of yellow fever patients, unless circumstances imperatively demand it.

These measures of domestic disinfection are considered of great importance, and the Board of Health urge their general observance upon the public.

After termination of the case by recovery or death, the apartment is fumigated thoroughly with sulphur. Besides, the surface of the ground, including road-

ways, sidewalks, yards, alleys, and areas, are sprinkled with a solution of Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid (strength three to five per cent) as far around the case as the ground is supposed to be infected, allowing a progress of forty feet radius from the focus every day.

All infected clothing, bedding, etc., should be disinfected by wetting with some disinfectant solution of carbolic acid, unless they can be subjected to sulphur fumigation. All privy-vaults in the infected locality are disinfected with copperas and carbolic acid dissolved together with water.

Those who visit the sick or infected localities are not required to change clothing or undergo any disinfection.

All agree in keeping the patient in a perspiration during continuance of the fever by foot-baths, blankets, and drinks freely.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, *President Board of Health.*

YELLOW FEVER—NO REMEDY.

BY DR. CHOPPIN, OF NEW ORLEANS.

I believe that yellow fever is an exotic; that its germ is a living organism and reproduces itself. It multiplies itself, first on surfaces and then in the atmosphere, until it becomes epidemic. Yellow fever is a self-limited disease, like all specific diseases. *It must run its course, and nothing that we know of can stop its progress.* Like scarlet fever, measles, small-pox, cholera, etc., it will go on unchecked as long as the poison is in the system. The nervous system I believe to be the first receptacle of the poison. Then through the influence on the nervous system, tissue changes occur, which produce disorganization and death, unless it is checked. *We know of nothing in the way of remedies which will check the disease. I know of none.* Every kind of treatment meets with about equal success, or the results vary very little. Of course, common sense in the application of the treatment will do more than could be obtained without its exhibition. *Yet we are at a loss to know how to check the ravages of the fever when it attacks the human body.*

YELLOW FEVER—ITS ETIOLOGY.

BY J. M. CLEMENS, M. D., OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fungi are parasitic flowerless plants which germinate upon and draw their nourishment from dead or decaying vegetable and animal substances.

The sub-orders and varieties of fungi are almost infinite in number; so much so that thus far botanists have been deterred from any attempt at describing more than a few of them, much less to classify and give their geographical distribution. I may mention some of them, as, for instance, the mushroom, smut, puff-

ball, mold, mildew, etc. Every one is familiar with the marvelous rapidity with which these sub-orders or varieties of fungi are under favorable circumstances propagated. The manner of propagation is by sporules, which are developed, mature, and are thrown off in such abundance as to fill the very air, in so much that it is readily detected by the odor. These spores are infinitesimal in size, and their permeating power is only limited by the same power of their vehicle of distribution, atmospheric air.

I wish those varieties represented by mold and mildew kept in mind. We are all familiar in a general way with the habits of these varieties of fungous vegetable growth, as seen in, on, and about decaying vegetable matters and their juices, damp papered walls (the more paste the better); damp or wet earth in which there is dead or decaying vegetable matters (provided it is not submerged under water); in such earth it will penetrate to untold depths. In drains, sewers, waste-pipes, in damp woolen or cotton fabrics; in short, wherever there is dead or decaying vegetable matter in conjunction with moisture and a solar temperature, varying, in my opinion, according to the species or variety to be propagated (from 50° to 75° or thereabout). Those indigenous to this country being much hardier than species of the same order which, I am confident, exist in warmer climates, require perhaps a mean temperature of 50° or 60° for their rapid propagation.

Now to this order of fungous plant, the spores of which fill the air in the neighborhood of its habitat, and entering the mouth with food and drink, in breathing with the mouth open (most apt to occur in sleep), myriads of them, becoming entangled in the saliva, are taken into the stomach in the act of deglutition; the most direct method of introduction into the system, however, being by way of the air-passages, where they find ready entrance through the thin, delicate walls of the air-cells into the blood, through which medium they act upon, paralyzing or perverting the nervous centers of both the vaso-moter and ganglionic systems, producing the so-called malarial fevers of this climate.

In a paper on intermittent and remittent fevers, Prof. J. H. Salisbury, of Cleveland, Ohio, claims to have ascertained that these fevers are caused by the introduction into the system of cells or spores emanating from certain species of algaoid plants, called *palmellæ*, which belong to the lowest known vegetable organisms. To these species of plants he applies the generic name *gemiasma*, signifying earth miasm, and he also calls them ague-plants. Prof. Salisbury claims that this discovery is based on the following facts: a microscopical examination of the salivary secretions and mucous expectoration, in the morning, of persons living in a malarious region showed cells of an algaoid type resembling strongly those of the *palmellæ*, to be the only bodies constantly present; and these bodies were invariably absent from the same secretions examined from persons residing above the summit plane of ague. The palmelloid cells were obtained by suspending plates of glass, over night, near broken ground, in places whence malarious emanations were known to arise. The so-called ague plants were invariably found in numerous localities in which intermittent fever prevailed, and in no instance were they found where this disease did not occur. Cakes of surface soil from a malarious locality, which were covered with the *palmellæ*, were carried to a high, hilly district, situated five miles from any malarious locality, where a case of malarial fever had never been known to exist. These cakes were exposed on the sill of an open second-story window opening into the sleeping apartment of

two young men. A plate of glass suspended over them during the night was found to be covered with palmelloid cells and spores. Both the young men had intermittent fever, one on the twelfth, the other on the fourteenth day. No other members of the family being affected.

I entertain not the slightest doubt that there exists in the tropics at all times a species of the same order of fungous plant upon which depends the essential cause of yellow fever. Possessing the same general toxic properties, producing the same general symptoms, yet, like the active principle of some of the higher order of plants—as, for instance, of the papaveris or poppy family—it possesses greater intensity, and in some respects produces symptoms peculiar to itself, as exhibited in the almost uniform effect upon the kidneys, resulting in the production of albuminuria and the throwing off of tube-casts. While this condition is not met with in malarial fevers, except in the severest or pernicious type, nor is it met with even in this type with any great uniformity, thus constituting a distinguishing feature between the two.

We know that not only the germs or spores of these plants but the plants themselves are portable, and that nothing could be more favorable for their transportation than a ship, with its bilge-water and the filth that accumulates on and below deck, to say nothing of its mixed cargo. If, however, the spores or plants are by any means conveyed to this or any other country at a season when there is a mean temperature of 75° or upward for two months, with decaying vegetable matter and moisture, the fungus will inevitably be produced, and will inevitably produce the disease.

Without the importation of these germs, the conjunction of the other three agents for six months, or any other length of time, could no more produce yellow fever in this country than it could produce a banana-plant in Nova Scotia.

I believe that the intensity of the poison, consequently of the disease it produces, always and will ever be found to be in direct ratio with the degree of solar temperature and the amount of decaying vegetable matter (or filth, in its most latitudinous sense, if you like) in conjunction with a proper amount of moisture.

YELLOW FEVER EXOTIC.

BY J. P. DAVIDSON, M. D., NEW ORLEANS.

But one thing has protected both Louisville and Cincinnati, with many other places, from an epidemic of yellow fever such as prevailed in Memphis, Vicksburg, Holly Springs, and this place. That one thing is, in my mind, the explanation of the prevalence of the fever from time to time in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and all other cities visited by it. You ask me whether yellow fever is wholly a foreign fever or can originate locally? I reply emphatically that *it is exotic and never originates locally* except under peculiar circumstances of limited domestication; as when an epidemic has prevailed, or in certain years when a few cases have occurred, and periodically, after importation, the ensuing winter has been so mild that the mercury has not fallen repeatedly below thirty-two degrees—the special cause, germs if you will, *survive the winter, and when the summer heat*

attains its maximum they multiply sufficiently to impart the disease. Two theories are maintained relative to the special cause of the fever which may explain many anomalies touching contagion, etc. One is that under certain circumstances on board a foul ship, in a filthy, crowded city, and other similar conditions, a peculiar product is generated which acts as a ferment when it finds proper elements to act upon, and of reproducing itself, as yeast is formed in vinous fermentation which yeast sets in motion. The other theory ascribes the cause to a living, organized microscopic entity, vegetable or animal, which, generated out of pre-existing germs under favorable circumstances, propagates itself indefinitely when these peculiar and essential conditions exist. This last theory I hold to be the scientific and rational explanation of the proximate cause of yellow fever. Now the one thing essential to the propagation did not exist either in Louisville, Cincinnati, or St. Louis, and other places into which cases were imported, while they did so in Grenada, Baton Rouge, and other places. So, whatever the specific cause of yellow fever may be, it is certain that it needs for its propagation a certain "epidemic influence," "atmospheric condition," known in the history of the disease in this country and elsewhere to prevail for years together, often at long and irregular intervals of time, confined often to one locality or spreading over large extents of country. In Philadelphia the fever was very severe and fatal in 1762, again in 1793, and occasionally to 1805. It reappeared in 1819 and 1820, and such was the epidemic influence in those years that it prevailed in nearly every city on the Atlantic border from New Orleans to Boston.

This "epidemic influence," "atmospheric condition," whatever it may be, never produces the disease if the special cause, germ, or living organism does not exist. An elevated and prolonged elevation of solar heat may have something to do in contributing to the production of this peculiar atmospheric constitution, but it is not alone sufficient, for we have had hotter summers than those in which the fever prevailed; nor has it ever appeared in Madras, Calcutta, or Constantinople, and many other places where the solar heat is far greater than here, and all the other factors of filth, squalid population, etc., abound far more than in any affected city in America. *Elevation of locality does not preclude the existence of the disease.* Cortez found it in Mexico seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the ocean. It has been borne across the Andes and has prevailed epidemically on the rock of Gibraltar. For the enlightenment of your friends who contend for the contagiousness of yellow fever, let me cite two facts only, which ought to dispel undue fears on that score, and which throw some light on the circumstances mentioned above essential to the propagation of the disease. In the memorable and very malignant epidemic of 1853, three hundred persons fled from New Orleans and took refuge in Memphis. Of this number over seventy died in private houses, hotels, and hospitals, but *not one resident of Memphis contracted the fever.* The necessary conditions of atmosphere, "epidemic influence," "atmospheric constitution"—call it what you will—clearly did not exist there essential to aid the growth and maintenance of the special cause, "germs," "living organisms," "spores," "bacteria," or whatever else is the proximate "special cause."

But just twenty years afterward, in 1873, a St. Louis steamboat plying between that city and Shreveport, on her way from the latter place where the fever had just broken out, to St. Louis, landed two men in the upper part of Memphis, ill with yellow fever. *The disease spread with great intensity,* and included the whole city. Clearly the favoring circumstances, "epidemic influence," "peculiar at-

mospheric constitution," obtained that year. So with the great Norfolk epidemic of 1853; a large number of refugees to Baltimore and Wilmington, N. C., sickened and died in those cities, but none of the inhabitants contracted the disease. Now any contagious disease introduced similarly would communicate itself to all coming in contact with it. Again, we had cases of yellow fever introduced in New Orleans in 1870, '71, '72, '73, and '76, but no epidemic ensued. The conditions were not favorable to the propagation of the special cause.

The epidemic in Shreveport of 1873 was occasioned by persons going from New Orleans who had been exposed to cases brought here on board the brig Valparaiso, and not less than two hundred and fifty cases appeared in the vicinity of where the vessel was moored, but no epidemic took place. The atmosphere of New Orleans was not of the condition favorable to the rapid propagation of the organisms; but that of Shreveport was pre-eminently so.

Now in years to come—just when, who can say?—this epidemic influence *will prevail* over an extended region, as was the case in 1819 and 1820, and *we shall see this terrible pestilence ravaging many a city now supposed to be exempt on the score of elevation, cleanliness, etc.*

Relative to quinine taken as a prophylactic, all that I can say is that its well-known power to arrest and destroy low forms of vegetable life induced me to try it as a preventive in 1867, during the epidemic of that year, and beneficially. That was an unexceptionably light type of yellow fever, however. If the germs are vegetable, it may avail in arresting their development after being received into the system. Many persons have had the fever this year who had been taking it, but I incline to think that the attacks were rendered milder by its use. Two members of my family who were unacclimated have taken it uninterruptedly, and thus far neither has been assailed.

The disease is so rapid in its course, and changes occur so unexpectedly, that a physician has to see his patient at least three times a day, and in critical conditions more frequently. I rise at 4.30 A. M., and take the road, like any other foot-pad, as soon as it is light. Work never hurts me, and I find myself at sixty-six years of age as capable and full of active service as at any previous stage of my life.

The epidemic has shown to what a depth of poverty our poor people have reached. The well-to-do have left the city, and genteel pauperism meets the physician in forms to surprise while it makes his heart ache. This class is far larger than any one could have imagined, the lasting fury of the storm revealing the hidden rocks covered from view in placid waters. The laboring classes suffer; no work, or means to seek it elsewhere; families sick and destitute of provisions of all kinds. The noble-hearted all over the country—God bless them!—have generously contributed with bounteous hand to our necessities. Calamity develops in individuals and in nations the great lesson of the Master—love one another—and that his teaching and cross have not been in vain. No pagan people could ever have come up to the work of aiding the stricken by disease as had been done by **our** brethren of the North and all over the country. These deeds of love and charity will do more to cement and make one our whole nation than aught else that could be thought of. The cup of water in His name to the parched and fevered lip makes all one in Him who died for them all. This yellow-winged monster has taken a wide flight of desolation this year, but I very much fear it will be exceeded in after years. Heretofore the disease has followed the

water-course in its dissemination; this year it has traveled by rail, and the fear is that rapid intercommunication hereafter may be a fruitful source of its reaching distant communities.

YELLOW FEVER—CURIOUS FACTS.

BY DR. GAILLARD, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

This fearful pestilence which "walketh in darkness and destroyeth at noon-day" is evidently on the increase. It is not only rapidly increasing in New Orleans, but has effected a lodgment in several places communicating with that unfortunate city. A curious coincidence this, some simple-hearted, if not simple-minded, people will say, but to others furnishing "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ."

That New Orleans should up to a certain date have a mortuary record absolutely free from yellow fever; that a fruit-vessel should land some of her crew sick with this disease; that the fever should at once spread; that it should infect first those in immediate proximity to it, and subsequently those in remote communication with it, is simply a repetition of the old record. A further addition to the testimony which for generations has demonstrated the fact clear and indisputable that yellow fever will exist always in its well-known zone; that it will not originate out of this zone; that carried beyond it and introduced into foul municipal air, its favorite if not essential nidus, it will spread and decimate; will bring ruin and desolation in its train.

Norfolk and Mobile and Philadelphia and Quebec and Marshall, Texas, and St. Louis, and Montgomery, Ala., and many other places which could be named, have climates and surroundings in every respect different from each other, but they have all been desolated by yellow fever whenever the germs of the disease have been carried there. The alleged causes of yellow fever are often active in these cities, but the disease prevails only when it is manifestly transported there.

The great authorities in all civilized lands believe yellow fever and malarial fevers to be essentially and totally different, while they believe the yellow fever poison to be essentially transportable and, therefore, communicable; for its communicability is the logical evidence of its transportability. The great writers and teachers warn all of the communicability of this terrible plague; and the list is an imposing one: Hosack, Blane, Wistar, Townsend, Dickson, Hartshorne, George Gregory, Flint, Copland, Stevens and J. W. Monette, Pym, Fellows, Audouard, Lining, Ramsay, Strobel, and a host of distinguished worthies.

Hænisch writes thus: "The disease has been carried and has appeared at elevations of two thousand, and even four thousand feet above the level of the sea;" a fact attributed by Hænisch and Hirsch solely to the transportability and communicability of the disease.

One of the most common facts in the medical literature of yellow fever is, that vessels having yellow fever on board run up to cities where the disease does not exist, where often the health of the population is unusually good, and where, very soon after those sick of yellow fever are put ashore, the inhabitants are

desolated, often decimated by this fatal plague. "Curious coincidences" these are termed by those who claim that the disease is of local origin. Curious, indeed! Nearly every maritime city in the United States, and very many riparian cities furnish terrible illustrations of this demonstrable, this historic fact.

YELLOW FEVER—TREATMENT.

BY DR. WILLIAM H. FALL, CINCINNATI.

In the case of the sponge and vapor baths, the results were of undoubted benefit. The patients always expressed themselves as feeling much better after their use, and frequently requested that they might have them more often. I did not resort to hot or tepid-water baths, as I found the sponge and vapor baths to answer all purposes. I highly approve of their use in this disease, provided the patient is strong enough to bear them; but where there is much prostration they are objectionable. Absolute rest of mind and body is of the greatest importance, and whatever occurs to mar it is injurious to the patient. Vapor and sponge baths may be given to the patient while in bed, and therefore can not produce any injurious results, while on the other hand they may be of decided benefit. They may be used in any stage of the disease. Every thing necessary for their use is to be found in every household, while portable bath-tubs are frequently absent. In reference to the use of the cold bath in this disease, I can not speak from experience, as I did not resort to it. It can not, however, be made use of, except in the first stage of the disease, and even then I doubt the propriety of its use. Ice-pellets and crushed ice were given freely to each patient, and were taken with relish.

Lime-water was successful in allaying the irritability and acidity of the stomach, even after black vomit had occurred, and I regard it as one of the best agents we can employ.

Iced champagne was made use of in cases Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and was very refreshing to the patient, agreeable to the taste, and arrested irritability of the stomach.

Lemonade was given in two cases, but in each disagreed with the stomach, and was vomited. I do not approve of its use because of its excessive acidity. The salicylate of soda was given in three cases, and good results were obtained from its use. In the case of Smith, who recovered, no urine was passed for twenty-four hours, but after commencing the acid, the flow was re-established. I think if it had not been resorted to, combined with the use of the bath, he would most certainly have died of uremic poisoning. Cases 4 and 5 did well under its use until Tuesday night, when the sudden change of temperature produced such a change for the worse in their condition, that they did not rally from it. It has been remarked that northern breezes are killing to yellow-fever patients, and such was the result in these cases. I was forcibly struck with the effect the change of temperature produced upon them, and although every effort was made to shield them, it was unavailing. The salicylate of soda is a diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiseptic, and the symptoms and course of the disease clearly indicate it as a proper remedy in the treatment of yellow fever, and I think we are justified in giving it a further trial.

YELLOW FEVER—CONTAGIOUS.

BY DR. T. J. HEARD, OF TEXAS.

From the year 1839 to 1853 I had no reason to believe in the communicableness of the disease either by infection or contagion. In 1853, however, Mr. B. R. Rucker, postmaster at Washington, on the Brazos River, was taken down with the fever. Washington at that time was a distributing point for the surrounding country, and the Galveston and Houston mails came to the town at night, when Mr. Rucker would open them. Yellow fever at that time was raging in both Galveston and Houston, and Mr. Rucker undoubtedly caught the disease from infected mail-bags. He conveyed the disease to his family, but further than this it did not spread. About the middle of October, 1853, Mr. Richard Niblett, now of Brenham, owned a drinking saloon in Washington. He received his ice from Houston every night, and opened it personally. He had a most violent attack of fever. About the last of the same month, Joseph Brooks and wife, of Navasota, had the fever in New Orleans and came to Washington, stopping at the house of a Mr. Hurse in the suburbs of the city. Mr. Hurse, his wife, and two children, caught the fever and died. In 1863, about October 1, a man from Orange came to Houston with his wife and stopped at a house near Kennedy's mill. The disease extended in the immediate neighborhood, and took a direct course along Buffalo bayou, following the direction of the prevailing wind. About December 1, 1864, Mrs. Vincent, sister of Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Henderson, fled from Houston on account of the yellow fever. A negro left behind took the disease, and as there was a great lack of blankets, an old carpet was used instead. On his recovery the carpet was stowed away in the garret. Six weeks afterward Mrs. Vincent returned, and, going into the garret, took the carpet out to air it. Four days after this she had a most violent attack.

YELLOW FEVER—PATHOLOGY.

BY J. B. MARVIN, M. D., LOUISVILLE, KY.

To this date there have been seventy-two admissions, twenty-one deaths, twenty-one discharged, thirty remaining, of which number sixteen are convalescent. The symptoms on admission are generally a hot, dry skin, eyes bright and glistening, face flushed, pain in head, back, and limbs; tongue coated and red, bowels costive, great irregularity in the pulse and temperature, the temperature ranging from normal to 106° , the pulse running from 40 to 140 beats per minute. There is no correspondence between the pulse and temperature, frequently a high temperature being associated with a slow pulse, or *vice versa*. The perspiration has a most peculiar odor, difficult to describe, but once recognized never forgotten, a dysenteric, rotted hay or slaking lime smell, not cadaveric, as generally described in text-books. When the disease is well established the fauces are of an intense red color, the tongue is enlarged and very red, the papillæ very prominent, the

edges are indented. At first there is a thick white or creamy coating on the surface. As the disease progresses this coating disappears, and in severe cases the papillæ are obliterated, and the tongue becomes smooth and very dry and red, looking like a piece of raw beef. *The skin* is generally moist and tinged yellow in varying intensity. In some cases there is an herpetic eruption on the body and face. Occasionally a case has severe urticaria. A considerable proportion of convalescents suffer with boils and shedding of the skin. *The bowels* are loose, the stools very offensive and black in color. Sometimes the stools resemble pea soup, or they may be composed principally of blood or bile. *The urine* is highly colored, varying from amber to coffee color, the high color being due to an increase of the normal pigments or an admixture of blood or bile. It is generally diminished in quantity. It is acid in reaction, very seldom neutral, and never more than feebly alkaline, no matter how much bile or blood there may be in it. The specific gravity varies from 1.004 to 1.030. A lowering in the specific gravity with an increased quantity is a favorable symptom. Albumen is present in every case, the amount varying from a trace to nine tenths the total amount of urine passed. The greater the amount of albumen the graver the case. In severe cases albumen may appear in the urine as soon as the *second day*; more generally it is absent until the third or fourth day, and then appears in large quantity. In mild cases albumen may not be detected until the fourth or fifth day.

Albumen generally disappears from the urine as convalescence sets in, but it may persist until the patient is up and walking about. Associated with albumen are granular tube-casts and epithelial cells from the kidneys. The severer the cases the greater the amount of these tube-casts. *No symptoms* are of greater value in the prognosis of a case than the amount of albumen and tube-casts. Bile is present sooner or later in the urine in the great majority of cases. In a small percentage of cases blood is present in considerable quantity in the urine. Urea varies from normal to less than one half the normal quantity. Irritable stomach and nausea in varying intensity are present in all cases. The first ejections from the stomach bring food and mucus; these are followed by blood or bile. Black vomit has occurred in about fifty per cent of the cases, the amount vomited varying from a few spoonfuls to a quart. This symptom has not proved as fatal as is generally believed. Hiccough and retching in severe cases are very distressing. Restlessness and brain symptoms, varying in intensity, are present in all cases. There is a hemorrhagic tendency in all cases. In severe cases there is always hemorrhage, varying in amount, from some portion of the body, eyes, mouth, nose, or rectum, etc. The disease is most treacherous in its progress and termination, marked changes for better or worse frequently taking place within an hour. The physician should see his patient at least twice, or, better, thrice daily.

The diagnosis of yellow fever is not as easily made as one would be led to believe from the literature of the subject. It presents a striking similarity in many respects to pernicious intermittent and remittent fevers. The chief diagnostic points are the peculiar tongue, albumen and tube-casts in the urine, and the irregularity of pulse and temperature, and the peculiar smell.

The unfavorable symptoms are a fiery red and dry tongue, irritable stomach, with constant nausea and vomiting of blood, bile or black vomit, pain over the bowels, suppression of urine, passage of feces in bed, great delirium, getting out of bed, rejection of medicine and food. Before death the extremities get cold

and large drops of sweat appear on face and neck. After death the temperature rises and the body remains warm for twelve hours or more. The post-mortem appearances are great yellowness of the skin; in severe cases, quickly changing to bluish black on the dependent portions of the body. The liver shows marked changes; it may be bright yellow, pale or mottled, or normal in color; in some cases it is soft and friable, in others very tough and elastic. The liver cells show marked fatty degeneration. The gallbladder is distended with dark, thick bile. The spleen is generally not affected; in a few cases it was enlarged and tough and very firm. The kidneys are congested and generally enlarged. The bladder in some cases was badly congested, in others only slightly congested. The bowels are generally congested. The mesentery and peritoneum are congested, in some cases showing violent inflammation. The stomach is generally normal; there is no destruction of its mucous membrane or evidence of acute inflammation. There is always more or less black vomit in the stomach. My observations on the pathological condition of the brain and other viscera are incomplete; they will appear in an article in the near future. On the 27th of August I discovered in the blood minute living germs. My microscopic examinations of the blood and breath, etc., of patients are still in progress. Treatment: On admission the patient is given a hot mustard foot-bath, and if the skin is hot and dry is sponged off with tepid water, to which a few ounces of alcohol or whisky has been added; he is covered with one or two blankets, sufficient to prevent checking of the perspiration. Profuse and indiscriminate sweating by means of blankets or otherwise is injurious. Whenever the skin becomes hot and dry sponging with tepid water is repeated. Cracked ice and ice-water in small quantities at a time are given *ad libitum*. If the bowels are costive, half an ounce of castor oil with fifteen or twenty drops of turpentine are given. If the tongue continues coated, with bad taste in the mouth, one-grain doses of calomel with three or four grains of bicarbonate of soda are given every hour until four doses are taken. If the tongue becomes very dry or cracked and red like raw beef, dessertspoonful doses of turpentine emulsion (containing twenty per cent turpentine) are given every three or four hours. In all cases five-grain doses of quinine are given every two or three hours, and pushed till the ears ring, and a sufficient amount is given daily to keep up the ringing in the ears. In some cases, where the pulse becomes weak and the stomach irritable, thirty grains of quinine in an ounce of brandy is given by enema every five or six hours. If there is nausea and retching, a pint of tepid water, to which a dessertspoonful of mustard and salt has been added, is given to empty the stomach. A pinch of salt placed on the tongue will frequently relieve hiccough. Lime-water and bismuth, creosote or chloroform in small doses are useful in some cases in quieting the stomach and relieving nausea. If there is much pain over the bowels, a blister six by six inches will do much good. In milder cases a mustard plaster or turpentine stripes are very good. In stout, plethoric persons, six or eight leeches over the bowels are very beneficial. The leeches will generally die from the bad blood. If the urine is not free, a wineglass of the infusion of digitalis, with ten grains of acetate potash, is given every two or three hours. This has proved a most valuable remedy; so far it has failed only in two cases. In suppression of urine in addition to the digitalis mixture a mustard plaster, cupping over the loins, etc., is called for. For nervousness and sleeplessness chloral hydrate is the *best* remedy. Give twenty grains by the mouth, if the stomach will retain it; if not,

give thirty grains each of chloral hydrate and bromide potash in one or two ounces of warm milk, by enema. This remedy has a most happy sedative effect; it also lowers the temperature. *No opium or morphine* should be given. Patients are remarkably susceptible to its effects. *Very small doses*, either by the mouth or rectum, may prove fatal. Stimulants are required in all cases. Port wine has been most acceptable and beneficial to all the patients. Acid wines and champagne have disagreed in every case. Complaints of their bad effects have been so general that they are not used any longer. Brandy and whisky are given when agreeable to the patient. During convalescence ale and beer are generally relished by the patients and are freely given.

During sickness only liquid food is given. Milk, chicken broth, beef essence, etc., according to the desire of the patient, are given in small quantities every hour. As convalescence sets in, oyster soup, soft-boiled eggs, with crackers and toast, are given in moderate quantity. Great care is required to prevent the patients from overeating. *Not a single relapse* has occurred in this hospital, which is largely attributable to the great caution exercised in regulating the dietary of the patients.

I am under great obligations to Dr. E. O. Brown, physician in charge, who has allowed me every facility for making accurate observations in this dreaded disease.

J. B. MARVIN,
Resident Physician Yellow Fever Hospital.

YELLOW FEVER—CHEMISTRY OF.

BY DR. J. B. MARVIN.

The Breath.—Pure glycerine was smeared in the center of a clean, new glass slide, and held an inch or two from the nostrils or mouth of the patient. After a few minutes' exposure to the breath the slide was examined under the microscope. Large quantities of very active vibrios were revealed. They were of the short, dot-like variety. There was also found irregular, roundish oval moving bodies, probably bacteria.

The Blood.—A drop of blood from the finger was received on a slide in the usual manner. The corpuscles were jagged and crenated. In some severe cases there was a large increase of white corpuscles. Scattered among the corpuscles were small, rod-shaped moving bodies, of the color of the blood and quite active in their movements. They were different from the ordinary vibrios or any form of bacteria that I am familiar with. More extended observations in this and other fevers must be made before attaching undue importance to their existence in the blood and breath. The question naturally suggests itself whether these germs are the cause or the result of the disease. I incline to the belief that they are the result.

The Urine.—The points of interest in the urine were the constant existence of granular tube-casts, renal epithelium, and granular matter, all more or less stained

yellow with bile. In some cases there was marked shedding of vesical epithelium in the beginning of the disease. The tube-casts are most valuable guides in the prognosis of the disease.

The Vomit.—After the stomach had been emptied of food the vomit was glaizy mucus and epithelium streaked with blood, bearing a striking resemblance to the spectrum of pneumonia. The vomit generally contains bile. Frequently pure blood was vomited in large quantities. The black vomit contains principally blood, more or less changed and broken down. There are large quantities of vibrios, an ovæ of not recognized growth, and frequently very large crystals of hæmatoidin.

The Liver.—The most marked alterations are found in the liver. The color varies from bright yellow to normal. The organ is generally enlarged, very firm, and tough. On section the hepatic cells are granular, frequently stained with bile, and have undergone almost complete fatty degeneration. In some cases there is also amyloid degeneration. There is a large increase of the connection tissue and a consequent pressure upon and destruction of the cells.

The Kidneys.—The kidneys are congested, and in some cases considerably enlarged. On section there is found tubal and intertubal hemorrhage. The tubes are choked up with granular matter and expectoration. In some cases there is beginning fatty degeneration. In short, the kidneys present all the appearance of marked Bright's disease. It is astonishing what profound changes are produced in the liver and kidney in such a short length of time.

The Spleen.—This organ presents no marked or constant deviations from health. In some cases, which gave history of previous malarial troubles, there is found the peculiar pigmentation characteristic of malarial fever. In all other cases the pigment is absent.

The Stomach.—The stomach does not appear congested, as stated in text-books. The mucous membrane is pale, and is not destroyed. In only one case was there any marked thickening of the membrane and rugæ. I am convinced that the changes stated to have been found in this organ are really *post-mortem* changes, due to the fact that examinations were not made until some hours after death. *Post-mortem* changes are very rapid, and the sooner an examination is made the better. On section the mucous membrane and glands are but slightly changed. The vieli, especially their full extremities, are frequently engorged with blood.

The Intestines.—The intestines present same appearance as the stomach. In some cases there is marked congestion.

The Bladder.—In those cases where there is suppression of urine for any length of time before death, the bladder is very badly congested. In other cases it presents no marked change. The gallbladder is distended with bile, and is congested.

The Lungs.—These organs present no constant change. In several cases there were recent pleuritic adhesions, in one case bad pneumonia. The changes are most probably secondary.

The Brain.—No lesions were found in the cerebrum. In those cases which had marked delirium, there was congestion at the base of the brain. I have not finished my microscopic examination of this organ.

YELLOW FEVER—TREATMENT.

BY R. W. MITCHELL, M. D., MEMPHIS.

In relation to my mode of treating a yellow-fever patient, I submit the following: empty the stomach of the patient, if a meal has been taken within the four hours before the invasion of the disease. Commence treatment by giving ten or twelve grains of calomel, followed in six hours afterward by a dose of oil; reaction is established by a mustard foot-bath; perspiration is to be kept up for twelve or sixteen hours. If the temperature ranges above 102° , sponge with cold water and whisky (equal parts) from head to foot for forty minutes; then rest for thirty minutes. This should be kept up until the temperature is brought down to 101° , and if the patient is restless, keep up the sponging with tepid water and whisky after the fever has entirely subsided. This, in my opinion, is the only measure to secure quiet rest and sleep. Give two ten-grain doses of quinine within the first twenty-four hours. As a diaphoretic and diuretic use bicarbonate of potash, chlorate of potash, and sweet spirits of niter.

For the first forty-eight hours use tincture of gelsemium. If after the subsidence of the fever there should be a rise of temperature at night, give quinine freely the day following. Repeat this each day as long as the temperature rises at night.

After the first twenty-four hours of illness there must be absolute quiet of body and mind for the next five days. I do not permit any one to go in the sick-room but myself and nurse; in fact, the world closes on the patient until I turn him loose; he sees nothing, hears nothing, and remains perfectly quiet in bed.

The use of the bed-pan is essential to recovery. When the fever subsides give the blandest articles of diet, such as milk and lime-water and rice-water, followed by chicken broth; no solid food to be taken for ten days.

I do not permit my patient to sit up in bed until the ninth or tenth day.

Give small quantities of ice and draughts of ice-water or any cold teas at short intervals and in small quantities.

Irritability of stomach that comes on with the invasion of the disease will usually subside within twelve or eighteen hours, without any treatment addressed to that particular symptom. If it appears later, I use sinapisms or blistering ointment to slight vesication. Creosote, in small doses, I use sometimes with decided advantage.

After the subsidence of the fever, and during the stage of prostration, I use stimulants very cautiously, and prefer milk punch in small quantities. During the sixth, seventh, and eighth days, or during convalescence, I prefer the malt liquors, such as ale and porter. Champagne I never use. My experience is that it is decidedly injurious to the patient.

YELLOW FEVER—NASHVILLE'S IMMUNITY.

BY T. O. SUMMERS, JR., M. D., OF TENNESSEE.

I am surprised to find that people in the city of Nashville are afraid that the fever will spread among us. *It is just as impossible for a yellow-fever germ to live in the hygrometric condition of this air as for a man to live in a vacuum.* You can go out to the infirmary and sleep with the patients, and you would be perfectly safe. I have never known an atmosphere so antagonistic to its development.

YELLOW FEVER—AUTOPSIES.

BY DR. T. O. SUMMERS, JR.

General result of autopsies made at the dissecting-rooms of the city hospital, Memphis, during the epidemic of 1878, by Dr. T. O. Summers, jr., of Nashville, assisted by Dr. Cheviss, of Savannah:

The stomach presents nothing abnormal either in its structure or its relations.

The liver is of the peculiar box-wood color, with no evidence whatever of functional activity. The portal circle is congested, the blood thick, non-coagulable and denuded of all its albumen, is dammed back upon the walls of the intestines, while the biliverdin (the coloring matter of the bile) is exuded throughout the whole abdominal cavity.

The spleen is the organ which seems to be most affected. It is enormously hypertrophied, being often eight inches long and five wide, the hilum being filled with biliverdin.

The kidneys are greatly congested, the tubules being filled with albuminous tube-casts, so as to utterly prevent any secretion of urine.

At the base of the brain the lesions are extensive, the center of origin of the pneumogastric nerve being most affected. In fact, the brain seems but little injured by the ravages of the disease. The choroid plexus is congested, but the centers of motion and sensation and the parts in the floor of the fourth ventricle are unaffected.

The heart is not affected except in so far as that the ventricles are filled with biliverdin.

The gallbladder is filled with a stringy substance, in no respect resembling bile, but on analysis exhibiting under Petenkofer's test the presence of the biliary salts.

There is great venous congestion throughout the whole organism.

These constitute the most important pathological features made manifest in the autopsies.

YELLOW FEVER—ORIGIN, NATURE, Etc.

BY PROF. P. STILLE, MOBILE, ALA.

That yellow fever has its origin in the West India Islands and other tropical locations bordering immediately upon the Gulf of Mexico is a fact well established. Now, let us see if we can work out any plausible reasons for its appearance there and in no other portion of the world. A good physical map to which we can refer will aid us materially in our research.

We find that this fever nursery is barely within the torrid zone, as geographically laid down in ordinary maps, the northern line of this zone (tropic of Cancer) passing but a few miles above the island of Cuba. So, you see, there appears to be nothing remarkable in its location as relates to latitude, for many other lands where yellow fever never appears are similarly located in this respect. The Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific, are located identically upon the same line of latitude, while the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic, are about on the same. This being the case, we may dismiss the question of latitude without further consideration.

Next we may inquire into the atmospheric temperature of the location. The average temperature at Havana, in Cuba, is 77° Fahrenheit. Now let us see what other places are similarly situated in this respect. Tracing the isothermal line of 77° eastward from Havana, we find it curving a little to the south across the Atlantic Ocean, passing just below the Cape Verde Islands, and striking Africa immediately at the mouth of the river Senegal. Thence it comes northward through Fezzan and into Egypt, crossing the Nile near Girjeh and the Red Sea at Cosseir. From the Red Sea it passes over Arabia a little north of Medina, sweeps southward across the Persian Gulf, and over India by way of Calcutta; strikes the Chinese Sea at Hue, and comes over the Pacific Ocean through the Philippine Island group and a short distance south of the Sandwich Islands, reaching the American continent at Colima, in Mexico, and coming across to Cuba by way of Vera Cruz.

Here, again, we have failed to find any thing remarkable, as at no point on this line, away from the Gulf of Mexico or its immediate shores, has yellow fever ever been known to appear, hence we must look for the conditions favoring the scourge to some other source than any peculiarity of atmospheric temperature.

Well, what about the equator? The geographical equator is over 1,000 miles south of Cuba, and can have no influence upon our fever nursery, of course. And what about the isothermal equator? That is so far south as to call for no special consideration at our hands. And the oceanic equator—what about that? Let us see:

Passing down the map to the geographical equator, we trace eastward in search of the oceanic equator, or line of the greatest warmth in the ocean, which we find in the Gulf of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa. Here we begin our survey westward. At our starting-point the water shows a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit. The line ranges northward from the geographical equator and bends around the northern coast of South America. At a point off Cayenne we find the temperature has risen to 82°, and off Trinidad to 83°. From this point the line bends further northward, making directly for the Gulf of Mexico. It hugs

around the southern boundary of the West India Islands, shaves the western point of Cuba, and from thence makes its way straight for the mouth of the Mississippi River, where it curves abruptly to the west and south, following closely around the entire northwestern shore of the gulf, and striking the land about at the mouth of the River Usumasinta. And, what is most remarkable, we find that since quitting the coast of South America the temperature of this line has been rising with great rapidity. Off the mouth of the Mississippi, only about forty miles out from land, it shows the astonishing high temperature of 89° , only 9° below blood heat!

Looking for the oceanic equator further westward, we strike it starting out into the Pacific Ocean from Panama, at a temperature of 85° . From Panama it curves northward to about the latitude of Cuba, where at latitude 120° from Greenwich it shows a temperature of 83° . From thence it passes onward with a south curve to the northern coast of New Guinea, at the northwestern point of which island the temperature has again gone up to 89° . But a short distance further on it is down to 84° , and from thence marks from 85° to 87° until it reaches the eastern coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

In this last study we have, it appears to me, speared out something entirely worthy of serious consideration. We have discovered that the Gulf of Mexico is the warmest body of water on the face of the globe. As already noted, there is a small space off New Guinea where the temperature of the ocean runs up to the same figures as shown in the Gulf of Mexico, but it only lasts for a few miles along a straight line, while here in the gulf the high temperature not only continues for a long distance, but the line curves around the shores of the gulf and starts back, running parallel with the way it came in, thus virtually giving us two lines of high temperature instead of one. In no other part of the sea is there any such condition as this.

A discovery of this character leads us to suspect that the sea has more to do with providing the conditions necessary to the life of yellow fever than has heretofore been thought of. The disease can not owe much to any peculiarity of atmospheric temperature, as we have already seen. It can not owe any thing to the prevailing winds, for the West Indies are within the northeast trades, consequently the air currents that roll over them can not be otherwise than of the purest quality, coming, as they do, immediately from the broad bosom of the Atlantic Ocean. Learned men have often advanced the idea that yellow fever is a miasmatic disease, but when we have studied the Antilles we are forced to contend that this can not be so, for there is upon them comparatively little of such low, swampy lands as are considered absolutely necessary to the generation of miasma. As the sea, therefore, seems to afford us the only promising field for study, let us examine it a little further.

We know that there are certain warm currents in the ocean. Coming up from the southeast, across the torrid zone, is one which, where it sweeps around the north coast of South America, is called the Guiana Current. It makes its way directly into the Gulf of Mexico, where it takes the name of the Gulf Stream. After washing the smaller islands of the West Indies, it forces itself with great strength through the narrow channel between Cuba and Yucatan, and rushes all around the shores of the gulf, taking its turn toward the east, and quitting the land immediately after passing the southern point of Florida. Within the gulf its temperature stands at from 85° to 89° , but soon after having passed Florida

its temperature goes suddenly down to 65°, and finally to 54° and 50°. Now, if we examine every part of the sea, we shall find no other spot where a warm current washes the land at any thing like so high a temperature as is exhibited in the Gulf of Mexico. A goodly portion of the time the temperature of the water stands entirely above that of the air, consequently a heavy mist is taken up. In other words, the atmosphere is completely saturated with moisture to such an extent as to render it too heavy to rise in obedience to the usual laws governing evaporation, the high temperature of the land preventing condensation. As a result, there lies upon the surface of the low country a thin stratum of air so heavy and so damp as to tempt us strongly into coining *subaqueous* as a designation by which to represent its condition. For proof that such conditions do arise in all cases where the water stands at a temperature higher than that of the air, we refer you to Fitch's Physical Geography, page 142; and for proof that they exist in the West India Islands, see Humboldt's Island of Cuba, page 172.

And here, in my humble judgment, we have arrived at a knowledge of the main conditions necessary to the propagation of the yellow fever: A stratum of atmosphere saturated with moisture to such an extent as can only occur under like circumstances as exist in the West Indies, and a tropical clime such as prevails there, and is every now and then, as I contend, carried into regions far above its natural lines. This thin stratum of heavy atmosphere is carried from the ocean equator and thrown upon our shores from the gulf breezes, so called, but in ordinary seasons the low temperature of the earth condenses the moisture permanently before it has passed far inland. In seasons like the present, however, when there have been two summers together, as it were, the earth with us is too warm to admit of permanent condensation. A portion of the moisture may fall as heavy as dew, but the rising temperature of the morning will take it up again, and hence it will be carried on, wave after wave, as it were, until it has reached its final stopping point, possibly many degrees above the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. The immediate agent working in yellow fever (be it living atom or fungus) is semi-aquatic in its nature, perhaps, and therefore always finds itself at home in this peculiar character of heavy and wet atmosphere; hence it flourishes wherever a footing can be secured in it, and fattens upon its human victims the more the further it gets from its nursery-bed and finds them the less acclimated against its effects.

This heavy atmosphere theory would explain why yellow fever is mainly confined to the low grounds—in all cases waves of heavy atmosphere, like currents of water, find their ways through the depressions upon the surface of the earth. If our gulf breezes should drive them inland, they would very naturally roll up the valleys of our rivers.

A glance at the map showing the ocean currents will readily explain why they have yellow fever on no other tropical or warm shores than those around or near the Gulf of Mexico. The coast of California is washed by a current from the north which passes down at a temperature of about 60°, while a cold Antarctic current sweeps up along the western coast of South America. No current comes immediately to the eastern coast of South America; the nearest has a temperature of about 59°. The western coast of Africa is touched at places by a current that has curved around from North America by way of Newfoundland; its temperature is not high save at the point where the oceanic equator strikes the land, and there it is up to only 80°. The eastern coast of Africa and the southern

coast of Asia are touched here and there by insignificant currents exhibiting a temperature varying from 75° to 80°. Australia is entirely surrounded by a current that comes up from the shores of the Antarctic continent

Climatic Influence.—I have been making a careful examination of the records, and the result establishes the fact that in every year of the past when we were scourged with yellow fever of a type unusually severe identically the same climatic conditions existed that exist now. There was a semi-tropical winter at the North, followed by a semi-tropical summer, and, consequently, although it may scarcely have been noticed by the inhabitants, a regular tropical summer at the South. I find that this was undoubtedly the condition of affairs in 1793, in 1798, in 1810, in 1839, in 1847, and in 1853. In some of the years first named the fever went far above what we understand to be the line intervening between the South and the North. In 1793 there were 4,041 deaths from it in the city of Philadelphia; in 1798 it cut off 8,500 in the same place, 2,080 in New York, and 200 in Boston. Of course it could not have done this in any ordinary season, but the climate changes of these particular years had carried these cities far South, so to speak, and I do not doubt for a moment that the same natural conditions which enabled yellow fever to make itself so much at home up there in those early years exist to an equal degree of perfection to-day; and that should our northern friends permit it to secure a footing among them, it would spread its banner to the breeze and march through their ranks with a sweep as irresistible as ever characterized it at any point South in any ordinary season.

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE.

BY SURGEON-GENERAL WOODWORTH, U. S. A.

The experience of the past, especially as exemplified in land quarantines against the spread of cholera, have not only proved ineffectual, but have in some instances added famine to pestilence. Where the inducement is great the quarantine is sure to be broken, and in view of this fact I have taken the ground that absolute quarantine by land is impracticable. I do not, in fact, believe it necessary, but certainly, in any effort to prevent the spread of yellow fever, it is more rational to adopt some plan which it is possible to execute.

The quarantines established, since the commencement of the present epidemic, by the various local authorities, have been directed especially against *persons* coming from infected places, and have been extreme and uncompromising; that is, they have declared that no one from an infected district shall be permitted to pass the quarantine until frost, or the first day of December. While so rigid an ordinance was declared against persons, infected vessels like the steamboat John D. Porter and her barges were permitted to ascend the Mississippi and Ohio rivers a distance of 1,600 miles almost without hindrance. The rivers are national highroads of commerce. The health authorities of the several states can, at most, only forbid the landing of infected vessels, and the laws of the United States forbid the government health authority from interfering in such cases, which practically leaves an infected vessel as a law unto herself, to carry

the poison of the silent destroyer unchecked, "with effect much like a firebrand among explosives."

The unsettled, indefinite opinions held in respect to *how* the yellow-fever poison is spread from place to place appear to underlie the failure of internal quarantines.

Evidence warrants the assertion that yellow-fever poison is transported by THINGS, and not by PERSONS considered apart from their clothing As examples bearing upon this evidence I may mention several cases which occurred during the present epidemic. A young woman, a resident of Cincinnati, was there attacked by the fever and died. Previous to her attack, baggage or goods brought from the infected city of New Orleans had been stored in the house where she lived. The children of the Porter family, residing upon the bank of the Mississippi about two miles from Cairo, found a skiff which had been used by refugees from the infected cities, and carried it to their home for repair. Three or four days afterward all of the children who were around the boat were stricken with the yellow fever in one day. At Gallipolis, Ohio, none have had the yellow fever but those who visited or came near the infected steamboat and her barges anchored in the river near that place, and there have been twenty-five cases and nine deaths up to the 13th inst. On the other hand yellow-fever patients have been treated, and in some instances are now under treatment in the Marine hospitals at St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, and Cincinnati, without communicating the disease, the simple precaution having been taken to disinfect the clothing and other effects immediately upon receiving the patients. It is a well-known fact that the unacclimated attendants upon the yellow fever patients at the New York quarantine do not contract the disease; this is also true of other quarantines. Dr. Vanderpoel disinfects the clothing by fire, so there shall be no mistake about its thoroughness.

Now, if the premises be true, the conclusion indicates a simplified quarantine, not of *persons*, but of *things*—the clothing upon the person, baggage in boxes, trunks, valises, or hand-bags. The disinfection should be effectuated just outside an infected city, at the commencement rather than at the end of a journey. When the yellow fever breaks out among the resident population of a city or town, all unacclimated persons should be prohibited from entering the infected place, and the unacclimated residents should be removed to temporary camps on the highest available ground, at least two miles outside of the infected locality. But there should be established an intermediate station where the clothing and other effects of the fleeing people should be thoroughly disinfected before they are permitted to enter the camp. Such a simplified internal quarantine as here indicated might be carried out if a central office or head were clothed with authority, but, in my opinion, the millennium will have come when the authorities of all the cities and towns of the several states think and act alike in this matter. Checking the spread of transportable and preventable disease is one of the contingencies that our forefathers appear not to have taken into account when they established our *e pluribus unum* form of government.

Precaution.—When yellow fever breaks out in a city among the resident population, or even after the yellow-fever poison has assumed such virulence as in Grenada, Vicksburg, and Memphis, all of the residents liable to the disease should remove as soon as possible to temporary camps upon the highest available ground at least two miles away from the infected city. This plan was adopted to

some extent at Memphis, but to prevent the camp from becoming infected, as at that place, there should be an intermediate camp established where the fleeing people should be required to tarry long enough to have their clothing and effects thoroughly disinfected. Such a precaution rigidly applied to all refugees, whether destined for temporary camps or non-infected cities, would increase their own safety and be a better safeguard against the spread of the disease than land quarantine.

YELLOW FEVER—HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY REV. C. K. MARSHALL, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Hereafter in yellow-fever haunts where homeopathic treatment has had a fair chance it can never be ridiculed or set at naught again. I have laughed at it, as have others, and am not fully and practically a disciple. My medical notions are purely eclectic. I would put salt mackerel to the feet of a person just taken with yellow fever as quick as I would give him a dose of castor-oil, and when the doctor said so I would give him blue-mass or dog-fennel tea. At any rate, I think I can be fair and impartial as a looker-on; and I have seen the depths of yellow fever epidemics and sickness as a clergyman, having been in them more than three years of my life, putting the several sieges together.

Some Facts in the Case.—And the result of my observation is that no treatment yet compares with the homeopathic. I will give some facts: One lady here has treated from fifty to seventy cases without the loss of one. She is a brave, womanly woman who had never had the fever, and went among her neighbors, colored and white, because physicians could not be had, until stricken down herself, and her husband also. But they were treated by the same method, and recovered. I know several other ladies of clear heads, cool and calm spirits, who have done the same thing, only not to the same extent, but with success. Our regular homeopathic physicians were both originally allopaths. They both are quite advanced in years, but somehow have not faltered on account of years, though one of them fell sick of the fever; but he is all right again. They have been most laborious, and probably no two physicians have seen as many patients or lost as few, for no remedies can save all.

A Father's Confidence.—One of these physicians had three sons, young men away in business in places where the fever had not planted its black banner. He sent for them, one at a time, to come home and be sick, have the fever, and prepare for more useful lives as physicians. They came, and he has got all through but one, and he is waiting, as confident his father will bring him through as he is of his name. Indeed, I could fill pages with interesting facts about this treatment. But it will be treated with respect hereafter, and why not? The allopathic physicians have each a method of cure. Of forty together, it is doubtful if five practice alike. The populace see this. Dr. Choppin, of great and just celebrity, says to the physicians of New Orleans, "Experiment! experiment!" The people have seen, what they call by pretty hard names, the sacrifice of valuable lives by these dreadful "experiments." Is it to be wondered at that they are trying experiments with the "little sugar pellets that amount to nothing?" The system makes converts here daily.

The Clergymen out of Place.—Allow me now a word on the other side. The allopaths, with a few trifling drunkards called M. D.'s counted out, have earned laurels that never will fade while types and memories last. They have in real toil—hard riding, night journeys, and watching by the beds of critical cases—left the clergy and churchmen far behind. Indeed, were it not for the doctrine of extreme unction deemed so essential to dying Catholics, the presence of clergymen and sisters of charity in sick-rooms, except as regular nurses, is the last thing I would permit were I a physician, *unless the patient, not his friends, were to express a desire for such ministrations.* I fully believe there are not a few lying asleep in the graveyard whose end was hastened by the presence of clergymen and others who, no matter of what denomination, have felt called to rush into sick-rooms to show their sympathy (?) and get the patient ready to die. Oh, will we never learn any thing higher and better than that? Every where this is the case. The ignorance of the dark ages still hangs in gloomy folds about us. Can five minutes' religious services over a poor fellow covered with blisters, choked with black vomit, and barely able to tell his nurses what he wants, probably not that, renovate a moral nature steeped in unbelief and sin for fifty years, blanch the blackness of a purely wicked life to snowy whiteness, and fit for angelic associates a man who, if he were to recover, would laugh at the idea of wishing religious services at the time his death was deemed at hand?

Another Remedy, and one used with remarkable success by our first allopathic physicians, is simple and within the reach of every body. First. The hot foot-bath of mustard and salt or mustard alone. This is universal. Second. Three tablespoonfuls of castor oil. If given in hot milk (and the upper lip wiped to remove little globules of oil) the patient can not detect the oil. Third. An emetic of warm water and a little salt and mustard, or either alone if needed. Give teas, balm, sage, orange-leaf, or common table tea, black preferred. Keep up the perspiration till the fever is gone. Nourish your patient; don't starve him. Don't kill him by overnursing. One gentleman, a merchant here, had eleven cases in his family. That was his treatment and all recovered; wife, children, servants. Had no physician, though ready and willing to serve them. So of many others, and hundreds who could not get a doctor in time cured the disease in their families in the same way.

A Treacherous Disease.—It is a strange and "treacherous disease." Sometimes the patient is walking about, seemingly well, as in the case of young S., and suddenly black vomit pours, without exertion, from the mouth, and the patient soon dies. Another ate breakfast, seemed well, took his bed at 8 o'clock A. M., and soon after sundown died, was dying all day. Most physicians regard calomel as utterly poisonous, and never give it. One of the dangers of the fever is that physicians often treat it for days together as a common malarial fever. It is then too late to cure yellow fever. Safety is found, they tell me, in treating every thing as yellow fever; then you are on the safe side. Many towns and settlements have been terribly punished by this attempt to palm off yellow fever for something else.

Notable Cases.—Since writing the foregoing I learn from the best medical source that a matron with a large family has treated her household and perhaps not less than forty negroes successfully with the oil and tea and tender care. An intelligent lady here has an only child, an interesting daughter just blooming into young, happy girlhood, who took the fever, and the mother treated her

homeopathically, and the daughter recovered. Two allopathic physicians were boarding in the family, equal to the best, and ready to render their generous services, but the mother feared the old style remedies. Since I begun this letter, the last son of the old homeopath of whom I spoke has gone to bed, and Heaven spare his young and manly life. I want to disarm people of the fears they are permitting to distract and dishonor them.

C. K. MARSHALL.

YELLOW FEVER—ICE NOT GOOD.

BY MRS. JANE G. SWISSELM.

The idea of killing the germs of fever by cold can not apply after they are lodged in the human system, since it is admitted that the degree of cold required is a black frost. Bring down the temperature of a patient to freezing-point, and he will be as dead as the fever-germs. Nay, produce that degree of artificial cold in a hospital, and the shock of entering from the outside heat, or going back into it, would be likely to be fatal to both patients and attendants. I therefore feel that Dr. Choppin is mistaken, and that reducing the temperature of the body by the persistent application of cold would not result as he thinks. I conclude this after having seen cold water and ice used in at least one thousand cases to produce or prevent inflammation, and after having used the warm water in cases given up as hopeless, and succeeding so as to create astonishment in the minds of experienced surgeons. I have talked the matter over with some of the most prominent doctors in this country—men who would not, from professional etiquette, give a public opinion on the treatment chosen by other physicians—and am quite certain that producing and preserving moisture of the skin, opening the pores, and drawing through them the poison of fever, is the correct treatment; and that this can be best done by warm water.

That officer of the regular army who cured himself by the application of cold water was a man of great vital force, and supplied the heat while the water gave the moisture; but a patient of less vitality would probably have died from the shock, if not from the fever. Yet in this case it does not seem that the water was ice-cold. In the corn-sweat the moisture comes from the water left in the cob while boiling, and the alkali it contains makes it still more relaxing; but it would be still more efficacious if wet sheets, or soft, wet linen towels were applied to the skin, with the blankets and hot corn outside. Nay, the treatment would be better still if, in addition to using soft water, we add a little alkali, say the size of a Lima bean of washing soda to a gallon of water, or, in very bad cases, double that amount.

As the kidneys and bowels are especially affected in yellow fever, the loins should be enveloped in wet compresses, which should be frequently changed. Believing in homeopathy from strong conviction, I should depend on that for internal treatment; but my chief reliance would be on soaking the poison out through the skin, and I would use warm water, because its soaking or drawing properties are far superior to those of cold water. The observation of the nurse in the case of the officer, of the yellowness of the sheets used, corresponds with

my experience. Towels and sheets used as compresses or packs become so foul in an hour's use that the matter drawn from the pores of the skin would cause death.

The object in fever and inflammation is to get this poison out of the system and this can not be done by chilling the surface. The application of cold water rouses all the vital forces to resistance; and, if they are strong enough, they will force open the pores closed by the chill, and the moisture will aid in expelling offensive matter; but the good effects of all external treatment depends on inducing perspiration, and common sense teaches that warm water will do this faster than cold, and with no risk of life.

YELLOW FEVER—BOTANIC EXPERIMENTS.

BY S. ALEXANDER, M. D., OF CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI.

The deep solicitude pervading the public mind at present in regard to the yellow fever will serve, I trust, as an apology, if any should be deemed necessary, for presenting a brief exposition of the physio-medical or botanic system of practice in this terrible disease. The symptoms of yellow fever, as given by those familiar with the disease, are something like the following:

Generally it comes on with a chill, and very suddenly; pains in the head, back, and calves of the legs. The chill is usually moderate, and seldom repeated. Only a moderate increase of pulse, or of temperature of the surface. The pulse seldom over a hundred beats per minute, and the temperature is often below the natural standard in velocity, "more or less full and bounding," but usually weak and yielding, feeling as though air was in the artery. The patient is generally thirsty, sometimes intensely so. Water is preferred as a drink, but often "lies heavy on the stomach." Among the most constant symptoms are nausea and vomiting. These occur usually at the commencement of the attack, and continue but a few days—in some cases until death. The matter ejected consists at first usually of the fluids that have been taken into the stomach, then becomes yellowish or greenish. If arrested here the patient usually recovers; if not, this is followed by what is called black vomit, which occurs within the last two days of life. It is generally described as resembling coffee grounds. Sometimes almost pure blood is ejected. The vomiting is generally very easy, seldom the result of much effort. The discharges from the bowels are often much like those from the stomach; both are very often sour, and the gas produces colic pains. The bowels are usually costive during the early stages of the attack. The shape and feeling of the abdomen are natural almost throughout the entire course. Pain in the head, acute and violent, frequently in the temples and eyeballs, in the early stages, sometimes continues through the whole course. Pain in the small of the back, constant and severe. Sometimes the patient is very restless and distressed, and at other times he is calm and easy, and does not feel very sick. The mind, though sometimes afflicted, is rarely disturbed, but is usually clear during the whole progress of the disease; and it also looks with composure, if not indifference, on the prospect of death. "The eyes are sad and

watery, and so inflamed in some cases as to resemble two balls of fire." Sometimes they have a most ferocious appearance. The face is suffused with blood of a dark color, and the whole countenance is often downcast and clouded. Muscular strength is usually weak, though sometimes nearly natural until recovery, or near the approach of death. The yellowishness of the skin, particularly on the breast, the conjunctiva of the eyes, extending to other parts, is so constant as to have given the term yellow to the fever. From the first the skin loses its proper luster, becomes blanched or lucid, and finally livid, and black patches appear on the breast, back, hips, and extremities. About their margins is a yellowish or greenish hue. Hemorrhages from the mucous membrane of different parts of the body are frequent. They occur from the gums, ears, stomach, bowels, and urinary passages.

The black vomit is supposed to be true blood coagulated and mingled with fecal matter, after having been exuded from the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal. There is little or no cough, and the respiration is usually easy. On *post-mortem* examinations, the lungs and heart are sometimes found to be gangrenous. The blood loses much of its fibrin, and coagulates with difficulty. The mucous membrane of the stomach is softened; ulceration is very rare. The liver also is softened in some cases, and thick and hard in others; loses its consistency and vitality.

The above is believed to be a pretty accurate delineation of the symptoms developed in this formidable disease, varied, of course, according to the difference of temperament and constitution of individuals, and the peculiarities of the seasons in which it prevails.

Diagnosis.—From the general character of the above symptoms it is evident that this is a fever laboring against much morbid matter in systems greatly debilitated by various causes. The paralyzing influence of the specific cause, whatever that cause may be, so reduces the power of the heart and the arteries that the centrifugal circulation is greatly checked; hence congestion within and very little circulation and heat without. It differs from cases in which the fever is strong and the pulse is high, there being more work for nature to do and less power in her to do it. Of course every thing administered in the form of medicine should be calculated to assist, not retard, the efforts of nature.

Treatment.—The treatment should be varied according to present indications, but always cleansing, stimulating, and sustaining. If you find your patient in the first stage with the chill upon him, give him strong, stimulating teas, as good composition or bayberry, African and wild ginger, equal parts; or ginger and bayberry in sage tea; or sage, or catnip, bayberry, and cayenne; or bayberry, boneset, and ginger. If a free use of any of the preceding teas should have a tendency to produce vomiting, give a teaspoonful or more of lobelia powder in a cup of the tea, to make him do it well and thoroughly, and prevent that congestion which makes him vomit too much. Nine cases out of ten should be vomited at once to cleanse the stomach. Much attention should be paid to the surface. It should be thoroughly cleansed either by the vapor bath, the warm bath, or warm water and soap (the first is the best), and if hot, dashed with cool alkaline water after it; if cool, rubbed with a liniment made of a tablespoonful of cayenne in half a pint of good cider vinegar. While chill or fever is on, the thirst can be allayed by acidulated drinks, as with vinegar, lemonade, sumachberries, simple grape-juice, apple-water, etc. Good tonic bitters should be freely given after

the system is thoroughly cleansed and the fever is off, not before. If the bowels are inactive, give enemas of a tea of equal parts of cayenne, lobelia, and slippery elm. If they are too loose, give one of these, and follow its action with one of bayberry (or some other good astringent) and ginger and cayenne. Remember to bring the action to the surface as soon as you can, and maintain it there in a gentle softness of the skin, not profuse perspiration, which would prostrate, but just a comfortable freedom from heat and dryness. As soon as the stomach is cleansed and the action of the surface is restored, give enough of the following to move the liver and the bowels gently, say one grain of the extract of mandrake; two grains of the extract of black root, and five grains of rhubarb. Should this dose fail to act in from six to eight hours, use the best Alexandria senna in small doses until the object is accomplished. Before and after the action of the medicine give a wine-glass of Virginia snake-root tea, with sage or pepper tea as a sudorific. The stomach cleansed, the action of the surface being restored, the liver and bowels being relieved, all that is wanting to complete the cure is good nursing, close attention, & judicious repetition of the same means, as the exigencies of the case may demand. Convalescence of this disease requires to be watched with peculiar care. Many a patient has lost his life in this disease, after the crisis had been past, by a little imprudence.

In confirmation of the superior success of the physio-medical system of practice, I would submit the following statistics:

Dr. P. Stotesbury, of Savannah, Georgia, treated 119 cases, lost 8; Dr. W. H. Baldwin, of Natchez, treated 62 cases, lost 2; Dr. D. F. Nardin, of Charleston, S. C., treated 100 cases, lost 3; Dr. T. C. Gayle, of Memphis, Tenn., treated 143 cases, lost 4.

S. ALEXANDER, M. D.

YELLOW FEVER—CREOLE TREATMENT.

AS INDORSED BY MEMPHIS PHYSICIANS.

1. If the patient be taken with fever immediately (one or two hours) after a meal, give an emetic of mustard, salt, and warm water, one teaspoonful each of former to tumbler of last.
2. If the patient has eaten more than three hours previously, give a dose of castor oil. If the attack commences with irritable stomach, substitute a dose of calomel and soda for oil, five grains each for children, ten grains each for adults.
3. If the skin is dry, give hot foot-baths repeatedly, until perspiration is induced.
4. If the skin is very hot, whether dry or moist, sponge the arms, breast, and legs under the covering with whisky and water frequently.
5. The first night of the attack give an injection of twenty drops of laudanum or Battley's sedative should there be much restlessness.
6. If the stomach remain irritable, apply mustard plaster; if the irritability continues apply fly blister.

7. If the urine is scanty give watermelon-seed tea freely—half a teacupful every hour. It can be taken iced if preferred.

8. Keep a cool cloth on head, if hot or painful.

9. Nothing but warm or cold tea—green orange-leaf or sage—allowed sparingly, with small pellets of ice occasionally or a mouthful of cool water, for the first three days.

10. After the fever has entirely disappeared, chicken broth, beef tea, milk, to be given in small quantities, gradually increasing same as convalescence advances.

11. The patient must not be allowed to sit up for a week, nor take any solid food whatsoever for ten days after the attack.

YELLOW FEVER—ICE TREATMENT.

BY DR. E. J. PITTS, SHREVEPORT, LA.

In Navisota, Texas, in the fall of 1867, I was attacked about midnight, but did not call a physician (Dr. Jones) until next morning, and he pronounced it yellow fever of the most malignant type, as did all other physicians whom he consulted. I was given a most active purgative, of which I think the principal ingredient was calomel, and took quinine during the day in great quantities, but my fever did not abate in the least, but rather grew worse. The next day I was so reckless of life that I resolved to try an experiment to kill or cure; my main object was to relieve myself of pain. So I hired the waiter to bring a tub of cold water in my room and put sufficient ice in it to make it almost in the freezing state. I drank often of ice-water, though little at a time, and swallowed pounded ice in lumps almost as large as my thumb; this threw the heat on the outward surface. I then wet my head and neck, and gradually got in the tub of ice-water and bathed my whole body freely for five or ten minutes until I felt unpleasantly cold, and then immediately got in bed and wrapped up warmly and soon got in a profuse perspiration, and fell into a pleasant slumber which lasted four or five hours. When I awoke I was entirely free from fever and from all pain, and was entirely well in a few days.

YELLOW FEVER—CALOMEL REMEDY.

BY GEO. H. MOORE, M. D., HERNANDO ROAD, TENN.

I may premise by stating that I have a long experience in a disease known to the profession as "malarial hæmaturia" or "swamp fever." It has prevailed extensively in the Mississippi swamps. The treatment which I pursue has been successful in every case, no matter how malignant. Now as I consider malarial hæmaturia nothing more than a bastard form, or rather the twin-sister of yellow fever, I have adopted the same course of treatment in the present epidemic; and I am happy to add, that in every case, no matter how malignant, my cases have

got well when called before the death symptoms (of black vomit or suppression of urine) has supervened. Now for a slight synopsis of the treatment I pursue. If called early in the disease I give calomel ten grains, with one half grain of ipecac; in four to six hours I scour out the bowels with oil and turpentine; on the first decline of fever I give from three to five grains of quinine every two hours until twenty or thirty grains are taken: sometimes combine a small portion of Dover's powders to allay nervousness and restlessness. From the beginning I order hot foot-baths, with plenty of mustard, also large mush and mustard poultices over the bowels. I also use a saturated solution of the chloral of potassa all through the disease to act on the secretions. As a nourishment I use beef tea or chicken water.

GEORGE H. MOORE.

YELLOW FEVER—WARM-WATER TREATMENT.

BY A NEW ORLEANS NURSE.

There appears to be two distinct types of the disease, one so mild that convalescence is but the question of a few days, and another, a raging fire which consumes, particularly the young, within forty-eight hours. Both of these types are manifest in nearly every family attacked, and while some require scarcely any treatment, others are swathed in sheets saturated with warm water, and vigorously fanned for as many as twenty-four hours. Of one hundred children treated in this manner, not one has yet died, and the average temperature has been reduced from $105\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ to 101° . In every instance physicians state that death would have ensued within twenty-four hours from heat alone, and to this is attributed the great mortality among children which characterized the inception of the epidemic.

YELLOW FEVER—PREVENTION.

BY A CLERGYMAN.

As has been said, yellow fever can not be cured, but it can be prevented. No city that is well drained and well cleaned, and in which disinfectants are freely used, need fear the disease. Pure air, cleanliness, and carbolic acid are absolute and unfailing preventives. For individuals who are obliged to remain in an infected locality, there is no preventive so effectual as keeping the system in a general state of good health. Let a man breathe fresh air as much as possible, eat nutritious food moderately and regularly, take plenty of sleep at seasonable hours, bathe freely, and above all avoid the use of stimulants; by so doing he will reduce the danger to a minimum and be likely to escape, while strong men of irregular habits are stricken down by his side. An equable mind which comes of a firm trust in God and an implicit reliance on His providence is not the least valuable preventive of this, as of every other disease.

YELLOW FEVER—MENTAL DISEASE.

BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The fever is born of panic, based on gormandizing diseased animal food—fish, eggs, butter. Meat is the delirium tremens of flesh. All your remedies only make matters worse. Stop alcohol, tobacco, brandy, quinine, drugs. But above all, keep in the open air. Abolish hearses, funerals, and the graveyard horrors; they spread the pestilence. Commence at once cremating the dead. The disease is mental. It is not the yellow fever that my father, mother, three sisters, nurse, doctor, and five servants died of in New Orleans in a few days when I was but four years old. 'Tis the Asiatic plague, or consolidation of all the diseases through mental action or fear of death. Memphis knows me. If you have faith, I will stop the pestilence. Telegraph and I will come by express. Mayor and Citizens' Committee must sign the dispatch. My guarantee of good faith is that you will see me moving among the dying and dead.

It is not the yellow fever at all. It's a mental, moral malady. I am the only man that has solved the secret that can stop its ravages! Ten thousand a day died in Rome in A. D. 170; and Gibbon says half the human race died in the third-century Plague! 'Twas fearful in the sixth century, when whole cities were confined! The black death of 1345 covered the world! Venice lost one hundred thousand! London, fifty thousand! Spain nearly all her population! In the plague of the sixteenth century Genoa lost eighty thousand out of ninety-four thousand, and Naples two hundred and forty thousand out of two hundred and ninety thousand! So you see our southern scourge is only a flea-bite in the history of the world's affliction! But the scare already has wiped out enough to build a city of ten thousand people! Take notice that the drunkards and the gourmands are the first to die, while those forty-five rice-eaters from China still live!

YELLOW FEVER—DISINFECTION.

BY A NEW YORK PHYSICIAN.

This is simple, but terrible. It is a specific poison which is never generated anew, but always propagated from old stock. It is killed by frost and various disinfectants, of which fresh air, plenty of soap and water, a solution of sulphate of zinc for bed and body clothes, and sulphate of iron and carbolic acid for streets, yards, privies, gutters, and all dirty holes. It is always imported into this country from places where there is no frost, such as Havana, Vera Cruz, and other places. The yellow fever patient is not personally infectious or contagious, but every thing which comes from him becomes so outside of the body, by changes which take place in them in the course of a few days. Thus, the sweat which soaks the bed and body linen becomes infectious, unless this clothing is dropped at once into a solution of sulphate of zinc, or some other equally good disinfectant, and then quickly and carefully washed. The vomits, the blood from

the various hemorrhages, the urine, and the passages from the bowels, unless disinfected at once, soon produce a malaria which infects others. If these things are thrown out upon the ground, a poisonous malaria will arise from them; if into privies, the matter becomes still worse. If dirty clothing is put under beds or into closets or in corners of rooms, a malaria will arise from it. If urine is left to stand and spoil and putrify, the same thing will happen, etc. All the public disinfection of streets, yards, gutters, privies, etc., will amount to little or nothing unless absolute cleanliness is preserved in persons and houses. Firing of cannon and fumigating with sulphur are also almost useless when compared with the above.

YELLOW FEVER—NOT CONTAGIOUS.

BY DR. WESTMORELAND, ATLANTA.

I nursed the case of young Brand in Atlanta. I felt that if yellow fever was contagious, after all I had said—if I had actually been deceiving the people—that I deserved to catch it, and ought to die. I therefore determined to give it a full trial. I stayed in the room with my patient all day. I even slept in the room with him all night, with the black vomit all around me, and the room thoroughly impregnated. I unpacked his clothes and handled them freely; I touched the patient, nursed him, and waited on him till he was dead. I had two nurses, who went through the same ordeal with me, and they both came out unscathed. Dr. Johnson went through even worse than that. He was with us all the time, and held the patient's head while he was vomiting. He is now in perfect health. If there is any thing that is absolutely demonstrated, it is that yellow fever is not contagious.

YELLOW FEVER—A ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

BY AN OLD WRITER.

Yellow fever, like Asiatic cholera and the small-pox, belongs to that class of diseases known as zymotic (from *zyma*, the Greek word for yeast). They are produced by means of invisible germs floating in the atmosphere, and taken into the blood through the lungs. Once in the system, they propagate themselves as yeast does in flour. On the origin of these germs medical science has as yet thrown no light, but it is known that those which produce yellow fever originate only in tropical or semi-tropical climates. Zymotic diseases are not contagious, as a rule, and yellow fever is not communicable by a sick person. One man may not only live in the same house with one who is ill, but eat with him and sleep with him after the disease has manifested itself, without being attacked; while another, who has not been near a sick person, contracts the disease and dies. The germ of the disease may, however, be transported from place to place in clothing, baggage,

In considering the *cause* of yellow fever, we find it haunts the very lowest depths of vice and immorality, and in its contemplation our mind descends to the low, filthy, groveling, and polluted. Its demon ghost rises from the cesspools of vice, filth, shame, ignorance, and degradation, which produce the proper climatic influences. Its pabulum appears at the bottom of man's pollution, sin, and corruption, from which its effects recoil in maddened fury, and millions of its victims are slaughtered in its natural efforts at correction. Is this *nature* attempting *reformation*?

A Common Error.—We regret to see yellow fever pronounced a *scourge*, for such is not literally true. A *scourge* is a direct chastisement or punishment inflicted for a given offense—a penalty for sins or faults—not from nature, but from the Almighty. A *scourge* is a penalty for sinning or violating Divine law, while a pestilence is a calamity and a penalty for a violation of the laws of nature.

Divine penalties are not visited upon man in the flesh; they are held in reserve for the hereafter. Natural fundamental laws are for our guidance, but we, as free agents in their violation, must suffer the penalty, as a law without a penalty for its violation is worse than no law at all. Yellow fever is the legitimate result of some violation, some infraction of the rules and regulations of nature. It is a pestilence, a calamity, but not a *scourge*. One is dependent upon a *Divine* act, without any existing elementary causes; the other is just to the reverse.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

BY J. P. DROMGOOLE, M. D., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Epidemic—Is a disease depending upon certain atmospheric conditions, the cause of these conditions not being of a local origin, but general. It attacks a number of people at the same time in different localities of the same city or town. An epidemic is a disease which is not communicable from one person to another, yet may rapidly spread under peculiar atmospheric conditions, which are but little understood.

Yellow fever and cholera are epidemic diseases, but are not capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

Endemic.—A disease is said to be *endemic* when it arises from a *local* cause or peculiarity of that certain locality, which in this sense is just the reverse of epidemic.

The *cause* is circumscribed, local, and the disease is confined to that locality; it does not spread, nor is it contagious; that is, a person who contracts an endemic disease can not impart it to others, neither will the number of cases increase the cause. Thus, chills and intermittent fevers are endemic diseases, which have local causes around low marshes, bogs, fens, etc., where there is considerable decay of vegetable matter, generating miasm, malaria, miasmatic poison, etc.

Contagious.—These are diseases capable of being transmitted from one person to another by *direct* or *indirect* contact. Those which can not be communicated except by direct contact depend upon a peculiar *virus* or poison, such as small-

pox, cow-pox, hydrophobia, syphilis, itch, etc., and should this virus never come in direct contact with the person, the disease will never be contracted. One may contract a disease by *indirect* contact, such as measles, scarlet fever, etc. In these instances the disease creates certain atmospheric conditions, which are capable of imparting it to others.

YELLOW FEVER—MIDNIGHT SCALPEL.

BY A ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN REPORTER.

The subject, from which life had departed seven or eight hours before, lay on a board which was supported by two wooden horses on the line between the open doors. It was a splendid specimen, admirably developed, and with smooth, white flesh. At least it appeared perfectly white under the bright glare of several reflecting lanterns, but the physician who had attended the case stated that, shortly before death, the flesh changed from a pure white to a yellow, as did the eyeballs. There was no emaciation, and the lines of the face gave no hint of the ordeal of yellow jack.

The lanterns were placed in position so that the knives might be used with accuracy. The operators doffed their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and lighted their cigars—a cigar is nearly always a feature in a *post-mortem*. "Remove the clothing," was the order of the operator-in-chief, who opened an instrument case and began examining and arranging the glittering steels.

In a few minutes the subject was ready for the knife—feet together, face covered, and arms straightened by the side. The operator lifted an eyelid and remarked that the pupil was about natural. An assistant with a paper block noted the observations as the work progressed.

Holding a small, keen knife much as one would hold a pen, the operator placed the point where a layman would designate as the junction of the two collar-bones. It rested there a second and then flashed down the median line the full length of the trunk, with a slight crackling, resembling the sound made by a knife going through a watermelon rind. The bloodless flesh opened away from the steel, making a straight pinkish furrow, at the bottom of which the white cartilage of the ribs were visible. A second movement of the knife along the line severed whatever of the outer wall the first had left uncut. Then a transverse cut across the abdomen made a pink cross on the soft, white front. Not a drop of blood was visible, and there was nothing repulsive in the operation. Deft hands then plied sharp knives till the flesh of the breast was trimmed away from the ribs and turned back. A stronger knife commenced at the top rib, about four inches to the left of the middle of the chest, and cut through the bones, one after another, till all were severed. Then the knife started about four inches to the right of the middle, and went down in like manner, thus severing cleanly a section of the bony shield, and allowing it to be lifted out. The operator rubbed sweet oil over his hands as a precaution against poison, and, after noting the fact that there was a free flow of black vomit from the mouth when the head was turned on one side, and that the flesh at the back was all discolored by congestion, plunged his hands into the chest, and moved the respiratory organs

around. "Not a bit of adhesion any where. That's remarkable in a quiet death. Splendidly-preserved physique." He lifted up the lungs, and examined them. They were in perfect condition, save that "hyperstatic congestion," or congestion due to long lying on the back, was noticeable. The external discoloration of the body and the condition of the lungs were due to the same cause. To make the examination more thorough, the operator took a strong twine, and, tying up the canal leading below, cut the lungs and heart free, and laid them on the floor. A subsequent examination developed nothing new as to the lungs, but in the heart there was not a vestige of blood-clots usually found there after death.

"There has n't been a blood-clot in a single yellow-fever heart that we have examined yet," remarked one of the physicians.

The liver was next cut loose and taken out. "You notice it's mottled, or marbled," remarked the operator. "That's always a peculiarity." Then he held the large, smooth, grayish mass in his hand, where the light struck fully on it, and taking a large knife, sunk it into the substance. The flesh cracked and split in advance of the knife, like a rich cheese. When the blade was withdrawn it was covered with an oily, grayish film, and the operator, holding it to the light, remarked: "The fatty degeneration is very plainly marked, both by the evidences on the knife and by the brittleness of the liver. This is certainly a typical yellow-fever liver."

He then cut a slice off, and poured from a little bottle which he took from his pocket a dark liquid marked "anyloid test." The effect was to bring out little dark blotches or specks, which was evidently in accord with the theory of the investigators.

The kidneys were cut out and found to be of an unusually large size, especially the left one. Being split open they gave evidence, the operator said, of fatty degeneration, but it was clearly independent of the fever, and antedated it.

The stomach was found to contain nothing but a small amount of what is called black vomit. It was cut out and laid open with scissors. Here the effects of the disease were most marked. On holding the membranous sheet up to the light, patches were visible where the mucous coating had been eaten entirely away, and the inner wall attacked. It was clear that the same agency would not require long to eat a hole through the entire membrane. There were evidences of great congestion all over, and it was the action of the acidular gastric juices upon the congested blood, the operator said, which produced what is known as black vomit, breaking down the arterial system in that region. These, he argued, were the first effects of the disease, and the others naturally followed. But the most curious and unmistakable yellow-fever characteristic in the stomach was what is known as the "rugose." The inside of the membrane is covered with ridges of various sizes and thicknesses, resembling a great nest of worms. "The peptic glands," said the operator, "run through those ridges, and the congestion causes the enlargement." He was evidently delighted with the specimen, and it was laid away for preservation.

The balance of the investigation developed no abnormal conditions whatever, and the result seemed to indicate clearly that the stomach and liver are the points at which the disease makes its attack.

The witnesses and assistants maintained a silence throughout the hour, and watched every motion of the knife with eagerness. This midnight scene in that

lonely little shanty was picturesque and ghastly, and would have chilled the marrow of any one coming upon it unexpectedly.

The organs were dropped back into the cavities, save those which were retained as specimens, and then, the flaps being turned down, a surgeon's needle with a long silk thread was brought into requisition. In a few moments the cuts, which had been sewed up in the over and over fashion, presented rather a grimly ornamental appearance. The flesh was washed very clean, the clothes were replaced, covering up the knife-marks, and the little crowd left the corpse to the dismal darkness and the chilling wind.

YELLOW FEVER—TREATMENT.

SENT TO DR. W. A. CANTRELL, OF LITTLE ROCK, BY A YOUNG LADY NURSE.

I wish I could give you a faint idea of the suffering and destitution that is prevailing here now. Every field and even the roadsides are occupied by camps. Every stable in the country is taken by refugees, and yet those poor people sicken and die without any medical attention or care of any kind. All the old Memphis doctors are down, and the new ones from other cities do not understand the disease. It is merely suicide for them to come. I am not afraid of the yellow fever, and have been sitting up two nights and two days with a poor man and his son, who are camping out here and have no one to do a thing for them. Any change in the weather is fatal to all patients. I could tell you many heart-rending stories of this dreadful scourge, but it is useless to dwell on them. I have learned a great deal about the fever since it broke out here, and have found that in every case patients do better without medicine. They need only careful and experienced nursing; and taken in time, the disease is no worse than a severe spell of bilious fever. The reason so many die in Memphis is because the doctors give them calomel and quinine in heavy doses that, with a fever at 116° , soon so diminishes their vitality that they sink exhausted and die. You will find the following recipe one that never fails to cure when administered in time.

Symptoms.—A severe chill with acute pains in the head and back, followed by high fever with or without delirium, according to temperament.

Treatment.—When the chill first comes on immerse the patient in a hot mustard bath, rubbing freely after being taken out, to keep up perspiration. Give half a teacup of castor oil immediately upon being taken from bath. If this does not act freely, repeat the dose. Fever sets in after chill and continues till end of third day. The patient needs nothing during the fever but cracked ice and iced champagne. If suffering from nausea, a mustard plaster on the stomach relieves it. This is the crisis; and if quinine or strong medicine are given, the chances of recovery are lessened. On the morning of the fourth day give twenty grains of quinine in doses of five grains at end of every two hours. Same next day. After third day stimulate freely with brandy, beef-tea, and egg-nog. This treatment, if taken in time, never fails.

YELLOW FEVER—MEDICAL MOCKERIES.

BY A SURVIVOR OF MEMPHIS.

After seven days' prostration I am at my post. I am not satisfied that my complaint was yellow fever; in fact I had no doctor, not through any aversion to the profession. By the general rule of guessing, in order to prevent a genuine type of the disease, and enjoy the great distinction of having suffered a thousand deaths, and earned a place permanent on the roll of martyrs, one must be a corpse, be incased in a rude coffin, and lain in a potter's field. This luxury I would forego, preferring to sing praises to the memory of friends gone before, and live to enjoy what of pleasures this life affords. Since last I wrote our camp has been exceedingly healthy. We have on an average one death each twenty-four hours. We issue rations to our six hundred inhabitants. Our sick-list averages now two per cent. This disease is to some extent infectious and contagious, as every man whose duties placed him in constant contact with the sick or dead has been stricken down. Few died. I regard contact with the dead exceedingly dangerous, as nearly all die whose offices require contact. All sick should be removed to the infirmary at once. The dead should be incased in an air-tight coffin and buried without ceremony or escort at the nearest point. In truth, bodies should be burned at once. To remove them to a distant point endangers the life of every soul on the way to point of interment.

Science will show it is neither infectious nor contagious. Experience this year will show it to be both. Colored families living within a few hundred yards of our hospital, who have not visited the infected district at all and kept aloof from our camps, have sickened and died. Doctor Bell's theory in regard to the origin of the disease may be true, but that it is reproduced in a more deadly form through the medium of our bodies on which it feeds can not be doubted; and that it assumes types varying with the condition of the human system, climate, and latitude, and after running through a series of epidemics, it assumes a different phase, and acclimates itself to higher latitudes, until it will finally lose its original characteristics, is proven in the fact that the most experienced physicians are confounded, and that it penetrates farther north at each visitation. Theorists had best tax their brains and public credulity by a practical and common-sense diagnosis of the disease as now developed in the human body, and by the aid of chemistry, which is a true science, discover a remedy. Has medical science since the history of epidemics ever stayed a plague? A panic-stricken people during the London plague set fire to the infected districts and stayed the ravages of the disease; but when and where has medical science interposed a barrier to it or stayed for a moment its advance until it consumed all within its reach or they died out through interposition of nature? Science in medicine is in some respects akin to religion, requiring a large stock of all-abounding faith. It proves itself by dogmas and learned disquisitions. The roots and theories once grounded, the M. Ds. and LL. Ds. elaborate and mold them agreeably with certain convictions and coincidences until they arrive at a point where the ingenuity of the human mind fails, and then, God bless us all! we are put aside with the exclamation, What is to be will be. All is for our good. Those whom He scourges He loveth best. We were very wicked, saith the guardian of souls on

earth. We were uncleanly, saith the scientist, yearning to organize a sanitary force. We know nothing about it, saith the humane, painstaking nurse and experienced practitioner who has survived many epidemics, and so say we all down here. Let your scientist pass through one plague, and name the disease; and then a second and third, if you please, and if he be an honest man he will, at your suggestion, respond like the fool in Shakespeare, "Very like a whale!"

I pray you note it. Where one community escapes and the neighboring ones are scourged, and the man of science thinks he has warded it off; he at once promulgates to admiring, thankful citizens his theory, parades the wand with which he smote the fell destroyer, and at once becomes a god. Where the plague takes root and all perish, save by chance a few, the man of science becomes a "corpse" (if he do not run away).

It may be they will stumble on a preventive or a cure, but I pray you put not your trust wholly in them. Avoid contact. Confine it to the narrowest possible limits, and do not permit your authorities to suffer sentiment or humanitarian notions to govern their conduct in one single instance, be the stricken one of high or low degree.

I find your second donation of twenty-five dollars; and in the name of the needy ones pray that your beautiful city may never experience the sorrows and bereavements we are now undergoing.

YELLOW FEVER—PHENOMENA.

BY A GEORGIA PHYSICIAN.

In the spread of epidemic yellow fever, three observed phenomena as agencies have usually been invoked, viz: First. Telluric emanations. Second. Peculiar atmospheric conditions (such as heat and moisture). Third. Effluvia from the sick.

That the cause of yellow fever is a specific morbid poison is hardly disputed in our day. Equally indisputable is the fact that this cause can attach itself to substances that have been about the sick, and has been thus preserved and transported, is endowed with power to infect far beyond the sphere of its birth-place, a poison capable of perpetuation, potent, precise, and immutable in its action. There can be no denial of these often-attested facts. The doubtful and disputable feature arises only at the point of connection of this cause with the atmosphere.

The doctrines here set forth have not appeared for the first time. They were maintained in the last century by such men as Lind, Humboldt, Fodere; and in the present by an imposing list of great writers and teachers, warning all of the communicability of this terrible plague.

Yellow fever was unknown upon this continent anterior to 1693. Dr. Lining says: "In that year it was imported into Boston, Massachusetts, from Barbadoes, and during the early epidemics it was called the Barbadoes distemper, and whenever the disease appeared on our coast it was easily traced to some person who had lately arrived from the West India Islands where it was epidemic." Since

1693 it has prevailed repeatedly in nearly every maritime city in the United States, sweeping away numberless victims. In each of these epidemics the specific poison of the disease was imported in vessels from abroad, or could invariably be traced to the vicinity of ships from infected ports.

One of the most common facts in the medical literature of this disease is, that vessels having yellow fever on board run up to cities where the disease was not existing, when often the mortuary record is absolutely clear of yellow fever and the health of the community unusually good, and very soon after lands some of the crew sick of the disease, that the fever should at once spread to some of the citizens in immediate proximity to it, and subsequently to those in remote communication with it. Such is about the case or circumstances of introduction of yellow fever this year into New Orleans by a fruit-vessel, some of whose crew were put ashore with the fever.

The history of the yellow-fever epidemics of 1876 of Savannah and Brunswick, in this state, presents nothing strange or unusual in this respect; it is but a repetition of a story often told before—imported in vessels from the West India Islands.

In what is termed the yellow-fever zone or habitat, which fortunately for us does not reach our state, the germs, sporules, or ova of this disease are probably ever present. They may be forced into sporadic action, a brief, limited, and barren life by circumscribed local causes, aided by peculiar morbid susceptibility, or by some climatic constitution or law of their own disposition to reproduction, are produced the full and perfect maturity of these germs, sporules, or ova, fruitful, reproductive, epidemic, infectious, contagious, both far and near, by every mode of propagation attributable to communicable maladies. The periodical epidemic and endemic of cholera, of plague, and of less kindred diseases, like measles, whooping-cough, and small-pox, will offer examples and analogies from general pathology. That it will always exist in its well-known zone, either active or dormant, and when carried out of it, imported into the United States for instance, into foul municipal air, its favorite if not essential nidus, as it is a disease of cities or large towns, it will spread and bring ruin in its train.

In former years epidemics of yellow fever were generally confined to the seaports of the United States, originating, as we have stated, with the shipping, either at the seaboard or upon the navigable rivers, by direct communication, such as in the movement of merchandise, passengers, etc. Since the establishment of railroad communication with yellow-fever ports as a medium of transit offering prompt and speedy communication from point to point, it has proven to be a means for transmitting the infectious germs of the disease far into the interior of our country, and there, under conditions favorable to its propagation, as stated heretofore, are produced epidemics of it, which the most ably scientific, powerful, and energetic boards of health or sanitary commissions have in but very few instances succeeded in stamping out effectively before the advent of cold weather or sufficient black frost.

YELLOW FEVER NOT A SCOURGE.

SYNOPSIS OF A SERMON DELIVERED BY REV. H. C. MORRISON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1878, AT THE BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

TEXT: "Or those eighteen upon whom the tower in Siloam fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt at Jerusalem?"—Luke xiii, 4.

There are some opinions that seem to be immortal, and yet owe their immortality to their own absurdity. Among these is that old idea that the greatest sufferers are always the greatest sinners; that great suffering is the infallible indication of great sin. Such was the faith of Job's friends, and such is the faith of some to-day. If this notion be correct, then the prophets, the apostles, the martyrs, and even the Son of God, were chiefs among sinners, for surely they were chiefs among sufferers.

First. The distress now upon the southern people may be termed a calamity, and not a scourge, for the following reasons:

1. A scourge implies the idea of sin, and the direct, intelligent, and just punishment for that sin. As in the case of the cleansing of the temple, Jesus made the scourge himself, and with it in his uplifted hand he scourged and drove out the "money changers." Then to call this the scourge I must see the same hand uplifted and threshing that land; not only slaying the "first-born" in a house, but slaying whole families, and leaving the silent walls to stand as monuments of his fearful dealing with those who dwelt therein. Such a picture I do not see. Such I can not see. While the people of the South are sinners, yet we may not call them sinners above all others, nor even sinners above those who dwell in our own city, through whose open gates the sad and sorrowing refugee finds access, and within which he finds sympathy and assistance.

2. It strikes down the good and the evil alike. This would have been strange conduct in the Son of God had he driven out his own followers with the thieves. This, then, can not be the same Christ with the scourge in hand. Otherwise he would strike, as he did in the temple, the vile and spare the pure. He would not strike a "Slater" as he prays with the dying sinner, nor paralyze the pen of a "Blew" when his letters were a weekly blessing to the children of the land.

3. It may not be called a scourge, but a calamity, because it is the direct result of natural causes. Mr. Webster defines a public calamity in these words: "A somewhat continued distress arising from natural causes." Such is the fever in the South. It is a natural and an invariable result, that when there is a sufficient quantity of decomposing animal or vegetable matter located in a latitude where the heat is sufficiently intense, and this state of things continued for a sufficient time, the result is the production of the elements of disease, and that without any regard to the moral character of those who inhabit the place. These conditions existing on the southern coast, nature did her work, and the result is the epidemic; and the same result would have followed had every soul in these cities been a saint; nor would the consequences have been different if there had not been a Christian in all that land; and we may send from here two men, the one the purest of saints, the other an atheist—send them into the infection—and the saint will be as liable to death as the sinner. They live on the same natural

principles, and they will die alike from the same natural causes. If this be not true, and the saint would live while the sinner would die, then on the same principle I might say that if you hung a mill-stone about the neck of each and committed them to the channel of the Ohio River, the saint would swim while the sinner would sink; and the absurdity of this a child can see.

Second. *The Primary Cause.*—There is a great first cause that lies back behind all the irregularities that we find in the physical, mental, and moral spheres, and that is sin. When we go back behind all, we get to this fountain; and it is sending its streams through the universe, working discord and dissolution in the physical, idiocy and madness in the mental, and corruption and villainy in the moral universe. In this primary sense sin is the cause of the epidemic, just as it is the cause of consumption here and elsewhere; but the disease that is killing its hundreds per day is no more a direct judgment from God than is the diphtheria that takes the infant from its mother here, or consumption that takes the mother from her infant.

But you said it was the "conditions in nature," and now you say "it is sin," and true. Sin produced these conditions, and they in turn produced the distress. Before sin there were no elements of death in man, nor any conditions of nature to generate disease. All was purity and health, "but an enemy sowed tares." He scattered the death-seed through all the furrows of the field, and the tares are growing, and will "grow into the harvest;" and whenever and wherever the right conditions are brought about, there the tares appear; there these epidemics and diseases show themselves. The great breathing body of nature has been poisoned, and that poison has gone circling and circulating to the very finger-ends of the universe; and we have but to bring the right influences to bear, and the poison comes to the surface in all its ugliness and deadliness. Nature, before she was poisoned, fed her children on the true bread; but now, in her poisoned condition, she gives the stone, the serpent, and sometimes the deadly scorpion to her own child.

Third. With these two before us—Nature and God—we see the two fields for science and prayer. Science and religion are twin brothers—sons of God—and when they disagree it is simply because they do not understand each other.

And now the preacher and doctor may take counsel together as they go to their work. The one is to work in the visible field of science; the other goes up to work in the supernatural. They are both God's fields and both God's workmen.

Science has not failed, but has flashed her light into many dark places; found the cause and the cure of many diseases. Vaccination has conquered small-pox, and caged and tamed the monster. These epidemics lurk, like serpents, in dark places. Where the light of science has not shone there are poverty, and filth, and ignorance of the laws of health. Science has brought joy wherever she has gone; and say what you may about this branch of science being "only humbuggery," yet are you glad enough to call for the physician when there is danger. All honor to this science. May its light shine more and more into the perfect day.

But what has prayer done? Read the eleventh of Hebrews and see. And why has she not done more? First. Prayer is too often made the last resort. In place of calling the two together, the minister is called when the doctor has failed, and this is but little better than a solemn mockery or desperate farce.

But how can prayer change these natural laws, and how can God answer prayer for the sick without a miracle? Prayer has nothing to do with nature's laws, but has to do only with God. He is above nature; has control of all the forces, and adjusts them as He will. He so adjusts and balances these forces in nature that it rains to-day and shines to-morrow; is freezing to-day, thawing to-morrow. Do we call this miracle? No. What, then, is it? God, with His hand on all the forces; and He says to His child, "Come to me, above nature, above indications, and ask me what you will, and I will give it." Then, may not He, who changes the winds and the elements without miracle, answer the prayer of His child without a miracle?

But prayer fails most frequently for want of faith. We go to prayer, but we stop in the field of science. We pray for the sick, and yet look at the symptoms and watch the doctor, and fail when he fails; and thus we fail to go up to the true field for prayer. We come into the church and pray God to stay the destroyer in the South, and we will go out at the door and say there is no hope "until there comes a frost." Doesn't this prove that we are in the field of nature, looking to a frost more than to God? Look at an instance of true prayer. God's prophet prayed for rain. The heavens had been as brass for three years and six months. But the man of prayer did not look at the natural indications, but he went up above the brassy heavens and above nature, and had his controversy with God, and, while there, the "cloud was seen as a man's hand," and there was heard "the sound of abundance of rain." And yet we pray, and the elements are not changed, and why? He had faith, while we have not. True prayer doesn't grovel among circumstances nor look at the prospects of frost, the edicts of kings, the mouths of lions, the flames of the furnace, nor even at death standing by with his scythe, but, rising above all, carries its case to God and has its way with him! If, then, you would help the sufferers, the two fields are before you. Give your means to send physicians and nurses, and thus work with nature and science to make them comfortable; and to reach them with your prayers you must go up to God with a faith that defies circumstances and brings His blessings down, and to do this we may well plead, "Lord, increase our faith."

YELLOW FEVER—QUARANTINE.

BY W. R. MILNER, M. D.

The specific action of our common swamp malaria which produces ordinary chill and fever, is upon the red corpuscles of the blood. It is attracted to these with as uniform certainty as the needle to the pole. This fact is known to every intelligent physician. It is the cause of the anæmic condition which universally follows prostrated intermittents; and this destruction of the red blood is slow or rapid according to the mildness or severity of the attack. Now I have observed that the same specific destruction of the red-blood corpuscles takes place not only in intermittents, but in remittents, in pernicious fever, in congestive chills, in purpura hæmorrhagica, in malarial hæmaturia, and in yellow fever. In 1867 I was called to see a boy, the patient of another doctor, who had had the yellow

fever for some days, and was then slowly bleeding to death from the gum of a decayed tooth. The red corpuscles had been nearly consumed by the poison, and nothing could stop the hemorrhage; he died.

Now, if there is a point of specific agreement, uniform, identical, and typical between yellow fever and all other forms of malarial diseases, are we not forced to the logical conclusion that the specific nature of yellow fever is identical with that of our common intermittents? Most assuredly.

Then, if it be intrinsically the same, is it not of the utmost importance to commerce and to humanity that the fact be known and obeyed? Does not the widespread panic of the present, with its train of evils, not to mention the equally damaging effects of quarantine of past years, appeal to the common sense of an enlightened people to take this question up and compel its solution? If I have stated a fact, and not an hypothesis, as to the specific and typical quality in the behavior of all of these diseases, what use of quarantine? Certainly none. Is there any intelligent observer of malarial diseases who can deny the fact? Why is quinine, the known specific of common swamp fevers, the specific and prophylactic of yellow fever also, if my premise be not true? Will the advocates of the importation theory explain? Nay, they can't.

We have two great evils to contend with, one is natural, and the other is artificial; one is yellow fever, and the other is quarantine. Shall we keep both? Has quarantine ever prevented yellow fever? Tell me where and when. Let the next legislature abolish the quarantine laws, and I tell you, sir, we shall have less yellow fever than we have ever had. Why? Because attention being thus drawn off from quarantine as a prevention, the useless expenditures of time and money in that direction will cease, and time and money will be utilized by concentration upon the only means of prevention, that of thorough drainage and cleanliness. And the work commenced in such good earnest would pay so well that in a few years success would be a demonstrated fact. The fires of enterprise would burn out the poisons of our swamps. A salubrious atmosphere would bless the city and state, invigorating and purifying the body, mind, and soul of the people; emigration would flow in; our lands would be taken and cultivated by God's noblest yeomanry, and soon Louisiana would become the example and the garden spot of the world.

YELLOW FEVER—SYMPTOMS.

BY "OLD SI," OF ATLANTA (GA.), CONSTITUTION.

"Well, what am de interducktry swymptoms ob de ailment? Tell me dat."

"Why, when yer jess settin' 'round 'sposin' dat you'se gwine ter fall 'air to er fo' hundred dollar mule an' is figgerin' up de price ob er halter fer hit, yer kinder 'spishuns dat yer leff yer shurt opin behin' when yer got up dis mornin'. Er sorter cole streak 'pears ter trickle down yer spinous colyum an' den climes up agin quicker dan hit went down. Dem jimnasticks continues tell d'reckly yer teef wont stay tergedder, but kinder boxes wid each udder. Presintly de cole streak sets down in de small ob yer back fer ter res' an' begins ter ake. Bimeby

yer feel hot all ober like yer wez in a house a' fire. Den yer can't crawl ter bed, but de nusses comes 'round an' fatches de dockter, an' de wrassle fer er longer foothol' on dis bank ob de ribber begins!"

"Den what do dey do?"

"Plasters yer all ober wid mustard, fills yer up wid february fuge, an' piles on all de blankits dat dey kin borror or beg fum de nabors. Den dey gibs yer ice on de inside an' mo blankits on de outside tell de ekerlibrium am restored; arter dat yer either gits well or dies!"

"How did yer stan' hit?"

"Well, I'se a tuff citizen for enny complaint ter tackle, an' I managed ter be dar yit when ole yaller jack flung up de fite; but I d'clar' ter grashus, now, dat wuz de mos' weak'nin tussle dis nigger ebber had. I 'specks dat d'seze don't hanker much arter niggers, kase he don't offen win de fite tell he gits a feller turned yaller, an' niggers don't turn yaller wuff er cent; but whenebber he gits er white man lyn' out lookin like er chromo of er mustard patch in bloom, dere's gwine ter be er hole in de semeterry groun' nex' day, sho!"

YELLOW FEVER—PROTECTION AGAINST.

BY WM. SCHMOELE, M. D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Yellow fever is caused by the growth and development, within the alimentary tube, of a tropical fungus, the seeds of which are at first brought from some tropical country during a heat of not less than eighty-six degrees. These are diffused, being carried on the moisture of warm air of eighty-six degrees or over, and deposited on articles of food, especially fruits, which we eat uncooked, and thus carried into our stomach and bowels, where they find warmth and all other conditions suitable to their growth and development. By their presence and growth on the sensitive mucous coat of our bowels, they cause great irritation, inflammation and fever, with bilious vomiting, etc. In a few day these fungous growths produce masses of seeds which are passed away with the excrements, and these new seeds, coming from the bowels of the patients, will again float about on the moisture of warm air, and being, in turn, deposited on articles of food, they now become the propagators of the yellow fever, wherever they are taken with the food on which they are deposited into the bowels of human beings. Persons thus infected may carry the germs of the disease to distant places, and being there taken sick, they may, by their excrements, diffuse the seeds of the disease, generated in their bowels, over the neighborhood. 1. Lime-water, from a pint to a quart, drunk daily, half in the morning and half in the evening, with or without some milk, will destroy all possible germs in the stomach and bowels, and thus protect us against the yellow fever. The same remedy will cure the disease in its incipient development, by destroying its cause; 2. Chlorinated lime, in saucers half filled with water, placed in kitchen and other rooms, cellars, and closets, commodes, etc., will disinfect the food, and thus remove the cause of the disease; 3. Chlorinated lime, placed in vessels used by patients, will disinfect the excrements as soon as they are voided, the rising chlorine gas disinfecting even the vapors of the excrements.

YELLOW FEVER—POETRY.

BY A NEW YORK SUN WRITER.

At Grenada, August and September, 1878.

From sultry marshes in the far South borne,
 Where its foul spirit holds resistless sway,
 It came to us, all desolate, forlorn,
 While graves were many on its northward way.
 Beware, beware, oh! men, you, helpless lot—
 Though ye be pure as snow, it pardons not!

From swamps morbidic it doth now arise,
 And with an awful golden touch of death
 Can close in pain the light of laughing eyes,
 And stain and spoil with its consuming breath.
 Beware, ye cities, and all folk thereof;
 Beware its advent, ye that hate or love.

It wildly soars on hot and hurried wings,
 Grim harbinger of terrors and of fears;
 For it there are no vassals and no kings,
 Naught but sad dissolution and swift tears.
 Beware, beware, oh! people, as you pray,
 The dreaded curse speeds sullenly your way!

No pity can its haughty essence know,
 Hurl'd from some hideous hell to blight and kill
 It loves to see its yellow splendor glow,
 It loves its angry mission to fulfill.
 Beware, beware, oh! mortals, low and great,
 Fly to your God, while laggard death is late!

Naught here on earth can stop its awful bane,
 No tearful plea can give the doomed release;
 Terrible angel of supremest pain,
 Until God wills it, it can never cease.
 Beware, oh! mortals, for in light or gloom,
 Before ye yawns a grim expectant tomb.

It has no mercy on the young and fair,
 The noblest and the best the monster seeks;
 It loves from loving breasts the babe to tear,
 It loves to chill the rose on virgin cheeks.
 Beware, beware, oh! people, kneel and pray,
 The yellow blight of hell now speeds your way!

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS OF 1878.

CHAPTER II.

PANORAMIC PEN PICTURES—TIDAL WAVE OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION—APPALLING HORRORS, THRILLING INCIDENTS, HEARTRENDING SCENES OF MISERY AND ANGUISH—WAILINGS OF WOE, WANT, AND STARVATION—THE UNCOFFINED AND UNBURIED DEAD—THE FLIGHT OF THOUSANDS—DEATH OF WHOLE FAMILIES—A FRIGHTFULLY BLACK RECORD DELINEATED BY THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN AND SUFFERED.

MEMPHIS IN THE PLAGUE.

DAYTIME.

Alas, fair Memphis! What sights met the eye of those who remain in thy midst! At every turn and corner a cry of distress is wafted on the breeze that floats o'er house-tops, through your streets and alleys. On every side is met the bowed form of some citizen who has lost a relative or friend.

"The river in a calm is hurried onward
Through channels of despair!"

The small, burnt piles of bedding that are seen on every street but tell the passer-by "A death has occurred here." These blackened spots are growing in number daily, and yet there are scores of brave hearts, who remaining, bound by duty to their fellow-man, can not but shudder in anticipating that perhaps within the week the bed on which he throws himself to rest to-night will mark the street with its burning record of sacrificed life. During the day there are bustle and confusion. Doctors are hurrying by; the hearse is met on every square; the Howard visitor is met in every inhabited dwelling. The change of this comes when night has thrown its mantle of darkness over all. Then, only the rumbling of some buggy over the stony street is heard; or some nurse, sent in haste for a physician to come and bring back to life the dying patient, is met as he speeds in search of the doctor; or the patrolman, as he walks his beat guarding the store or dwelling of some citizen who has fled to escape the epidemic, is seen by some Howard who has toiled late in the night to succor the orphan children of a dead parent. Each day brings its changes. The form that but yesterday was seen in the full vigor of manhood, to-night lies tossing upon a bed, aching with fever. The chair on which a dear friend had chatted while relating the horrors of the

the plague scarcely twenty-four hours since, is filled, not by him who had shown such a brave spirit the night before—no, he is in his bed, stricken down, leaving his friend to try and write of death's doings that is making such a fearful record in the history of our city. Who will be left to tell the tale to-morrow?

NIGHTTIME.

Outside, the soft moonlight plays upon street and wall and breaks in shimmering brightness o'er the slate roof above. The silence of the street is exaggerated as the trees throw their weird shadows and the awnings darken the pavement. As the beautiful babe, so fair, so winning, that Death even could not have the heart to mar the flower which he plucked, lies as though 'twere but sweetly sleeping; so Memphis, supernaturally quiet with the softest and most beautiful light flooding her streets, seems but sleeping; only sleeping.

A noise; a heavy wagon laden with coffins lumbers up and goes rumbling by. That wagon breaks the spell. The eyes are shaded by the hand which shuts the moonlight from the eye and the bright fancy from the heart. Through the mind in swift panorama the horrid scenes of the past day move swiftly. We shudder, and walking to the window again gaze upon the moonlight and its shadows.

Yes, the city still seems to be sleeping, but it is the sleep of death!

THE DAY'S RECORD

Is horrible. The few new cases reported are not a tithe of those which have occurred. Negroes will not work, will not leave town, but lie about and draw rations, and then get sick and become a burden intolerable. The fields are white with cotton, but not a foot will they move. They give their sick no care, and seem to think they must be fed in idleness and nursed with greatest care. One day Mr. Langstaff, President of the Howards, was in despair. "I can get no food for my nurses. Our men are falling every day, and if we do not drive these lazy people out of town not one of us will be left." And he expressed the awful truth not overdrawn. The food remains and the fever feeds. The nurses in two more days can not attend one half the sick. They must die like sheep and rot where they die, if something is not done that we can not advise or see any way of accomplishing now.

We are doomed, surely, truly, unmistakably doomed, felt every heart.

ANOTHER DAY'S TRIALS.

This morning early a loud rap on my door awakened me from a short, troubled sleep—the first had in twenty-four hours—and in response to my inquiry as to what was desired, was informed by the landlady that she had just discovered a house in the immediate vicinity in which were three colored men—one dead, the other two delirious with fever, and, said the kind-hearted lady, "For God's sake go for a doctor or they will all be dead in an hour." Hurrying from the house in quest of a doctor, I was somewhat startled by moans and cries of "O God! O God!" emanating from a small brick house, No. 18 St. Martin Street. Entering, I found on the bed a little girl, apparently about eight years old, yellow as gold, with lips and hands stained with the fatal black vomit. At her side, in the same bed, was another child, perhaps two years younger, with the fire of the terrible fever slowly but surely consuming her young life, while the mother, half crazed with the agony of her surroundings, almost exhausted, lay upon the floor calling

upon God to comfort her. Leaving this sad scene of death, and approaching the commencement of St. Martin Street (at Beale Street) a colored woman, with blood-shot eyes, disheveled hair, and grief-stricken appearance, asked, "Would massa be so good as to send the funeral man; her two children were dead and her husband would soon follow." As I turned the corner of St. Martin and Beale, I encountered one of the visitors of the Howards, who, with the bravery which characterizes many of them, immediately accompanied me to the house No. 32 St. Martin Street, where the three colored men resided. In it we found a sight before which even the bravest heart would flutter. On a pallet, on the floor, half nude, with eyes protruding wide from their sockets, firm-set teeth and dark congealed blood slowly oozing from his nostrils, lay the dead body of Frank Johnson, while in a rude bed near by tossed in wild delirium two mulatto men, one of whom, after almost superhuman efforts to battle with his approaching dissolution, gave one loud, long scream, grasped at an invisible hand, seized it, and quietly passed away from earth. The wildest consternation and confusion prevails.

THE DEAD CAN NOT BE BURIED,

And numbers of bodies are festering where they die, while others will be laid out of doors in their coffins to await the time when they can be interred. From one house three dead children were put in one box to be carried beyond the city limits, in hopes that to-morrow may give them a common grave. The weather is very inclement, and we know to-morrow will be worse than to-day. No affliction has ever been known in this broad land equal to that which now oppresses this stricken and apparently doomed city. Citizens, visitors, physicians, and nurses, none escape. All wagons of every description found on the streets without a load were pressed into service to carry off the dead.

Our city at present is one vast charnel-house. The undertakers report ninety-six interments for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this evening. Of these ninety-three deaths were caused by yellow fever; seventy-six of the interments were of white people, and twenty of colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-day brought out the fact that at nightfall there were about sixty more reported dead and still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one. The Citizens' Relief Committee has employed a burial corps of thirty negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has even been suggested to burn the dead if they can not be buried more promptly, as corpses are known to have lain unburied for forty-eight hours, burdening the air with odors, and becoming so revolting that people have fled the neighborhood. It is with difficulty that men can be hired to haul them to the potters' field.

A SCENE.

Time, nine A. M. The sidewalk from Main to Second on the Court-square side of South Court was jammed with a mass of stout men and women. From the sidewalk to the entrance of the west door of the Citizens' Relief Committee was a solid line of closely-packed humanity. From the sidewalk to the east door of the same committee was another line of the same. There were there all shades of black, but not one white man or woman. In the golden days of the past, when there were but few voting-places in Memphis, we had similar exhibitions. They all came there for their rations, and they got them. It was a sad and sickening sight. All over the Southland the fields are whitening with cotton ready for the

picker, and yet these able-bodied, healthy men and women stand here in Memphis and draw free rations. That is not all. Brave white men are standing here to-day at the peril of their lives to keep these people from starvation. There does not seem to be any remedy. The blacks will not leave the city and work in the fields so long as they can obtain free rations, and the whites have not the heart to drive them out.

THE NEGRO.

"As far as the blacks are concerned, they have nobly fought for their rations. But this must be said: they have behaved with a quiet patience characteristic of the race, deserving all praise. All the private residences, with all their valuable contents, of Memphis, from the beginning of the great plague have been in the sole charge of the blacks. Their fidelity to their trusts will never be forgotten. No race of people on earth were ever truer."

VISITOR MANSFORD,

Of the Howards, encountered a horrible scene upon entering a house on Commerce Street. Upon a bed lay the living and the dead—a husband cold and stiff, a wife in the agonies of dissolution. On the floor, tossing in delirium, were two children of this pair, and beside them their cousins, two little girls, themselves sick. To complete the repulsiveness of the scene, and give it a look of repulsive horror, a drunken man and woman, parents of the little fever-baked girls, were reeling, and cursing, and stumbling over the dying and the dead.

The first Howard to die was Ed. Mansford, who fell while doing his duty without pay or other hope of reward than a sense of kindly feeling toward his suffering fellows. The second to die of the same noble band was Mr. N. D. Menken, a prominent merchant, and a brave, self-sacrificing soul, whose spirit is now in heaven.

The feeling of individual fatality thrust itself gloomily on every mind, as name after name of friend or acquaintance was spoken with the laconic expression, "down." Few men could walk the streets of Memphis with its current stories of sickness, of suffering, of death, without a shiver of their own trouble's presentiment. Men took to overloads of drugs, men took to overdoses of gin, of brandy, and some went to bed of fright. The latter, however, were few. The monotony of "new cases," "deaths," is doing its work of hardening the hearts and silencing the fears. The wise, cool men of our meager population went their way quietly, and it was generally the way to some poor sufferer's bedside or to the abode of the destitute.

"I would rather charge a battery stronghold in the most sanguinary engagement than to face this danger these days," said a gallant young man, and yet the same gentleman continued doing a noble duty with the Howards, risking his life without pay and laboring to relieve the sufferings of sick and dying people.

As an illustration of the fearful mortality that has engulfed Memphis in one common ruin, is the fact that there was at one time but eleven well members of the I. O. O. F. in the city, and of these many members of their families are ill.

There were numberless deaths of persons who thought they knew all about the yellow business, and did not send for physician or nurse until too late.

Only twenty persons in Memphis gathered to observe the Bishop's proclamation to observe a day of prayer.

A WEDDING.

A wedding occurred between Dr. W. F. Besanery, a volunteer physician from Jones' Station, Miss., and Miss Rutter, an accomplished resident of Memphis. He was here during the epidemic of 1873, and offered his services on the call of physicians this year. While serving he was taken sick, and was nursed to convalescence by the young lady, and he expressed his approbation of her Samaritanism in the manner not ordinarily recorded outside the pages of romance.

PRETTY SIGHT.

A little girl sat in the Ledger office on a high stool counting specie, a pale little girl with a linen over-apron and close-cut hair. "Who is she?" asked the salutary Avalanche man of Mr. Whitmore. "Who is your pretty little cashier?" The little head turned, the lips smiled, and the little fingers went on counting the specie. "Little Willie Shepherd," replied the kind-hearted Ledger man; "one of the family which suffered so in Linden Street. She is my little ward now, and the brightest little cashier you ever saw." The lips smiled again as the brown head was patted tenderly, and the little fingers went on counting the specie. Thus a golden thread is picked up in the bleak, gloomy cavern of death.

A SAD STORY.

When the fever broke out fiercely in Memphis, an estimable lady of this city visited Grand Junction for the purpose of assisting a Mr. Becton, who had charge of a school. After being there a week the lady was taken with a chill, which was followed by a light fever and pains in the head and back. She was boarding at the hotel, but at once she was ruthlessly driven forth by some cowardly men, and was sent down the railroad toward Memphis. Before leaving she was given a dose of morphine or laudanum, and on arriving at Moscow a telegram from *pro tem*. Mayor Becton intercepted her, stating that he would be down on the morning train and take her back to Lagrange, to the residence of Dr. Pulliam, some two miles from the town. Mr. Becton did not come, and the unfortunate lady was again driven forth from a roadside hotel and shipped back to Lagrange, while a heartless telegram was sent to Mayor Becton stating that they "sent back the sick lady who had been sent by him down to Moscow." There were no ladies at Moscow to administer to the sick lady's wants, but curious men crowded into her chamber, and, sick and dying as she was, she looked around dreamingly, and incoherently asked, "What are all you men doing here? I wish you would leave." On arriving at Lagrange a young gentleman (to his praise be it said) took her out in a buggy to the residence of Dr. Pulliam, some two miles in the country. It was a hot day, and the sun sent down its heated rays on the dying woman. When she reached the residence of Dr. Pulliam, that gentleman and Christian placed her in his daughter's apartment and ministered to her wants until she died, two days afterward. Ere she died she whispered, "If I die, my death can be placed at the doors of the people of Grand Junction," meaning those heartless, cowardly wretches who had driven her away. She was buried at Grand Junction, outside the inclosed portion of the graveyard, near a wagon road, where other unfortunate yellow-fever dead sleep and rest, while the autumn winds howl and whistle requiems above their graves. Mayor Becton took possession of her trunk and jewelry, and left Grand

Junction under a cloud, the people there charging and asserting that he absconded with money contributed for the relief of the sick. Up to this time Mayor Becton has not written a word about the jewelry to the relatives of the deceased, but he did write for forty-five dollars, which he said was the amount of funeral expenses he paid, but which he never paid. He was at St. Louis when last heard from. He should come to the front and account for these things. Our representative is fully conversant with all the facts of the case; he interviewed many persons of Moscow, Lagrange, and Grand Junction, and knows whereof he writes. He visited the graveyard, placed a head-board at the grave of the murdered lady, and dropped a tear upon the fresh earth that he rounded up, and there the head-board stands a monument to the inhumanity, cowardice, and barbarity of one or more citizens of Grand Junction and Moscow.

THE FATE OF THE DONOVAN FAMILY

Has occasioned much comment, in which Mr. Donovan, who was formerly held in high esteem and exercised considerable influence politically and socially in this community, is severely censured for positively refusing to return to his family when notified that his wife and children were stricken down with the fever. Mrs. Donovan gave birth to a still-born child, and soon after died herself; one of her children died the same day. Mr. Donovan was notified by telegraph, but coolly replied with instructions concerning the burial of the corpses, but still remained away. Another of the children has since died, but Mr. Donovan remains at Brownsville, fifty miles away from Memphis.

Another of the horrifying incidents which startle people at home as well as abroad, and leave one dazed with amazement that human beings can be so cowardly, occurred on one of the streets of the original infected district. A man and his wife and one child occupying a nice home, saw their little girl taken down with the fever, whereupon the wife, full of the heroism of which her sex has made so many displays during this epidemic, advised the husband to leave, which he did without delay, and from a house only across the street saw the bodies of his child and faithful wife carried by strangers for interment in Elmwood Cemetery. Donovan's case hardly matches that.

FRIENDSHIP.

In this city, before the epidemic, there were three young men of the highest standing in society who were ever together, either in public affairs or in social relations. The one never came in possession of events but what the other two shared. At noon they greeted each other more affectionately than ever brothers did, and at night it was a "Wish you well, dear boy." In business it was how to assist one another through in his particular sphere, and in pleasure enjoyments all three were ever near. In the epidemic all remained at their posts, fulfilling their arduous duties—one as local editor, the second as Associated Press agent, and the third in public offices—and assisting the distressed by every means possible, until stricken down by fever. They all died, and they lie side by side in the beautiful Elmwood, brothers in death as they were in life. Their names are Herbert Landrum, Ed. Worsham, and R. R. Catron.

Here is but one instance out of fifty that could be mentioned which shows the malignancy of the disease now so rapidly depopulating our fair city. At No. 111 Elliot Street there lived Mrs. Barbara Flack, widow, with her seven children,

MEMPHIS IN THE PLAGUE.

Tom Flack, aged 28; Laura Flack, aged 24; Louisa Flack, aged 22; Jennie Flack, aged 20; Willie Flack, aged 19; Clara Flack, aged 18. Within the past eight days, at regular intervals, death has taken them until there is not left a single member of the family. Miss Laura Flack was the last, and she died at noon yesterday. During their illness they were attended by Mr. H. J. Buhler, our home artist, with a devotion rarely witnessed.

The startling discovery was made that the city sextons had been re-opening vaults containing yellow-fever corpses for the accommodation of the more recent dead, and that the putrifying bodies taken out have been exposed to the atmosphere to spread disease and death. An eye-witness to one of these horrible spectacles describes the stench as positively crazing, and the effect upon the funeral procession escorting to the grave the later corpse as in the highest degree nauseating.

TERRIBLE PICTURE OF MEMPHIS.

To lose over 1,200 men, women, and children in twenty-seven days, out of a population of 15,000, white and black, and to be expending over \$10,000 for 1,200 nurses and 40 doctors, and for medicine and food for more than 3,000 sick and 10,000 indigent, it is a sad reality—enough to move even a stoic to tears. But beside this, there come the tales of individual sorrow; of whole families swept away in a week, leaving not even one of the name; of nurses dying at their posts; of priests and ministers and good sisters following those they succored so fast as to appall the stoutest heart, and "give us pause" amid the general wreck and ruin. No pen can do these scenes and sights justice; no tongue exaggerate them. Lispering childhood, hoary and venerable old age, the vagrant and the merchant, the man of God and the unbeliever, all are taken, claimed alike by the awful pestilence. The cry of the fatherless is heard every hour, claiming the pity, the sympathy, and the tears of the most hardened veteran. In the Appeal office there were but two left of all who were employed in the editorial, counting-office and composing-rooms. Strangers to the office, as to the business, are attending to the affairs, while the only editor left on duty alternates, through sixteen hours a day, between his desk and case. The fifth epidemic we have passed through, this surpasses them all in the horrors it has uncovered. Parents deserted children, and children parents, husbands wives,

BUT NOT ONE WIFE

A husband. Men dropped dead on the streets, while others died neglected, only to be discovered by the death-spreading gases from their bodies. Ministers of the gospel, carrying messages of peace, hurrying from house to house, have had their weary feet arrested and their work staid by pestilence that walks in the noonday as at night. The priest administering the extreme unction, and the bride of Christ, wiping the death-damp from the forehead of those whose kinsfolk are far away, are almost paralyzed in the sacred act, the burial of the dead and the care of the needy living, and die even before we know they are sick. The last words of those who are well at night are farewells to the dead, and the first in the morning, "Who lives and who has died?"

SICKENING STORIES.

It makes cold chills run all over one's body to hear some of the horrifying incidents related by the Howard physicians. One of these was told us by one on

duty in the northern part of the city. A man and his wife were living in rather an isolated locality. The husband was sick of the fever. The physician made his call about three o'clock in the afternoon, when he found him very low; but the wife, who had undertaken to nurse him, showed up to that time no symptoms of the fever. He called the next day, as usual, and found the man had been dead twelve hours, and his wife lay beside the corpse with a burning fever. She had been taken so suddenly and so severely that she was unable to summon assistance.

We work, not in the shadow, but in the very face of death. We meet him on every hand and at every moment in the names of his victims, and in the desolation he has spread about us.

Charley Silvers, section boss on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railway, while coming into the city to report a case of destitution, discovered a lady convalescent on the Nonconnah bridge in a perfectly nude state, her body bleeding from brier scratches. On questioning her it was discovered that she was insane. Some clothing was procured for her and she was carried back to Camp Jo Williams, when it was discovered that she was the wife of an engineer on that road who died some two weeks ago, the intelligence of which was kept from her until it was thought she could endure the shock. The contrary effect was produced, however, as she has been out of her mind ever since she was told of her husband's death, and been kept in close confinement by her friends on Georgia Street. She made her escape at night by jumping out of a window, and was not missed until she had been gone some time, her friends making diligent search for her throughout that night, but failing to discover her. She was in a pitiable condition, and stated that she was on her way to Camp Jo Williams to find her husband, who she seemed to think was still working on the road. Her clothes were afterward discovered on the roadside, where she had torn them off and thrown them away. Her friends being notified of her whereabouts, went down and took charge of her.

It is distressing beyond description to see the amount of trouble. Out of one family that numbered seven, of whom five were grown, all the adults have died in a single week, leaving two small children, a girl of ten years and a boy of nine years, and the little girl is now sick with the fever.

Another sickening case of desertion has come to light. A man named Townsley lost a child by fever; immediately after the funeral of which, his wife and little daughter Florence, twelve years of age, were taken. In despair he told the neighbors we was going to make away with himself and was not since heard of. Since he thus basely deserted his wife she died and has been buried, and his little Florence and his youngest child, a boy, are wards in the infirmary.

The sexton of St. Patrick's Church reports a case where a man was shrouded and encoffined, but who, when the lid was about to be screwed down, opened his eyes and asked those performing the last offices for him, "What the hell are you doing!" A little trepidated, if not consternated, they lifted him from his close confinement and put him into bed. Treatment was begun again, and, strange to say, he recovered. He was literally rescued from the grave.

LETTER FROM FATHER JOHN.

What the papers publish of Memphis is but a *dead letter*, which tells nothing of the *living death* which is seen on every face, and more terrific on those who chatter and laugh. It is the hysterical laugh of an excess of despair. No, no, what I saw in Italy six times, even when above two thousand were dying in a day

in a city of thirty-six thousands, and the three times in which I saw yellow fever in America, can not give an idea of the terror which makes the people like drunkards. Few talk correctly, the merry one less than the crushed-down people.

How can it be otherwise? Here near Peabody Hotel the coffins are piled up along the street just as the bales of cotton are obstructing Broad Street in Columbus. All stores are closed except druggists' and undertakers' stores.

Some people walk, but all in a hurry, all in a hurry. Blessed Howard Association Members! What a noble courage! They are out! They go every where! Memphis is all, all into their hands; for doctors, nurses, provisions—all is provided by them.

I am at the hotel. Why? At St. Patrick the rooms are occupied by dead priests; at St. Peter two other priests are laying dead. The two priests who are alive camp outside the city. I want to be in the city, and then I must stay at the hotel; but the two priests alive, shall they be alive after to-morrow?

If no other priest comes, I will have no priest to bury me. Two churches are closed already (to be let), and the remaining two will be closed soon. As for me, I am calm. One would say I am insensible like marble. Oh, no; I feel as much as any other, but my nature is such that nothing scares me.

My best respects,
FATHER JOHN.

The Gregg family have been swept from the face of the earth. The father and six children have already died, and last night the mother was reported in a dying condition.

LETTER FROM CAMP JO WILLIAMS.

After seven days' prostration I am at my post. I am not satisfied that my complaint was yellow fever—in fact I had no doctor, not through any aversion to the profession. By the general rule of guessing, in order to prevent a genuine type of the disease, and enjoy the great distinction of having suffered a thousand deaths, and earned a place permanent on the roll of martyrs, one must be a corpse, be incased in a rude coffin and lain in a potter's field. This luxury I would forego, preferring to sing praises to the memory of friends gone before, and live to enjoy what of pleasures this life affords. Since last I wrote our camp has been exceedingly healthy. We have on an average one death each twenty-four hours. We issue rations to our six hundred inhabitants. Our sick list averages now two per cent. This disease is to some extent infectious and contagious, as every man whose duties placed him in constant contact with the sick or dead has been stricken down. Few died. I regard contact with the dead exceedingly dangerous, as nearly all die whose offices require contact. All sick should be removed to the infirmary at once. The dead should be incased in an air-tight coffin and buried without ceremony or escort at the nearest point; in truth, bodies should be burned at once. To remove them to a distant point endangers the life of every soul on the way to point of interment.

Science will show it is neither infectious nor contagious. Experience this year will show it to be both. Colored families, living within a few hundred yards of our hospital, who have not visited the infected district at all and kept aloof from our camps, have sickened and died. Doctor Bell's theory in regard to the origin of the disease may be true, but that it is reproduced in a more deadly form through the medium of our bodies on which it feeds can not be doubted; and that it assumes types varying with the condition of the human system, climate

and latitude, and after running through a series of epidemics, it assumes a different phase, and acclimates itself to higher latitudes, until it will finally lose its original characteristics is proven in the fact that the most experienced physicians are confounded, and that it penetrates farther north at each visitation. Theorists had best tax their brains and public credulity by a practical and common-sense diagnosis of the disease, as now developed in the human body, and by the aid of chemistry, which is a true science, discover a remedy. Has medical science since the history of epidemics ever staid a plague? A panic-stricken people during the London plague set fire to the infected districts and staid the ravages of the disease; but when and where has medical science interposed a barrier to it or staid for a moment its advances until it consumed all within its reach or it died out through interposition of nature? Science in medicine is in some respects akin to religion, requiring a large stock of all-abounding faith. It proves itself by dogmas and learned disquisitions. The roots and theories once grounded, the M. Ds. and LL. Ds. elaborate and mold them agreeably with certain convictions and coincidences until they arrive at a point where the ingenuity of the human mind fails, and then, God bless us all! we are put aside with the exclamation, What is to be will be. All is for our good. Those whom He scourges He loveth best. We were very wicked, saith the guardian of souls on earth. We were uncleanly, saith the scientist, yearning to organize a sanitary force. We know nothing about it, saith the humane, painstaking nurse, and experienced practitioner who has survived many epidemics, and so say we all down here. Let your scientist pass through one plague, and name the disease; and then a second and third, if you please, and if he be an honest man he will, at your suggestion, respond, like the fool in Shakespeare, "Very like a whale!"

I pray you note it. Where one community escapes and the neighboring ones are scourged, and the man of science thinks he has warded it off, he at once promulgates to admiring, thankful citizens his theory, parades the wand with which he smote the fell destroyer, and at once becomes a god. Where the plague takes root and all perish, save by chance a few, the man of science becomes a "corpse" (if he do not run away).

It may be they will stumble on a preventive or a cure, but I pray you put not your trust wholly in them. Avoid contact. Confine it to the narrowest possible limits, and do not permit your authorities to suffer sentiment or humanitarian notions to govern their conduct in one single instance, be the stricken one of high or low degree.

I find your second donation of twenty-five dollars, and in the name of the needy ones pray that your beautiful city may never experience the sorrows and bereavements we are now undergoing.

MORE AND WORSE.

Yesterday a woman and two pretty daughters of twelve and sixteen years walked from the train to my tent and reported for assignment to quarters. From my familiarity with the disease, I at once remarked, "Why, woman, your two girls have the fever." The eldest one said, "No, sir; indeed I never felt better in my life. I had a little chill yesterday, but am well now." Her pulse showed 125, temperature 104°, eyes glassy, skin puffed, and the whole countenance a beautiful pink. In order to quiet and gratify the mother, I put up a tent near me for the night. Next morning I had them examined, and both were sent to the

hospital. I was down there this noon. The mother is prostrate from nervous prostration, and the children lie in the potter's field.

Just now I toted a fellow to a tent near the hospital. I have had men hunting him all day. He has been dodging us. He swears nothing is the matter with him. His pulse is 135, and temperature 106°. He is literally burning up. He will be dead by noon to-morrow.

There are fresh arrivals. We have four hundred who have been out from the city sufficiently long to be regarded safe. We are building houses and establishing a new camp, to which all who have been beyond the infected districts ten days will be removed. If no more arrive, we will be able to say we have snatched from certain death four hundred and fifty-five souls. We have a thorough system. The camp is laid out in streets, each tenement is numbered, and a complete register is kept of every inmate. New arrivals occupy a street called Quarantine Square. We have quartermaster, commissary, undertaker, physician, purveyor, and military force. We have a large warehouse and brick oven, soup-house, and every appointment the emergency suggests.

This disease is yellow fever, or is, in fact, the malarial fever of this coast, intensified by the introduction of the germs of ship or Asiatic fever. It is the most subtle scourge the world has experienced and baffles all medical experience. A person of intelligence, when first attacked with the malarial symptoms, if he be administered to at once with the usual treatment, wrapped up in blankets and nursed carefully, may pull through. None but the rich, in times like the present, can command special attention. The masses are treated by the wholesale, and all alike; few recover.

The first symptoms are heaviness and a slight chill, then suppression of the urine, puffed face, glassy eyes, beautifully flushed skin, pink eyelids, pulse 120, temperature 103° to 106°. Soon vomito begins, which is simply a slight hawking sound and spitting of a coffee-ground substance from the stomach, which sinks to the bottom of the vessel. The patient, after each emission, feels well and would get up if allowed. No pain; no evidence of concern, either by look or action. The pulse begins to run down to 90, 80, 70, 50, 40; then comes the pinched nostril and mechanical breathing. They sit up; want to get up; are induced to lie down, and quietly pass away.

Thursday night, as I was making the rounds, I saw a woman returning from the infirmary with a vial of medicine. It was sprinkling a little. She went into her tent, lit a candle, and lay down. In a few moments I heard an alarm. Women and children were running wild about that portion of the camp. I hastened there, when my eyes beheld a most heartrending sight. This woman's babe, nine months old, was crying on its mother's breast, and she was dead. I came near having a stampede. The child was cared for, the mother taken away, and the tent burned with its contents.

No one will do duty about the sick without pay. Nurses, grave-diggers, carpenters, men to carry off sick and burn tents, and now the volunteer committees from the different wards, demand compensation for their services.

The negroes, five thousand, are still in the city. No appeal will drive them from the certain death which awaits them. The pest has gotten among them, and Heaven only knows who will bury their dead. So long as they can draw rations they won't budge. Their leaders demand pay, and if their demands are not acceded to, they threaten to sack the town. I have urged the committee to call

upon the Governor to establish martial law, build warehouses at points accessible to railroads, guard them, remove all the provisions from the city, and then let starvation and disease do their legitimate work. These are no times for sentiment on the part of brave, worn-out Citizens' Committee.

CAMP JO WILLIAMS, September 27, 1878.

J. B. C.

BRAVE WOMEN IN MEMPHIS.

There were women of pluck and unsurpassed devotion in Memphis who dared every thing for those they love. The faithless are of the other sex, of those whom the world in one of its greatest misnomers has dubbed "the stronger sex." While John Donovan forsakes his wife and leaves his children to die in strangers' hands; while a son hies to Arkansas Springs and leaves his mother and two brothers to be borne by other hands to the grave, in contrast shines out the faithfulness of woman as a devoted mother, as patient, attentive wife, as a life-risking daughter, sister, friend. By the bedside of the burning body, inhaling the poison of the sick-room, foul with that odor which tells the nature of the dreadful disease, performing services which none other will do, wearing a smile while the heart is breaking, and lifting up her head when in the last agony; her person is befouled by that most repulsive and horrible of all substances, black vomit. She sits and watches and nurses and cares for her loved one till he lives again or passes beyond her aid. The penalty of her service of love is generally death.

Instances come to the writer's mind faster than he can record them, instances which are but a few of the many which have become like a part of heaven in so much of earth's hell.

A Citizens' Relief Committeeman walked into an humble cottage in the southern portion of the city. There he found two children ill, one weak and listless, but evidently convalescing, and the other tossing in burning fever. A little woman in black sat between the two and was in the act of kissing the brow of the little fevered one.

"Can't I send you a nurse, madam?" asked the visitor.

"No, sir" (the pale little woman smiled), I have brought one child through, and I shall bring the other."

"But you are worn out."

"Oh, no, sir. A kind Italian woman near by comes in and helps me sometimes." She would not yield; no other hand but hers could minister to her little ones.

An old grandmother told Rev. Mr. Parson not only of having nursed her grandson to his death, but in want of some one else to do it, had with her own hands prepared him for his grave.

A child was stricken with the fever on Alabama Street. "Go," said the mother to the father, "I shall never leave the boy, but you must not be endangered." The coward complied, and saw from over the way a short coffin borne out of his home. The mother is paying the price of her devotion, and to-morrow will herself pass to her last home in the city.

A sick man's lady friend wrote: "Please let me come." And when his friends thought the die was cast, they consented to his summoning her. Boldly she laid aside her hat, pushed back her hair, and forcing a smile to her lips, entered the room. Some of his male friends stood outside on the door-steps to inquire "how the dear old boy is getting along."

The keeper of a house of ill-fame on Gayoso Street dared the loss of "business," dared the desertion of her place by all but one of its inmates, to nurse faithfully to the end one who was to her a comparative stranger, but whom chance had brought plague-stricken to her door. She died, and an editor in her old Kentucky home wrote of her thus:

Many years ago there came to this city from Ohio a handsome German girl, who found employment with a family near First and Green streets. Her expressive language, personal beauty, rich voice, and magnetic person made her a general favorite. When she saw any one suffering her eyes would grow soft with a beautiful, mysterious radiance, as she extended a helping hand. She seemed in good spirits at times, yet there was something about her general demeanor that told that her poor soul was groaning beneath the burden of a mighty sin—really a calamity—and known to the laws of society as a crime. Society is cold and heartless, and rules with an iron rod.

This was twenty-five years ago. The fair young girl grew up to womanhood, and as a woman of the town her name was known as Annie Cook. Her real name remains as much of a mystery here as the nameless sin that drove her from the scenes of happy, joyous childhood. At one time she might have returned, like the dove to the ark, had it not been for a frowning world. The leading characteristic of her life seemed to be to help the suffering. When she lived in this city, on Madison Street, a poor family became helpless with the small-pox, and this woman was found at their bedside administering to their wants. Notwithstanding her life, she endeared herself to many of the people here. Shortly after the war she became dissatisfied and went to Memphis. Nothing more was heard of her until the yellow-fever scourge of 1873. She then threw her house open that had been dedicated to shame, volunteered as a nurse, and watched over the dead and dying like a ministering angel.

The generous public approved, silently, of course, of her noble deeds, and she lived on through years of sorrow, the same strange, mysterious woman, until the breaking out of the present scourge, when she again discharged her women, offered her house as a hospital, and her services as nurse. Yesterday the wires whispered the news of her death. Poor, ill-starred, misguided woman! Whatever her sins may have been, she has laid them all down with her life, and may we not hope that her chances for her life of happiness "up there" are secured by an earnest repentance and a self-sacrifice that cost her life. Mary Magdalen became the most devoted of His followers, and now that Annie Cook's life has ended in sacrifice for others, there is hope that it may be said to her, "For as much as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it also unto me."

The "Christian women" of Louisville, appreciating the self-sacrifice and generosity of Annie Cook, the cyprian, who consecrated her life and property to the sick, gladdened her heart by a recognition of her Christian heroism that must have gone far to reconcile her to the death she met so bravely. They sent her this note, addressed to "Madam Annie Cook, Mansion House, Memphis, Tenn.:"

LOUISVILLE, August 28, 1878.

Dear Madam: This morning's paper announces that you have opened your house to the sick of Memphis, and that you are ministering to their wants personally. An act so generous, so benevolent, so utterly unselfish should not be passed over without notice. History may not record this good deed, for the good deeds

of women seldom live after them, but every heart in the whole country responds with affectionate gratitude to the noble example you have set for Christian men and women. God speed you, dear madam, and, when the end comes, may the light of a better world guide you to a home beyond. From the

CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

No doubt this affectionate and really Christian recognition of her good deeds lighted Annie Cook's pathway to the grave.

Throughout this time of trouble and terror, disease and death, women, in their homes, by the bedside of the sick, as nurses from far distant northern, western, and southern homes, as sisters of the church, devoted to the cause of charity in all its forms, have illustrated the heroism which made them first in faith beside the despised Christ, and first in hope by the tomb of the risen Lord. Men have deserted their wives and children, their mothers and sisters, but we have yet to learn of one woman whose fears have overcome her affection, or whom terror has filled with selfishness. We could fill columns with the names of those whose deeds, were they known, would enkindle the smoldering fires of the coldest heart, and revive the faith in woman which every thoughtful and considerate man must have. Patient and resigned, as mothers and sisters, they in many instances attended their sick relatives until long after the fever had its hold upon them, reviving, by their example, the failing courage of the sick, and bringing hope to wait on their efforts, in some cases the best of panaceas. Indeed, were the truth known, it would be written of most of the women who have died during this epidemic in Memphis, that they labored, sustained by affection or by love of duty, until past relief, and died martyrs to that nice and delicate sense of duty which men rarely reach. One case recorded before of a woman who rose above a sinful, wayward life, and passed away, her later hours brightened and beautified by self-sacrifice as a nurse. The church, too, to which we naturally turn, if not by force of conviction by force of habit, the result of years of trial, test, and endurance, has also sent into the field of death its quota of women, who, not moved by natural affection, but inspired by duty alone, have died in the performance of it. Of those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Sister Frances is the only one of six who was not sick, or who have not died of the fever. Of the sisters of the Catholic Church, ten have died and seven were sick. Of the dead, we have the names of Mother Alphonsa and Sisters Rose, Josepha, Mary Bernardine, Mary Dolora, and Mary Veronica, of the Dominican Order, and Sisters Wilhelmina, Vincent, Stanislaus, and Gertrude, of the Sisters of St. Mary, of St. Louis. This list of names tells the story of devotion to the cause of Christ. More than half the number of sisters engaged in the duty of succoring the sick have died. The same proportion is true of their sisters out of orders who have fallen by the bedside of those around whom their affections were entwined. Nothing that we could say is half so eloquent as are these names and facts. Wringing the heart, they brighten the darkness of these sad, sad days, and add another laurel to the brow of woman.

Of the eight members of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood who went to Memphis to nurse the sick, seven have had the fever and three have died. The names of the dead are Sister Constance, who was the Sister Superior of the work in Memphis; Sister Theckla and Sister Ruth. The latter was daughter of County Judge George, of Orange County. Her name was Helen George. Her family name was Darling. She was a woman of rare accomplishments and of great amia-

bility and kindness of disposition. She was thirty-two years of age at the time of her death. The Episcopal Orphanage had been under her management for about seven years. Sister Constance was at her post of duty all through the fever of 1873, and escaped the scourge. When the epidemic broke out this year she and her companion, Sister Theckla, were in this city. They returned to Memphis without delay. Sister Theckla's family name was McMahan. Her father was an Irish refugee, who died in France. She was thirty-eight years of age, and had been a member of the sisterhood for a number of years. The names of the other members who labored in Memphis since the breaking out of the pestilence are Sisters Hughetta, Flora, Frances, Helen, and Clare. The latter is a member of the St. Margaret's Sisters, of Boston. Mrs. Waring, a nurse, who accompanied the sisters to Memphis, has died. Death has also taken away Mrs. Bullock, who went to Memphis as an associate of the Sisters of St. Mary. Mrs. Scherrie, the wife of a sea captain, called on Rev. Dr. Houghton at his residence, No. 1 East Twenty-ninth Street, and offered her services as a nurse. Dr. Elisha Harris testified to her noble qualities. He said that during the cholera of 1866 she was the most humane and heroic nurse employed in the hospital that was established on the Battery. She said to Dr. Houghton that she had no fear of the fever, and also that she had once had the disease while she was with her husband on his ship in the West Indies. Her services were accepted, and she left for Memphis.

A YELLOW-FEVER ROMANCE.

There was a romance connected with the death of Zach Oliver, the Memphis letter-carrier. While on his way to his lodgings, he encountered, very ill with the fever, a young Jewess, Miss Phœbe Mendleson, who had come into the city to inquire for letters which were expected from her parents who had fled to some northern city when the fever first appeared. Miss Mendleson had remained with some friend who had removed to the country. Seeing her condition, kind-hearted Zach took her to his room and went in haste for a physician, which he secured, and by his attention to her in conjunction with the nurse furnished by the Howards, the young Jewess was saved from death. She convalesced so as to be able to sit up, when Zach was attacked, and, although feeble from her illness, she aided in the nursing of her friend, who lingered a few days and died in the arms of her he had saved.

A gentleman riding into the city on Poplar Street was nearly sickened with a stench coming from a building near the market-house. He went into the building, broke down the door of a room, and there discovered a dead body in an advanced stage of decomposition, evidently having been dead several days. It proved to be the corpse of a barber who had occupied the lower story of that building, which is in the heart of the infected district which was deserted in the early part of last week. Nurses reported at the board of health office two, three and four corpses in one house, the undertakers not being able to bury them. A number of the dead were buried by the county undertaker, who gave the health officer so much trouble that an order for his arrest was issued. He got wind of it, and has eluded the officer. On two occasions complaints were made that he was storing yellow-fever corpses in his stable on Union Street, a thickly-settled part of the city, until a "load" had been collected before he would send his wagon out to the potter's field.

The physicians employed by the Howard Association in Memphis were paid

ten dollars per day, and were provided with horses and buggies. Foreign nurses were paid four dollars per day and board and lodging, and home and colored nurses three dollars per day and board.

One Thursday the son of a pastor of one of our churches numbering four hundred was buried. The son himself had many friends. Who attended that funeral? The parents, themselves just from a yellow-fever bed, and two nurses of the son, one an Italian and the other a negro. These *four* and no others.

Callahan, a widower, who had a good character here, left his children in Memphis at the beginning of the epidemic, went to Louisville, married again, and sent back *a la* John Donovan "to take care of his children." The children are all dead, but Callahan took good care his carcase did not appear.

A foul stench was discovered in the neighborhood of the Mosby & Hunt cotton works, on Front Street. A negro policeman detailed for the purpose made an examination of the premises, and in one of the rooms discovered the dead and decomposed body of H. L. Waring, cotton buyer, who had evidently been dead for several days.

The Washington (D. C.) Post published an interview with Dr. Ramsey, one of the physicians returned from Memphis, in which he stated he had been authentically informed that white women have to take negro men for nurses or go without, and that such negro men nurses have taken advantage of their helpless victims. Mr. Keating, editor of Memphis Appeal, having his attention called to the statement, pronounces it utterly untrue, and adds: "No man, white or black, would be allowed to breathe after such crime became known; no such crime has been committed; white women have not been reduced to the necessity of taking negro men for nurses; the statement is a libel upon the negroes of Memphis, all honor to them; they have done their duty; they have acted by us nobly as policemen, as soldiers, as well as nurses; they have responded to every call made upon them in proportion to their numbers quite as promptly as the whites. A few of them threatened trouble about food at one time, but they were at the moment suppressed by a company of citizen soldiers of their own color. The colored people of Memphis, as a body, deserve well of their white fellow-citizens; we appreciate, and are proud of them."

One of the rich men of Memphis, as a matter of course, left a white and a colored woman in charge of his private house. The white woman got sick, and when this rich man of Memphis heard of that fact, he sent a letter to the colored woman, as follows: "Send the white woman to the hospital. Don't use any of the sweet milk; don't use any of the eggs or chickens, but help yourself outside." That last expression undoubtedly means, go to the Howards or the Relief Committee. Comment is unnecessary.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

The Rev. James R. Graves, of the Southern Baptist Church, left Memphis for California on the 21st of August, with the design of delivering a series of lectures in that state. He arrived at Salt Lake City, where he was stricken with yellow fever, and was taken in charge and nursed to convalescence by the Catholic Sisters of that city. Rather a strange coincidence; the leader of the Baptists of the South, stricken down in a Mormon city, and receiving the Christian charities and attendance of Catholic Sisters.

SWITCHED OFF TO DIE.

A man named Williams, from Memphis, arrived at Stevenson, Ala., sick with what was supposed to be yellow fever. He was immediately put in a box-car and switched off about a quarter of a mile below the town. The physicians of Stevenson were sent for, but they positively declined to go near the poor fellow. Dr. Barr, of Chattanooga; Dr. Cowan, of Tullahoma, and Dr. Steger, of Nashville, volunteered their services, and left for Stevenson to attend Williams.

Of the physicians employed by the Howard Association who were on duty, who were sick, and who have died, a careful review of that list shows that of the whole number sick, dead, convalescent, and those who have so far escaped, twenty are from Northern States; the rest, sixty-three, including nineteen Memphis physicians, are from Southern States. Thus the profession abroad has furnished us sixty-four brave men, who, without adequate reward for so noble and self-sacrificing a service, have devoted themselves to our sick during an epidemic that has raged with unexampled fierceness, killing seventeen of their number, and leaving nine in a condition of slow convalescence. In addition to this roll of honor we have to add the names of our own physicians, thirty-five of whom entered upon the work of contending with the fever. Twenty-five of these were taken sick, ten of the number dying, fourteen convalescing, one, Dr. Cavanaugh, being still confined to his bed with what is considered a dangerous attack. Taking the totals, we find that fifty physicians have succumbed to the fever, of which number twenty-seven have died, and twenty-three have convalesced, many of them being in active practice again, as earnest and devoted to their work as ever. We can hardly find words with which to express our sense of the debt of gratitude which our people owe to the physicians, those from abroad especially. But for their timely aid, the labors they undertook, so many of them at the risk of life, the mortality, so appalling, must have been more so. Neither money, medicines, supplies, nor nurses, would have availed any thing to stay the tidal wave of fever, had not our local corps of physicians been so heavily recruited, and recruited, too, by some of the ablest doctors of the cities and states they represent. All have been zealous in behalf of the sick and suffering. All have been eager to advance by their endeavors the cause of the science to which they are pledged. The duties devolving upon them, or which were self imposed, have been well and truly performed.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

One Sunday a number of heart-stricken citizens repaired to Elmwood Cemetery for the purpose of visiting the fresh-made graves of their loved and lost, and spreading flowers on the earth-hillocks that marked those sacred spots; but to their horror and dismay, the graves of the dead could not be found, notwithstanding the long and patient search made by the mourners and by the employes of the cemetery. This is a horrible fact to have to disclose, because it is well calculated to awaken the deepest alarm in the minds of hundreds of citizens who had their loved ones interred at Elmwood. It will be well to remember how the dead daily incumbered the graveyard, and how a hundred coffins lay around Elmwood daily awaiting interment which had to be postponed for days sometimes owing to the scarcity of grave-diggers, the terrible death-rate and the sickness of those in charge of the cemetery during the gloomy days of September, when the fever-

pest gathered in a hundred victims a day. Those who died during those days, and whose relatives had not lots to bury their dead, purchased private graves in that part of the cemetery known as Chapel Hill. The dead were taken out, and the coffins, boxes, etc., were laid down on the rank grass, which locations, according to the then superintendent of the cemetery and those having charge of the interments, were the exact spots designated as lots number so-and-so. The graves could not be dug until the next day, and the relatives and friends of the dead could not, of course, wait to see their dead interred. It turns out that in these days but little attention was paid to the manner of interments. Long trenches were dug, and the coffins were placed therein, side by side, regardless of the facts that in many instances private graves with regular numbers were purchased and promised to be furnished. How can the living now find their dead? Can they feel certain (unless an exhumation takes place) that beneath the sod on which they kneel and spread immortelles rests their own beloved dead? Certainly not. It would make one's heart ache to have seen a gentleman searching for the lost grave of his wife at Elmwood Cemetery. He had purchased a private grave, but it can not be found, and the horrible belief that his wife had been buried in the trench or ditch, haunted the unfortunate man as he wandered around searching and weeping. He had flowers to strew on the grave, but he searched in vain. The grave was lost. A lady at the same time was searching for a private grave on Chapel Hill, but that grave was also lost, and the treacherous ditches near by the place suggested the fate of the loved one who died. The present employes at Elmwood are new people who were not there during the dark death-days of September, and they know nothing of the past. Many of the old employes have died, others are absent. As one of the present employes said, "In September every thing was in a horrible condition here; there was no order nor system followed as to burying the dead, and many of those entitled to private graves were put in the trenches." The negro grave-diggers tell tales as to how the dead were buried in these days, tales not well calculated to assure the living that their dead were buried in accordance with directions or in such graves as had been specially purchased for such purposes. There is no one to blame probably, but the horrible fact exists nevertheless.

The sorrows of the epidemic were never pictured in more distressing scenes than were witnessed Sunday at Elmwood. Six friends of the late Ed. Worsham had followed his remains to the "city of the dead" for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute to their dearly beloved companion. On arriving at the cemetery they found the Rev. Dr. White, of Calvary Church, who, with his aged wife and faithful colored servant, were the only mourners at the funeral of the minister's son, Eugene D. White, who had died the day previous. On learning that the remains of "poor Ned" were about to be consigned to the grave, Dr. White, who is also a mason, asked the privilege of reading his burial service. The request was readily granted, and the revered minister, in words most feelingly rendered amid tears and sobs that almost choked their utterance, eulogized the character of the deceased. As the sod was falling upon the coffin of the deceased, Dr. White was approached by a gentleman well known in this community, who asked of him to read the service over his dead wife. He was the only mourner, and was heart-broken over his sad loss. The kind old man willingly consented, but first asked that he might consign to the grave his son. The mourners of Ed. Worsham acted as pall-bearers to Eugene D. White, and with uncovered heads listened

with aching hearts to the father as he read the service over his dead son. This painful scene had hardly ended when Mr. Ed. Beasley approached and said he would take it as an especial favor if Dr. White would read the funeral service over the remains of the late William Willis, whom a few friends had just brought to consign to their last resting place. Thus it was that the good old man whose venerable appearance is in keeping with his age, performed the duties of his calling within the short period of half an hour to four departed souls that are now at rest.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

George Holst, one of our most valuable citizens, who worked until he was perfectly exhausted, has gone to a blissful reward. He was a courteous and valiant Knight Templar, a true Christian, and an honest man. At eleven o'clock, being perfectly conscious, he said: "Brother Slater, I am glad you have come to see me. I am ready. I have done my duty to my fellow men, to my country, and to my God. My father taught me to observe 'the Golden Rule.' I have sought to keep it." In parting with him he said, "Farewell, if we never meet on earth." Then, pointing significantly upward, he added, "let us meet in heaven." An hour afterward he said to Brothers A. J. Wheeler and Waysburg: "Good bye, I am going. My mother taught me the way I should go."

A. J. Wheeler, past grand master of masons of this state, and editor and proprietor of the Masonic Jewel, died September 6, of yellow fever. Mr. Wheeler had devoted himself unflinchingly to the work of succoring the sick, not only of the craft of which he was a distinguished light, but of all societies and conditions, and literally worked himself down. He nursed his wife faithfully through an attack of fever which was very severe, and almost as soon as she was declared out of danger, he was taken down.

In the list of the many hundreds of victims of yellow fever in the doomed city of Memphis, no name will be read with deeper sorrow than that of Andrew J. Wheeler, who died on Sunday morning, the sixth instant. Mr. Wheeler had been for a quarter of a century a resident of that city, and not only respected, but beloved; for in private as in public life he daily practiced those virtues which command love in life and regret after death. In the full vigor of matured manhood he gave his life a sacrifice to duty and humanity. Though not living immediately in the city at the time of the breaking out of this terrible plague, he visited there, devoting himself to the relief of the suffering. A friend in this city from experience fully appreciating his sentiments and doings, telegraphed him to draw on him for money and leave the city at once. The brave reply to this friendly tender should be chiseled in imperishable marble: "I can not leave Memphis in her hour of greatest trouble. As a man and a mason I must fight the battle! I must go on! Mason after mason is dropping dead at my side. I confess I tremble at the future; my dear wife is safe, having just recovered from a slight attack. The danger is to me. I have no heart to write more, except to bless you for your noble offer of help, and to ask you if worse comes to the worst, be a friend to my wife and children." No stronger, braver words were ever penned, and they had not more than reached their destination before he whose heart dictated them had joined "the noble army of martyrs." Such heroic examples have not been wanting in this heart-rending visitation; and though we can form but an inadequate idea of the suffering and distress that reign there and all over the South, yet we know sufficient to realize and appreciate such sublime courage.

Andrew J. Wheeler's name will be remembered and blessed, for such a name can not die. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for another."

Rev. C. C. Parsons, rector of Grace and St. Lazarus Churches, died September 6, after six days of fever. From the first day of the epidemic he labored incessantly among his parishioners, knowing no rest so long as there was good to be done. Mr. Parsons was a graduate of West Point, and served during the war in the federal army with distinction, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery, which he surrendered to take a place in the ranks of the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was first settled in charge of a parish, we believe in New Jersey, then in New York, whence he came to this city about three years ago. He was not long in making his way to the hearts of our people. All classes learned to love and confide in him, and look to him as one of the most gentle of Christian ministers. He was chaplain of the Chickasaw Guards, and was beloved by his comrades as the unit of all that was strong, noble, manly, refined, and Christ-like. His loss is deeply deplored, not alone by the members of his own, but by those of other communions by whom he was beloved.

Dr. Michael Tonnel Keating, of New York, died at the Peabody Hotel, October 18, at ten minutes to three o'clock A. M. He was attacked by the fever on Monday morning, and it was supposed by nurses and physicians had but a light case, the result of the unusual fatigue he endured while attending Rev. Father Luiselli. But on Tuesday it developed rapidly, increasing in violence until late Thursday night, when the worst of hemorrhagic symptoms manifested themselves. Against these no constitution is proof. His, weakened by incessant labor among his patients, to whom he proved himself not only the most conscientious of physicians, but the best of friends, yielded rapidly, and he sank quietly but consciously into the sleep that knows no waking. His mind which had been a little clouded early on Thursday morning, was clear at the last, and the keenness of penetration which served him so well in the practice of the profession he loved and adorned, enabled him to predict with accuracy, as he did, the hour at which his eyes would close upon the world. Far from his home, from his wife, and the friends who loved him best, he felt and knew that he had some, a large measure of compensation for their absence, in the new friendships which he made here by his unbending integrity to the purpose that brought him to Memphis, his loyalty to the noble profession of which he was an ardent disciple, and the genial, open-hearted, and hopeful spirit which animated him toward every one. In the immediate district where he practiced, he was hailed as friend by poor and rich, white and colored alike. His manner in the sick-room was as cheerful and reassuring as in ordinary life, it carried conviction of a mind well stored and a heart rich with sympathy. A fair linguist, well-traveled and well-read, he was one of the most companionable of men. He had no prejudices, knew the world as a shrewd man of keen powers of observation ought to know it, and therefore had no complaints to make that fortune had dealt variously by him, and not as he deserved. From early life he had been trained to habits of thought. His father, a physician, surgeon of the Fourth Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, English army, having but two sons, educated them as liberally as Trinity University, Dublin, will admit, both subsequently graduating at the celebrated Crow-street School of Medicine. The eldest, like his father, joined the army, and died of wounds received in a duel while surgeon of the Third British Regiment of Infantry. Dr. Keating,

early in life came to this country, settling in New Orleans, where he enjoyed the instruction and friendship of the elder Dr. Stone. He practiced in Louisiana for thirteen years and until the late civil war broke out, when he entered the Confederate service as surgeon; but frequently unable to resist the martial ardor of his race, participated in the hot contests of that struggle. At the close he removed to New York, and there has pursued his profession ever since. Our call for physicians reached him while pursuing the even tenor of his way in modest practice. He could not resist so urgent an appeal from the people he loved so well, and he ventured all he had of prospect and of life, and died on the doctors' battle field, crowned with the double honors of hero and of martyr.

NOTED DEAD OF MEMPHIS.

General Charles A. Adams, one of the ablest of the members of our bar, died September 9th of yellow fever, after a brief illness. The general, during a long life, has been conspicuous as a public man in this part of the country, in Arkansas and Mississippi, as well as Tennessee, and was highly esteemed as an upright, patriotic citizen. Since the close of the war he has made Memphis his home, and has always occupied a place among the first and best of the lawyers of the city.

Fred. C. Schaper, city tax-collector, died September 9th, another victim of the epidemic which has carried away so many good men. The fever found him at his post of duty on the same day that Mayor Flippen was seized by it. Mr. Schaper, though a comparatively young man, was widely known and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens for his integrity, devotion to duty, and an energy of character that six years ago secured for him, above many deserving competitors, the office he held so long. By the German citizens of Memphis he was prized for steadiness under all circumstances, and they took great pride in presenting him as their candidate for public honors on many successive occasions. A good citizen and faithful public servant, his loss is deeply deplored.

Judge P. T. Scruggs, recently elected to the criminal court bench as the fusion candidate for that office, died about 12 o'clock on Friday night, September 9th, at Goodlet's Station, where he had gone to escape the fever, which prevailed with him at last. The judge had passed his three-score years, and made some reputation as a preacher as well as lawyer. He began life as a Methodist minister, but after some years, during which he achieved a marked success, he surrendered his license to preach for one to practice law, and at this made such rapid progress as to win his way to the bench of one of the circuit courts of north Mississippi. After the civil war he took up his residence in this city, and bade fair for a time to become a leader in the Democratic party, but the changes in those days were rapid, and in the ups and downs of the frequent and very warm contests, he was distanced by men who were very much inferior to him in point of ability. Disgusted and disappointed, he again sought refuge in the bosom of the church, and found it. He took to the pulpit and, until this sad, dark year, found peace and employment in the sacred calling which he had never ceased to love. The offer of an office which his legal abilities were quite equal to, tempted him from the calling most in accordance with his tastes, and he accepted the nomination of the united opponents of the Democratic party and was elected, but, like his brother, Kortrecht, was not permitted to enjoy the honors. Full of years, enjoying the esteem of a large constituency, and the respect of many friends, he has passed to his reward, leaving an example of integrity, if not of success.

Dr. W. B. Avent, one of the city's best and oldest physicians, paid the penalty of his devotion to duty. He died at his residence, 309 Vance Street, September 11th. A modest, unassuming gentleman, his worth was best known to those who know how rare a thing real scientific skill is. He was highly esteemed by the faculty, not only of Memphis, but of the state and the surrounding states, and stood high with the people as an upright citizen. During the late civil war he held very high rank on the medical staff of the Confederate army, and in that position made for himself an enviable reputation as a medical expert.

Judge Robert Hutchinson, who recently was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for circuit judge, died September 11th, of the fever, at the residence of Judge Halsey, on the Poplar-street Boulevard. One of the most modest and unassuming of men, he was also one of the ablest members of the bar. During the war he served as a private soldier, carrying his musket with unfaltering steadiness throughout the struggle between the states. A good husband and father, he was a model citizen, whose loss men of all parties and of all grades of life will deeply mourn.

Captain A. T. Lacey, at one time the most opulent merchant of Memphis, and always a well-to-do business man, died of yellow fever September 11th, at his residence in Chelsea. He came to Memphis in 1862, from St. Louis, where he was for many years engaged in the steamboat business and general merchandising. Here, for five years, he did a very large business as a grocery and cotton merchant, but the collapse of 1867 caught him, and he went down for a large amount, which we believe he since fully liquidated. He was, when he died, a partner of General A. J. Vaughan, recently elected criminal court clerk, the firm being agents for the grangers of this and counties in the adjoining states. Captain Lacey served several terms in the Missouri Legislature, and one in that of this state, being elected president of our State Senate. He was a candidate for Congress before two successive Democratic conventions, and was regarded one of the shrewdest and most astute politicians in the state.

Mr. Herbert Landrum, local editor of the *Avalanche*, died September 11th, of the fever, at the residence of his parents. Like his father, the reverend pastor of the Central Baptist Church, he knew no fear where duty was to be performed. He stood to his post and braved all the terrors of the epidemic, not only performing his own accustomed labors, but taking on cheerfully the load that others dropped as they died or fled from the plague. How tenderly and with what watchfulness he nursed the late Mr. Thompson, to whom he was very much attached, all who knew him are cognizant of. Falling from exhaustion when his brother editor died, he recuperated, and again took his place as the only one of the *Avalanche* staff left. There he staid, doing double duty until the fever took him. After a comparatively brief battle he succumbed, and is now numbered with those who fell with their faces to the foe. The most promising man in the profession, his triumphs were only limited by the demands which each day made upon him. Quick, witty, sparkling, and bright, he bade fair to outshine all his contemporaries as a paragraphist and chronicler of city affairs. He never knew a dull moment, and grasped as eagerly the points of others as he spontaneously made those of his own. Cut off in the bud and promise of a useful career in a profession to which he seemed to be born, it will be difficult to replace him. To the mental qualities and readiness of pen which distinguished him, he added diligence and sobriety. No man could be more earnest or more indus-

trious. He knew what was valuable as news by instinct, and grasped it without delay. To the members of the profession he was always courteous, kind, and affable. They reciprocated fully his good feeling, and promptly as he won it, recognized his place in the profession.

Major W. A. Willis, superintendent of the Southern Express Company, died on September 13th, after nearly a week's battle with the fever. As a member of the Citizens' Relief Committee he had been of great service to the city at a most critical juncture of the plague. Cool, calm, and deliberate, his advice was much sought for and always freely given, beside which he was constantly at work, animating all about him by his courage and devotion to the duties of the hour. A brave, honorable soldier, he served in the Confederate ranks throughout the war, and since the close has been one of the most trusted and confidential officers of the Southern Express Company. As he lived, so he died. Collected and deliberate to the last, facing the inevitable without a murmur, he fell with his face to the foe he had fought with unflinching courage for six long, weary weeks. A noble soul, type of the most chivalric heroism, whose death at his post called forth the following tribute from a Louisville friend :

WILLIAM WILLIS.

To the employes of the different express companies, but more especially those of the Southern and Adams who knew the deceased, what name brings to their memories recollections so sweet and dear? He was one of whom it could be truly said, none knew him but to love him, none knew him but to praise; one whose every act was one of kindness, one whose every thought was that of love; one to whom we all could look to for justice. No matter what the cause, whether for or against us, when he decided, we believed him right. He was one who loved his fellow-man, and through that love he sacrificed his life, and died as much a martyr as ever perished at the stake for any cause. He was urged by his superior officers to leave his post and seek some place of safety; but no. His noble spirit said stay and lend a helping hand to those poor mortals who are around you destitute and dying, and he remained when others fled. He felt he could probably be the means of saving some poor soul whom the grim monster, Death, was waiting to snatch from this poor vale of life to that of eternity, never thinking of his own, and when that noble spirit said stay, it was done; not unwillingly, but with that charity and feeling of love that characterized the man and made him the loved and honored one he was among his employes. He was a man of marked determination, cool and calm in all things and at all times, never giving a hasty decision to any thing, always thinking well before acting, and, as the acts and deeds of men during their lives live long after them, so will his, to be an honor to him for all time to come. And now that he has passed away from among us, and gone to that undiscovered country from "whose bourne no traveler returns," shall we forget him? No. Let us cherish his memory in our hearts with love. Let us record his acts and death among the archives of the truly brave and good, and feel that the Almighty God who governs all things and unto whom all things are as He desires, has taken our friend and brother to that home beyond the skies where trouble ceases and the weary are at rest, where all is joy and gladness, and that He may say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, as thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And let our prayers be ex-

tended to that loving child he leaves behind him, and as the Almighty tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, so may He temper the winds of adversity toward her, and shield and protect her from the dangers and vicissitudes of this life, and when in His mercy He may see fit to call her to His heavenly home, where the pearly gates stand ajar, may she be ready and willing to fly to the arms of him who has gone before, and now stands waiting and watching for her.

Friend and brother, farewell,
A long farewell.

J. W.

The death of J. G. Lonsdale, jr., treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Committee, was a shock to the community on September 13th. He had worked so earnestly and cheerfully and enjoyed such unusual good health that it was believed and hoped he would pass the crisis and convalescence. God willed it otherwise. We sympathize with his wife and children and his parent, and mourn his loss as that of a useful, honorable citizen.

Mr. Ed. R. J. Worsham, one of the highest officers of the masonic fraternity, died Sunday September 17th, of fever. A young man of remarkable industry and high integrity, he made for himself a warm place in the hearts of the people generally, as well as of the craft, and died universally regretted.

Colonel Knowlton, one of the best of men, who succeeded the late R. A. Thompson as postmaster, died at an early hour Tuesday morning, September 15th. For nine years he has managed the affairs of our postoffice, being virtually postmaster all that time, and we venture the assertion that no postoffice in the country has been better conducted, more systematically, or was in better order up to the beginning of the epidemic. He was system and order itself, and he had the business of the postoffice at his fingers' ends. His appointment as postmaster gave general satisfaction, and it was hoped he would live to enjoy the reward of long years of arduous labor in an office whose affairs had been directed by him so long.

Signal Sergeant William McElroy, well known for several years past as Weather Officer, died on Sunday, after three days' illness. He did good service since the outbreak of the terrible sickness here. He served as chairman of the I. O. W. A. Relief Committee, and was also a Knight of Honor and a prominent Odd Fellow. Mr. McElroy leaves a wife and several children.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR.,

Died October 15th. President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the venerable parents of deceased, who were at Mississippi City, on hearing of the illness of their only son, were induced not to come to his bedside by Major Walthall, who has long been an intimate friend of the family, who assured them that he would return and render all the assistance possible, even more than they could accomplish. This assurance, in connection with the advice of Gen. Joseph Davis, the president's brother, prevented them from returning to Memphis, which would almost surely have resulted in the death of both. Major Walthall returned to the city in all haste, arriving here, but too late to save the young man from dying.

In the death of Jefferson Davis, jr., the ex-president of the Southern Confederacy finds the "Davis" name extinct. The young man was his only son, and there is now no one of the blood-relatives of the ex-president living who bears the Davis name except himself. The Hon. Reuben Davis, who was a candidate

for Congress in Mississippi, is not a relative as has been asserted. The son just deceased was quite a promising young man, who, as a "child of the regiment" during the war, was loved by all the soldiers. The boy then showed a decided military spirit, and has been ever the companion of his father in his journeys about the country in the last few years. The grief of the father must naturally be tinged with a peculiar poignancy.

Young Jeff. Davis was in Louisville a few weeks before his death. He was then on his way South from the North, in company with his married sister. He was asked if he did not fear to return while the epidemic was at its worst, but he replied that his sister wished to be at the side of her husband who was in Memphis, and he felt it his duty to accompany her. He was not in the least apprehensive for himself, and the news of his death is particularly shocking to those who met him here, and who remember him as an exceedingly amiable young gentleman. His funeral at Elmwood Cemetery was attended by fifteen or twenty intimate friends of the family. The funeral service was read by Rev. Dr. Dalzell, of Shreveport.

Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, H. S. Reynolds, died September 18th. He was a zealous worker in the cause of charitable relief, receiving and distributing the contributions of the Knights of Pythias.

E. E. Furbish, an employe of the secretary's office of the Howards, died suddenly. He had been complaining of not feeling well for three days, and, against the advice of friends, persisted in remaining at work. He went to bed quite ill, September 17th, and began to sink rapidly until seven o'clock, when death claimed him. Mr. Furbish was in the employ of L. Lowenstein, and came to Memphis enroute to Louisville to join his wife who had gone to that city. He accepted an engagement with the Howards only to die in a noble cause.

Of all the family of R. W. Blew, publisher of the Southern Methodist in Memphis, numbering seven, but one remains, a little girl. See notice elsewhere.

A child of Rev. S. C. Arnold, local pastor of M. E. Church, died September 11th, being the last of the family of seven, who have fallen victims to the plague.

The record of Dr. Coleman is that thirty-one unacclimated physicians have arrived in Memphis since the plague began. Two out of the whole number have escaped.

There was truly a sad sight at the residence of the late Mike Cannon, a member of the old police force, who died early in the epidemic, after a ten hours sickness. Three of his children, a girl just blooming into womanhood, a lad eleven or twelve years of age, and a little boy about nine years, lay dead in the house at one time.

Dr. and Mrs. Cushman died in Warren County, Miss., September 17th. This indeed has been a sorely afflicted family. There were three brothers with families, numbering in the total fourteen persons, thirteen of whom have died in the last few weeks, leaving one child, an infant.

Jack Walsh has buried 1,872 persons; Elmwood Cemetery, 1,348; total of 3,220. There are no reports from the Jewish or Catholic cemeteries; but we have not the slightest doubt the two latter cemeteries will swell the total to nearly 4,000.

Yellow fever has thus far carried off fifty-six clergymen. Twenty-four were Roman Catholics, thirty-one Protestants, and one a Jewish rabbi.

The Elmwood Cemetery Company, Memphis, charged twelve dollars for each burial there.

The Avalanche says Shelby County is now one vast graveyard.

A RAVING MANIAC

Phil. Doherty, the porter at Wilkins's jewelry store, who, while crazed with fever, shot his sister-in-law, inflicting a painful flesh-wound, is entirely recovered from the attack of yellow fever, but was declared a raving maniac, and had to be confined in prison on a warrant of lunacy.

FEAR IN THE COUNTRY.

Mrs. E. J. Armstrong, a widow lady, lost her son and daughter, and herself being nearly worn out with fatigue and prostration, undertook the journey from Memphis to Salisbury, near which place she has a sister living. After leaving Grand Junction, the people refused her the ordinary rites of hospitality, and a storm coming up, she was obliged to take shelter in a cotton shed, where she remained all night, reaching her sister's the next day completely exhausted.

In sixty-five days 2,800 men, women, and children have died in Memphis out of a population at no one time exceeding 15,000.

When we read of ninety-nine persons dying of yellow fever in one day in Memphis, we can not realize what such a mortality means. We can not grasp the significance or force of such a statement. It is simply awful. If, for instance, Baltimore were to be visited with fever, and its death rate were to equal that of Memphis, there would be 2,500 a day, for Memphis has not more than from 18,000 to 20,000 inhabitants now. Or if the fever were in New York, and the rate of mortality were as great as that of Memphis, nearly or quite 6,000 people would die every day. Or if London were thus afflicted, its death rate would be 21,000 every day. Is not, then, such a mortality horrible? Possibly other places, Grenada for instance, are suffering just as much in proportion to population.

A MEMPHIS MATRON'S LETTER.

Having been matron of the Market-street Howard Infirmary, Memphis, Tenn., during the late epidemic, and seeing your advertisement, I send you a few names of those who came under my own observation in that establishment. Among its yellow-fever heroes, I would specially mention Major W. T. Walthal, who did noble work in this, his third, epidemic of yellow fever. He was a public benefactor, nursing the sick, attending to the dying, and when no clergyman was on hand, reading the burial service over the dead. He was the representative of the "Can't-Get-Away Club," of Mobile, who sent on a large force of noble men and women nurses, who did faithful and efficient service.

Major Walthal's son, Thornton, a glorious boy of sixteen, volunteered, and was on duty to the end.

Major Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, for his active, untiring benevolence, should have his name written in jeweled letters, as he was the means, under God, of saving many a mother's darling. A case in point: One morning he brought a beautiful child to the infirmary, wrapped up in an old bed-spread, covered with black vomit. Its father was dead, the mother dying. Then again, in a driving rain, he carried (eight miles in the country) a nurse to a poor family; and same night he himself was taken down with the fever, which nearly cost him his life. On recovering, however, he inaugurated a system of relief trains between Memphis and Grand Junction, Memphis and Chattanooga, and supplying all the villages and towns along the routes with medical advice,

supplies, and nurses, and also beds and bedding; in fact, every necessary the people stood in need of. He was ably seconded by General Smith, first vice-president of the Howard Association, as also by John Johnson, treasurer of the Howard Association, in his holy work.

Dr. Greenville Dowell, of Galveston, Texas, was physician in charge, an accomplished gentleman, a benevolent man, untiring in his work.

Dr. Gelsler, of Mobile, did good work, and was very successful in his treatment, recovering a large percentage of his patients; also, Dr. Coleman, of Texas, who seemed devoted to his patients, and was very successful; also, Dr. Shefter, of Savannah, Ga., a noble worker, a thorough gentleman, and a successful yellow-fever doctor. Then we had Dr. Heady, of Sherman, Texas, who acted as ward-master and druggist until God called him. He was one of those actively benevolent men whom to know was to respect and love. He was about fifteen days on duty, when he died. His wife, who was nurse, died three days after him. They were two of a party of five who volunteered. Colonel Basset died, as did also Mr. Allingham; the only survivor is Dr. Williams.

Dr. M. Seim died in the infirmary.

Judge Parks's son, a splendid young man, whose father staid by him night and day, about an hour before death, in his delirium, made a most stirring speech, couched in the choicest language, and addressed to his fellow-citizens and countrymen. I coaxed him to lie down, but before he would do so he made me kiss him and then kissed his nurse. Poor fellow! he must have taken me for his mother, and the kiss was a farewell to her. How I pitied that mother when she heard the sad news of her darling's death.

Dr. Smith, druggist, from Shreveport, died. One short month from that time was to have seen him married to a beautiful young lady.

Among the heroic clergymen I mention the following:

Rev. Dr. Dalzell, of Shreveport, who was untiring in his ministering to the dying and the dead. One sad illustration: He read the burial service over Dr. Heady when I was the only witness. Then again, he read that beautiful service at Elmwood over the remains of Jefferson Davis, jr., when there was an assembly of fifteen faithful men and women to do honor to the memory of the afflicted statesman's son; Rev. Dr. Boggs also taking a part. He was another hero of the epidemic who stood his ground.

Rev. Wm. B. Huson, M. D., from Florida, Episcopalian; Father Alazsius, of Memphis; sisters of charity from St. Louis, real angels of mercy, whose names I forget, but who hold a warm place in my affections; as also many I can not now call to mind.

LIST OF NURSES WHO DID GOOD WORK.

Grenada—Mrs. Norman, Miss Lizzie Norman, New Orleans, La.

Memphis—Mrs. Mary Nunn, Houston, Texas.

Morgan City—Miss Clancy, Mrs. McCulloch, New Orleans, La.

Nurses—"Can't-Get-Away Club," Mobile, who nursed in Memphis)—Mrs. Amelia Jones, Mrs. McWhorter, Mr. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Ford, Tom Leonard, Mary M. Grimes, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Agnes Stone, Alice Fisher, Mrs. E. Gonnigal, Mrs. Rosanna Boyle, Mrs. Maria Wilson, Mrs. Fallon, Julia Allen, Mrs. Boss, Mrs. Macken, Mrs. Jerry Lynch.

Mobile nurses were paid five dollars per day; the Howards paid four dollars for the twenty-four hours.

In conclusion, I have a rather odd statement to make. About ten days ago a gentleman called at the infirmary and asked the ward-master for a bottle of black vomit. He told him to go out in the country where the fever raged and he would get plenty of it. "I have not time," he replied, "and I will give you fifty dollars for a bottle, as I heard you had it for sale." I was horrified at first when I heard of such a horrible request, until I thought, perhaps, it was for scientific purposes. Still, it smacks so much of speculation that I class the man on a par with a grave-robber, from whom nothing is sacred, and whom no calamity which befalls man can soften or make human his heart, which is only that of a ghoul or vampire. I *may* be mistaken, and I am open to conviction.

MARY SOPHIA HILL,

Late Matron Market-street Howard Infirmary, Memphis, Tenn. ✓

129 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

A man said to be a man, was found by a Howard visitor suffering almost the last agonies of delirium tremens, who had then and there in his house three children sick with the yellow fever. At the same time his convalescent wife was just able to sit up in bed and nurse a new-born infant. It has been said that there are devils in hell, but they are not all there.

The meanest coward yet developed by the yellow fever is John Donovan, of Memphis. He was absent from the city, and his wife, her babe, and a larger child died. Two other children were likely to die. John hears that his family are attacked by the dread disease, but instead of hurrying to their assistance, he telegraphed to a friend: "Take care of my family." No punishment would be too severe for this man.

TO MY MOTHER.

Written by W. H. Halstead, of Memphis, Tenn., before his Death.

There's not a streak of sober gray,
That mingles with thy hair,
I have not noticed day by day,
And thought of in each prayer.

There's not a line on thy face,
Or on thy brow imprest,
But 'minds me of some tender grace
By thy sweet soul possessed.

The lily now upon thy cheek
Is prettier than the rose;
And day by day and week by week,
With age it sweeter grows.

The sunny brightness of thine eyes
Has faded, but their hue
Is purer, and in them lies
The light of all that's true.

Thy smile is just as sweet as when
 It lit thy girlish face;
 The years have sobered it since then,
 And added to its grace.

As shades of evening nearer draw,
 And life fades fast away,
 How sweet to trust to that high law
 That beautifies decay.

To trust as thou dost, dear old heart,
 Whose days are almost done;
 Oh! that thou couldst that trust impart
 To thy poor wayward son.

The London Standard and the New York Times published editorials eulogistic of the courage and endurance of the people of the South during the epidemic. Both have attracted very general attention, and both have found a place, with more or less of commendation and indorsement, in the leading papers of the Union, North and South. To us who share in this generous measure of approbation of the performance of an unusually perilous duty, the words of our cotemporaries—the one a leading northern Republican journal, and the other the steadfast admirer and friend of the South—come laden with a strength to sustain and encourage that only those can appreciate who have watched the weary, heavy-footed hours pass away, bearing with them our bravest and our best. There can be now no division of sympathy, as there is no passion to excite and keep up the courage needed for the occasion. Yet the men and women of the South were true to the old tradition. Her youth volunteered to serve and die in the streets of plague-stricken cities as rapidly as they went forth, boys and gray-haired men, to meet the threatened surprise of Petersburg, as they volunteered to charge again and again the cannon-crowned hills of Gettysburg, and to enrich with their blood, and honor with the name of a new victory, every field around Richmond.

Our hearts pulsated and beat with the deepest emotions when we read the daily story of these martyrs who drop dead in the performance of their divine mission; for though husbands have been driven by this dread angel of death to desert their wives, parents their children, and children their parents, priest and doctor flock and patients, these examples have but brought into the boldest relief the heroism of those nobler ones who have staid faithfully at their posts and fallen in the performance of their duty. Even grander are the instances of the physicians and nurses, who have gone from healthy homes to the region of the pestilence, not infrequently with the almost certain assurance that they went to certain death, and yet bearing thus their lives to a certain sacrifice, pursued their chosen mission unflinchingly, with simple and humble belief that they were doing their duty. "Dead on the field of honor" is the epitaph above the unknown soldier's grave, but these greater heroes have not even this meager reward in many cases for their gallantry in the face of the enemy. They gather as a reward for their great sacrifice not often more than a brief mention in the daily telegrams telling of their death, and then are boxed into a rude coffin and entombed in the potter's field along with those whom they vainly sought to save. Yet was there ever field

of honor more honorable than theirs? Match it in war's bloody carnage, if you can. Who can measure the motives that inspire a soldier's gallantry and estimate how often pure patriotism outweighs the thirst for distinction, the hope of promotion, the greed of glory? These are but a tithe of the motives which may influence bravery in battle or conspire to make the hero in uniform. But what selfish consideration can be laid at the doors of these martyrs who strew the path of the pestilence? They go to their battlefields without hope or intention of taking pecuniary reward. They know that though they may be wept for they have little or no chance of being singled out by a sympathetic and grateful world as individual objects of sympathy. They can count upon no reward of personal fame, for at best it will be within such a narrow range that it can not be accredited as of any importance as animating their actions by its small prospect of posthumous reward. With these no selfish explanations can be offered to account for their sacrifices. Take the most striking example so far brought forward, that of Col. Butler P. Anderson of Memphis, who went to that dreadful hot-bed of death in Grenada at the beginning of its trouble, as the agent of the Memphis Howard Association, and died there in the performance of his duty. Not one thousandth part of the world that read anxiously each day's report of the pestilence read enough of what he had done to understand his noble gallantry, while, doubtless, half of those who did know what a gallant hero he was have already forgotten him. And there are hundreds more as deserving as he, who have gained much less of fleeting fame. Unhonored and unsung they rest in martyrs' graves, and it is the least we can do to thus accord them an insufficient tribute for the merit of their sacrifice.

HANSBORO, MISSISSIPPI—CREMATION.

An old Italian fisherman went from Mississippi City to Hansboro and settled in a hut near the town. Shortly afterward he was taken sick and died alone and unattended in his hut. After two or three days he was missed, and sought and found dead in the small building. Decomposition had set in and advanced rapidly, so that it was impossible to approach him. No one could be induced, even with the offer of a generous reward, to bury the body, or even approach it. It was consequently resolved to use extreme measures, and the hut was purchased from its owners. It was set on fire, and the body of the old fisherman reduced to ashes with the house.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

The following is an extract from a letter from the wife of the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Holly Springs, Miss.:

We seem here to dwell in "the valley of the shadow of death." Mr. Craig has been sick for twenty-seven days. He can never be any nearer the grave until he is laid in it. He does not remember any thing that occurred for two weeks, and I have had to tell him little by little of the long list of loved ones and lost ones. I have had quite a hospital. Miss C. is down in one room and Mr. S. in the parlor. I have no one to help me; can get no one. The two nurses are busy with the sick. . . . I know you all do feel for us, but you can never know all the painful story, the terrible physical sufferings; these mournful, unattended burials; the sad stillness of death and desolation that prevails. Oh, it is beyond the power of words to describe. . . . Some (a great many) have died in unutterable agony and wild delirium; others have gone down step by step into the Jordan, leaving sweet echoes as they passed out of sight. Dr. Frank Fennell died in the country,

almost neglected. Dr. Wm. Fennell attended him and with one other person buried him in the night. To-day Dr. Wm. Fennell was brought to town and buried. General Featherstone is better. He moved to the country; his son Winfield died, and then Mrs. Featherstone; both were coffined and buried at two o'clock at night by strange hands. . . . You can perhaps imagine how lonely I am when I tell you that I am the only lady between your house and Mr. N.'s, one way, and Dr. D.'s and the Mc. place on the other (fully a mile). I seldom see a white face except the doctor's. Sometimes I sit out on the front porch and cry—so much that is sad around me and my utter powerlessness to help overwhelms me. Oh, may God have mercy upon us all. He has laid His hands on our idols; may we worship and serve Him alone. . . . I live in a kind of dream, a fearful dream, and can not think or write coherently. There is something peculiarly near and vivid in the sympathy of Christian friends, and I never so valued their prayers as now. You do not know how I feel as I lie down at night, breathing the very air in which this "pestilence walketh in darkness." It may please the Lord to spare me. I know I am His, living or dying.

MY HUSBAND IS DEAD.

The outside world can not imagine what is going on here. I would like to tell, but no words can express it. The widow and the orphan appeal to us hourly for comfort. To-night a young woman, lately married, was brought to the office weeping bitterly. She said, "Please send this telegram to my friends. My husband is dead. What shall I do?"

Scores of instances hourly occur to remind us that some extraordinary calamity is in our once happy and prosperous little town, bringing grief to every home.

W. J. L. HOLLAND.

WORDS OF A WORN-DOWN WATCHER AND NURSE AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

"I am doing that which I am commanded by duty and conscience toward this people. If I fall I shall fall at my post. If I live my conduct will be approved by my Master and this people; should I die, I shall be resigned, and you, my children, will have the satisfaction of knowing that I died at my post. I am not at all frightened, but I am resigned to the will of God. If I should see you no more you have my blessing. May we all meet by the river that washes the great white Throne."

So spoke a noble, heroic heart. Colonel Upshaw was a lawyer of high standing, and was in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His name shall be written among "the unforgotten brave," whose deeds make true the saying that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

A CHARACTERISTIC TELEGRAM FROM W. J. L. HOLLAND.

September 21st Frank Walter and his brother James, who have so faithfully and efficiently filled their places, surrendered to the terrible monster. Hardly had the news reached our ears before it was announced that Dr. Sheldon, representing the Can't-Get-Away club of Mobile, and who had charge of the hospital here, was a victim. The physicians with one accord give to this man the post of honor, as he has turned out more convalescents than any one of them. Many bright and shining lights may go down in this great struggle, but not one of a more brilliant character than Dr. Sheldon. Like Dr. Manning, whose heaven-lit blue eyes

seemed to reflect the depth and purity of a great and good soul within, Sheldon was mourned by us all. His convalescents were numbered by the score, and they all speak of how tenderly the little doctor nursed and cared for them. The situation is growing worse.

THE CATHOLIC SISTERS.

The hospital is full, and it looks as if every man must go down. The godlike Sisters, in their mission of mercy, have paid in their conduct a beautiful tribute to Christian fortitude. There are thirteen of them, belonging to Bethlehem Academy, the Catholic school here, and ten have fallen. First the good Father O'Berti died like a true Christian minister. Father Lanecy, his successor, goes his daily rounds with a smile on his face which we love to see.

SCENES OF SORROW.

Every messenger and clerk around this office have fallen. Every clerk has gone, and each morning as I take my place there are tales of sorrow told me. Wish I could paint them for your readers. Hourly scenes occur which I long to tell about. Such a calamity never befell a people. All we do is done to help and cheer. When the mails are opened and the noble men around me look up with tearful eyes, I look away and wish I could stay this fearful scourge. Holly Springs has reason to congratulate herself; for in all parts of the United States the good people have responded to her calls. How shall we thank them?

W. J. L. HOLLAND,
Chairman of the Relief Committee.

Already we have spoken of Col. Walter, but we little dreamed he would be suddenly taken from us. If we could weep, we would weep. If we could mourn, we would mourn. If we could tell the woe and heartache, there would be tears, there would be mourning, there would be all that sorrow and distress could ask. But the silence of the tomb pervades the hearts of our little band. The best have gone down, and we have asked others to take their places. In not one instance have we seen the one that would refuse to take his place whenever we assigned him. This is no time for compliments, but when the day comes, the public shall know who has stood by us.

We said we had no tears, but there is a time when they flow, and that is when we read the telegrams, the letters from friends far away. Tell them they give us heart and make us stronger, better, and bright, but for this we would feel heart-sick and weary, and our suffering people tender their prayerful thanks for the kind and generous assistance their friends in all parts of the Union have shown.

HOLLAND'S LAST TELEGRAM.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., October 19.—To-day there have been six new cases and one death. Your correspondent happens to be among the new cases, after having struggled with Yellow Jack since the beginning of the epidemic. He desires through you and in the name of this people to express the lasting gratitude to our friends in every part of the Union, who have so generously and nobly contributed to us in so many ways.

W. J. L. HOLLAND.

Col. Holland died October 23d, and we have been informed that in his dying moments he was nursed and consoled by her whom he expected to marry.

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

Perhaps in the history of epidemics nothing more appalling ever occurred among civilized people than the suddenness and fatality with which it appeared in Grenada. Verily, it brings vividly to mind the prophetic vision of death upon the pale horse, careering in maddening haste among an unsuspecting people, awoke in a moment to hear the dreadful clash and receive the mortal wound of his fatal sword. I witnessed scenes during our civil war that I thought would never be effaced, but the scenes here so far exceed them in terror that the former are dim shadows of the past by the hideous substance of the present. It may seem a libel upon education, civilization, and even humanity, as well as the social instincts of our nature, to tell you that families were sundered, ties broken, relationships snapped as in the wreck of a sinking ship amid the dismal howlings of a midnight tempest. Except the waves and the darkness, the scene was equally terrible. Every road leading from Grenada was crowded with vehicles and horses loaded with women and children, while numbers, who could not under any consideration get such conveniences, were on foot, some of them leaving mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers prostrate and dying. In many cases even the farewell was forgotten, and can never be uttered to the loved ones left behind, for in a few hours they were confined and buried. The sick and the dying said to the strong, "Fly, and leave me to the physicians, and nurses, and God." Parents and children, brothers and sisters parted thus to meet no more on earth, and while it may seem to violate every law of natural affection and Christian obligation, it were far better that it should have been so, as the awful sequel fully proves. Some even that sought safety in flight, and reached a place of imagined security, carried the plague with them, and soon realized the dreadful truth that they were to die from home, attended in their last moments only by the solitary hired nurse. As soon as the disease was developed in those retreats, no matter how many constituted the little band of exiles, another and instant removal occurred, leaving a fallen friend to the skill of the country physician and such nurse as could be obtained. A young man of high promise from town, died at a farm-house not far off, surrounded by a terrified sister and the black nurse, and she fled to meet another brother, who has been equally exposed, at a place where the twain can live until the chances of the future decide their fate. Every empty cabin, out-house, and church within eight or ten miles west of Grenada (and, we suppose, in every other direction) has been occupied by families from town, living as best they may, and cut off from all communication with the settlers around. The country people are alarmed until dismay is written on every face, and their premises are guarded against approach of those supposed to have been exposed to the infection with a rigor that seems, in some instances, absurd as it is severe. Now that several negroes have fallen victims, quite a number of them passed down the road leading west from town, with their packs of blankets and traps, being refused admittance to every house of even their own color. Merciful God! where is the parallel to such a state of things! Let no one suppose that this description is overdrawn. There is no use for the imagination in this, as the facts are much more potent than any I could invent. Let none suppose, either, that the people of Grenada and surrounding country are worse in all the attributes of high Christian character than elsewhere.

FRIGHTFUL AT GRENADA.

Mrs. Hart said the plague spreads rapidly until all were down except those enumerated. The scene was terrible. The dead were buried in the clothes in which they died. Sometimes the hearse hurried away leaving the remains over ground, no grave being dug. Food was painfully scarce. For over a week I had eaten only bread. The atmosphere was heavy with poison. It could be fairly tasted in air, and it was impossible to remove it with disinfectants. There was no difficulty about my leaving town. I went to the junction where the train stops to put off and take on mail and I went to Louisville. No one prevented me from going. I was told on Friday I could go. In fact there is no necessity for prevention, as there is no one to leave.

AFTER THE AWFUL VISITATION.

Six weeks ago to-day the Sentinel made its appearance in an enlarged sheet, a dream of hope and ambition long cherished, but blasted as suddenly, as fatally as our little town on that memorable day with the certainty of yellow fever within its borders. What terrible six weeks these have been! Let fear, hope, anxiety, each and all, answer; let the dismay and flight of twelve hundred of our citizens tell; let the entire abrogation of all business speak; let the death of about two hundred and forty of our best people have its solemn voice; and lastly, let the suffering and anguish of those who have survived be heard; and altogether, they will make a tale of woe seldom realized in the history of the world. In saying this, we are not unmindful of the terrible plague which at various intervals have ravaged the habitable globe and carried away its multiplied millions. The suddenness with which it came, and the severity with which it ruled, will make it an event memorable in the history of our town and a strongly marked page in the progress of American civilization. The survivors, and we mean by that all who remained to face the appalling scourge, are coming out one by one upon the streets, like prisoners ransomed from the grave, pale, ghastly, and dispirited, yet thankful that they live to tell a tale of life and death that few have interpreted. The fearful struggle of these last six weeks, in the personal history of the sad survivors, will form an episode of anguish and terror, which the minds of those who were not present can not realize, and the memories of those who were can never forget.—*Grenada Sentinel Editorial.*

NINETY DOLLARS FOR BURYING A DOCTOR.

Edward's Station has had one death from the fever, besides a terrible exhibition of the fright it causes, and of man's inhumanity. For twenty-five years has Dr. Williamson ministered to the wants of the sick of Edward's Depot, ever ready and willing to do his duty, not only as a physician, but as a private citizen; yet when it was announced September 27th that he died from yellow fever at his residence, immediately outside the town, they placed a line of pickets around the city, and a heavy piece of ordnance upon the road with orders to stop all communication with the town from his house. Messrs. Harrison and Lewis contracted with three negroes to go out and bury him, and paid them ninety dollars for the job, and they were quarantined from the town fifteen days apiece.

GRETNA'S MIDNIGHT DEATH CALLS.

Saturday night, October 26th, in Gretna was one of desolation. Death visited nearly every house where sickness existed, and even the doctors were appalled. Here the elements seem combined against the sick. Families who returned were instantly prostrated. A gentleman who returned from Summit, Mississippi, and who lost a little girl, exclaimed to the writer, "My God! had they been sick there, the house would have been deserted. Not a doctor would have been allowed near it, and I would have been shot dead had I started to the nearest drug store." Some of the scenes of this bitter termination are positively heart-rending. One lady was compelled to soothe with her songs a dying child, while the body of his dead brother was borne to the grave. Dr. Choppin and Halliday are to night at the death-bed of Mrs. Pond. She follows to the grave a daughter of eighteen and a son of twenty, two who were idols of physical beauty.

SAD TELEGRAMS.

An affecting incident happened at the Western Union Telegraph Office. While one of the boys was working "business" on the northern wire, Lindsey Mynatt, attending the Hot Springs' wire, and all the wires except Memphis rattling at their full capacity, there came an ominous call from Memphis, "Little Rock—Little Rock—Lit—." The operator nearest the instrument answered the call, when the hero at the other end of the wire replied: "Send Mynatt here, I want to talk to him." Surrendering the Hot Springs' wire, Lindsey took his seat at the table, and slowly the sad words repeated: "Your father died of yellow fever at five o'clock this morning." It was enough; the young man's face grew ashy pale, his head dropped upon his arms folded on the table. Among all those young men, accustomed as they are to startling telegrams, there was not a dry eye. Within a few days another telegram read, "Your brother is dead."

There has been scarcely one telegraph operator, whether acclimated or not, who has escaped sickness or death. It is not proposed to say, scientifically, why these operators are more obnoxious than other more exposed and more numerous classes, but the fact is undeniable and very suggestive of an intimate relationship between malarial and electric influence. Without scientific comments, a few facts may be stated in this connection, and left to wiser heads to culminate in a plausible theory.

First. Among the constant workers the telegraph operators are the fewest in numbers.

Second. They are not directly exposed.

Third. If they are infected by contact with other workers, the latter must be physicians, nurses, or members of relief societies, who send messages and are more exposed than the operator.

Fourth. They are exempt from the harrowing sights of sickness, death, and necessarily, unchristian and revolting burials.

Fifth. They have the disinfecting advantage of batteries added to sanitary disinfection.

Sixth. They are not worked so hard as physicians or nurses.

Seventh. And lastly, while their sickness and mortality together is at least ninety per cent, that of other workers and citizens does not exceed thirty in the worst infected localities.

From these data we must conclude that there is a mutually attractive force (call it old-fashioned elective affinity, or what you may) between malaria and undeveloped electric fluid. By undeveloped is meant that electricity we find in the humid air—the storm-cloud before it lightens—the steady current along the telegraph wire, in short, all electricity, natural or artificial, that has not been freed in spark or flash by broken connection and irresistible attraction. When freed in this way it has the same destructive action on malaria that the direct contact of fire exerts on gunpowder or a jet of gas. Still, in its diffused and unfreed state it does not destroy, but attracts and even concentrates malaria, as storm centers of pure air are in the same way and by the same agent determined. The latter are more extensive, because the scope of their formative conditions is broader, the latter more limited, because the hotbeds of malaria are more circumscribed. Hence, destructive electric storms or tornadoes may visit wider latitudes, while malarial centers are confined to a narrow area. On this theory can probably be accounted the fact that one year Norfolk is scourged, another year Savannah, then Shreveport, and other doomed cities at different times, all of which are exempt this year, while others now suffer which hitherto escaped, yet all equally exposed to malarial influences, and must equally suffer were there not some powerful determining and concentrating cause outside of simple malarial infection. It is hardly necessary to more than state the well-observed fact that electric discharges are more powerfully attracted by heated columns of air, steam, smoke, and especially any exhalations from decomposition; from the latter fact barns are oftener struck by lightning than dwellings. Now, if these are conductors of visible, freed electricity, as a matter of course they are constantly attracting the invisible and diffused, just as you may see on a dark, stormy night, the point of a lightning-rod luminous with diffused electricity it is attracting. The converse of this, that electricity attracts gaseous exhalations, and most powerfully those most unwholesome, may be proven by taking half a dozen gases, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, carburetted hydrogen and sulphuretted hydrogen, and charging the latter two gases with any exhalation from animal or vegetable decomposition, and on bringing them all successively to a certain point near, but not too near the receiver of a charged electric machine, you will find that the gases loaded with organic matter will be attracted more powerfully than those free from it, and *vice versa*, till the spark is elicited. So there seems to be a mutual attraction, a mutual destruction by direct contact, yet a powerfully concentrative force constantly going on, but in a slow and continuous manner; and just so long as the heat continues to slowly develop these agents to produce malarial storm centers, they will occur and continue in particular places precisely as Prof. Tice has said terrible storm centers of comparatively pure air have been determined in a rapid way that sweep certain doomed localities in a few moments.

COMING HOME FROM CAMP FATHER MATHEW, NEAR MEMPHIS.

On November 1st, All Saints' Day, the people composing Camp Mathew returned to their homes. This camp has enjoyed a singular immunity from the yellow fever, as only eight persons died out of the four hundred numbered in the camp. On account of the protection against the plague, they celebrated All Saints' Day not only as a holy day of obligation, but as a day of special thanksgiving. Confessions were heard at the camp from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. Catholics from the city

availed themselves of the opportunity by going to confession at the camp during the above-mentioned hours. There was holy mass and general communion at the camp at eight o'clock in the morning, and after the morning devotions the pulling up stakes, etc., and the solemn elevation of the ark to a wagon prepared for that purpose. After dinner (a sort of necessary item even in camp-life) the procession from the camp to the city formed as follows: The ark guarded by members of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, followed by the stalwart boys of the camp. Next followed Catholics and all other citizens who wished to take part in the procession. The women and children followed in wagons, after which came the girls in charge of the sisters of St. Joseph, and then the boys, all in wagons. The priests and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church came next, and lastly, the wagons containing the tents, baggage, etc. The procession moved to St. Bridget's Church, where a thanksgiving discourse was pronounced by a distinguished Catholic orator. The discourse was followed by the benediction of the "Most Blessed Sacrament," and the *Gregorian Te Deum*, by male voices. Out of respect for the memory of the many who died so recently, and the feelings of the many bereaved citizens, no band of music preceded the procession.

NEW ORLEANS IN THE PLAGUE—BY A VETERAN.

Having passed through every epidemic of the past thirty-eight years, I am enabled to see the great difference in the course of the present. While many families have been entirely swept away, other families sick with the fever have all recovered. What is strange is, the disease has been the most fatal in the nice, cleaner parts of the city, while in the most filthy portions it has prevailed in a mild form. Mr. and Mrs. Isby and son, for instance, all died within ten days. They resided in what is known as the "garden district," where every house has a large garden. The street is well paved with square blocks, and is known as the aristocratic part of the city. Near the business part of the city, on Camp and West Charles streets, the disease has been very fatal, yet the streets are kept extra clean, having all square block pavement. They are watered every day, and the houses are all well-built two and three story buildings. The entire length of Magazine Street is paved with square block, the class of houses all of the best, the street is sprinkled every day, no foul, filthy gutters; yet the death-rate on this street has been enormous. The Block family, all of whom died, were on this street. Prytania Street, where the five members of the Barnes family died, is known as our most fashionable one for family residences. It is kept in extra good order. Euterpe Street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, has been another fatal location. Here the houses are two story, occupied by families having their own servants, and having during the sickness the very best of doctors and nurses; the street is well paved, never overflows, and the location would be selected as the most healthy in the city; yet in every house the most fatal form of the disease appeared, the street had to be barricaded, and death claimed its victims in every family residing there.

Now, as a contrast, we will take the most filthy streets, the poorest of families, suffering for want of proper food, with mere sheds for houses, and no comforts of any kind, and we find the disease in a mild form, very few of the sick even having doctors, and yet nearly all recover. In my own drayman's family they had six children sick at one time. There was no doctor and no nurse but the ignorant Irish mother, yet all recovered; and in the same block where these children were

sick, there were over fifty cases and not a death. I found filth in all the surroundings of that house, and it was enough to make a well man sick to go near there. In my frequent visits to the Washington-street Cemetery, which is in the heart of the city, I have seen the same faces in the houses of the streets opposite to this graveyard. At every funeral the same children would be there, not one missing. This led me to make an investigation yesterday. This cemetery occupies an entire square, bound by Washington, Sixth, Prytania, and Coliseum streets, and the entrance on Washington Street. Directly opposite this entrance is the family of Mr. Berchmier, consisting of himself, wife, and six children. None of them have ever had the fever, and all have thus far escaped. There are in the same block five other houses, and as yet not a case of fever in any of them. On the Sixth-street side of the cemetery there has not been a case in the entire block of houses. On the Prytania-street side there is a church and but three houses. All of the families in these houses have escaped the disease. On the Coliseum-street side of the cemetery there are a large number of cottage houses, and fever in only one of them. I next interviewed the men who were constantly employed in the burial of the dead. These men open and close the tombs and are very much exposed, yet they have escaped the fever.

The death-rate has shown a very large proportion of children, fully fifty per cent of the mortality being of young children; and the children who have had the very best care and attention die, while the children of the poor recover. In the orphan asylum we find there have been eighty-three cases; the Camp-street Orphan Asylum has had seventy-four cases and no deaths. The Sisters of Charity have taken care of these children. The fact that these children sleep in the third and fourth stories of the buildings may have been of advantage to them and caused them to have mild cases. There are some families who have from four to eight children and who have not had a case of the prevailing epidemic. I have yet to learn of any citizen having had the fever in previous epidemics and again this year, unless they have spent some time away from the city. After once having had the fever, they are always safe, being fever-proof.

HOW THE ORPHANS ESCAPED.

Strange to say, with all the yellow fever and other diseases now prevailing in this city, not one case of fever has occurred in any of the public institutions under the control of the city. The insane asylum has about one hundred inmates, the home of the aged and infirm about eighty, and the house of refuge about one hundred and ten.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

I attribute to the following causes our escape from the yellow fever: By going and remaining in-doors after sundown; placing carbolic acid in saucers in all the rooms; sprinkling carbolic acid around the house and yard; taking a teaspoonful of French powdered charcoal three times a day, the first thing in the morning, at noon, and the last thing at night; dusting ourselves with powdered sulphur and wearing small bags of assafetida. We receive no callers, keeping gates and doors locked, permitting no one to leave the house, excepting the servants (negroes) once a day to do the marketing. In this way we hope to escape. Though the dead and dying are all around us, our family is said to be the only one in the city that has escaped the dread disease.

C. T.

TROUBLES OF A COURIER-JOURNAL CORRESPONDENT.

I am writing with much difficulty in bed, on the eve of the sixth day since I was stricken down. Three days of the fever—the terrible fever—and, oh! the utter loathsomeness of the horrible disease; swathed in blankets like a mummy, sweating and sweltering in perspiration, and sickened to the death with the dreadful exhalation. The fourth day of the fever was gone, but I was more dead than alive. The fifth day hanging, as it were, by a hair, to wake up. On this, the sixth day, the crisis was safely passed, but I am weak and debilitated enough. Ours has been, indeed, a stricken household. We were five—father, mother, daughter of fourteen, son of ten, and a little girl of five. Including Colonel Jewett, temporarily sojourning in the house, we were six, and, including the colored cook, again seven. The mother and son were first stricken, both being taken down the same day. The boy got well; the mother died. The week following the funeral the cook was taken. Two days later Colonel Jewett came down, and three days later still myself and little girl were both stricken the same day. We have thus six cases in a single family of seven. The wife and mother has gone. The boy is well. The rest of us are all in bed, but doing finely. The only one escaping is the daughter of fourteen. Brave little woman! With father, sister, Colonel Jewett, and the cook all in bed, two male and two female nurses in the house, and doctor coming and going, she is the main dependence, being general nurse, overseer, and manager for all. Let us hope the worst is over.

JAMES E. RICHARDSON.

THE PEABODY ASSOCIATION.

An immense four-story building, secured rent free, is devoted to the purpose, the ground-floor being filled with flour, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, molasses, and salt meat. Rations of each, with the exception of salt meat and molasses, are put up in paper bags, and are distributed with about the facility one could hand out letters. One thousand families were supplied between 8 A. M. and 12 M. to-day, and 5,000 rations were delivered between 8 and 4 o'clock. The two upper floors are filled with delicacies, only issued in special cases. The association has kept accounts, as accurate as those of a commercial house, of all the cash and provisions received, specifying the names of donors, all purchases and all disbursements, of both money and provisions. Fifteen hundred families receive their daily bread at this institution, and when their work is ended, every dime received and distributed will be made known. The work of putting provisions into packages and distributing them employs sixty-five persons, who are paid in rations. Several of the members accompanied your correspondent to an immense building half a square further up Magazine Street, where is arranged the clothing sent from the north. When the party reached that section where had been placed piles of dresses and ladies' underclothing, there was not a dry eye in the throng. Mr. Frank Roder, chairman of the executive committee, completely overcome with emotion, exclaimed: "Let any man use the word 'Yankee' again in my presence and I will insult him. Were the people of the North our own flesh and blood they could not be more our brothers." It may be difficult for those at a distance, unused to the horrors of the past two months, to fully understand this exhibition of feeling, but prodigal generosity from the North has sunk like a great stone in the well of the southern heart, and splashed the water into our eyes.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

I attended the funeral of Mrs. Laura Werneck, widow of the late Oscar H. Werneck, of the firm of Thompson, Taylor & Co., Chicago. The case presents its peculiarly sad features. Werneck came here in January last to open a branch house. The wife and two daughters followed in the spring. The husband was genial and enterprising. The wife was affable and winning. The business promised to be a success. Their home became the center of a circle of friends. The terrible fever came as the fell destroyer. Werneck was advised by all to go away. He refused to leave the business of his firm. The wife refused to leave her husband. The husband was the first to fall. He died in the arms of his wife of the terrible black vomit. The devoted wife, but twelve days later, has followed with the same disease. The two little children are orphaned among strangers.

The death of young Pierre Soule is another incident in the sadly tragical history of one of the most respected families in this city. He was the only son of the only son and child of that brilliant and distinguished jurist, orator, and statesman, Pierre Soule, of whose patriotic services and brilliant achievements, in his wonderful career, our old residents and their descendants, even to the present generation, cherish such vivid remembrances.

Dr. Louis Soock, formerly a resident of Louisville, died of yellow fever the other day in New Orleans. Soock was a veterinary surgeon, and at one time occupied the position of veterinary surgeon to the king of Hungary. He was a very intelligent man, and leaves an interesting and intelligent family, who are in destitute circumstances. Since Louisville has been contributing liberally to New Orleans, as well as other stricken cities, it is no more than right that these people should receive some of the benefits.

Rev. Mr. Kramer, formerly of Louisville, and now rector of Christ Church in this city, deserves much praise for his action under the circumstances. He was all packed up and ready to go away, when he became aware of the existence of the fever and the probability of its increase, and thereupon he sent his family away and remained here himself, saying that his place was with his people. He has been constantly on the go, visiting the sick and soliciting contributions of delicacies for those who can not afford them.

Rev. Mr. Waters, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city, had left for Canada to spend his vacation, but as soon as he heard of the increase of the fever, felt that his proper place was with his people, and so feeling, he made up his mind to return to New Orleans and do his duty in spite of the danger attending it. He arrived here yesterday morning, and officiates in St. Paul's to-day. Such devotion to the interests of their people as these gentlemen have exhibited is worthy of commendation.

Dr. Read has discovered that kerosene is a preventive of yellow fever. He says: "It is a well-known fact that the employes of gas-works in New Orleans, Mobile, and other southern cities, are uniformly exempt from attacks of yellow fever, as are also families residing in the immediate vicinity of such establishments."

It is now claimed that butchers, soap-boilers, and handlers of hides are exempt from fever. To test it, a reporter of the Picayune visited five of those establishments, employing sixty-one hands, and not one has been attacked.

Of 2,559 deaths in New Orleans in September, 1,126 were children under fifteen.

A Sunday's New Orleans Times contained ninety obituary and two marriage notices.

A little boy in New Orleans telegraphed to his uncle in Dallas, Texas: "Mamma and sister died this evening; what must I do?"

A New Orleans landlord took the silver and family Bible as security for rent of a house in which two children were down with the fever.

A drunken father and his dead child were at the same time being taken, the one to the station-house, the other to potter's field.

A father went to Europe, and promised his five children a lot of toy presents. When the presents arrived all the children were dead.

A NEW ORLEANS Y. M. C. A.'S TALE OF CARROLL COUNTY, MISS.

Country accounts of fever and consequent panic, arriving at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, are distressing enough. One such tells a piteous tale about matters in Carroll County, Miss., twelve miles out from Winona, as seen by and known to himself. A man by the name of Whitley had died several days before. This started the panic. His mother, sister, and brother-in-law abandoned their home and took refuge in a miserable negro cabin near by. This but served to make matters worse. John Brady and wife, the sister of Whitley, were taken sick. Upon my arrival I found Brady dead in one bed, and his wife throwing up black vomit. The mother and one daughter were entirely alone and paralyzed with terror. Mrs. Brady must have died during the night. We heard nothing from the neighborhood to-day. One mile from Brady's we found three more sick, old man Morris, his eighteen-year-old son and one daughter. The old gentleman and his young daughter were apparently doing well on the third day of the fever. At another house near by I found one McLean desperately sick, and threatened with black vomit. Several negroes were down. The greater portion of these people are in good circumstances, but not provided with any thing necessary in the treatment of yellow fever; no mustard, no stimulants, no indispensables, no ice. They will not be able to get nurses from Grenada, and are unfit to attend one another. The great trouble is in getting medicines and attention. I am used to seeing distress, but this beats all. Those sick will die, and it can not be helped. Others who may be stricken will fare better; but owing to the malignant type of the disease, I fear results will be the same. All is quiet in Winona. No new cases.

A later telegram says Colonel Binford, of Duck Hill, has just telegraphed that he has supplied the Carroll-county sufferers with nurses and every thing necessary.

ISSAQUENA COUNTY.

The steamer Kate Dickson leaves for Greenville with additional supplies. She will not be allowed to land in Issaquena County, as will be seen by the following dispatch, received by Captain Butts, of the Howards:

The Kate Dickson or no other boat can land in this county. If they do, they must stand the consequences. The Health Board passed the law to-day. It is healthy here so far.

T. W. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

MAYERSVILLE, MISS., October 1.

HORRORS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI RELATED BY A PLANTER.

Four weeks have elapsed since we had a mail. We have no railroad connection with the outer world, and, owing to the reduction of the force by sickness and death in the Vicksburg office of the Western Union Telegraph and their inability to do the work, our local line has been of little use to us lately.

JUST AS DURING THE WAR.

The present condition of affairs here reminds me forcibly of our situation during the war. Travel by water is as completely cut off as if there was a fleet of torpedo boats in every bend ready to blow up the first passing steamer. The opposite bank is so strictly quarantined, that a man landing from a skiff is immediately captured, and, unless he is able to show a remarkably clean bill of health and an excellent moral character, he is commanded under penalty of being shot with Winchester rifles and carved up with bowie knives to go back and *stay there!* I have known several parties who started to St. Louis via Little Rock overland. I have seen travelers who have come entirely across this state on horseback. Papers from quarantine guards, certificates from health officers, signed before magistrates and attested by county clerks, are the sort of papers a man must have with him if he expects to get through the lines, as the quarantines are now styled.

SITUATION AT GREENVILLE.

The papers which I have seen do not appear to contain any thing in regard to the deeply-afflicted little city of Greenville. No one there, I suppose, has the heart or the time to communicate the sad condition of affairs to the outer world, and, indeed, recently there have been no means of doing so. The news that I get, living thirteen miles distant, is only that which filters through our quarantine station, whispered like a ghost-story at midnight, from one to another, and every day growing more horrible. There are only one or two men who have the nerve to talk with the few stragglers of the beleaguered garrison who occasionally get beyond the town limits, and these gather the dreadful intelligence from their more timid neighbors. At no place have the ravages of the yellow fever been more fearful. Not even at Grenada has the death-rate been more appalling. It is estimated that six hundred persons remained in town to meet the final shock. Of these, three hundred and forty have been attacked, and there have been two hundred and thirty-three deaths. Over fifty per cent of the population stricken down, and two out of every three cases have terminated fatally. During the first ten days all died. Not an occupied house has been exempt. Not a family that has not been bereaved. All modes of treatment have been tried, from the simple castor oil and orange-leaf tea of the Creole to the more vigorous calomel and quinine of Dr. Holt. The local physicians were wholly unused to the fearful disease, but battled with it unflinchingly until all were overcome. One died and the others are now convalescent. The ministers of the gospel stood at their posts until they, too, were all stricken down, and poor Duncan Green offered up his life and died a martyr to his duty. I inclose a copy of the Bulletin, which has become little else than a daily record of death. In another week, unless there is a great change, its three columns will be required to contain the names of the victims.

A calculation shows that nearly three times as many men have died as wo-

men, seven times as many married women as single ones, and more than twice as many whites as negroes. Money has been most liberally subscribed, but there has been difficulty in its transmission.

SCATTERING OUT.

The fever has been carried by refugees from town to Williams Bayou, to Stoneville, on Deer-creek, and to Refuge on the river below, and twenty-four deaths are reported from these localities. The south half of the county still maintains a quarantine against the infected portions, and we hope to be able to fight it off until frost gives us relief. Some fear that this erratic and virulent type of fever may refuse to surrender even to the icy touch of winter.

REV. STEVENSON ARCHER'S SEPTEMBER ACCOUNT TO REV. STUART ROBINSON.

Dr. Robinson—God has been merciful to me and raised me from the yellow-fever bed, and I am again at work. He folded me in his arms as I passed through the scorching ordeal. But a fearful havoc has been made among the citizens of our beautiful little town. About seven hundred people remained out of two thousand five hundred to face the grim destroyer. Of this number nearly five hundred have been prostrated, and of these two hundred and twenty are dead. Among them are Mayor A. B. Trigg, all the council but one, a colored man, the city marshal, and the Rev. Duncan Green. The doctors were all prostrated but two, and the Catholic priest and the Methodist minister. Whole families have been swept away, and until the past week we have scarcely well ones enough to hand the sick a drink of water occasionally. For ten days we were shut up to this horrible sorrow and suffering, but now we have fifty nurses from New Orleans and Vicksburg, and from both points little boats were sent with provisions and medicines, and four physicians. Dr. Williams, from Baton Rouge, came in our hour of greatest trial and staid ten days. Drs. Archer, of Port Coupee, and Slaughter and Walker, of New Orleans, and Fawcett, of Concordia, are now with us. From abroad generous donations have reached us, and so far as man can smooth the case it is being done. I faced it for twenty days, night and day, from the hut of the pauper to the luxurious apartments of the rich, from the den of the woman of the town to the couch of the holy matron, and I never conceived of such suffering, such ghastly sorrow. I had to succumb then, and for eight days took my turn scorching and tossing, but again am at work. May God ever keep your days from such and your people shielded. I followed the first patient to the grave; of the attendants at the funeral but two now live. Twenty of us formed a Howard Association in the beginning; of that but three now live. I write because to you I first lifted the cry of sorrow, and from you had the first response. Your son and brother in Christ,

STEVENSON ARCHER.

Greenville, Miss.

HELL'S DELIGHT.

A nurse at Hernando wrote to a Memphis Howard: *Dear Doctor*—How can you leave me to starve; I am broken down for want of food and rest; Quinn will die, but he is so aggravating that he may live for two or three days; he has no friends, and no wonder, for a more cantankerous cuss I never met with. The folks at the rum-mill above are only swine and will not come near me. I am sick and starving, and in self-defense will have to leave or kill the patient, and I do not like to do either. Come at once or I leave.

ANGUISH OF A VICKSBURG EDITOR.

The editor of the Vicksburg Herald, Col. Manlove, has been sorely tried. His young bride and baby son were carried off with the fever; many of his boyhood friends followed "like leaves swept down by autumnal winds," and his paper contains an eloquent and pathetic tribute to the memory of his brother, a youth just entering on manhood, and of noble attributes.

INHUMANITY NEAR VICKSBURG.

A few miles from this city their lives a family who are reported as being so inhuman as to allow one of their children, who died from the fever, to be taken entire charge of by negroes and carried off into the field and buried, while they remained in another part of the house, refusing to go near the little creature.

A great deal of sickness is reported in Mounds Station, in the neighborhood, principally among the negroes. A case of brutality occurred in that vicinity a few days since, as follows: A negro named John Williams had another negro in his employ who had taken sick with fever. He was put in a cart and hauled into the woods, where he was left in the cane to die. When discovered, he was dead, and there was unmistakable evidence that his last hours were spent in the most terrible agony.

LABOR SCARE.

In consequence of the negroes refusing to work for any consideration, and the numerous impositions daily practiced upon them by the knowing ones, the Howards published in the papers that the issuing of rations would cease on and after this date. It is now, and has been so ever since the negroes found out that the Government had sent rations, impossible to hire male or female labor. I have known \$2.50 a day to be offered for washerwomen, and they would scoff at the offer, giving as their excuse "I dont want to hire now." The streets of our city are in a horrible condition, and hands have been advertised for to repair them.

STRAY INCIDENTS, ITEMS, ETC.

Here is what a colored applicant, recently arrived from the Mississippi bottom, applied for at the Citizens' Relief Depot, prefacing his application with the statement that he is a bachelor: Half a dozen linen shirts, two undershirts, coat, vest, and pants; boots, No. 10, medium, not too heavy; three pair woolen socks, three pair cotton drawers, one wool hat, seven and one eighth; one pair of blankets, three white handkerchiefs. Another requisition was handed in, but was so absurd in its demands that the officials tore it up. It urged the immediate necessity for, among other things, one pair boots, No. 6, not too heavy, and a pair of No. 4½ boots; half a dozen pair stockings, two undershirts, two pairs blankets, four sheets and linen, one balmoral skirt.

A very amusing incident occurred at Nesbitt as the Howard train passed down Thursday: A lady, who had two children sick there, got on the train at Memphis to go there. She was told she would not be allowed to get off at Nesbitts, but if she wanted to she could get off at a wood-pile half a mile or so below. She consented, and when the train arrived at the wood-pile she got off and, approaching a crowd of persons there to get some information about going up to the place, the party fled, and she returned to the train, fearing to undertake to go to her children where people were so panic-stricken. She went on to Hernando.

ANOTHER.

When the train arrived at Oakland, going down, one individual inspired perhaps by the sight of a copy of the Appeal in the hands of one of the train-men, approached near enough to be talked to. One of the train-men mischievously procured a bottle of carbolic acid, and approaching Commander Edmonson, asked if Dr. Overall intended to analyze that bottle of black vomit before leaving Oakland or not. Catching the idea, Captain Edmonson replied that he thought Dr. Overall had given up the idea of analyzing it, and that he might throw it away. The bottle was thrown out on the platform and broken, but the courageous citizen beat a hasty retreat from the depot, nor could he be induced to return.

AT SOUTH NASHVILLE.

A certain married lady was prostrated, and it soon became rumored about that she had yellow fever. A young doctor was deputized by the neighborhood to investigate the matter, and accordingly he went to the lady's house. In response to his ring at the door, a bright-eyed young lady appeared.

"Ahem," coughed the doctor; "I have been commissioned to visit the lady in your house to ascertain whether it is yellow fever."

"Well, *it ain't* yellow fever—but I hope you are not crazy?" she queried.

"I believe I am in my right mind," he returned coolly.

"I shall want proof of it," she retorted, sarcastically.

"But what *is* the matter with the lady?"

The young lady's features became suffused with blushes, but she answered firmly, "It's a boy, and won't be named after you." Having launched this Parthian dart, she slammed the door in the young M. D.'s face and went back to see how little tootsy-wootsy was getting along.

AT MEMPHIS.

During the epidemic a young man taken with the cramp colic awoke the echoes in his lodgings with frantic appeals for immediate attention, declaring himself a new case of fever. President Langstaff, of the Howards, being called upon, tried to quiet his fears by assurances that his was a case of panic, but he would not be enjoined from spasms of craze until threatened with the hospital. In the meantime a physician called in, diagnosed his case the bellyache—the result of overeating—and prescribing a quieting lotion made him easy for the night. In the morning he fled the city, the remnant of the panic being more than he could master.

A drummer, who had been in Chattanooga lately, got into Jasper, and, after selling several bills of goods, was about to leave, but was arrested for violation of quarantine regulations, and fined fifty dollars. Refusing to pay, he was sent to jail. After remaining incarcerated for a few hours, he complained of being unwell, and played yellow fever so finely that the authorities urgently requested him to leave the town, which he did with flying colors.

"Old Si" thus philosophizes in the Atlanta Constitution: "De fack is, de only way to perfectually kurrenteen a town ar ter let der yaller feeber brake out dar! Den yer'll see all de foot-tracks pintin' de odder way, an' yer kuntry kin-fokes sayin' er preevus engagemint fo'ces dem ter stay at home! Dar ain't nuffin

kin beat hit fer preventin' immergrashun inter town an' keepin' yer nabers fum 'tendin' ter yer bizness fer yer, yer heah me!"

The Hopkinsville New Era says: They tell it—on good authority, too—that during the panic created by the yellow-fever scare at Erin, last week, our friend, General Broaddus, of the Review, scattered a barrel of flour around his premises and hurried off to the country with a barrel of lime in the vehicle with his family supplies.

A doctor who spells bilious with two l's sent to the Courier-Journal a specific for yellow fever, and adds: "For God's sake keep this standing in your columns for at least two weeks." Can't do it, doctor; the bad spell might become epidemic, said the editor.

A desperately sick boy in New Orleans sprang to the mantelpiece and gulped down a glass of vinegar. The physician made out the death certificate, the undertaker was notified, and the poor boy—commenced getting well immediately.

At Columbus, Miss., the banks of the river were guarded by artillery, with orders to sink any boat hailing from the direction of Mobile.

The managers of the Lafayette parish quarantine decided to admit unobjectionable matter from New Orleans, such as whisky and tobacco.

Black vomit is no longer considered a fatal symptom of fever. During this epidemic, many having that worst of symptoms recovered.

The Picayune believes that doctors may differ as to the nature of a disease, and yet agree as to the price of a visit.

An ex-consul of New Orleans thinks the Gulf Stream brings the fever.

A Chattanooga poet wrote an urgent ode to Jack Frost.

NARROW ESCAPES.

So great and dreadful was the panic in many small interior places, and so intense was the desire to prevent contagion by the presence of a dead corpse, that many were hurried to their graves while their bodies were yet warm. Many instances of a horrifying nature occurred during the "hundred days" of panic and confusion. While the people were terrorized and crazed with fright at the sight of a dying yellow-fever patient, it is no wonder that many persons have been consigned to their graves before death. A few instances are given. At or near Biloxi, Miss., Miss D., a beautiful young lady, whose father is said to be rich at the North, was torn from the arms of her aunt, and without waiting for the physician's certificate, and without a shroud, was rolled in the sheet on which she had lain, thrown in a cart, and hurried to the grave in less than three hours after death. Another beautiful young girl, a belle and the daughter of wealth, died at midnight, and before dawn, a cart backed up to the door with a rude coffin, and through a drizzling rain, two of her young lady friends, wrapped in cloaks and carrying lanterns, jumped into the cart beside their friend's corpse and held the lights while the sexton did his dreadful work.

Another case; Mrs. L. died (apparently), having had black vomit, and was hurriedly and indifferently washed and shrouded. The hearse backed up to the door and the coffin placed on the bed beside her. The attendants were in the act of placing her remains in the coffin, when she, in turning over, struck her hand against the awful object on the bed and asked, "What box is this." She continued to improve, the black vomit did not reappear and a recovery was the result.

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS OF 1878.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF EACH AFFLICTED LOCALITY—ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRST CASE OF YELLOW FEVER AT EACH POINT—NUMBER OF CASES AND NUMBER OF DEATHS—DATE OF LAST DEATH, AND TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT EACH POINT, AS COLLATED BY OVER ONE HUNDRED RESIDENT CORRESPONDENTS.

Abingdon, county seat of Washington County, Va., on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, 189 miles from Lynchburg. Population, 2,100. First and only case was Judge L. V. Dixon, a refugee from Memphis, who died September 17th. D. O.

Athens, county seat of Limestone County, Ala., located on the Nashville & Decatur Railroad, 107 miles from Nashville, Tenn. Population, 1,200; quarantined. First case, Alexander Rogers, age 67 years, keeping boarding-house across the street from the depot, situated in a low, damp place, crowded with other houses around. He was taken ill October 13th and died October 16th. An hour after death, Dr. Summers of Nashville, on his way from Decatur, saw and examined the case, stating that he died with black vomit. Within a few hours the streets were deserted, business suspended, and only fifteen white families remaining in town. The Howard Committee at once organized with Fred. Sloss, President, and W. B. Russell, Secretary. On the same day that Mr. Rogers died, his wife Elizabeth, aged 52 was taken ill, and resident physicians Nicholas D. Richardson and Wm. S. Johnson, pronounced hers a well-developed case of yellow fever. She died on the 24th. The remainder of the family were moved out of town. The disease disappearing the panic soon ended. Total cases, 2; total deaths, 2. Date of last death, October 24th; no contributions from abroad; disbursements, \$89.25. JOHN A. LAWING, P. M.

Augusta, the county seat of Woodruff County, Ark., situated on White River, 14 miles from the Iron Mountain Railroad. Population, 1,200. The first case, Mrs. Hendricks, contracted the disease October 12th, on the steamboat Ruth from Memphis. She died two days after landing. Very little excitement. Date of last death, October 20th. Total cases, 7; total deaths, 7. No contributions from abroad; disbursements, \$116.25. J. F. PRICE, M. D. D. O.

Bartlett, a post village of Shelby County, Tenn., on the Memphis branch of the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, 11 miles from Memphis. Population, 350. The first case, Mrs. Vegehl, contracted the disease in Memphis, September 11th, and died soon after reaching home. The disease spread rap-

idly. The Memphis Howards aided by Mrs. Echols and Miss A. D. Hall and J. M. Jackson, who were most faithful to the end, cared for the town. Total cases, 35; deaths, 23; date of last case, October 20. Total contributions, \$300; total disbursements, \$500.

W. B. WRIGHT, M. D.
Baton Rouge, capital of Baton Rouge Parish, La., situated on the Mississippi River 125 miles from New Orleans. Population, 6,500. The first case was stricken September 6th, proving fatal. The Howards organized with Anderson S. Herron, President; Andrew Jackson, Vice-President, and Wm. Garig, Treasurer. The disease was of a mild form, and out of 2,716 cases only 201 deaths. Last death, October 31st. Total contributions, \$35,308.10; total disbursements, \$36,115. D. O.

Bayou La Sacramento. This is the name for a portion of Donaldsonville, and the record is included with that point. D. O.

Bayou Des Alamandes. This is a portion of Pattersonville, and is included in the report of that place. D. M.

Bayou Sara is a post village of West Feliciana Parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 110 miles above Baton Rouge, and 240 miles from New Orleans. Population, 700. First case, September 20th. Total cases, 250; deaths, 13; date of last death, November 26th; Total contributions, \$3,110.01; total disbursements, \$3,207.50. D. O.

Bay St. Louis, a summer resort village on the sea-shore in Hancock County, Miss., located on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 52 miles from New Orleans. Population, 2,000, but last summer was 6,000. The first case, Mr. Ballentine, a native American, was taken ill July 28th, was well cared for and recovered. The first fatal case was Rebecca Nicaise, taken August 14th, and soon died. The disease spread all over the Bay and through the pine woods. The Relief Committee organized September 27th, with Col. J. N. Putman, President; Col. W. B. List, Vice-President; Capt. J. V. Touline, Treasurer, and E. H. Hoffman, Secretary. Total cases, 546; total deaths, 83; date of last death, November 3d. Total contributions, \$6,762.85; total disbursements, \$6,829. R. B. AVERY. EDGAR DELERY.

Bayou Goula, a post village of Iberville Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 98 miles from New Orleans. Fever hardly appeared here. One death only—a stranger, Oct. 1st.

D. O.

Beech Grove is the name of a church three miles from Dyer, Tenn. About the only case was that of a tramp, the latter part of September, who took refuge in the church. He was quite ill and was visited by a physician from near Trenton, but soon died. The feeling was strong to burn the church where his remains were then lying and cremate them. This case was pronounced yellow fever, but on this point we can not speak authoritatively.

D. O.

Beechland, Miss. (Reported with Canton.) Miss Laura Featherstone and John W. Finch were among the first victims. This place should not be confounded with Beech Spring, Neshoba County, where there was not a single case in town or county. G. W. JONES, P. M.

Bell's Depot, a post village of Crockett County, Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, 69 miles from Memphis. Population, 821. The first case, John Parker, contracted the disease from Memphis refugees, and died October 25th. The town was immediately almost depopulated. Total cases, 5; deaths, 3. Among the last cases was Mrs. Dr. Hunter. Total contributions, \$77.50; total disbursements, \$95.25.

D. O.

Berwick City, a post village of St. Mary Parish, La., just across the Bay from Morgan City, La., located two miles from Pattersonville. Population, 150. First case, September 1st. Total cases, 50; deaths, 1. Total contributions, \$387.65; total disbursements, \$769.50.

D. O.

Bethel Springs, a post village of McNairy County, Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 120 miles from Columbus, Ky. Population, 183. First and only case, J. J. Yarbro (two miles distant), contracted the disease by sleeping with a railroader; died October 9th.

O. D. H.

Biloxi, a post village of Harrison County, Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile Railroad, 79 miles from New Orleans. Population, 360. The first case, Diminity Leambrick, was taken early in September and died September 13th, and the disease soon became epidemic. Date of last death, October 29th. Total cases, 216; deaths, 56. Total contributions, \$6,416.70; total disbursements, \$6,719.

D. O. T.

Birmingham, county seat of Jefferson County, Ala., located at crossing of South & North Alabama and Alabama & Chattanooga railroads, 97 miles from Montgomery. Cases of fever were reported, but there never was a single case. T. M. GREEN, P. M.

Bolivar, county seat of Hardeman County, Tenn., on the Chicago, New Orleans & St. Louis Railroad, 46 miles from Holly Springs, Miss. Population, 1,533. The first case, Dr. A. A. Coleman, jr., died October 13th. His death was hastened by the death of his daughter Lizzie, who died on the 42th, who contracted the disease from her father. The physicians differed as to the diagnosis of the disease, yet many citizens fled to seek safety elsewhere. The postmaster writes that there were no cases or deaths in the town. W. J. Y.

Bolton, a post village of Hinds County, Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian R. R., 27 miles from Vicksburg. Population 200. The first case, August 12th. The disease soon became epidemic, and raged with relentless fury. Date of last death, November 6th. Total cases, 168; total deaths, 47. Total contributions, \$2,016; total disbursements, \$2,187.

D. O.

Bovina, a post village of Warren County, Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian R. R., 10 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 100. First case, Mrs. Joseph J. Fox, who died September 29th. Howards organized with G. M. Goff, Pres-

ident. Date of last death, November 9th. Total cases, 65; total deaths, 17. Total contributions, \$845; total disbursements, \$913.50.

D. O.

Bowling Green, county seat of Warren County, Ky., on the L. & N. and G. S. R. R., 114 miles from Louisville, Ky. The first case was a Memphis refugee, which resulted in death, September 6th. All the cases occurred in the two squares near the depot, close around the Ritter House. Dr. R. C. Thomas was the physician in charge. Date of last death, October 25th. Total cases, 48; total deaths, 26. Total contributions, all local, \$516; total disbursements, \$516.

D. O.

Brooklyn, county seat of Kings County, New York, located on the west end of Long Island, separated from New York by East River. Population 684,000, is third city in population in the United States. A government navy yard being located here, seamen from many parts of earth visit here. Yellow fever appeared early in July. J. Hanford dying July 13th, and Dr. Wyckoff July 17th. A few scattering cases occurred till the season of frost and ice. Nearly all were of those stationed at Cob Dock, and were infected from the steamer Vermont.

D. O.

Broussard is a small settlement near Pattersonville, La. Fever appeared September 17th, and on this day there was one death.

Brownsville, county seat of Haywood County, Tenn., on the L. & N. and G. S. R. R., 60 miles above Memphis. Population, 4,026. The first case was Mrs. Shepherd from Memphis, was stricken August 20th, and recovered. Date of last death, November 8th. Total cases, 844; total deaths, 212. Total contributions, \$11,024.20; total disbursements, \$11,317.90.

W. W. TAYLOR, M. D.

GEO. A. MATHIS.

Buntyn, a small railroad town in Shelby County, Tenn., on the M. & C. R. R., 5 miles from Memphis. It was crowded with Memphis refugees, and a local case of the fever occurred October 1st. Among the last cases was that of Jefferson Davis, jr., son of ex-President Jefferson Davis. He died October 16th. The cases are recorded with those of Memphis.

D. O.

Buras, a post village of Plaquemine Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 70 miles from New Orleans. Population 200. Yellow fever was brought here by bringing for interment the corpse of a young lady who died at Southwest Pass. The graveyard was near Mr. Festerling's wharf, where the body was landed preparatory to burial. In two days Mr. Festerling's family was stricken, his beautiful daughter and promising son died. This alarmed the town; some moved away, great care was taken, and there were very few other cases.

D. O.

Byram, a post village of Hinds County, Miss., on the C. St. L. & N. O. R. R., 6 miles from Jackson, Miss. Population, 85. The cases, 13 in number, are recorded with those of Jackson, Miss. Total contributions, \$198; total disbursements, \$217.

D. O.

Cairo, county seat of Alexander County, Ill., on the Illinois Central R. R., at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 125 miles above Memphis. Population, 6,900. Quarantine was established July 29th. The first case was a lady, on board the steamboat Golden Crown, not permitted to land, but was put off at Caledonia, where she died and was buried. The first local case, Martin Alton, died August 9th. The Relief Committee organized with W. H. Morris, President, William Williams, Secretary, who attended to all needed wants, declining to receive any contributions, except from citizens of Cairo. Five members of Thomas Porter's family died, living a few miles from the city. They were stricken September 8th. The last death occurred October 9th. Total cases, 43; Total deaths, 32. Total contributions from citizens of Cairo, \$688; total disbursements, \$763.50.

D. O.

Calumet is the name of Daniel Thompson's plantation near Pattersonville, La. The

fever appeared early in October, was of a mild form and principally among the colored population. The record is with that of Pattersonville. Total number of cases over 60. D. O.

Canaan Landing, a landing on the Mississippi River, near Hermitage Post-office, Point Coupee Parish, La. Early in October Dr. Bously was taken ill and had black vomit at Waterloo a few miles from Canaan. This was the first case in this region. Total cases, 28; total deaths, 6. Date of last death, November 2. Total contributions, \$336.75; total disbursements, \$367.45. D. O.

Canton, county seat of Madison County, Miss., on the C., St. L. & N. O. R. R., 23 miles from Jackson, Miss. Population, 2,143. According to Dr. S. M. Bemiss, the disease was brought to Canton from New Orleans by the Brittan family. The first case, Miss Rachel Henry, was stricken August 12th, and died August 19th. A great panic seized upon the people, and every one left the place who could do so, and not a store, restaurant, boarding-house, nor saloon was left open, nothing except two drug stores. The Howard Association immediately organized, with G. W. Thomas, President. The New Orleans Howards sent doctors, nurses, and supplies. A Relief Committee, with S. C. Devine, Chairman, was also organized. Date of last death, November 16th. Total cases, 936; total deaths, 176. Total contributions, \$10,715.90; total disbursements, \$10,987.50. D. O.

Carrollton, a section of the city of New Orleans, is reported with that city.

Carrollton is the county seat of Carroll County, Miss., 14 miles from Winona. Fever appeared here late in August, John M. Liddell, jr., dying August 29th shortly after his marriage. No record kept. D. O.

Cayuga, a post village of Hinds County, Miss., situated in the valley of Big Black River, 18 miles southeast of Vicksburg. The first case was Sam Banks (colored), August 1st. Among the late cases was General T. M. Griffin, U. S. A., who died October 3d, and soon thereafter Mrs. Tom Griffin died. Date of last death, November 12th. Total cases, 38; total deaths, 9. Total contributions, \$494.00; total disbursements, \$516.75. D. O.

Chattanooga, is the county seat of Hamilton County, Tenn., located on the Tennessee River, 151 miles from Nashville, Tenn., 309 miles from Memphis, and is quite a railroad center. Population, 12,500. Mrs. Swatzenberg, a Memphis refugee, was the first case in the city, and she died in a few days. She was hurriedly buried, and all who nursed her left the city. A week after, the wife of Mr. Berger, a German barber, who had washed for Mrs. Swatzenberg, sickened and died, as did also her youngest child, and all who had attended her illness. The infected portion of the city is low, poorly drained, and densely populated, calculated to furnish the conditions necessary for the fever. The disease soon became epidemic. The Relief Committee organized, with Hon. E. A. James, Chairman. Three hospitals were established, and many of the sick conveyed to them. A general stampede began, and within 48 hours 10,500 people had fled the city. Date of last death, November 18th. Total cases, 693; total deaths, 197. Total contributions, \$9,009.25; total disbursements, \$10,357.50. D. O.

Chelsea is a portion of North Memphis, and is recorded with that city. D. O.

Cincinnati, the county seat of Hamilton County, Ohio, located on the Ohio River, 110 miles from Louisville, Ky. Population, 280,000. The first case was a young lady living in a house where baggage from New Orleans was stored, and the second case occurred in the same locality. Harris Hackett and Blanche Offner died August 28th. A Jewish refugee died on Walnut Hills, the family fled, the alarmed nurse left the dead body, and no one would enter the house to

bury the dead, until Police Officer Joe Smith bravely led the way. Total cases, all refugees, 49; total deaths, 19. Date of last death, October 31st. D. O.

Clinton, a post village of Hickman County, Ky., on the Miss. Cent. R. R., 7 miles from Columbus, Ky. Two cases of yellow fever occurred October 25th, but, by being well cared for, recovered. There was great excitement, and many citizens left the town in great haste. D. O.

Clinton, the county seat of East Feliciana Parish, La., is the northeast terminus of the C. & P. H. R. R. Population, 1,000. Quarantined. The first case, James Newsom's child, who, by negligence of the guard on the Baton Rouge road, was permitted to mingle with parties from the infected district. At A. Dupuc's place, 5 miles from town, the fever appeared October 4th. There were 12 cases and 3 deaths. Every one became greatly alarmed, the Howards organized, and Clinton became depopulated. October 23d, Mrs. Libbie Newsom died, leaving her brother, Geo. Reilly, the last member of a family of six, in the south, the mother being in New York. Total cases, 187; total deaths, 43. Date of last death, October 31. Total contributions, \$2,329; total disbursements, \$2,416.80. D. O.

Collierville, a post village of Shelby County, Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 25 miles from Memphis. Population, 500. The first case appeared late in August, although the town was strictly quarantined. M. R. Brown and James Person died September 3d. Dr. Waddy, the quarantine officer, with fifty-one families, fled at once and many others followed as soon thereafter as possible. For weeks the fever raged with fury upon the unfortunate people. Mr. J. Edgar Byrd of Louisville, in charge of 30 nurses, nobly represented the Howard Association, serving to the end. Total cases, 121; total deaths, 48. Total contributions, \$1,547; total disbursements, \$1,629.75. D. O.

Cook's Landing, a river station of Point Coupee Parish, La., one mile below Waterloo, and 11 miles south from Point Coupee. Population, 35. The first case appeared October 2d, and the Howards from New Orleans cared for the town. Date of last death, November 2d. Total cases, 15; total deaths, 4. Total contributions, \$225.65; total disbursements, \$247.15. D. O.

Courtland, the county seat of Lawrence County, Ala., located on the M. & C. R. R., 19 miles from Decatur. The only case was Mr. A. M. Newsom, a Memphis refugee, who died September 3d. D. O.

Covington, county seat of Tipton County, Tenn., 15 miles from the Mississippi River and 40 miles from Memphis. Population, 1,200. Precautions to resist the yellow fever were early taken, as shown by the following correspondence:

COVINGTON, TENN., August 8, 1878.

To the Board of Health, Dr. D. D. Saunders, President, Memphis, Tennessee:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, citizens of Covington, Tennessee, would most respectfully request of your honorable board to publish in the city papers, for the use and benefit of citizens in the country surrounding Memphis: First. The different kinds of cheap disinfectants and preventives. Second. The remedies to be used in the event the fever is taken by persons. By so doing you will confer on mankind not only a favor, but a never-to-be-forgotten blessing:

J. Lowenhaupt,
J. L. Gause,
James L. Gee,
J. B. Hamilton,
R. M. Smith,
Wm. Flemming,
David Ivithan,

W. H. Murphy,
Thomas H. White,
C. N. M'Fadden,
A. M. Owen,
John W. Shelton,
H. C. Harrison,
John A. Tipton,

J. P. O'Neal,
W. B. Smith,
J. W. Lemmon,
H. Halshouser,
R. A. Given,
A. S. Hall,
J. B. Milan,
H. M. Moore.

Thomas M. Barret,
E. Martin,
R. B. McGregor,
C. R. Harris,
George P. Shaw,
A. Yarbro,
W. O. Menifee,

The reply came as follows: Dr. Choppin's instructions, emanating from the New Orleans Board of Health, as are also his instructions as to disinfectants, and the same agents are in use by our board of health. In addition, sprinkle lime along the street-gutters, and citizens sprinkle it freely in their cellars and around their premises generally. All refuse and garbage should be removed daily from premises. In all suspected cases of yellow fever send for the best physicians as soon as possible.

The first case was W. J. Wiseman, postmaster, stricken September 30th. The Board of Health advised immediate depopulation of the town, and the evacuation was thorough and complete. The Howards and Relief Committee organized and went to work, and no other case occurred. Mr. Wiseman died October 5th. From their rural retreats, the citizens and refugees assisted their suffering friends of Mason.

J. J. Moore, Mayor.

Cox's Landing, a river station of Washington Co., Miss., 6 miles from Crystal Springs. The first case appeared September 28th. Dr. Quijano, from the Spanish Government, sent to this country specially to treat yellow fever, attended to the cases quite successfully. Date of last death, October 28th. Total cases, 12; total deaths, 4. Total contributions, from N. O. Howards, \$386; total disbursements, \$386. D. O.

Crystal Springs, a post village of Copiah County, Miss., on the C. St. L. & N. O. R. R. Population, 1,000. Considerable doubt existed in the minds of the profession as to the kind of fever which prevailed early in October, and Dr. Lockwood induced Dr. Quijano, the Spanish physician, to visit and examine the cases. He did so, and on October 11th reported four cases of well-defined fever in the suburbs of the town. These were carefully treated and nursed, and the town saved a visit from the dreaded disease. Total contributions, \$200; total disbursements, \$200. D. O.

Dalton, county seat of Whitfield County, Ga., on the W. & A. R. R., at the terminus of the S., R. & D. R. R., 38 miles from Chattanooga, and 100 miles north of Atlanta. Population, 4,000. The first case, Mary Hogan, was stricken September 26th and died September 30th. She contracted the disease in Chattanooga. Drs. Wright, Bevins, and Gordon volunteered to attend all cases. Mrs. Bohanon, a Chattanooga refugee, was taken ill October 2d and died October 4th. There was only one other case, an unknown person, who recovered. Total contributions, \$300; total disbursements, \$300.

J. A. GLENN, P. M.

Danville, county seat of Boyle County, Ky., located 5 miles from Danville Station, on Lebanon Branch R. R., 100 miles from Louisville, is famous for its educational institutions. The first case, Mr. John Young Croft, a Holly Springs refugee, died September 6th. No other cases occurred. D. O.

Dayton, county seat of Montgomery Co. Ohio, located on Great Miami River, 60 miles from Cincinnati, and 67 miles from Columbus. Population, 38,374, the third city of the state, is a great manufacturing center, and is penetrated by seven railroads. Yellow fever was brought here by some refugees in September. Among the fatal cases was Joseph Lebolt from Holly Springs, Miss. He was attended by the celebrated Dr. Julius Wise, of Memphis, who only reached his bedside a few hours before he died. Very few other cases occurred. D. O.

Decatur, county seat of Morgan County,

Ala., is located on the Tennessee River, at the crossing of the M. & C. and L. & N. and G. S. R. Rds. Population, 1,200. The first case occurred September 17th, which proved fatal, was quickly followed by others, and the town was almost depopulated. The Howards organized, with Capt. W. W. Littlejohn as Secretary and Treasurer. The mayor, who was also railroad agent, having lost by death and flight all the employees of his office, fled the town. Dr. Deмент, from Huntsville, with the Howards, of Memphis, nobly came to the rescue. President Langstaff, of Memphis Howards, came in person, and remained, working faithfully day and night until October 14th. Dr. Summers, of Nashville, also came and did good service. At one time Wm. Bowman, from Nashville, was the only druggist on duty, and he served faithfully day and night. A black frost gladdened all hearts on the 23d of October, and Dr. H. Suave, of Hot Springs, left at once for other fields of labor. The disease gradually faded out. The brave postmaster, J. Henry, remained at his post, succoring the suffering people, until stricken down, and on November 8th breathed his last. Date of last death, November 10th. Total cases, 187; total deaths, 51. Total contributions, \$2,437; total disbursements, \$2,496. D. O.

Delhi, a post village of Richland Parish, La., on the V. & S. R. R., 40 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 250. The first case, Daniel Blakey, contracted the disease in Vicksburg, August 10th, was taken down August 11th and died August 14th. The disease was so unmistakably yellow fever, the doctors telegraphed as follows:

"Delhi, La., Aug. 16, 1878.

"Samuel Chopin, M. D.: One case of black vomit here from Vicksburg, the 15th. We have not treated the disease since the war. What treatment have you adopted?"

Trezevant, Lilly, and Brumby."

The information was given.

The Relief Committee organized, with J. M. Berry, President, Geo. Slattery, Vice-president, and P. F. Freeman, Treasurer. The disease soon became epidemic. Dr. D. R. Prewitt, of Rayville, Richland Parish, came as a volunteer, nobly aiding resident physicians. Dr. Thos. W. Lilly paid his life as a forfeit for his faithfulness to his suffering fellowmen. Drs. G. McD. Brumby and Geo. W. C. Trezevant did their whole duty, the latter having been attacked but recovered. Dr. E. W. Thompson, druggist, nobly performed his duty during the entire time of the epidemic, although he and his entire family contracted the disease. Date of last death, November 5th. Total cases (58 whites, 110 blacks), 168; total deaths (24 whites, 10 blacks), 34. Total contributions, \$2,000. W. W. MURPHY, P. M.

Delta, the county seat of Madison Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 3 miles below Vicksburg, being the terminus of the V., T. & S. R. R. Population, 700. A suspicious fever made its appearance September 28th, attacking six persons, among whom was the telegraph operator, the citizens contending that it was not yellow fever. Drs. Shannon and Robbins came down from Vicksburg October 2d, examined the patients, sixteen in number, and pronounced it yellow fever. One of the sick, Mr. E. J. Larkin, a prominent merchant, died that day, and Mr. W. H. Andrews, President Vicksburg Howards, issued the following:

Vicksburg, Oct. 2, 1878.

Delta, La., three miles distant, has 21 cases, and 3 deaths have occurred in the last 24 hours. We have sent physicians, nurses, and medicines by a steam tug through a special arrangement. The demands are increasing on us daily, and God only knows when they will end.

W. H. Andrews, Pres't Howard Ass'n.
In a few days there were over 100 cases and increasing, but the disease being mild, the death-roll was not large. The faithful druggist, Rob't

Lanier, died October 18th; Dr. Gilland on the 25th; and on the 28th poor little Lulu Ober, the orphaned daughter of Prof. Ober, the magician, died, her father having died early in the season. About the last case was a prominent merchant, Samuel Kuhn, who, returning home, was taken ill November 12th and died on the 16th. Total cases, 154; total deaths, 26. Total contributions, mostly from Vicksburg Howards, \$1,900; total disbursements covered the amount. D. O.

Depuys, this is a plantation about 5 miles from Clinton, La., the disease being carried from this point to Clinton. Three deaths occurring at Depuys October 5th, creating great alarm at Clinton. Record with the latter place. D. O.

Donaldsonville, the county seat of Ascension Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 78 miles above New Orleans, and is the western terminus of the N. O. & T. R. R. Population, 1,500. The first case of yellow fever was Miss Irene Wilson, who left New Orleans August 1st, hoping to escape the disease, but the place she visited was already infected. She was suddenly stricken down August 16th and died August 22d. Shortly after, the fever broke out at Port Barrow, a small village on Bayou La Fourche, opposite Donaldsonville, and every house was smitten. As it disappeared from Port Barrow it began in different parts of the parish, and in Donaldsonville about September 12th. Brule Sacramento, a settlement situated in the interior, surrounded by swamps, and inhabited by poor people, mainly of Spanish descent, presented the most distressful scenes of the epidemic. Five and six patients were huddled together in one room, without physician, nurse, or even water, owing to the drought. Out of that unfortunate settlement of 200 souls, 80 perished. During the epidemic our Relief Societies, the Howards, the St. Vincent, and the Young Men's Benevolent Association worked most faithfully, and deserve the greatest credit. Date of last death, November 11th. Total cases in the Parish, 1,373; total deaths in the Parish, 179; total cases in the town, 484; total deaths in the town, 83. Total contributions to Howards, \$6,642.25; total disbursements, \$4,654.62; balance on hand Nov. 19th, \$1,987.63. Total contributions to St. Vincent, \$587; total disbursements, \$495; balance on hand Nov. 19th, \$92. Total contributions to Y. M. B. A., \$110; total disbursements, \$107.50; balance, \$2.50. Aggregate total receipts, \$7,339.25; aggregate total disbursements, \$5,257.12; balance, \$2,082.13.

PAUL LECHÉ

Dresden, county seat of Weakly County, Tenn., located on the N., C. & St. L. R. R., 46 miles from Hickman, Ky. The only cases were refugees, one, a tramp, was found with fever, whereupon the council met, a partial quarantine was decided upon, and a subscription raised to send the patient to Nashville. Mayor Caldwell was asked to subscribe, and replied that he would give \$25 to defray the expense of nursing the man where he was, but not one cent to send him away. Much feeling was engendered.

D. O.

Dry Grove, a post village of Hinds Co., Miss., 5 miles from Terry. About the middle of August a pond in the hamlet was drained off for the purpose of cleaning and deepening it. This was the thoughtless act of quite a young man. It was no sooner done than its impropriety was pointed out by the leading physician, Dr. West, by the Rev. Dr. Douglass, and others; and it was urged that the work should not proceed. The young man insisted upon his rights as proprietor, and employed a number of colored laborers who finished the work. Like most southern post towns, Dry Grove was then rather a geographical center than a village, containing a post-office, two country stores, a magistrate, a blacksmith shop, a physician, a wagon shop, a school house, a Masonic lodge, and an Episcopal church. Attached to the latter was a divinity school, under the care of Rev. W. K. Douglass,

Dr. D. Dr. Douglass, being alarmed at the prospect of malarious disease that might emanate from the pond, removed his family to the plantation of Colonel Thos. S. Dabney, three miles distant. It being vacation, only three young men remained at the institution. The nearest building to the pond was occupied by Dr. Geo. Dickson as an office, at which he slept. Adjoining the office was the house of Hiram Callendar, wheelwright, occupied by himself and wife, her mother, and four children. About September 1st Dr. Dickson, Mr. Callendar, his brother-in-law, J. Stubbs, and eldest daughter, were taken ill. Dr. Dickson went immediately to his father's house two miles away, and soon recovered. Mr. Stubbs died September 6th, Mr. Callendar and his daughter died September 7th, and all were buried on the same day, the 7th. In the meantime, Mr. Dan. Williams, the justice of the peace, his wife, and eldest son had been attacked in the house on the other side of the pond. Miss Nellie Horton, Mr. Hugh Stewart, the postmaster, in the house adjoining Callendar's, Mrs. Stubbs, and Mr. Frank Cherry, a young student from Tennessee, attending the divinity school, were all attacked and subsequently died. When the first cases were taken, the Rev. Dr. Douglass was in attendance upon some parishioners near Terry, at the plantation of ex-Gov. Brown, who had yellow fever, brought from Canton, and his clerical duties were performed at Dry Grove by Mr. W. Thomas Caston, one of the students who visited and nursed the first cases, and continued heroically until his death. On September 7th Dr. Douglass, with his wife and sister, returned to Dry Grove to care for and nurse the sick. On September 11th, although having had yellow fever 20 years before, Dr. Douglass was taken with the most violent symptoms. During the subsequent week, Mr. French, a student of divinity, who had nobly refused to flee, but exhausted himself nursing the sick, Mrs. Douglass, Miss Netta Douglass, Mr. Calvin Griffin, the leading merchant, Mr. Caston, mentioned above, who had from the first labored day and night, Dr. Dickson, who had returned to his practice, were seized with the fever; all of whom, with the exception of Dr. Douglass, died. At this time, dread, terror, and distress prevailed, and every man of business in the place was ill, or already dead. Owing to the previous quarantine the stores had been long exhausted. Not one who had been stricken was convalescent, and annihilation stared our people in the face. The sole physician of the neighborhood, Dr. G. W. West, himself laboring under chronic asthma, went humanely from house to house, without the prospect of reward. Dr. Herring, near Terry, Dr. Deason, an experienced yellow fever physician, and Dr. Jones, from Crystal Springs, volunteered their services, and did noble work until all three were stricken down, but, by careful attention, recovered. On the part of the Howards, of New Orleans, Dr. Metcalf visited Dry Grove September 15th, and made a report, which induced that body to send three nurses and supplies of needed medicines. The people of Terry had also sent such relief as lay within their power. On September 26th the Howards of Crystal Springs sent Judge Holt, who organized a Bureau of Relief at Dry Grove, with a daily line to the railroad. The Howards of New Orleans sent further supplies of nurses, medicines, etc., while by the liberality of the people of Crystal Springs came daily rations of cooked provisions. The people of Raymond also aroused themselves in contributing to our relief. Dr. Quijano, a Spanish physician, who had made a special study of yellow fever, came to New Orleans under the auspices of his government, visited Dry Grove at the instance of the New Orleans Howards, and remained until near the end. His judgment of the disease confirmed the unanimous opinion of the local and visiting physicians, that most of the cases were a malig-

nant marsh fever, resulting from highly concentrated malaria, with some cases of pure yellow fever. The situation of Dry Grove is peculiarly isolated, and a very searching investigation fails to find any possible mode of introducing the contagion. The first persons attacked, and dying, were themselves of all the most confined at home and least liable to encounter strangers. The only persons exposed to yellow fever, the Rev. Dr. Douglass and Mr. E. H. Dabney, did not return among the people until after this dread disease had broken out, which ultimately destroyed more than half the whole adult white population. There were many cases among the colored population, though not more than two or three proved fatal. The disease also wonderfully spared quite young children. It spread by direct contagion into several distant neighborhoods. The Spanish government desired that Dr. Quijano be placed where the fever was most malignant. He has been 25 years in charge of a Hospital in Havana, but says he never saw such yellow fever until he saw the cases in Dry Grove. Black vomit in 30 hours, and 28 deaths out of 29 cases were the reports when he arrived. He was very successful at Dry Grove, and afterward at Lebanon Church. He returned to New Orleans October 26th. Total cases, 203; total deaths, 50. Total contributions, \$2,639; total disbursements, \$2,760.

D. D., of Bishop Green's Divinity School.
Duck Hill, a post village of Montgomery County, Miss., located on Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad 11 miles from Vicksburg. Population— The first case appeared Sept. 8th, a young man who died Sept. 13th. The fever spread rapidly and was quite fatal. Total cases, 35; total deaths, 14. Date of last death October 30th. Contributions 463; disbursed the same. D. O.

Dunboyme, a plantation near W. Plaquemine, La. The fever appeared here early in September. Major Hubbard was the first case that proved fatal. There were only two other deaths, his wife and mother-in-law. D. O.

Durant, a post village of Holmes County, Miss., located on the N. O., C. & St. L. R. R. Population, 1,000. The fever made its appearance early in September, but was of a mild type. Mr. J. P. Eggleston died September 14th. No record obtained. D. O.

Edwards' Depot, a post village of Hinds County, Miss., located on the V. & M. R. R., 18 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 500. This point escaped the fever till late in September, when Dr. W. B. Williamson was about the first case stricken, and died September 28th near town. His death created a panic, the place picketed and the alarm and fright were so great that negroes were paid \$90 to bury the Doctor, and were warned under penalty of their lives not to make their appearance in town for fifteen days. The whole Williamson family were taken ill, Mrs. Williamson and her grandson Craven died. Owing to a strict quarantine Edwards escaped. D. O.

Elliott, a post village of Grenada County, Miss., located on the C., St. L. & N. O. R. R., 8 miles from Grenada. Fever appeared near here late in September, and there were 12 deaths, the record being included with that of Grenada. J. L. LEIGH.

Erin, a post village of Houston County, Tenn., located on the Clarksville Branch of the L. & N. R. R., 28 miles from Clarksville. Population, 723. The first case, Mrs. Larkin Bradley, died September 7th. The doctors disputed as to the disease, until other cases were reported. Early in October Dr. J. P. Grigsby and a son of J. H. Reynolds, and Mr. M. M. Stanfield died, at which time the panic dates. The Howards organized with V. R. Harris, Chairman, and they telegraphed the world asking to be classed with Paris and Brownsville. Drs. Summers and Bibb, of Nashville, came to our rescue, and on

October 9th, President Langstaff came with a supply-train from Memphis Howards, supplying our needed wants. The greatest care was taken, but many of the best people were swept away before the appearance of the frost, October 19th. Total cases, 38; total deaths, 10. Date of last death, October 20th. Total contributions, \$332. Total disbursements, \$561.25. D. O.

Eureka, a plantation near Pattersonville, La. The fever made its appearance October 17th; one death occurring October 27th. The record is with that of Pattersonville. D. O.

Fairfax is the name of another plantation near Pattersonville, La. Col. J. B. Sturgis died here October 19th. Recorded with Pattersonville. D. O.

Fernandina, the county seat of Nassau County, Fla., on the seaboard. On the 26th of July a bark, from Matanzas, put in here with yellow fever on board. The first and second mate and one seaman died. No other cases occurred. D. O.

Fillmore, a post village of Ballard County, Ky. The nearest case to yellow fever was a stranger who was found dead, covered with black vomit at Hugh's Hotel. Papers found on his person indicated that he was from New Orleans. No other cases. D. O.

Florence is the county seat of Lauderdale County, Ala., located on the Florence Branch of the M. & C. R. R. one mile from Tenn. River. Population, 2,500. First case was Frank McCointre, railroad engineer, taken September 5th. The disease soon became epidemic. The Howard Relief organized with H. C. Jones, President, and W. B. Wood, Secretary, who, with Drs. Dowell and Summers, volunteer physicians, and 15 Howard nurses, carried the town through, assisted by the local physicians who stood nobly at their posts of duty. Date of last death, November 2d. Total cases, 138; total deaths, 50. Total contributions, \$1,500; total disbursements, \$1,500. Respectfully submitted, W. B. Wood.

Fort Pickering is a suburb of Memphis, Tenn., in the southern portion of the city, located on the Mississippi River. Reported with Memphis.

Franklin, the county seat of St. Mary's Parish, La., 105 miles west of New Orleans, a landing on the Bayou Tesche. Population, 1,250. There was no fever in our town, the nearest being at Pattersonville, 18 miles distant. There was fever at Lagoda also, but thanks to a kind Providence and strict quarantine we escaped. W. Dows, P. M.

Frayser Station, a post village of Shelby County, Tenn., a few miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here early in September. George Erskine died October 5th. About twenty Memphis refugees died, which are recorded with Memphis. Total cases, 46; total deaths, 20. Memphis Howards supplied all wants. D. O.

Friar's Point, a post village of Coahoma County, Miss., located on the Mississippi River, 110 miles below Memphis. Population, 1,200. The first case was Mr. Paget, taken sick September 3d, contracting the disease on the steamboat Coahoma. The Howards organized with J. W. Rochester, President, and J. A. Cooper, Secretary, and all physicians volunteered to care for all cases and carried the town through successfully. Date of last death, October 19th. Total cases, 25; total deaths, 7. Total contributions, \$300; total disbursements, \$375. O. M. SUDDORTH.

Fulton, a post village of Fulton County, Ky., at crossing of the O. & P. and M. C. R. R., 125 miles from Cairo, Ill. Population, 1,700. The first case was Miss Woldridge, who caught the infection, September 25th, from a Memphis car with open windows left near the house. There was a large sink-hole near the house which was within fifty feet of the Central depot.

Miss Amanda — died September 29th, and on October 4th, another case, Mrs. Morgan was taken ill. Dr. Blackburn came and said it was yellow fever. Several families left. October 17th, trains on the Central road could not stop, but the panic was of short duration. The last death was Sam Bennet, who died October 23d. Total cases, 12; total deaths, 5. Total contributions, \$196; total disbursements, \$196. D. O.

Gadsden, a post village of Crockett County, Tenn., on the L. & N. R. R., 77 miles from Memphis. Population, 350. First case, R. G. Saunders, September 24th, contracted from infected baggage from Memphis. He soon died. The people were very careful and had only 6 cases and 4 deaths. Date of last death, October 24th. R. J. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Galway, a post village of Fayette County, Tenn., on the L. & N. R. R., 28 miles above Memphis. Population, 60. First case, Dr. Thos. H. Turney, who contracted the disease from patients, was taken October 5th, and soon died, and the fever soon became epidemic. The Memphis Howards cared for the sick. Total cases, 13; total deaths, 8. Date of last death, October 16th. Total contributions, \$160; disbursements to cover same. P. H. LAYTON.

Gallipolis, county seat of Gallia County, Ohio, on the Ohio River at terminus of C. & G. R. R. Population, 3,700. First cases were Chas. Degelman, engineer, and Wm. Koidler, of the steamer John Gibson, which landed three miles below the city on August 20th. September 11th, Joseph Porter, watchman of the John D. Porter, died. His body was not permitted to be moved from his house, nor his wife to leave. The school closed, business suspended, and many citizens fled. Mrs. Brown died September 27th below town, where the infected district was located. The disease disappeared October 17th. No outside aid called for. Total cases, 51; total deaths, 31. D. O.

Galman Station, a post village of Copiah County, Miss., located on the C., St. L. & N. O. R. R. about 30 miles from Vicksburg, some of whose refugees died in August, but no record kept. D. O.

Garner's Station, a post village of Yallobusha County, Miss., located on the M. & T. R. R., 87 miles from Memphis. Population, 200. First case appeared early in September, and it broke out with great violence September 30th. Nearly all the citizens fled. Gen. W. J. Smith, of the Memphis Howards, sent supplies, and Col. J. L. Power, of Jackson, Miss., sent \$300; Dr. T. L. Gelzer of Mobile, and Dr. T. E. Williams of Sherman, Texas, did good service in giving attention to the sick. The local Relief Committee was composed of Dr. J. L. Comb, President; G. L. McSwing, first Vice-President; F. R. Harris, second Vice-President; C. V. Warren, Treasurer, and G. A. Nicholletts, Secretary. 31 cases and 13 deaths are reported. D. O.

Germantown, a post village of Shelby County, Tenn., located on the M. & C. R. R., 18 miles from Memphis. Population, 253. The first case was James Roper, a refugee from Memphis, seized August 17th and recovered. The fever was of a very violent type although the town is in a fine sanitary condition and ordinarily healthy. The Relief Committee was composed of L. A. Rodes, President; A. J. Wright, Treasurer, and R. R. Evans, Secretary. Date of last death, October 21st. Total cases in town and vicinity, 81; total deaths in town and vicinity, 45. All aid rendered by Memphis Howards. C. M. CALLIS.

Gill's Station, a stopping point on the M. & C. R. R., 9 miles from Memphis, the refugees from which place carried the fever to Gill's Station. Mrs. Ben K. Pullen of Memphis, died September 23d. No record of others. D. O.

Golden Lake, a post village of Mississippi County, Ark., located on the Mississippi River. Steamboats land daily. Late in Sep-

tember Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Stearns, refugees from New Orleans, were the only sufferers. R. B. JONES.

Goodrich Landing, a post village of East Carroll Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 12 miles from Lake Providence. Population, 15. Fever appeared early in September, but was of a mild type. No record kept. D. O.

Grand Junction, a railroad town of Hardeman County, Tenn., located on the M. C. and M. & C. R. R., 52 miles from Memphis. The first case was Mrs. Below, wife of a prominent Grenada, Miss., merchant, who fled here. She was stricken August 17th and died soon after. The fever became very violent. The Memphis Howards came and cared for the town. The heroic Dr. J. H. Beatty of "Cant-get-away Club" of Mobile, and Dr. C. W. Ball, a New Orleans Howard, paid their lives as a forfeit to their faithful performance of duty. Dr. Jo. H. Frowitt, resident physician, bravely battled with the disease till laid low. He was well known, very popular and beloved by all who knew him. The last death was Mrs. V. Patterson. Total cases, 201; total deaths, 82. Total contributions, \$4,465.30; total disbursements, \$4,465.30. GEO. L. PEELER.

Grand Woods is the name of a plantation owned by the Bartletts, near Pattersonville, La., where the yellow fever raged violently yet mildly. Mr. Jo. Bartlett's grandchild, Katie, died October 4th. Recorded with Pattersonville. D. O.

Greenville, the county seat of Washington County, Miss., located on the Mississippi River, 25 miles above Vicksburg. The first case occurred early in September, the disease spreading with great rapidity, and on the 30th there were 200 cases and 45 deaths, the mayor among the number. Rev. Stevenson Archer came over from Point Coupee, took charge as acting Mayor and President of the Relief Committee, and the following is his census taken October 3d: Total population at beginning of fever, 1,350; total number of deaths to date, 260; total number now sick, 112; total number of convalescents, 657; total number still to have the fever, 323; new cases to-day, 25; deaths in 24 hours, 6. S. ARCHER, C. R. C.

Up to September 25th only 5 white inhabitants had escaped. Never did a town suffer so terribly. At one time Dr. Correll was the only physician on duty. With no telegraphic communication, no steamers plying the river for several days at one time, they could secure no word to or from the outer world. Geo. W. Clark, brother of Col. M. Lewis Clark, of Louisville Jockey Club, died. He came as a nurse to a friend, Memphis, Louisville, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and other points rallied to the aid of the Relief Committee. Date of last death, November 16th. Total cases in town, nearly 1,317; total deaths in town, 387. Total contributions, \$17,121; total disbursements, \$17,619. D. O.

Grenada, county seat of Grenada County, Miss., located at the junction of the M. C. R. R. and M. & T. R. R., 100 miles from Memphis. At the outbreak of the fever there was great diversity of opinion. Physicians claimed that the first cases were bilious fever, and no fear was entertained by them. August 25th Mrs. Fields died, and her funeral was largely attended. Mr. Robert L. Young, a stout young man, was the next to die. He had black vomit. Physicians yet urged that it was not yellow fever, and his funeral was largely attended. Other cases of a similar character occurred in rapid succession. On Sunday the physicians who had held their faces against admitting the disease to be yellow fever, yielded, and declared that the pestilence was genuine yellow fever of a malignant type. Alarm seized nearly every person in town, and when, on Monday, the Howards from Memphis advised all to leave town, the advice spread like

wildfire, and the consternation was complete. Col Snyder left his house without turning a key. Some went away on wagons, and very soon all who could had taken refuge in flight. As to the origin of the disease there have been several causes assigned. Mrs Field had ordered a dress from New Orleans, and soon after wearing it was taken sick, but after doffing her garment soon recovered. She wore it a second time and was again taken sick, and eventually died. It is contended by others that the cause of its origin existed in the terribly filthy condition of the sewer which runs through one of the principal streets. This sewer was opened, exposing to the torrid rays of an August sun all the putrefaction which had accumulated, such as dead carcasses of hogs, dogs cats, and other animals, which were undergoing decay. Mrs. Field lived near this sewer, as well as many others who subsequently died. Heartrending appeals went forth from Grenada for help, and the country responded at once. The Memphis Howards sent down two noble men in the persons of Col. Butler P. Anderson and Gen. Wm. J. Smith. They worked and toiled day and night unflinchingly. No men could work harder or more faithfully. Col. Anderson at last paid his life as a penalty. Gen. Smith was also stricken, but recovered. Drs. Mandeville and Dr. H. A. Veazie came from New Orleans, and stood nobly at their post of duty. Dr. Veazie made his appearance with 16 Howard nurses. The noble Dr. Woolfolk, of Kentucky, volunteered his services, but soon passed away, never to return. Gen. Walthal volunteered, and labored faithfully. The disease continued with unabated fury until all material had been attacked, hundreds of whom were dead. Date of last death, November 1st. Total cases in town and vicinity, 1,468; total deaths in town and vicinity, 367. Total contributions, \$19,818; total disbursements, \$20,240.

D. O.

Gretna, a county town of Jefferson Parish, La., located on Morgan's L. & T. R. R., 3 miles from Algiers. Population, 900. The fever appeared late in September, and spread with great rapidity, attacking white and black. Early in October 30 had died and 200 were down, and only three physicians. New Orleans sent doctors, nurses, etc. The fever was quite mild in character. Total cases, 210; total deaths, 60. Total contributions, \$2,730; total disbursements, \$2,860.

D. O.

Handsboro, a post village of Harrison County, Miss., one mile from Mississippi City, on the N. O. & M. R. R., 71 miles from New Orleans. Population, 400. The first case, Geo. Jeremyn, was brought on a schooner from New Orleans, September 2d, being well cared for, recovered in seven days. Mateo Policheo, a native of Delmatia, Austria, a fisherman, came to this place from Biloxi, and, in company with a young woman, went to the residence of John Latimer, 2 miles above town, on a visit. He was soon taken sick, and Dr. J. E. Lyon sent for in a few days, who pronounced it a case of yellow fever, being in the last stages, having black vomit, and past human aid. Mr. Latimer moved with his family across the river. The young lady above-mentioned, who is supposed to have been the sick man's intended wife, remaining, and, with the devotion characteristic of the sex, nursed and attended to the wants of the doomed man, who died next day. Information of his death was sent to Mr. Jack Nickols, father of the lady, who purchased proper materials for a coffin, and the day afterward, with the assistance of a colored laborer, decently buried the dead man a few rods from the house in which he died. The disease began spreading, but was of a mild form. Date of last death, November 4th. Total cases, 110; total deaths, 15. Total contributions, \$1,340; total disbursements, \$1,367.

C. M. LIDDLE.

Harrisonburg, county seat of Catahoula Parish, La., on Ouachita River, 332 miles from

New Orleans. Population, 275. The first case, Mr. Knight, was taken August 20th, and died August 26th. Fever was very violent. Date of last case, October 26th. Total cases, 30; total deaths, 10. Total contributions, \$420; total disbursements, \$437.

D. O.

Harpersville, a post village of Scott Co., Miss., 10 miles northeast of Forst. There were a few suspicious cases, which were pronounced yellow fever, but out among the pine hills it was of short duration. No death report furnished.

D. O.

Hayne's Bluff, a small village of Warren County, Miss., on Yazoo River, about 18 miles from Vicksburg. Fever of a mild type appeared here late in September. Mrs. Jessie Ross and her two daughters died in October, at which time Dr. R. H. Terry detailed at some length the destitute condition of the people. He said he had 100 cases of fever under treatment, and that the epidemic was steadily increasing throughout that section, and the people were panic stricken, worse than that of a routed army. The parents of two dying children abandoned them to the mercy of strangers, and when the children were dead, they had to be buried by the kindness of colored friends. President Andrews, of the Vicksburg Howards, quoted the above statement in his appeal for aid, as a sample of the misery received by them. Thanks to the kindness of Vicksburg, the ravages of the disease were stayed. No record of deaths reported. Total cases, 160; total deaths, 19. Total contributions, \$2,080; total disbursements, \$2,115.

D. O.

Helena, county seat of Phillips County, Ark., on Mississippi River, and terminus of A. C. R. R. Population, 5,000. The first case called yellow fever was a Miss Gertrude Weathers, from Memphis, who landed there August 16th, sickened and died in two days. August 17th J. B. Miller died. No new cases occurred till September 15th, and from that date until October 14th the doctors disagreed as to the disease, and on that day the following announcement was made by the Board of Health: "This board believes it now becomes their duty to announce to the citizens that while the prevailing disease may not be strictly yellow fever it certainly is seemingly quite as fatal, and citizens are hereby so advised. There are about 75 cases of sickness in town 10 new cases and 6 deaths are reported for the 48 hours ending noon to day." Quarantine has been raised. A Howard Association was organized and elected Judge J. Cole Davis as President, and begun work October 17th; the excitement was abating. Six of the seven physicians say the disease was not yellow fever. One member of Board of Health contends that the disease is yellow fever. The next day there were 3 cases, and the following account was published:

Helena, Ark., Oct. 18th.

The impression has gone abroad that yellow fever exists here. There is no yellow fever in Helena. The general health of the city is good. No business houses are closed. 3,000 bales of cotton are awaiting shipment, and there is no destitution that the city is not willing and able to relieve.

D. A. Linthicum, M. D.,

W. D. McAlpine, M. D., Secretary.

Geo. M'Alpine, M. D.

A. A. Horner, M. D.,

H. M. Grant, M. D.,

T. M. Jacks, M. D.

Helena, Ark., Oct. 18th.

At a large meeting of citizens of Helena, held to-day, it was declared that there was no yellow fever here; that the Board of Health, in declaring the epidemic, did so in opposition to the opinion of the medical profession here, and that all parties can come here with perfect safety.

John F. Horner, Chm'n.

John E. Burke, Sec'y.

Adam Meyers, } Sec'y.

The disease rapidly disappeared as frost made its sanitary impression. Total cases, 77; total deaths, 9. Total contributions, from citizens alone, \$1,064; total disbursements, \$1,064.

D. O.

Henderson's Landing, a post village of East Carroll, La., on Mississippi River, 442 miles from New Orleans. Population, 25. Fever appeared early in September, and one of its victims was Dr. Hays. Date of last death, November 1st. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 5. Total contributions, \$217; total disbursements, \$217.

D. O.

Hernando, county seat of DeSoto County, Miss., on M. & T. R. R., 22 miles from Memphis. Population, 1,000. The fever appeared among the Memphis refugees August 15th, but there were 8 mild cases before the profession admitted the existence of fever. The first acknowledged cases were Henry DeCraeher, Mellersh, and Horder, but prior to these cases a man by the name of D. C. Campbell, a Memphis refugee, died of yellow fever September 1st, and had been buried very expeditiously. The disease did not spread from this case, but took its first foothold in the tinshop of E. J. Vorndran, who died with all his family. Fifty per cent of the whites who were attacked died, the disease being milder with the colored people. Did not quarantine. Date of last death, November 10th. Total cases, 179; total deaths, 75. Total contributions, \$3,165.55; total disbursements, \$3,216.

DOCKERY BROS.,

Mrs. V. D. COVINGTON.

Hickman, county seat of Fulton County, Ky., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles below Cairo and 200 miles above Memphis, and is the northern terminus of the N., C. & St. L. R. R. This place was first settled in 1833, incorporated a village in 1837, and as a city in 1854. Population, 1,950. Yellow fever never was an epidemic here until 1878. The first case was Charlie Hendricks, on August 13th, supposed to have been caused by contact with railroaders, as he peddled apples and mixed with passengers. He died August 16th, on the 17th his little sister, Louisa, died, affected similarly; each having the black vomit. A number of pronounced bilious fever cases occurred for several days thereafter, but no death until August 28th, when Edward Mangle died. Mrs. J. Witting died the 29th, Jimmie Young the 30th, and numerous new cases continued to occur throughout the town. A panic ensued, scores were dead or dying, hundreds ill, and over a thousand fled. Gov. McCreery issued a proclamation, Dr. Pinckney Thompson, President State Board of Health, telegraphed for volunteer physicians, and Drs. Cook, of Henderson, Drs. Blackburn and Gober, of Louisville, Drs. J. W. Farris and Hugh L. Prather, of Missouri, Dr. J. McAlexander, of Tennessee, and others responded promptly. All Kentucky hurried money and needed supplies to the devoted spot. The little city seemed doomed. Nearly all the local physicians died, four of the volunteer doctors died, 450 citizens prostrated with the fever, and 150 died. The October frost did not even stop the dreadful pestilence. Date of last death, November 6th. Total cases, 454; total deaths, 150. Total contributions received by relief Committee, \$11,498.04; by Odd Fellows \$380, by Masons, \$538; by Knights of Honor, \$118.25; by Good Templars, \$123; total, \$12,657.29. Total disbursements, no settlement yet.

H. E. CASE, Ass't P. M.

Holly Springs, county seat of Marshall County, Miss., on the M. C. R. R. Population, 4,000. Noted for healthfulness of location, fertility of soil, and intelligence, wealth, and hospitality of her people. The first yellow fever alarm was August 12th, being reported that this disease was among United States troops stationed there. But the people went bravely to work cleaning up the town, adopting sanitary measures and telegraphing Grenada and all other

refugees that their hearts, houses, and purses were open to receive them. On August 24th, there were six cases among refugees. August 26th, L. L. Downs, a Grenada refugee died, and on the next day Miss Della Lake died, and four others were in a critical condition. By the 1st of September the disease had become general and raged with fury, and telegrams poured over the land telling that the city of flowers had become the city of death. New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, and the whole country rallied to their relief in the shape of money and all kinds of supplies. All through the hot September days came the pathetic telegrams of the heroic Holland telling the daily doings of the devastating disease. Bravely he stood till he was alone, all the original Relief Committee had died, and on October 19th, came his last dispatch as follows: "To-day there have been six new cases and one death. Your correspondent happens to be among the new cases, after having struggled with yellow fever since the beginning of the epidemic. He desires through you and in the name of this people to express the lasting gratitude to our friends in every part of the Union who have so generously and nobly contributed to us in so many ways.—W. J. L. Holland."

A few days later came the sequel:

Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 25.

Col. W. J. L. Holland died peacefully and resignedly at half past two o'clock this morning. John Burton is very much better.—L. S. Scruggs.

The dreary days dragged along until a heavy frost gladdened all hearts November 1st, after which the disease rapidly disappeared. Total cases, 1,240; total deaths, 346. Total contributions, \$23,480.70; total disbursements, \$22,113.35.

D. O.

Hope, a plantation near Pattersonville, La. Fever made its appearance after October 15th, and on October 25th there were seven cases. Recorded with Pattersonville.

D. O.

Hopefield, a post village of Crittenden County, Ark., just opposite Memphis across the river. Population, 250. It is apparently the home of chills and fever and all malarious fevers, as for miles beyond there exists swamps, lagoons, filthy lakes and pools of standing water. The disease was of an exceedingly mild type, more so than in healthy locations. The first case was John Debeula, from Memphis, taken ill September 1st, and soon died. Dr. De Graeffenried of the Memphis Howards, cared for the sick and stood bravely at the post of duty. Date of last death, October 22d. Total cases in town and near by, 117; total deaths in town and near by, 7. Contributions, local, \$215; contributions, mostly from Memphis Howards, \$1,350.50; total, \$1,565.50. Total disbursements, \$1,565.50.

P. M.

D. O.

Horn Lake, a railroad town of DeSoto County, Miss., on the M. & T. R. R., in Horn Lake Bottom, 33 miles from Memphis. Population, 150. The fever was brought here about the 1st of September by Memphis refugees and many of the citizens were attacked. Wm. Collins died September 20th. No record. D. O.

Howard's, a plantation near Clinton, La. Fever appeared October 16th, and James Newsum's child died October 25th. Recorded with Pattersonville.

D. O.

Huntsville, the county seat of Madison County, Ala., on the M. & C. R. R., 30 miles from Decatur. This little city is noted for the refinement and hospitality of her people. She refused to quarantine, her doors were thrown open, and all refugees kindly invited to partake of her healthful blessings. Refugees flocked thither from many infected points. The only indigenous case was W. Y. Pollard who had not been out of town, who was taken October 23d. He was kindly cared for and recovered. There were 31 cases among the refugees. Mr. Jona-

than Fisher, a Decatur refugee, died October 13. Total cases, 33; total deaths, 13. D. O.

Huntingdon, the county seat of Carroll County, Tenn., 100 miles from Nashville and 125 miles from Memphis. Population, 800. No case of yellow fever recognized as such occurred in this town. One case believed to be yellow fever by some of our physicians, Mrs. R. Simpson, occurred about October 10th with fatal result. A modified quarantine was maintained from about the 20th of September to the 15th of October. The nearest cases to us were at McKenzie, 12 miles distant, but the disease did not become epidemic. A Board of Health was organized about the first of October under whose direction the sanitary condition of our town was much improved. A. W. HAWKINS.

Jackson, capital of the state of Mississippi, located on Pearl River at the crossing of the V. & M. and N. O. & G. S. R. R.'s, 45 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 3,600. The first case was Joseph Sayle, who died August 31st. The city was rigidly quarantined and the city authorities endeavored to resort to such sanitary measures as would prevent the occurrence of indigenous cases, and not until September 23d did there occur a single local case. Mr. Wm. Sweet died on that day, and only one more death occurred during September. During the month of October the fever raged with great violence and gradually yielded to the refrigerating effects of frost in November. The last case was November 13th. Total cases, 326; total deaths, 77. E. BARKSDALE.

Total contributions, \$4,564.25; total disbursements, \$4,723.35. D. O.

Jackson, county seat of Madison County, Tenn., located on the M. C. and N. O. J. & G. N. R. R., 46 miles from Grand Junction. Some suspicious cases occurred here early in September. The first case was Mrs. Reardon who died October 13th, after a short illness. She had been considerably exposed by a rough trip to Idlewild, had an attack of chills, neglected to take medicine as prescribed by Dr. Sam Chester, and was very poorly nursed. Mrs. George Hadaway was sick in the same way, but by careful attention and good nursing she recovered. Mr. James Hadaway, the third case, was advanced in years, feeble health, and broken-down constitution, had fever, involuntary discharges of a black character from the bowels, suppression of urine, etc., and finally died. Mrs. Reardon, the first case, also had suppression of urine. Drs. R. R. Dushnell, James Jones, and Sam Chester, agree as to the diagnosis and pronounced all three, cases of malarial fever accompanied with congestion, while Dr. Hamilton pronounces them yellow fever. The city authorities took every measure to prevent the spreading of the disease. A few more cases occurred, and among them Andrew Wilson, express agent, who died. Frost came and the city was saved. Total cases, 8; total deaths, 3. D. O.

Jordan Station, a post village of Fulton County, Ky., located on the O. & M. R. R., 12 miles from Hickman. Yellow fever failed to secure a foothold here although Dr. Hugh Prather, of Hickman, after contracting the disease at the latter place, came here and died on the 27th of September. Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was called here October 16th to attend Dr. Alexander and his daughter, Miss Belle, who had violent attacks. The disease did not spread, and some think there was no yellow fever here, as from the following:

Jordan Station, Ky., Nov. 28.

There has not been any case of yellow fever here or within several miles of here. Hickman is 12 miles from here where it raged furiously.

Yours truly, J. W. BRANSFORD, P. M.

Key West, county seat of Monroe County, Fla., on an island in Florida Straits. Weekly steamers stop from New Orleans. Population, 5,000. Early in August some sailors with the fever put in here to enter the Marine Hospital.

August 7th there were only two in the hospital, and none in the port, and for several days no new cases. Straggling cases began to appear in September, and by the first of October it became epidemic. Total cases, 162; total deaths, 39. D. O.

King's Point, a Mississippi River landing in Warren County, Miss., a few miles above Vicksburg. Late in September a malarial or mild yellow fever appeared, which seemed to take in every one, especially colored people. About the middle of October there were 18 whites and 35 negroes down, and out of 92 cases there were only 6 deaths recorded. At the incoming of frost there was a cessation of fever. D. O.

Knoxville, county seat of Knox County, Tenn., located among the healthy hills and salubrious climes of East Tennessee, on the E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. R. R., at the terminus of the K. & C. C. Population, 16,478. The only cases of yellow fever were refugees; among whom was Mrs. Ragsdale, who had nursed her son and his wife at Chattanooga till they died, and when she reached Knoxville was taken down herself. D. O.

Lagonda, the name of a plantation owned by Clark & Steele, located near Pattersonville. Fever raged here violently. Reported with Pattersonville. D. O.

Lafourche Crossing, a post village of Lafourche Parish, La., located on Morgan's L. & T. R. R. 52 miles from New Orleans and stretching two miles along each side of the bayou. Population, 1,800. The first case of fever, Jennie Ballard, was taken September 24th, and soon died. The disease soon became epidemic, but was of a mild form. Last death, December 2d. Total cases, 235; near by, 260; total deaths in town, 19; nearby, 20. Total contributions, \$200; total disbursements, \$1,000. E. H. LACROIX.

Labadieville, a post village of Assumption Parish, La., on Bayou Lafourche, 70 miles from New Orleans. Population, 180. Date of first case August 16th, Mrs. Jos. Grozian, a widow lady from New Orleans, who soon died. She had spent the summer at Biloxi and, passing through New Orleans, remained one day. The disease soon became malignant. The town is poorly drained, many pools are in and around it, and a swamp lies seven miles back of town. Date of last death, November 17. Cases in town, 160; near by, 600; total, 760. Deaths in town, 24; near by, 126. Total, 150. Total contributions, \$622.00. Disbursements, \$600.00. DR. BIENVENN, JR.

Lagrange, a post village of Fayette Co., Tenn., located on M. & C. R. R., 49 miles from Memphis. Population, 712. Yellow fever appeared here early in September. The first case was J. R. Todd, and it raged so violently that, up to October 2d, there was not a single convalescent. The telegraph operator deserted his post, and Grand Junction, 3 miles away, was the nearest office. Stricken Memphis came nobly to our relief, sending physicians, nurses, medicines, and all kinds of supplies. The terrific battle with the disease went on through the month, and until a big frost and freeze came, and yellow fever was conquered. Date of last death, November 3d. Total cases, 152; total deaths, 37. Total contributions, \$2,258.75; total disbursements, about the same. D. O.

Lake, a post village of Scott County, Miss., located on the V. & M. R. R., among the pines, 99 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 400. The first case was Hugh McFarland, who was taken early in September, and died on the 10th. The disease was of a mild type till September, when a washing rain exposed some of the decomposed bodies of those who had been buried. It at once became so violent that medical skill and careful nursing were baffled, as all who were seized died. On the 10th of September there

were only 250 people in town, of these, 239 were stricken down, and 64 died. For lack of material the disease desisted, and frost and ice came at last and its reign ended. Total cases, 268; total deaths, 64. Total contributions, \$3,752.25; total disbursements, \$3,644.50 D. O.

Lawrence Station, a post village of Newton County, Miss., located on the V. & M. R. R., 19 miles from Meridian. Fever appeared early in October, which was not well defined, but declared to be yellow fever of a mild type. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 5. Total contributions, (local), \$227.50; total disbursements, \$227.50. D. O.

Lebanon Church is the name of a neighborhood in Hinds County, Miss., near Dry Grove, where the fever appeared the latter part of August, and is supposed to have been brought by infected people from Dry Grove. Dr. Quijano, who saw the cases, pronounced it unparalleled. It raged with great fury and violence, ending only with the advent of frost. Total cases, 192; total deaths, 44. Total contributions, \$1,568.40; total disbursements something more. D. O.

Leighton, a post village of Calvert County, Ala., located on M. & C. R. R., 254 miles from Memphis. Of the refugees fleeing from West Tennessee and North Mississippi, many came to North Alabama, some came to Leighton, one from Memphis came too late, being already infected, and died August 4th. The citizens were careful and cleanly, and had no other cases. D. O.

Lewes, a post village of Sussex County, Delaware, 4 miles from Cape Hennepin, on Delaware Bay. The only yellow fever here, was brought by some sailors, who put into port with a fearfully infected ship. The fourth out of a crew of eight died in awful agony, all the more terrible symptoms of black vomit, paroxysms, etc., being present, as in the most virulent fever. The captain died in even worse agony. He was buried on shore. Though the harbor is full of crafts, only a single captain went over to render assistance, the doctor and the undertaker of course doing the service needed of each. The young mate, whose dead father was the captain, as well as the rest of his crew of eight men, had the fever on their voyage of eight days, and were so exhausted that they could not hoist the sails to keep them from rotting with the damp. Nobody from the shore or the neighboring vessels went near them, and they were helpless indeed. One of the owners, looking after the body of his son who died of the fever in Cuba, and was on board in a cask of liquor, telegraphed for a tug to come and take the fever ship to New York, where she was bound. D. O.

Lewisburg, a post village of DeSoto County, Miss. Some refugees from Hernando, carried the disease to this point. Cases and deaths recorded with Hernando.

Little Rock, the capital of the state of Arkansas, in Pulaski County on Arkansas River, and on the M. & L. F. R. R., F. S. & L. R. R. R., and the St. L., Iron Mountain & Southern R. R., Population, 20,000. So rigid was the quarantine, and so healthy the city, and so energetic and complete were all possible sanitary precautions, that yellow fever could not secure a foothold. A little boy, a refugee from Memphis, effected an entrance and died at a small peanut stand, where his parents lived. This was early in September, and was the nearest to a case of yellow fever, although many reports frequently alarmed the citizens, many of whom were prepared for flight at any hour. Quarantine was established against New Orleans, August 6th, and against Memphis, August 16th. Two officers were placed on the St. L. & I. M. R. R., one at Belmont and the other St. Louis, who were very strict, exercising much vigilance and judgment in the performance of their duty. Health officers were also stationed at Poplar Bluffs and Bismark. Over 100 Memphians were shut out of the city in

one day. Many who entered on foot, by running the blockade, were driven out. A cordon of pickets surrounded the city day and night, comprising some of the best citizens. It was an iron-clad quarantine. The steamer Maumelle was stopped 12 miles below the city and ordered back to Memphis. The streets of the city were daily *sprinkled* with carbolic acid in lieu of water, streets, alleys, and sewers thoroughly cleansed, lime and coppers scattered in great quantities, mail matter fumigated before allowed to enter the city; the board of health met every day, and we do not think a quarantine was ever more rigidly enforced, or a board of health ever labored more earnestly and energetically. They declared they had no yellow fever then, and that none could get in. There being great excitement, a Howard Association was formed, which raised considerable funds for the suffering people. About the 10th of Sept., Dr. E. T. Easley, one of their most prominent physicians volunteered his services, and with thirty nurses went to Memphis, where he, with 20 of the nurses, died in less than a month. She even quarantined against Louisville, Ky., on the 20th of September, but the assurance of mayor and board of health of Louisville, was raised October 2d. The panic died out, and only in October were trains permitted to run from Memphis. Little Rock has shown the world that a *real quarantine*, and careful cleanliness could prevent the march of yellow fever. D. O.

Herewith is a relic of her quarantine: "Certificate of health, Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 13, 1878. This is to certify that Dr. J. P. Drom-goole, a resident of Louisville, Ky., age 51, height 5-6, weight 126, color of eyes hazle, complexion dark, has not been subjected to any infectious or contagious disease by passing through any infected district, and is hereby permitted to pass through the quarantine of this city. J. H. Lenow, M. D., Secretary Executive Committee Board of Health. Good for five days only."

Lockport, the county seat of Niagara County, N. Y., located on the Erie Canal, 25 miles from Buffalo. A Memphis refugee named Brown died here of yellow fever September 29th. D. O.

Logtown, a small village of Hancock County, Miss., 15 miles from Bay St. Louis. The first case was a negro man, Ed. Christian, from New Orleans, who was taken ill September 7th. He was well cared for and recovered. Total cases, 40; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, October 12. Total contributions, mostly local, \$375; total disbursements, \$75. D. O.

Longwood Landing is another name for Coxes' Landing on the Mississippi River (which see).

Louisville, county seat of Jefferson Co., located at the falls of the Ohio River. Population, 160,896, the largest city in the state, and fourteenth in the United States. A great railroad center, and manufacturing point. Early in the yellow fever season this city opened her gates as a "city of refuge" from the raging disease. Thousands flocked from the South—many bringing germs of the disease. On the 17th of August 3 cases of fever were sent to the U. S. Marine Hospital from the steamer Sunflower Belle, 1 white and 2 colored. On the 23d of August, Mr. H. R. Davis, of the firm of Bryant & Davis, Grenada, came to this city and put up at the Waverley Hotel. In a few days he was stricken down. Drs. Walling and Gaillard were summoned and later Dr. Luke Blackburn was called to see him; he had black vomit on the 31st he died. A hearse was driven up the alley in the rear of the hotel; and a coffin borne hurriedly away at midnight. When he was first taken two nurses were employed, who discharged their duty faithfully. A young man, J. O. Vance, also from Grenada, whose kind attentions were unremitting, was also taken ill with fever, but recovered. The conduct of Major

Longly, the proprietor of the Hotel, was much praised. He visited the patient and did all he could for him, although he knew it would (and did) cause him to lose every boarder in the house. On the 12th of September Drs. Lloyd and Griffith were summoned to a refugee family on 33d Street, and found 7 occupying a small room on the ground floor of an old frame house. Three children with yellow fever lay in one corner, the father in the other, and the mother, with a babe in arms, watching and nursing them. Conveyances were telegraphed for, and in a little while two hacks carried them to the yellow fever hospital, an infirmary which the city had erected and equipped for this disease early in the season. Mr. Lutz died Sept. 25th, on 11th Street near Maple, also two (colored) on Bible Alley. Meta Flynn, Nathaniel Mudd, Wm. Shaw, Eddie Berryman, Mrs. Ryan, and many others died of black vomit on or near Maple, Eleventh, Bible Alley, all being near the L. & N. R. R. depot; but a diversity of opinion existed as to the disease. Some excitement arose. Three physicians, Drs. Bell, Yandell and Foree, publishing a card endeavoring to allay the excitement, caused a panic for a day or two, but the frightened ones were ridiculed out of their alarm. No case originated elsewhere. Total cases, 126; total deaths, 34. D. O.

Lynnville, a post village of Giles County, Tenn., located at the crossing of the N. O. Ch. & St. L. and the N. C. & St. L. R. R.'s, 120 miles from Memphis. Population, 515. The first case, Mrs. W. H. Martin, was taken ill at her hotel September 2d, and died September 4th. All the cases at the start were people who lived in the hotel, and who worked in and around the Northwestern depot. Within a few hundred feet of the hotel is a mill, and the five years' accumulation of saw-dust lies just outside of it. Upon kicking up the saw-dust a few inches, it is found in a decomposed state. Near by it is also a large quantity of refuse smut wheat in the same condition. The hotel is built almost over a pond, and there are a number of disease-breeding, stagnant ponds throughout the town. There are no pavements in the place and all walks are made of saw-dust, which is in a decomposed state. All the surrounding conditions are favorable to the full development of yellow fever or any other epidemic disease. The disease soon became virulent, nearly a score died, then a change for the better; but September 30th the fever broke out with yet greater fury, railroad men especially seeming to be victims. One after another three telegraph operators were stricken down, also the postmaster, express agent, and depot agent were taken down, and all business was done by the agent at Gardner's Station. Dr. Julius Wise came from Memphis. Doctors, nurses, and supplies rushed in upon the town from many friends. Mr. Myers who was sent to relieve a stricken railroad, was taken ill on arrival, and many of the volunteer physicians and nurses were prostrated at once. Dr. Hill was the only physician on duty at one time. Frost made its appearance October 20th and demanded the sanitary keys of the town, when the fever retired slowly, but not entirely until October 30th, on which day Mrs. Maud St. Pere died, a noble and faithful nurse from Kansas City, Mo. Total cases, 126; total deaths, 34. Total contributions, \$3,000; total disbursements, \$3,000. A. W. WILLIAMS.

McCombs City, a post village of Pike County, Miss., located on the Chicago, New Orleans & St. Louis R. R., 105 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1,500. The first case of yellow fever, W. B. Baldwin, was taken ill September 5th, under good treatment recovered. The first death was G. A. Boyd, October 4th. The disease spread in every direction, but was of a mild type, as out of 356 cases there were only 51 deaths. Date of last death, November 26th. The entire relief committee, A. Greener, President, J. A. Beard, Treasurer, John Watkins, Secretary, and J. D. Bradenhausen, John Harper, D. B. Gibson, O. C. Williamson and S. O. Williamson, escaped untouched by the disease. Cases near, 7; deaths, 3. Total contributions, \$1,272. P. M.

McDonoughville, a suburb of New Orleans, La. Which see.

McKenzie, a post village of Carroll Co., Tenn., located at the crossing of the Memphis Branch of L. N. & G. S. and N. C. & St. L. railroads, 113 miles from Memphis. Population, 813. A congestive malarial fever appeared here early in October; two deaths, called yellow fever, occurred soon after, about October 5th, creating much excitement. Dr. Crawford was taken ill, and Dr. Waterfield left Martin, Tenn., to attend him, bringing him safely through. The next day Mrs. R. B. Hutchinson, wife of the Revenue Collector, died. A few scattering cases followed. Thomas Callan, the telegraph operator, died October 16th. Total cases, 14; total deaths, 4. D. O.

McNairy is the name of a plantation 6 miles from Dry Grove, Miss. Fever appeared here early in October, and raged most violently, very few escaped. In one house, that of Mr. McNair, there were seventeen cases, himself and wife, two married daughters and their husbands and children, a married son, his wife and children, with other family connections, all crowded together in one country house. Truly it was a pitiable sight. Many were in a very critical condition, while several were suffering the pains consequent upon the initiatory stages of the disease, and the groans of some, mingled with the prayers of others, and the close-packed apartments, the noise and confusion, the constant moving to and fro of nurses, visitors and friends, served to remind us more forcibly of a hastily-constructed hospital to receive the wounded

after a battle than any scene we have ever witnessed. Within a hundred yards of this house were eight more cases, while within a radius of two miles there were forty cases. Dr. F. Quijano, the great Spanish physician, came and helped them through the terrible trial. Total cases, 36; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, November 6th. Total expenses, \$417.50. D. O.

Mandeville, a post village of St. Tammany Parish, La., located on Lake Ponchartrain. Population, 300. Yellow fever made its appearance about the middle of September. A child died September 26th, and a few scattering cases followed. A young lady from New Orleans died next, and a Catholic priest died October 2d. No record furnished. D. O.

Martin, a post village of Weakly County, Tenn., located at the crossing of the N. O. Ch. & St. L. and the N. C. & St. L. R. R.'s, 120 miles from Memphis. Population, 515. The first case, Mrs. W. H. Martin, was taken ill at her hotel September 2d, and died September 4th. All the cases at the start were people who lived in the hotel, and who worked in and around the Northwestern depot. Within a few hundred feet of the hotel is a mill, and the five years' accumulation of saw-dust lies just outside of it. Upon kicking up the saw-dust a few inches, it is found in a decomposed state. Near by it is also a large quantity of refuse smut wheat in the same condition. The hotel is built almost over a pond, and there are a number of disease-breeding, stagnant ponds throughout the town. There are no pavements in the place and all walks are made of saw-dust, which is in a decomposed state. All the surrounding conditions are favorable to the full development of yellow fever or any other epidemic disease. The disease soon became virulent, nearly a score died, then a change for the better; but September 30th the fever broke out with yet greater fury, railroad men especially seeming to be victims. One after another three telegraph operators were stricken down, also the postmaster, express agent, and depot agent were taken down, and all business was done by the agent at Gardner's Station. Dr. Julius Wise came from Memphis. Doctors, nurses, and supplies rushed in upon the town from many friends. Mr. Myers who was sent to relieve a stricken railroad, was taken ill on arrival, and many of the volunteer physicians and nurses were prostrated at once. Dr. Hill was the only physician on duty at one time. Frost made its appearance October 20th and demanded the sanitary keys of the town, when the fever retired slowly, but not entirely until October 30th, on which day Mrs. Maud St. Pere died, a noble and faithful nurse from Kansas City, Mo. Total cases, 126; total deaths, 34. Total contributions, \$3,000; total disbursements, \$3,000. A. W. WILLIAMS.

Mason, a post village of Tipton County, Tenn., on the L. & N. R. R., 36 miles from Memphis, located in a flat bottom. Population, 259. The first case was Mike Brennan, a Memphis refugee, taken ill August 29th, and soon died. The disease spread rapidly, J. G. Nicholson, railroad agent, dying September 29th. Mr. Ed. Coleman, of Louisville, took his place. Mike Cohn acting as mayor *pro tem*, till October 6th, he went East for recreation, when Ed. Coleman succeeded, he being elected president of the relief, and was in turn succeeded by M. H. Elcan. Date of last death, October 24th. Total cases, 61; total deaths, 24; cases near by, 3; deaths, 3. Total contributions, \$189; total disbursements, \$168. J. J. ELCAN, M. D.

Medley's Landing, a station on the Mississippi River, 9 miles from Columbus, Ky. About the only case recorded here was that of Hugh Prather who contracted the disease while nursing his brothers Dick and George at Hickman. D. O.

MEMPHIS, the county seat of Shelby County, Tenn., is the largest city in the state,

located on the Mississippi River, is the terminus of five important railroads, and is surrounded by a rich, fertile cotton-growing country. Population, 56,000. As the great Father of Waters glides swiftly toward the gulf, the warm-hearted, whole-souled denizens of Memphis, from an elevated wave-wrapped bluff, proudly gaze upon the surrounding grandeur of peace and plenty. But within, the quiet bosom is disturbed by the turbid waves of the filthy and polluted Bayou Gayoso, dealing death and destruction while it flows onward and northward to empty its cess-pools of corruption into the Mississippi above the city. During summer it ceases to flow, becoming the natural receptacle of sewers, sinks, vaults, and all manner of disease-breeding materials, which, being exposed to the rays of a burning sun, generate miasm throughout its meanderings. That great arch-humbler, the Nicholson pavement, with miles of decayed and decaying vegetable matter, saturated with the percolation of every species of animal and vegetable accumulations, reeking with pestilential germs held in abeyance until fully death-armed with kindred cohorts from other points, fell with maddened, fevered fury upon the heads of the people. Fifty-six thousand souls are peacefully enjoying midnight slumbers. The white-winged messenger of death is on the march. The Macedonian cry is flashed from the lofty hills of Vicksburg and wired from peaceful and quiet Grenada. With bated breath and palpitating heart, the perilous words are caught in their winged approach. Put your house in order, put the city in a thorough sanitary condition, was the cry. The most rigid quarantine was advocated early in July by that great hero, Dr. R. W. Mitchell. His views being rejected by the Board, he resigned. On the 27th of July, the steamer John D. Porter from New Orleans, with several cases of fever on board, was prohibited from landing, the authorities having been notified by telegram from Vicksburg. She continued up stream, her crew suffering and dying en route, until decimated and disbanded at Gallipolis, Ohio, where much consternation and several deaths occurred. A few days after this the steamer Golden Crown, with several cases of fever on board, was not permitted to land. Two members of Pat Winters' family were passengers on this boat, and it is said that above Memphis, a boat from St. Louis was met and they were transferred and in some manner were smuggled into Memphis, scattering the infection from one locality, to be mentioned hereafter. July 30, 1878, the Board of Health established a quarantine station at President's Island, a few miles below the city, with Dr. A. A. Lawrence, quarantine officer. August 1st, all articles by express from infected points, except money, mails, and personal apparel, were prohibited. On the same day a sick man, William Warne, a stranger, applied to Dr. Brown and was admitted to the hospital Friday, August 2d. Late that afternoon Dr. Thornton, the hospital physician, reported to Dr. John H. Erskine, of the Board of Health, that he thought it was a case of yellow fever. This case resulted in death, Saturday, August 3d. The second case was reported August 4th. Friday, August 9th, Mrs. Kate Bionda, who lived at 212 Front Street, was taken sick. She died Tuesday, August 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M. and was buried at 4 P. M. on the same day. This was recognized by many as the first case that occurred in Memphis. She and her husband kept an eating or snack-house, frequently patronized by river laborers. They cleansed and cooked fish, meats, etc., depositing all filth and slops in close proximity to the house, and slept in a back room directly over the eating and cook-room. The Board of Health gave it as their opinion that she contracted the disease from some guest who had come up the river from the infected South. The premises and surroundings were immediately taken charge of

by the health officer, all avenues of egress barricaded and guarded, the entire neighborhood thoroughly disinfected and all possible precautions used. James McConnel, a policeman, who died on Poplar Street about this time, is claimed by some as having been the first case, although investigations have not yet decided.

On the 13th of August the Board of Health officially announced the first case of yellow fever as follows: "Memphis, August 13, 1878. Mrs. Kate Bionda, at 212 Front Row, is undoubtedly a case of yellow fever.—D. D. SAUNDERS, M. D., President Board of Health, JOHN H. ERSKINE, M. D., Health Officer."

On the same day the Howard Association was re-organized as follows: Mr. A. D. Langstaff, the Vice-President, presiding, with the following members attending: Messrs. A. E. Frankland, A. M. Stoddard, J. H. Edmondson, E. B. Foster, F. F. Bowen, Ed. J. Mansford, J. H. Smith, J. G. Lonsdale, sr., F. W. Holt, W. J. B. Lonsdale, J. J. Murphy. Dr. Saupé was called to see Wm. Leonard, 163½ Poplar Street, on the same day, the symptoms presenting those of yellow fever. Also, two other suspicious cases in the same locality were reported by Dr. Hess. On August 14th Prof. Theodore Decker, No. 34 Alabama Street, organist of St. Mary's Catholic Church, was reported by Dr. Willett as having died of yellow fever that morning. Prof. Decker occupied one-half of the building, No. 34, while P. M. Winters occupied the other half with his family. The latter are those who were passengers on the Golden Crown and were smuggled into the city, remaining two or three days before discovered and ordered away. On the 14th of August, the citizens made a general stampede from the city, and the hegira continued until forty thousand people fled from their homes in search of more congenial climes. One railroad agent sold \$35,000.00 worth of tickets in three days. The terrible scenes, sufferings, and deaths during the prevalence of the epidemic form a sad history. Ripe manhood, the youth and beauty, high and low, were alike cut down by the fell destroyer. Of those who remained it is estimated that ninety per cent were stricken down, and over four thousand died. In that section of the city first attacked, ninety-nine per cent of those remaining were taken down. White-winged frost at last demanded the monster's disappearance. On the 28th of October *absentees* were officially invited to return home. October 30th the Citizens' Relief Committee held their last meeting, distributed all commissary stores *pro rata* among the various orphan societies of the city, and adjourned *sine die*. Total cases, 13,596; total deaths, 4,396; date of last death, November 17. Cases cared for outside of Memphis, 4,317; whole number, 17,913. Total contributions, \$1,163,714.00. Total disbursements, very little less than above figures. Explanation.—The total disbursements include the amount paid to Howard physicians and their board; amount for Howard nurses, amount of services performed by local physicians, medicines, provisions, ice, wines, etc., for the sick, the convalescents and the well, clerks, laborers, transportation on all railroads, steamers, burial expenses, and other incidentals. The surrounding country for over one hundred miles, including thousands of people, were bountifully supplied of all needed wants from Memphis funds. D. O.

Meridian, county seat of Lauderdale County, Miss., at terminus of the Vicksburg & Meridian and Alabama & Chattanooga railroads, also located on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Population, 3,000. This place was so well quarantined that "they thought a rat could not get through without being detected," but Lewis Carter, colored, who carried the mails to and from the trains, was seized with the fever and died September 24th, was the first case. Four days later, September 28th, the first white man died, John Etheridge. Early in October, after a dozen more had died, the town was depopulated, only

one drug store remaining open. October 11th trains ceased stopping there. W. W. George, jr., President Meridian Aid Society, telegraphing the gloomy story of suffering, nurses, physicians, and supplies immediately came from many points, aiding resident physicians Redwood, Griffin, Phillips, and Smith, in staying the destroyer. All the clergy remained on duty. Nov. 11th, T. P. Ensler's child died, being the last case. Total cases, 382; total deaths, 86. Total contributions, \$6,842.00. Total disbursements, \$6,963.50.

D. O.

Michigan City, a small village of Benton County, Miss., located on the Mississippi Central Railroad, six miles south of Grand Junction, Tenn. This place escaped yellow fever until late in the season, two cases proving fatal, Mr. Eddie and Thomas Lane, having died in October. No other cases occurred.

D. O.

Milan, a post village of Gibson County, Tenn., located at the crossing of the Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern and the St. Louis & New Orleans railroads, ninety-three miles from Memphis. Population, 2,025. Mr. White, a Memphis refugee, came into Milan August 26th, saying he was from Missouri, was taken ill and died half a mile out of town on the sixth day of his illness. Dr. Bledsoe, who attended him, pronounced his disease yellow fever, and a strict quarantine was attempted. Young Howlett, aged ten years, a grandson of Mr. Pledge, the hotel man of Grand Junction, passed up to Milan, where his grandfather was staying. Being from an infected town, although having stayed in it only a few hours, he could not remain in Milan. His grandfather, therefore, rented an isolated cabin some mile or more from town, and hired a negro woman to take the boy and stay with him until the days of his quarantine were completed. The first night the poor boy attempted to stay in the cabin was a terrible one in his experience. A few persons, whom fear and cowardice had made brutes, went to the cabin at night, brickbatted it, shot into it, and ran the poor little boy out into the night and darkness, and fired shot after shot at him as he fled in wild terror. The little fellow, frightened almost out of his life, remained all night in the woods, wandering and hiding in terror, shivering in the pitiless cold, and almost crazed with a sense of loneliness and danger, and expecting every moment to be murdered. Next morning he crept into Milan, and his grandfather took the terrified child to a place of safety. When Dr. Boyd and his wife and servant were taken ill late in September, a perfect stampede occurred, scarcely a hundred people remaining in town. Mr. Humphrey died October 16th. All business suspended, except drug stores. Date of last death, October 26th. Total cases, 26; total deaths, 11. Total contributions, \$468.50. Total disbursements, \$518.25.

D. O.

Mississippi City, county seat of Harrison county, Miss., located on the New Orleans & Mississippi Railroad and on the gulf shore, seventy miles from New Orleans. Population, 300. Yellow fever appeared September 24th, some of the inmates of Barnes' Hotel being taken ill, and a child died. Mrs. Rowland died Sep. 26th. The fever was very malignant. The hotel boarders, becoming alarmed, rushed away on every train, as well as the citizens generally. During October the havoc among those who remained in town was awful. New Orleans sent nurses and supplies. Early in November the disease disappeared. Date of last death, November 24. Total cases, 165; total deaths, 19. Total contributions, \$2,970.25. Total disbursements, \$3,153.50.

D. O.

Mobile, county seat of Mobile County, Ala., located on Mobile Bay, is the terminus of M. & O., Mobile & Montgomery, N. O. & M. & M. & A., and Gt. S. railroads, is the largest city in the state and a great cotton mart. Population, 31,034. The first case was a negro woman who had been on an excursion to Biloxi, Miss., July 24th,

was taken down early in August and died Aug. 16th. The health officer certified to the board of trade, August 19th, that there was not a case of yellow fever in the city or county, and Montgomery raised the quarantine she had against Mobile. From August 16th to September 21st there were only 5 deaths, but early in October deaths began increasing. B. B. Fort, of the board of trade dying October 14th at Spring Hill. A majority of the cases were in the extreme southern portion of the city. Father Marley died October 18th. A slight frost fell in the suburbs, October 23d, on which day there were reported 3 deaths, 5 new cases, and 41 under treatment; Father Victor, of the Lutheran Church, was among the deaths. The death rate decreased till October 31st, at which date no deaths were reported. Nov. 1st came a killing frost which effectually destroyed all yellow fever germs. The last death was October 30th. Total cases, 238; total deaths, 80. Total contributions (all local), \$4,032.30; total disbursements, \$4,747.50.

Respectfully,

L. L. SCALES, Health Officer.

D. O.

Morgan City, located in St. Mary's Parish La., at the western terminus of the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R., 75 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1,010. Yellow fever appeared August 15th; the first death, August 22d; reported by Dr. J. A. Smith. During September it slowly increased, and throughout October raged violently, especially among the children. Physicians were worn completely out. The cool month of November killed out the disease. Total cases, 540; total deaths, 108. A. B. HOSKYN'S. Total contributions, \$7,560.25; total disbursements, \$7,612.50.

D. O.

Moscow, a post village of Fayette County, Tenn., located in the forks of Wolf River, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 39 miles from Memphis. The first case was Willie Layton, taken Aug. 27th, and died soon. Straggling cases occurring till late in September, then the fever raged furiously, the Memphis Howards came and cared for the town. Total cases 75; total deaths, 33. Date of last death, October 4th. Contributions, \$1,675. Disbursements same. Population, 200.

P. M.

Mount Alban, a suburb of Vicksburg, Mrs. Ben Dart died here October 20th. Other cases recorded with Vicksburg.

D. O.

Mulatto Bayou, a neighborhood near Logtown, Hancock County, Miss., only one case and one death.

D. O.

Murfreesboro, county seat of Rutherford County, Tenn., located near Stone River, on the N. & C. Railroad, 32 miles from Nashville. Population, 7,226. This little city being a place of refuge, some infected ones came among them. Dr. H. R. Hopson, of Memphis, who died Aug. 28th. No other death is reported.

D. O.

Napoleon, a post village of Desha County, Ark., located on the Mississippi River, 192 miles below Memphis. Some refugees had fever here late in September. No record.

D. O.

Nashville, county seat of Davidson Co., and capital of the state of Tennessee, located on Cumberland River, at terminus of N. & C., N. C. & St. L., T. & P., St. L. & S. O. E. N. & D. and L. & N. railroads. Population, 40,050. Yellow fever excitement began here August 15th, and four days later the city council rejected a bill proposed by the board of health to establish a quarantine. Early in September some cases appeared among some refugees, and were sent to Barrow Hill Infirmary, which was just opened. One of these was a negro student of Fisk University, who came from Miss., by way of Memphis. Mrs. Martin died at the Infirmary September 6th, and Ed. Maney September 17th. H. C. Sheets, a railroad engineer, died October 8th; Frank McGoughy, yardmaster, died October 9th with black vomit. About this time typhoid fever appeared of a violent type, Miss Ella Thomas, daughter of Superintendent Thomas, of N.

& C. Railroad, dying October 20th. Mr. N. B. Thompson, Master Mechanic of the L. & N. Railroad, died October 16th. It is supposed he contracted the disease visiting T. J. Parrish. Frost came October 20th, and the disease diminished so that Barrow Hill Infirmary was closed. Total cases 96; total deaths, 18. Total contributions (local), \$19,075.00; total disbursements (home and other points), \$19,750.00. D. O.

There was no indigenous case of yellow fever in Nashville, all were refugees from other places or our own citizens who had exposed themselves to infection where it was epidemic. I am sorry I cannot give you as full a report as you wish, but I inclose you a list of the patients who were treated in the infirmary established by the city. There were several cases in our city, which were not brought to the infirmary, but their names and number I can not give. There were four volunteer physicians who went from this place: Drs. T. O. Summers, T. H. Menees, Orlando Bartholomew M. C. Blackman, all of whom died except Dr. Summers.

NEW ORLEANS, county seat of Orleans County, La., and capital of the state. Population, 239,378. Is the largest city in the state and ninth in size in the United States, is located on the Mississippi River 110 miles from its mouth, is a great railroad center, the great commercial emporium of the South, and largest cotton market in the world. Steamboats go regularly from New Orleans to every point on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. On the 23d day of May, 1878, the ship Emily B. Souder arrived at quarantine below New Orleans, having called in at Havana during her trip. Upon her arrival, Dr. Carrington, the quarantine officer, after making an examination, telegraphed Dr. Choppin, President of Board of Health, as follows: "The Souder has a case of intermittent on board. What shall I do?" Dr. Choppin replied: "Fumigate and disinfect the ship and satisfy yourself of the character of the disease before you let her up." The sick man was placed in quarantine hospital and finally recovered. The Souder after five hours detention, and disinfected with sulphur burned in pans, was permitted to go up to the city. Soon after arrival in the city Mr. Clark, the purser, was taken ill, and Dr. Drew, of Pilot Town, who had taken passage at that point, was called to treat the case. The physician did not consider this a case of yellow fever, as he signed the certificate of death, "intermittent fever." This case was not reported to the Board of Health. Mr. Elliott, the second engineer of the Souder, was also taken sick, and after a day or two was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where he soon died. After death, this case was reported to the Board of Health, and Dr. Choppin and others made a *post-mortem* examination, and gave their views that the case was yellow fever. Here was a ship which touched at an infected port, had three cases of sickness, two of whom died, and one case pronounced yellow fever, and yet some contend that the germ was not brought to New Orleans by the ship. Evidently the "ova" had been deposited, but at that time "climatic conditions" did not favor rapid reproduction. Dr. Wm. G. Austen, after giving the case much investigation, writes: "I am of the opinion that this ship brought the fever to our city." For near two months after this, if fever existed in the city, it was of such a mild nature as not to attract attention. The germs or "sporules," may have been quietly awaiting for the proper "climatic" influences before being developed, or there may have been other avenues of ingress during the two months. It is stated that some of the fish dealers having had their clearance papers made out from an uninfected port, afterward touched at an infected port and in this way came to the city and spread the fever. About the same time the schooner *Wilhelmina* from Galveston, ran the blockade at the Rigolets

without receiving a permit from the quarantine authorities at the station. The President of the Board was notified, and the sheriff seized the vessel and carried her back to quarantine. This vessel had two sick persons on board who were taken to Charity Hospital. Both of these cases died of fever. On the 21st of May, 1878, the steamship *Borassia*, from Liverpool, touched at Havana and arrived at Mississippi Quarantine Station with yellow fever on board, five cases of whom were transferred to the quarantine hospital, three of whom died. She was detained eleven days and was fumigated four hours each day with sulphur fumes before allowed to pass up to the city. The smouldering germs of yellow fever remained apparently dormant during June, and no other cases were reported at the hospital until July 28th. On that day the schooner *F. L. Richardson*, from Matanzas, arrived with a crew of eight men, two cases of fever and one death. In 1878, the first case was traced to the bark *Valparaiso*, which reached New Orleans on the 26th of June, in the person of Jose Maria Arna, the mate. Dr. Jos. Jones reports that the first case, was one which occurred on Constance Street, June 30th. The disease commenced to develop in various portions of the city about this time, not confining itself to the low and filthy portions, but some of the healthiest and most cleanly streets presenting cases. On the 24th of July, the following communication was sent:

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1878.

Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: It now becomes my duty to report the existence of yellow fever in New Orleans. About the 12th inst. cases began to occur in the practice of several of our physicians near the intersection of Constance and Tercischoire streets, which presented suspicious symptoms, and we now reckon fourteen cases at that focus of infection, with six deaths. In addition to those, seven other cases have come to light at different points, and much more scattered, four of which have already resulted fatally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.
President Board of Health.

Early in August the fever began spreading rapidly through the city and vicinity, and throughout all of September and most of October raged furiously, attracting by its terrible death roll the attention of this and many foreign nations. From all quarters, physicians, nurses, and supplies came, but not until the advent of frost did the disease quietly diminish. The total cases were 21,234; total deaths, 4,039. Date of last death, November 21st. Total contributions, \$2,432,216; disbursements about the same. The following are interesting figures of New Orleans epidemics:

Year.	Commenced.	Deaths.
1817.....	June 17.....	800
1819.....	July 1.....	2,190
1847.....	July 23.....	2,259
1853.....	May 3.....	8,647
1854.....	July 3.....	2,410
1855.....	June 22.....	3,073
1858.....	June 17.....	4,039
1867.....	June 8.....	3,460

For the last five years a few deaths from yellow fever have been recorded at New Orleans, as follows:

Year.	Commenced.	Deaths.
1873.....	August 22.....	271
1874.....	August 16.....	41
1875.....	September 10.....	41
1876.....	August 15.....	104
1877.....	September 20.....	1
1878.....	May 25.....	4,039

D. O.

M. CAMPBELL, Resident Physician.

New York, county seat of New York Co., on Manhattan Island. Population, 1,235,389. The great commercial and business center of the United States, and in population the first city. Yellow fever appeared Aug. 16th. Patrick Wm. Riley, a horse-shoer from New Orleans, arriving that day, very sick, he was sent to quarantine and soon died. William Schutz died Aug. 22d; a week later, Mrs. Joseph Cellers, a Memphis refugee, living in Tenion Court, a narrow lane near 53 University Place, was taken with fever just after giving birth to a child; she was sent to quarantine, and died September 30th. Dr. N. A. Lindley, who felt the symptoms of yellow fever on his way from Memphis, arrived at quarantine September 23rd, and died there. He was among the first to respond to the call for aid when the fever first broke out in Memphis. Worn out with incessant work, he sought to return to his family, who were in the North. When he arrived here, he proceeded at once to the quarantine hospital, and gave Dr. Vanderpoel an account of his case. He received every attention, Dr. Vanderpoel visiting him three times a day. He rallied on Friday night, but sank rapidly soon after, and died at noon Sept. 30th. D. O.

Norfolk, county seat of Norfolk county, Va., located on the Elizabeth River, eight miles from Hampton Roads. Population, 25,229. Is the second city of the state, and first in commercial importance, having the finest harbor on the coast. Some infected vessels touched here; the first cases were on the British ship *Benvouirick* October 2d. The steward dying on the way was buried at sea. No communication was allowed, and the city was not touched with the fever. The crew soon became convalescent and recovered entirely. D. O.

Nubbin Ridge, a settlement of Shelby County, Tenn., a few miles from Memphis. Several refugees sought shelter here. The first and only fatal case was Thomas J. Walker, of Memphis, who died October 18th. Rev. Dr. Roseborough died at his new residence near here. W. S. O.

Ocean Springs, a post village of Jackson County, Miss., located on the N. O., M. & T. R. R., 83 miles from New Orleans. Population, 450. The first case was Col. F. S. Strout, proprietor of Ocean Springs Hotel, who contracted the disease by contact with railroaders. He died August 19th, and was buried in his own garden. He was a northern man, having been in the South only two and a half years. His death caused a stampede among the boarders. The disease soon raged. Nurses were paid as high as \$25 a day. Total cases, 86; total deaths, 28. Date of last death, October 6th. Contributions, \$1,296. D. O.

Osyka, a post village of Pike County, Mississippi, located $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Tangipahoa River, 88 miles from New Orleans. Population, 450. The first case was a little child, Annie Barremore, who contracted the disease from some people from New Orleans. She died August 15th. The fever spread, but was of a mild form. Total cases, 350; total deaths, 53; cases near by, 20; deaths, 8. Date of last deaths, white, November 5th; colored, November 20th. Contributions, \$1,000; disbursements, same. J. E. VARNADO & SON.

Paincourtville, a post village of Assumption Parish, La., situated on Bayou La Fourche, 7 miles from Donaldsonville. Population, 400. Fever appeared here September 8th, but was of a mild type. Out of 159 cases only 13 died. Date of last death, October 26th. Contributions, \$2,385. D. O.

Paris, county seat of Henry County, Tenn., located on Memphis Branch of Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern R. R., 131 miles west from town, September 16th. At once the whites fled. Out of 3,000 people only seven families staid in town. Nearly all of them

joined the Howards just organized, with Joe Bullock as Secretary. Date of last death, October 16th. The Memphis Howards furnished physicians, nurses, supplies, etc. The disease continued till frost. Total cases, 118; total deaths, 28. Contributions, \$2,836. D. O.

Pass Christian, a watering-place and post village of Harrison Co., Mississippi, located on the N. O. & M. R. R., 57 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1,250. Madame John Peccante, had a severe fall which brought on fever, and she died September 24th. Miss Maloney died next. These deaths caused great excitement; hotels were deserted, every vehicle was seen going in the direction of the depot. The disease spread rapidly, but was of a mild form. Total cases, 201; total deaths, 27. Contributions, \$3,235. D. O.

Pascagonia, a post village of Jackson Co., Mississippi, located on the N. O. & M. R. R., 96 miles from New Orleans. Population, 650. Yellow fever appeared late in September. One case was fatal, September 29th. The town being kept very clean and quarantined then, only 17 cases in town, and only 4 of them were fatal. Date of last death, November 2. Frost appeared October 23d, on which day E. G. Davis died. Contributions, \$585. D. O.

Pattersonville, a post village of St. Mary's Parish, La., on the Atchafalaya River, 90 miles from New Orleans, and 8 miles from Morgan City. Population, 500. The first case, Mrs. Dr. L. W. Tarleton, contracted the disease at Logonda plantation, where the disease is supposed to have been brought by straw packed around machinery brought from New Orleans, September 2d. She died soon after. The disease spread rapidly, and was very malignant. Total cases, 125; total deaths, 23, white; 5 colored. Cases near town, white and colored, 175; deaths outside town, whites, 40; colored, 25. Date of last death, November 23d. Contributions, \$4,890. G. W. KEEN, P. M.

Pearlington, a post village of Hancock County, Miss., located eight miles from the mouth of Pearl River. Population, 500. The first case, Miss Palena Graves, appeared October 12th, and she soon died. Dr. Ed. Williams attended all the cases, five in number, and there was only one death. Contributions for Dr. Williams, \$450; contributions for Bay St. Louis, \$120. Disbursements to Dr. Williams, \$450; disbursements for sick and destitute, \$260.75; disbursements for Bay St. Louis, \$120. GEO. W. BREWER, P. M.

Pecan Grove, a post village of Coryell County, Texas. There are two cases reported to have died here, E. T. Creophar and Frank Baker. This is doubted. D. O.

Pensacola, county seat of Escambia County, Florida, located on Pensacola Bay, and is the terminus of the Pensacola & Louisville Railroad. Population, 5,000. The American brig, A. K. Bar, of Mechias, Me., from Cuba, came here August 17th with the mate dead and crew sick with yellow fever. The quarantine was enforced and Pensacola escaped the dreadful fever. D. O.

Philadelphia, county seat of Perry County, Penn., on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and is a great railroad center. Population, 994,286; is the great metropolis of Pennsylvania, and second city of the United States; is immensely engaged in manufacturing. Two cases of yellow fever, Vicksburg refugees, were found here August 24th, on South Eighth Street. The health officers sent them to the Municipal Hospital, designed for yellow fever. The house was disinfected; trunks and clothing removed, and the neighborhood cleaned. No other cases appeared. D. O.

Pittsburgh, county seat of Allegheny Co., Penn., located at the junction of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and penetrated by many railroads. Population, 103,267; has more iron foundries than any city in the United States.

Its commerce on the Ohio River is very extensive. A deck-hand from off the ill-fated Porter reached here August 2d. He had yellow fever and died. The quarantine which had been established August 17th, was enforced, and no other cases followed this one. D. O.

Plaquemine, the county seat of Iberville Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 110 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1,450. Yellow fever appeared here early in August. The first case, Mrs. Emily Ritter, aged 58 years, died August 11th. As this place is exposed to the influences of the stagnant waters of Bayou Plaquemine, out of 1,700 people 950 were sick, and of this number 117 died. Date of last death, Sarah Hoffman, November 14th. Contributions, \$14,220.

Point a la Hache, the county seat of Plaquemine Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, forty-five miles from New Orleans. Population, 175. This place had almost an exemption from the fever, Dr. De Merrill, who died October 10th, and Ignace Landry's two children, and Joe Buret's little boy, being all the fatal cases.

Point Pleasant, a post village of Tensas Parish, La., located on Bayou Bartholomew, twenty-five miles from Monroe. Population, 25. Fever appeared here in August. There were about sixty cases and thirteen deaths. No record furnished. D. O.

Port Barrow, a sub-division of Donaldsonville, La., where the fever raged violently. Emanuel Vinetto was the first fatal case. There were six other cases, including one colored. D. O.

Port Eads, a post village of Plaquemine Parish, La., located near the mouth of the Mississippi River. August 5th, one case of yellow fever appeared, and August 11th, fourteen cases. Dr. Warren Stone, with two nurses, Mrs. Dupree and Mrs. Eastman, came from New Orleans to attend them. He telegraphed back, "fever increasing." The first fatal case was Mrs. Capt. Moran. The cases occurred rapidly. Many workmen went away, and work on the jetties was suspended. Total cases, 62; total deaths, 14. Date of last death, October 11th. Contributions, \$1,350. D. O.

Port Gibson, county seat of Claiborne County, Miss., located on the Mississippi River, one hundred and ninety miles from New Orleans by land, and three hundred and seventy miles by water. Population, 1,500—during epidemic, 700. The first case, August Samuelson, mail-carrier, who contracted the disease by contact with the hands of the steamer J. D. Porter, while working at the Grand Gulf depot, was taken ill August 3d and died August 8th. Total cases in and around town, 1,340; total deaths, 294. Mortality of white and black about equal. Date of last death in town, November 9th; near town, November 25th. Contributions, \$20,678.27. Disbursements, \$18,404.50. Balance, \$2,273.71, to be distributed among the poor this winter. Also, contributions of clothing, medicines, etc., \$3,000. R. F. GORDON, Health Officer.

From the 18th of August to the 31st, fifty deaths occurred, and during that month and September silence reigned in the streets. Every home was a hospital; the dying and the dead were all around and about us. Corpses, just as the victims died, wrapped in sheets and blankets, and hurriedly encoffined, were stealthily lifted out of doors and sometimes out of windows, and buried in haste at sunrise, after dark by dim lanterns, and frequently lay all night long in the graveyard, unburied. The disease spread alarmingly throughout the country, rushing refugees back to town. Seven miles from this place a baby died and its own mother dug its grave and buried it.

Port Hudson, a post village of East Feliciana Parish, La., located on a high bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi River, one hundred

and fifty miles from New Orleans. Population, 200, of whom one hundred and fifteen fled September 10th, the day following the appearance of the first case, September 9th. Jacob Marks died September 13th. The disease seemed uncontrollable. The four resident physicians died. Those sent were stricken with the fever but recovered. Drs. A. D. Harrison, of Bellevue, Iowa, Buffington, of Baton Rouge, Veazie, of New Orleans, did noble service. Total cases, white, 34; colored, 30. Deaths, white, 11; colored, 1. Contributions, \$1,875. R. G. HUMMEL, Ass't P. M.

Raleigh, a post village of Shelby County, Tenn., nine miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here October 25th, four of the family of J. M. Coleman, Esq., being taken ill. Memphis was asked aid October 8th. Physicians and nurses, supplies, etc., were sent. Total cases, 64; total deaths, 18. Date of last death, October 16th. Contributions, \$1,125. D. O.

Ricohoc is the name of a plantation formerly owned by Judge W. S. Palfrey, located ten miles from Franklin, La., and one mile from Wightman's Mound Place. The first case appeared September 24th. Many families fled from the section. The fever raged violently. They were cared for by New Orleans. Total cases, 62; total deaths, 18. Date of last death, October 25th. Contributions, \$985. D. O.

Rocky Springs, a post village of Claiborne County, Miss., fifteen miles northeast from Port Gibson. Population, 50. The fever appeared early in October; was brought by refugees from Port Gibson. The first fatal case was Miss Love Cesna. The disease was very virulent and great distress was every where, which was most wisely relieved by the noble Howards, of Port Gibson, who did their utmost here as well as in every part of this county the pickets would allow them to reach. Total cases, 127; total deaths, 39. Date of last death, November 27th. Contributions, \$1,975. D. O.

Rusha and McCann's, a plantation near Plaquemine, La. There were only two fatal cases here, Augusta Castedon and an unknown. D. O.

St. Gabriel, a post village of Iberville Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River, 104 miles from New Orleans. Population, 425. The family of Capt. Dolan lost three members, all children, late in August; these were the first cases. Total cases, 132; total deaths, 38. Contributions, \$2,150. D. O.

St. James, a post village of St. James Parish, La., located on the Mississippi River and on the N. O. & T. R. R., 64 miles from New Orleans. Population, 25. The first fatal case was that of M. P. Chanvin's child, who died September 24th. He had 4 other members sick, all recovered. Dr. Gantran and his brother physicians were somewhat successful in treating the disease. Out of total cases, 36, only 4 died. Contributions, \$650. J. F. B.

St. Louis, county seat of St. Louis Co., Missouri, located on the Mississippi River, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri River, and is penetrated by 14 railroads. Population, 496,387. Is the largest city in the state or in the West, and is the fourth in the United States. Having daily or weekly water communication with many southern points, many cases of yellow fever were brought here. Among the first fatal cases was Capt. W. O. Nelson, of Port Eads, commander of the Dredge-boat at Port Eads, and member of the firm, Eads & Nelson, wreckers. He died at St. Louis, August 13th. Fatal cases among refugees continuing, much excitement arose. A quarantine was established. Total cases, 116; total deaths, 46. D. O.

Sardis, county seat of Panola Co., Mississippi, located on the M. & T. R. R., 50 miles from Memphis and 50 miles from Grenada. There was a fever alarm here October 14th, as shown by the following dispatch: Sardis, Miss., Oct. 14th. To Gen. W. J. Smith, Memphis: We have

fever here surely. Send two good nurses by the first train.—P. M. B. Wait, Acting Mayor.

D. O.
I am happy to inform you that we did not have a single case of yellow fever in this place. Quarantine saved us. J. F. HOBGOOD, P. M.

Senatobia, county seat of Tate Co., Mississippi, located on M. & T. R. R., 44 miles from Memphis, and 56 miles from Grenada. Population, 1,400. Little Julia Sanders was taken with fever October 6th, and soon died. By the advice of Dr. French, all who could leave town did so. The disease was worse on Panola Street, west of the town, near an old log-way of rotten logs, planks, and sawdust. The Memphis Howards sent relief. Total cases, 26; total deaths, 7. Date of last death, October 22d. Contributions, \$550.

W. W. GILMORE,
J. L. MEADDER,
Sharon, a post village of Weakly Co., Tennessee, on the M. C. R. R., between Martin and Bransford. Yellow fever appeared here October 8th, causing great excitement. No record of any deaths furnished.

D. O.
Shelby Depot, a suburb of Memphis. Among the deaths are those of J. R. Stewart, Eddie and Wallie Sackett. The record is with that of Memphis.

D. O.
Smith's Station, a post village of Hinds Co., Mississippi, located on V. & M. R. R., 4 miles from Edwards' Depot. Population, 25. Vicksburg refugees carried the fever to this place early in October. Mr. Aaron Brooks died October 12th. The record is with Vicksburg.

D. O.
Smithland, a plantation of Point Coupee Parish, La. The only fatal case reported is that of Dr. W. D. Smith, who died Sept. 25th.

D. O.
Snyder Bluff, a river landing on the Mississippi River, 12 miles above Vicksburg. Yellow fever began here September 2d, on which day there was one death. The record is with that of Vicksburg.

D. O.
Somerville, county seat of Fayette Co., Tenn., located on a branch railroad, eleven miles from Moscow. The disease was brought here by Memphis refugees. The first fatal case was Mr. James Weatherby, of the hotel. He died September 24th, his brother died September 26th. Every one who could get away, left. The disease was fearfully fatal. Seven eighths of those who remained had the fever, and one third died. Undertakers would push coffins on front porches and rush away. Total cases, 151; total deaths, 56. Contributions, \$3,250.

D. O.
Southwest Pass, a port on the Mississippi River, nine miles below New Orleans. Fever appeared here early in September. First fatal case, September 24th, Mrs. Mat. Flynn. Total cases, 26; deaths, 8. Date of last death, October 14th. Contributions, \$630.

D. O.
Stevenson, a post village of Jackson County, Ala., located at the foot of a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, three miles from Tennessee River, at the junction of M. & C. and N. & C. R. R., thirty-eight miles from Chattanooga, and one hundred and thirteen miles from Northern Tennessee. The first fatal case was a railroad, who died here Oct. 19th. The Chattanooga Howards came and cared for him. Total cases, 5; deaths, 2. Contributions, \$25. Dr. J. S. Bankson, of this place, was one of the noble volunteers who laid down his life for love of suffering fellowmen at Memphis.

D. O.
Stevenson, the name of a plantation near Plaquemine Parish. The only fatal cases were Mr. Vinson, the overseer, and a child of J. A. Stevenson, Jr.

Stoneville, a post village of Washington County, Miss., located ten miles from Greenville. The first death here was Mr. H. Monk. Total cases in town and near, 110; total deaths, 80.

Summit, a post village of Pike County, Miss., located on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, one hundred and eight miles

from New Orleans. Yellow Fever appeared here Aug. 21st, a family by the name of Griffin, four miles from town, being stricken. Fourteen days before this Mrs. Wilhoit, of New Orleans, a daughter of Mr. Griffin, with her family, visited her father. He and his son soon sickened and died. Nurses and physicians from New Orleans, and with the co-operative aid of health officer J. K. Sample, M. D., saved the town.

D. O.
Sunflower, a landing on the Mississippi River, located in Coahoma County, Miss. The fever appeared here late in September on the Sunflower River. The first fatal case was Mr. Scheffle's child; it died October 2d. Total cases, 48; total deaths, 15. Contributions, \$950. No record furnished.

Tallulah, a post village of Madison Parish, La., located on the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas Railroad, seventeen miles from Delta. Population, 200. The first fatal case was Harry F. Fell, taken ill Sept. 24th, and died soon after. Total cases, 30; total deaths, 2. Cases near by, 3; deaths near by, 2. Contributions, \$550. Date of last death, October 13th.

P. M.
Tangipahoa, a post village of Tangipahoa Parish, La., located on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R., seventy-eight miles from New Orleans. Population, 200. The first case, Mr. Swanson, a Dane refugee from New Orleans, was well cared for and recovered. Total cases in town, 29; near by, 28; deaths, 60; near by, 9. Date of last death, November 11th. Contributions, \$713.00.

R. C. EUBANKS, P. M.
Terry, a post village of Hinds County, Miss., located on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, one hundred and sixty-seven miles from New Orleans. Population, 225. There was no fever right in town. Out on Ex-Gov. Brown's place, four miles away, a mulatto girl, Eliza Grayson, came from Canton sick, and died Aug. 18th with black vomit. The disease spread. Her mother died also; her brother recovered. Gov. Brown, after a hard struggle, recovered. Colonel Dabney, who came from Dry Grove to wait on him, had the fever and recovered. Dr. H. R. Goodman came to nurse those who were sick, took the fever and died. Total cases, 10; deaths, 5. Contributions, \$285.

C. J. HESTER.
Terrene, a river landing on White River, Ark., located near the mouth of the river. Population, 50. Mrs. Abrahams, a Memphis refugee, came here to her kinsman, Mr. Ben. Zadick, being a mile and a half from the levee. In three weeks one of her children died, and the disease spread rapidly. Total cases, 21; total deaths, 19. Contributions, \$550.

D. O.
Terra Aux Bœuf, a neighborhood located in St. Bernard Parish, La. There were fifteen cases reported here. No record as to deaths furnished.

D. O.
Thompson's, La., is another name for Calumet Plantation; which see.

D. O.
Trenton, a post village of Todd County, Ky., located on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, forty miles from Richmond. Population, 300. There was some yellow fever here late in September. Mr. C. C. Horn came here from Louisville, Sept. 21st, was taken sick and died September 23d. Dr. J. S. Dickinson, who waited on him, had the fever but recovered. Dr. McReynolds, of Elkton, pronounced the disease yellow fever. Dr. Howard Dickinson, who also treated the cases, did not think it was yellow fever. Mr. Horn died with a dark, offensive vomit. No more cases appearing, the panic ended.

D. O.
Thibodeaux, county seat of Lafourche Parish, La., located on Bayou Lafourche, on Morgan, La., & Texas Railroad, fifty-five miles from New Orleans. The first case was Sister Agatha, of Mt. Carmel Convent, from New Orleans, who died August 23d. Total cases in parish, 1,800; total deaths in parish, 77; total cases near by, 98. Date of last deaths, October 14th. Contributions—Howard, \$10,000; Odd Fellows, \$500; Masons, \$300;

W. M. B. A., \$275; Fire Department, \$250; Bevelont Association, \$250. J. F. THIBODEAUX.

Tunica, a post village of West Feliciana Parish, La., located on Mississippi River, seven miles from Donaldsonville. Population, 20. Yellow fever appeared here late in September, but was of a very mild type. Five died at Acklins, Oct. 12th. No record of other cases. D. O.

Tuscumbia, county seat of Colbert County, Ala., located on M. & C. R. R., forty-three miles from Decatur and one hundred and forty-five from Memphis. Population, 1,214. Refugees flocked here from Memphis and Holly Springs, and cars from Memphis laid over here, this being the location of the repair shops. The disease appeared late in September, Crabtree Belcher, of Memphis, dying there September 26th. The disease spread rapidly along the railroad track, which runs through the center of the city. Every one left who could, not over two hundred remaining. Many of these were colored. Total cases, 119; total deaths, 31; contributions from Memphis, \$450 cash, and various other articles. The Memphis Howards sent physicians, nurses, etc., and visited the city with their supply train, leaving medicines, etc. A. H. KELLER.

Tuscaloosa, county seat of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, located on the A. & C. R. R., one hundred and ninety-eight miles from Chattanooga. Population, 1,183. Is noted for its educational institutions and refined hospitality of its people. The first fatal case was that of Alex. Rheinhardt, a Vicksburg refugee, taken ill Aug. 18th, and died Aug. 24th. The only other case was Sidney Rheinhardt. WM. MILLER, P. M.

Union City, county seat of Obion County, Tenn., located at the junction of Mobile & Ohio and St. Louis & N. C. R. R., thirteen miles from Moscow. Population, 3,016. This city had a violent quarantine, but one case, Amos Cerlin, a refugee, died there September 29th. D. O.

Valley Horn, or Horn Lake, a post village of DeSoto County, Miss., located on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, twelve miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here late in August. The first fatal cases were the two Montgomery children. The disease spread rapidly. Total cases, 29; deaths, 17. Contributions, \$475. D. O.

Verdneville, a neighborhood six miles from Franklin, La. The first fatal case occurred October 1st. No record of other cases. D. O.

Vicksburg, county seat of Warren County, Miss., on the Mississippi River, four hundred miles from New Orleans, also four hundred miles from Memphis, is the western terminus of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad. Population, 14,257. A rigid quarantine was established early in August. A few days later, August 4th, a New Orleans refugee, Morriss Mayers, was fined by the Mayor \$250 for violating the quarantine. The first fatal case appeared Aug. 12th, and soon died. As the case originated there it caused a stampede of people from the city. Three cases of fever from the John D. Porter had been landed near the city August 11th. The disease soon became epidemic, and though of a mild form, was very widespread. Lieutenant Benner, of the relief boat, was taken ill October 13th, died, and had the most imposing funeral ever witnessed in the city. About Oct. 15th the disease decreased, and ended with the advent of frost. Total cases, 5,791; total deaths, 750. Total contributions, \$192,476; total disbursements, \$187,250. D. O.

Washington, capital of the United States, located on Potomac River. Population, 179,402, the twelfth city of the United States, and the great political center of great activity during sessions of Congress. Yellow-fever scare appeared here Aug. 16th among the ladies of the Treasury Department who counted the currency. Health Officer Seales reported five cases on hand and five deaths up to September 13th. These were refugees. No record of any other cases. D. O.

Water Valley, a post village of Yazoo County, Miss., located on Mississippi Cen-

tral Railroad, 28 miles from Grenada. Population, 2,987. The town quarantined, but in vain; fever appeared September 1st, and one death occurred September 7. The disease yielded to treatment much easier than at Grenada. Out of a total of 146 cases only 47 died. Date of last death, Oct. 31. Contributions, \$2,560. D. O.

White Haven, a post village of Shelby County, Tennessee, located on the Miss. & Tennessee Railroad, 8 miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here among refugees late in September. Dr. Raines died October 1st. Total cases, 5; total deaths, 2. Contributions, \$225. D. O.

Whistler, a post village of Mobile County, Alabama, located on the M. & O. R. R., 3 miles from Mobile. Some refugees brought the yellow fever here. One of them, Father Marley, of Mobile, died Oct. 18. No record of other cases. D. O.

Williston, a post village of Fayette Co., Tenn., located on the Somerville branch of the M. & C. R. R., 42 miles from Memphis. Population 200. The first case, T. W. Wrench, contracted the disease on the cars September 10th, was well cared for, and recovered. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 11. Date of last death, September 20. Contributions, \$750; disbursements, \$1,250. S. J. CRAWFORD, P. M.

Winchester, county seat of Franklin Co., Tennessee, located on the Winchester and Fayetteville Railroad, two miles from Decker on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. It was thought impossible for yellow fever to exist here, it being so high among the mountains; but Miss Lilly Winburn came here from Lagrange, Tenn., was taken ill and died with yellow fever. No report of other cases. D. O.

Winona, county seat of Montgomery Co., Miss., located on M. C. Railroad, 265 miles from New Orleans. First case, Mrs. Peebles, contracted the disease August 12th in Grenada, and was well cared for and recovered. The disease spread. Wm. Campbell was the first fatal case. In a half hour after his death, of 1,500 inhabitants only 150 remained in town. Three physicians, the only minister, sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, all aldermen and their families, were among the first to run. Five prisoners in jail were liberated by Marshal Steel, for want of food, and guards to attend to them. Those persons who have remained here until now, must choose between yellow fever and shot-guns. One family, by the name of Arnold, did venture to take refuge in a vacant house four miles from town, but were waited on by an armed body of twenty men on the first day of arrival, and given until dark to move away. One of this brave band went so far as to say that he would kill the kind-hearted owner of the house, on sight, for allowing the family of refugees to occupy it. Total cases, 27; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, November 2. Contributions, \$215; disbursements same. D. O.

Winterville, a small settlement 9 miles from Greenville, Miss. Fever appeared here late in September. About 21st Jack Waters, the first fatal case, died Sept. 22d. Total cases, 24; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, October 9th. Contributions, \$350. D. O.

Witthe Depot, a post village of Shelby County, Tenn., located on the M. & C. R. R., six miles from Memphis. Fever appeared among refugees here late in September. Mr. W. H. Teague, agent, died October 4th, causing great excitement. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 7. Contributions, \$285. D. O.

Yazoo City, county seat of Yazoo County, Miss., located on the Yazoo River, 25 miles from Vaughns. Yellow fever did not attack this city till October 1st; appearing first among the Sisters of Charity, by whom it was imported from Vicksburg. Two died. Rev. Father Mouton died October 3d. Tar was burned and carbolic acid used freely in the streets. Total cases, 17; total deaths, 7. D. O.

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS

OF 1878.

CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETICAL DEATH ROLL OF OVER TEN THOUSAND VICTIMS, EMBRACING
NAMES OF ALL THE DEAD WHOSE NAMES WERE FURNISHED.

Abingdon, Va.

Dickson, Judge L. V.

Athens, Ala.

Rodgers, Alexander
Rodgers, Elizabeth

Augusta, Ark.

Freeman ———
Hendricks, Mrs.
Johnson, Wm.
Mulready, ———
Plummer, Wm. (col.)

Bartlett, Tenn.

Allen, James T.
Cannon, Miss Hallie
Graves, Mrs. Jennie
King, James
LeForge, John L.
LeFevre, P. A.
Ringwald, Miss S.
Snyder, Fritz
Voegeli, H. J.
Voegeli, H. J. Mrs.
Ward, Horatio J.
Weaver, Mr.
Weaver, Mrs.
Weaver, Miss
Wright, A. L.

Baton Rouge, La.

Anderson, Annie
Acosta, Julia
Acosta, Mrs. child of
Allain, Mary Lula
Aldrich, Jennie
Amos, Scott
Arbour, Jos. Stacy
Amis, Wm. Duchien
Burns, John
Bard, Sam. Gov.
Burns, John
Brady, John
Bareyre, Marie L.
Bonche, John A.
Brower, Lilly Belle

(126)

Bott, Augusta
Broussard, Annie
Bertram, Gustave
Berghality, Augustus
Bumgard, Christian
Bolkman, Tony, son of
Benjamin, Lula
Benjamin, Henry
Benjamin, Mary
Bain, Charles
Bell, Emily child of
Birch, John
Boyd, Alfred (col.)
Bareyre, Anna M.
Bellocq, Laurinza
Balsineur, Louis S
Bresenham, Adell
Beizron, John
Baum, Mary Mrs.
Bernhard's, Mrs. daughter
Bryan, Anne H.
Bartlet, S.
Bogan, Lorena
Brooks, A. R.
Cade, Robert
Cain, Dempsey
Cronan, John child of
Capdevielle, Cornelia M.
Capdevielle, Lindsey
Clark, James
Conner, Julia
Comeaux, James
Comeaux, James
Cramer, Martin
Collins, Scott
Cooper, Thos.
Collins, Jack
Cox, J. J.
Curry, Trevanion
Carter, Margaret
Clavery, John
Cade, Robert
Curry, Sarah
Cheatham, Oliver
Cooper, Ida C.
Cairo, Jim.
Ducros, Mr. child of
Doiron, A. F.
Doiron, Elise
Dubroca, Corinne
Daigre, J. D.
Daigre, Delnar

Duralde, J. V. Jr.
Dupwis, Melanie
Duralde, Mrs. Jos. V.
Durald, Jos. V.
Doison, Annatone
Doison, Mrs. Elise
Dubroca, Caroline
Daigle, Delmar
Dubooca, Jules V.
Doyle, Emma L.
Defondellias, Clarina
Darling's child
Davergne, Octave
Exememan, M.
Fairbanks, Ella
Funke, Doretta
Fairie, Robert J. Jr.
Fair, Ida Isabelle
Fonlien, G. G.
Favrot, Sidney Joseph
Femoreau, Valery
Favrot, Claude J.
Frank, David
Frank, Sophia
Fields, Charles
Froescher, John G.
Fremont, Vallery
Gallagher, John
Garig, Wm.
Gass, Gertrude
Grand, George L.
Gray, Willie.
Gray, Daniel
Gerlock, Frederic
Grady, William
Gatley, Jane
Grice, Charles E.
Gunot, Victor H.
Howard, Geo. (col.)
Hereford, R. (col.)
Hereford, Mrs. L. S.
Hilden, Nancy (col.)
Herst, Louis
Hebert, Cecelia C.
Harit, William
Hare, Walter F.
Hare, Maude C.
Hays, Emily M.
Hearse, Wilson
Holt, Joseph
Jones, Ben (col.)
Jefferson's child (col.)

Jolly, R. Emmett
Jolly, Lawrence
Jones, Charles
Jolly, Eva Louise
Johnson's child
Jones, Caroline
Jones, Nellie
Johnson, Fannie
Jolly, Charles E.
Jolly, Andrew H.
Jackson, Susan
Jones, Regine G.
Jones, George
Jackson, A. S.
Jones, Mack
Jodd, Michael
Jodd, Bernard P.
Knox, Lily (col.)
Kain, Joseph
Kraus, N.
Kearn, James
Knox's child
Kleinburry, Louis F.
Kennedy, Ellen
Kinchen, Phillip
Knox, Louis
Louis, Camille
LeBlanc, Villeneuve
Levy, Charles
Lacrampe, Antoine
Latchford, Alvin C.
Lafargne, Henry
Lamon, William R.
Lamon, John H., Jr.
Larkin, Michael
LeBlanc, Paul H.
Legendre, Louise
Levi, Mina
Levi, Charles
Lee, Martha
Lee, William
Lee, Cora (col.)
Levy, Charles
Marks, Jacob
McCloskey, Mary Ann
Mulcahey, Sophie
McNamara, Michael
Marker, Louis
Muschroux, Ignatius
Molaison, Pauline
Martiney, Mrs. M.
Murphy, John

- Morrison, Alton
 Martin, Theodore
 Martin, Bertha
 McMain, Edith
 Miller, Julius
 Miles, Benj. F.
 Moore, Caroline
 Martinez, William
 Miranda, Beatrice
 Macdon, Mary Estelle
 Morgan, Ophelia
 Miller, Henry
 Mendelssohn, Leon
 Mayer, Isidore
 Marks, Jacob
 Marks, Isaac
 May, Job
 May, Wm. Harrison
 McWhorter, W. J.
 Nodler, Emile
 O'Connor, David
 Pierce, Granville M.
 Pino, Leonie
 Pope, Edward
 Pope, James
 Ponsylrain, Francois
 Potts, Martha M.
 Potter, Willie
 Pujol Anne Louise
 Power, James Silas
 Pinckney's child
 Phillips, J. H.
 Pettit, William D.
 Ross, Charles H.
 Rodrigney, Emile
 Richardson, Wm. R.
 Remeres, Lavinia
 Richardson, Jane
 Reynaud, Albert G.
 Robbins, S. M.
 Rowley, William
 Stephens, C. A.
 Saachez, Dora
 Strauss, Charles
 Scott, —
 Skolfield, Pearl
 Stewart, George
 Stewart, George Mrs.
 Scott, Louisa
 Skolfield, Killian S.
 Sanchez, Isabella
 Smith, Thomas
 Scott, Louis, son of
 Smith, —
 Scarborough, Effie
 Sanders, Lirey
 Scully, John
 Terpinitz, Edward J.
 Thomas, Laura
 Thompson, Georgiana
 Thibodeaux, Edgar
 Thomas, Henry
 Thomas, Henry
 Thomas, Bertha
 Thornton, Cal.
 Vining, Rosa
 Voivodich, John
 Vienna, Anna E.
 Vernier, Charles
 Verdue, Emile
 Wolf, Leon
 Williams, T. child of
 Wilson, Mary
 Wiseman, Robert
 Wunsch, Josephine
 Wolff, Lizzie
 Widney, Charles
 Wilkinson, Benj.
 Woods, Ann Emily
 Widney, Mary A.
 Williams, Mary Ella
 Wax, Francis N.
 Williams, Josephine G.
 Willis, Douglas
 Wilson, Trevel
- Woods, John H.
 Williams, Julius Wilson
 Young, Henry, son of
 Zahn, George A.
 Paul, other name not
 known.
 Two colored men, names
 unknown.
 Two paupers, names
 unknown.
- Bayou des Allemandes.**
 No record furnished.
- Bayou Sara.**
 No record furnished.
- Bay St. Louis.**
 Arnold, Alice
 Adams, Julian
 Breath, Charles
 Barthe, Henry
 Barnard, Frazier
 Campe's child
 Combel, Wilfred
 Cameron, Hubbard
 Doyle, Mrs.
 Doyle, Mrs daughter of
 DeWolf, Miss
 Davis, Eliza
 Dore, Mrs.
 Dore, Mrs. daughter of
 Estapa, Alphonsine,
 Estapa, Francis
 Estapa, Josephine
 Etiena, Sister St. Joseph
 Convent
 Fischer, Lena
 Frederick, Bernedina
 Frederic, Barbara
 Foster, Mary
 Foster, Susy
 Fairchild, Harry B.
 Fairchild, Ella
 Franklin, Stephen
 Gonzales, Joseph
 Henderson, Malcomb
 Howell, Henry
 Henderson, John (col'd)
 Johnston, Sallie
 Johnston, James
 Krost, Mrs. E.
 Klein, Mr.
 List, W. B., Vice-Pres-
 dent Relief Associat'n.
 Lawler, Ellen
 Lawler, Emma
 Lawler, Dan
 Lissa, Simon's, adopted
 daughter
 Lamourant, Philman
 Lassabe, Victor
 Lassabe, Delphine
 Lassabe, Bertrand
 Lawlor, Miss
 Mayo, George
 Mudge, Ephraim C.
 Muller's child
 Mayfield, Helen, G.
 May, G. S.
 Maggiore, Antoine
 Mittenberger, Odile
 Nicaise, Abel
 Nicaise, Rebecca
 Prestel, Caroline
 Prestel, Nicholas
 Pierre, Antonia
 Suarez, Helen Mrs.
 Suarez, Regina M.
 wife and daughter of
 Spanish Consul
- Sylvester, Walter
 Sancier, John J.
 Taylor, Capt. I. L.
 Taconi, Alfred
 Taconi, Jules
 Tarrant, Salvador
 Terzia, Steffano
 Vassali, P.
 Vassali, —
 Valconar, Francois
 Vicelli, —
 Vicelli, —
 White, Mrs.
 Walters, Stella
 Williams, George (col'd)
 Wolf, Annie S. D.
 9 unknown.
- Beachland, Miss.**
 Bullock, Wm.
 Biblingstene, Mrs.
 Brodsing, Dr.
 Featherstone, Laura
 Featherstone, W. W.
 Featherstone, Mrs.
 Featherstone's grand-
 child.
 Finch, John W.
 Flowers, F.
 Fox, Mrs. L.
 Gotthelf, E. N. (Rabbi)
 Holt, Mrs.
 Johnson, Mrs. Jos.
 Johnson, Mrs. J. B.
 Johnson, Mrs. M.
 Leach, H.
 Lorch, Adolph
 Meyer, Isadore
 McEnnis, J. N.
 McEnnis, Mrs. L.
 Newman, Gus.
 Powell, Clarence
 Powell, Alexander
 20 M. E. of Vicksburg.
- Beech Springs, Miss.**
 No cases reported.
- Bell's Depot, Tenn.**
 Hunter, Dr. John
 Parker, John
- Bethel's Springs, Tenn.**
 Yarbo, J. J.
- Berwick City, La.**
 No deaths reported.
- Biloxi, Miss.**
 Dunn, Miss
 Gregory, John Henry
 Gerson, Reuben
 Guillotte, Ed J.
 Hogan, Margaret
 Lambrick, Dimitry
 Murphy, Mrs.
 Weingart, John
- Birmingham.**
 No deaths reported.
- Bolivar, Tenn.**
 of Coleman, A. A.
 Coleman, Lizzie
- Bolton, Miss.**
 Myrick, M. E. A.
 Price, Dr.
 Powell, Mr.
 Schafner, W. E.
 Wells, Henry
 White, —
- Bovina, Miss.**
 Bigelow, W. H. Mrs.
 Cameron, D. A.
 Chappell, R. W.
 Featherstone, Laura W.
 Fox, Mrs. Joseph J.
 Gray, Mrs. J. W.
 McInnis, John
 Powell, J. W.
 Smith, Mary E.
 Shannon, S. W.
 Wilkins, John Capt.
 Wvman, Dr.
 Children of J. N. Powell
- Bowling Green, Ky.**
 Cough, Mrs. Jack
 Curren, Mr.
 Fitzpatrick, Joseph
 Hespun, John
 Hogan, John
 Houghton, Mrs. M.
 McCarty, Mrs. Tim
 Murphy, Wm.
 Palmer, John
 Ritter, L. R.
 Sullivan, Ellen
 Schafer, Mrs. H.
 Weaver, Wm.
 Williamson, C. M.
- Brownsville, Tenn.**
 Alrich's child
 Ashe, John
 Bradford, Miles
 Bass, R. G.
 Bond, Lewis
 Byram, S. G. Hon.
 Bennett, W. K.
 Butts, infant J.
 Cunningham, Mrs. A.
 Caldwell, Mrs. John
 Caldwell, Jessie
 Cuthbert, E. B.
 Chandler, Mrs.
 Duross, Barney F.
 Doran's child
 Drennen, Mrs. E. C.
 Drennen, C. C.
 Edwards, Benj. F.
 Grove, Coy
 Gray, Mrs. Nancy
 Guntlad, Dr.
 Guntlad, Mrs.
 Gordon, James
 Graham, Charles
 Hughes, Frank
 Holbrook, H. V.
 Henry, Mr.
 Howell, Mary B.
 Hilyer, Ed
 Haskins, Mrs. Gus.
 Haskins, Gus., Jr.
 Haskins, infant
 Haskins, Miss E.
 Heathcock, Mrs.
 Jackson, Florence
 Jones, Jacob
 Klyce, A. J.
 Kurney, D. M.
 Keely, James
 Kendall, Anthony

Keatley, Mrs.
Logan, John
Lewlin, Henry
Lee, Miss Eldora.
McIntosh, Mrs.
McFarland, Kate
Martin, Thomas
Martin, Tillie
Mann, Mrs. Joel
Miller, Ferdinand
McDonald, Carrie
McBride, Charles
McBride, Mrs. G. F.
Owen Hop
Obenchain, J. S.
Obenchain, Mrs.
Petus, L. O.
Petus, Mrs.
Pressler, Mr.
Pleity, Mrs.
Pleity, Willie
Pleity, child
Pleity, F.
Rayner, Jane
Riley, John
Russell, Wm. C.
Reeves' child
Reynick, Alex.
Seilig, Simon
Smith, J. C.
Starke, Henry
Scott, Robert H.
Sherman, Doc.
Turner, Elder
Turner, Mrs.
Williams, Mrs.
Westbrook, W. Ivis
Ware, Maria
Wills, Dr. W. S.
Wood, Emma
Wood, Spencer E.
Warrington, W. H.
Willis, Westley
Willis Talbot.
Ware, Dr. J. J.
Whitelaw, Richard

Bayou Goula.

A stranger.
Blanchard's L., child
Fitzenreiter's child
Lawe's James, child

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Allwan, C. (corporal.)
Hanford, J.
Wykoff, Dr.

Bruce Sacramento, La.

Albarado, Sebastian
Albarado, Domingo
Alvarez, Perique
Ayraud, Amelia
Denoux, Tanvier, son
Denoux, Henri
Denoux, Owen
Dugas, Allece
Dugas, Luce
Dugas, Jerome
Dugas, J.
Dille, James
Falcon, Hilaire
Falcon, Louisa
Falcon, Antoine
Gomez, Mrs. Sebastian
Gonzales, Mrs. Perique
Gonzales, Joseph
LeBlanc, —
Monticino, Emanuel
Monticino, Mrs. Eman.
Ourso, —

Buntyn Station.

Davis, Jefferson, Jr.

Byram.

No deaths reported.

Caanan Landing, La.

No deaths reported.

Cairo, Ill.

Alton, Martin
Nally, Thomas

Caledonia, Ill.

Lady, name unknown.

Canton, Miss.

Aaron, Mrs.
Arnold, Mr. Aug.
Alswoth, Mrs. Ben
Benthall, Sallie
Benthall, Josie
Bucker, Col. O
Botto, Lewis
Billings, Mrs.
Boersig, J.
Bender, Charles
Benthall, Mrs. W. H.
Benthall, Mrs. Minerva
Benthall, Daisy
Bennett, H. R. C.
Bennett, child of
Blanchard, Joe, child
Barnes, Mrs. B.
Bruthal, Mrs.
Conway, Mrs. C.
Conway, Edwin
Capuro, Peter
Capuro, Mrs. Peter
Cage, A. H.
Cogan, Father P.
Canalla, C.
Clavari, Charles
Caplin, James A.
Campbell, Mr.
Conway, Eugene
Chavirari, Guinappe
Collins, C. T.
Collins, John
Catlett's child
Cassell, Willie
Chamber, child of Wm.
Duffy, James
Demarchi, Fred.
Demarchi, Louisa
Demarchi, Frank
Durfey, R. W.
Dugan, Father
Ernest, John
Ewing, Wm. P.
Engle, Mr.
Ford, Mr.
Felton, Col. M. D.
Feldman, Dedrich
Fulton, Mrs. D. M.
Fitchetts, J. V., child
Fulton, Davidson
Fulton Miss
Garrett, Mrs. S. D.
Galoway, W. O.
Gough, B. C.
Green, Charles,
Green Mr.
Garnett, Mrs.
Gary, John
Gary, John, child
Garrett, Singleton
Henry, Miss Rachel.

Henry Miss Elizabeth.
Henry, Miss Lizzie
Harter, Mike
Harter, Jake's child
Hill, Miss Mary.
Henry, John M.
Jeffries, St. Clair
Johanna, Sister
Jones, Wm.
Joseph, Mrs. Mark
Kelly, Marsh
Kennedy, M.
Kennedy, M. son of
Kennedy, Miss Bridget;
Kennedy, John
Leitch, Mrs. F.
Latimer, Mark
Leitch, D.
Logue, B.
Logue, Ed.
Leonard, Mrs. James
Leonard, Mr. James
Lee, Mrs. A. S.
Lee, Dr. A. S.
Lockett, O. A., Jr.
Leonard, Mrs. Robert
Linderman, Mrs.
Langley, W. A.
Leonard, Freddy
Leonard, Mattie
McKie, Dr. Nathan W.
McKie, Dr. M. J.
Mann, Minnie
Mann, Ben F.
McMicken, M. B.
McKie, Miss Zoe
Monnahan, Mary
McCoskrey, Barney
Montgomery, John
Montgomery, Mrs. John
Morris, Robert
Magruder, Dr. J. T.
Noe, George
Otto, Mrs. D. H.
Otto, Wyley
Paul, Frank
Peyton, Mrs. P.
Peyton, Pat.
Petty's, Mr. child of
Peyton, child of
Peyton, Tom, child of
Reid, John
Reid, Mrs. Dr. W.
Richards, Jo. C.
Shackelford, Susie
Shuffles, J. B. child of
Shuffles, Mrs. Lou
Smith, Montl
Stone, Perry S.
Smith, Mrs. J. A.
Smith, Miss Mittie
Stropecker, Mrs. Lucy
Semmes, Fitz
Steele, Miss Annie
Shaw, David H.
Scales, Jenny Bell
Scales, Pinkey
Schaefer, Charles
Smith, Eddie
Smith, Mrs.
Schleffler, Mrs.
Thompson, Mrs. E. L.
Vance, Mary
Van Buren, George
Wilson, Mrs. M. A.
Wilcox, Mrs.
Wickam, James
Welsch, Wm.
Young, Daisy
COLORED.
Booker, O. S.
Brooks, John
Caldwell, John
Caldwell, John, child of
Doctor, Indian

Dancy, Andy, child of
Eans, Clay
Ewing, —
Eads, Wm.
Ferry, Grandison
Fallons, child at
Frost, Peter
Grant, Callie
Galloway, Fuller
Gibson, —
Hughes, Jennie
Henry, John
Harvey, Albert
Hart, Stokes
Hury Matilda
Hite, Tom
Hamblen, Reuben
Jackson, Callie
Jackson, Malinda
Johnson, Alex.
Jackson, Clarissa
Jones, Jane
Kennard, Pompey
Leonard, Eugene
Lockett, Celia
Lilly, child of
Leonard, child of
Leonard, child of
Leonard, child of
Lockett, Jim
McCauley, Louisa
Milton, child of
Montgomery, Courtney
Milton, —
Oliver, Mrs.
Porter, Ed.
Pritchard, Maria
Ray, Wm.
Robinson, Doc
Roach, John
Sterling, George
Smith, Henry
Sproles, Henry
Tunstall, John
Thompson, John
Towns, Peter
Winter, Ellen
Wills, H.
Wilson, Tom
Yerga, Tom

Carrollton, Miss.

Liddle, J. M., jr.

Cayuga, Miss.

Griffin, Gen. T. M.
Griffin, Mrs. Tom
Hack, Mr.
One colored.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Austin, J. A.
Adecock, Joe
Ackerman, Miss Hattie
Ancil, John
Ancil, Mrs.
Butler, Mrs. Margaret
Butler, Robert
Butler, William
Bisplinghoff, Chas.
Burke, James
Burke, Mrs. James
Bell, Mrs.
Bell, Miss W. M.
Bell, Wm. M.
Baird, Dr. E. M.
Barr, Dr. R. N.
Barr, G. N.
Burkhardt, Rosa
Bosley, Wm.
Brown, Mrs.
Brenner, Rev. G. H.

Bean, Annie
 Burge, Mrs. Mary
 Burge, Vincent
 Burge, Wm.
 Curry, C. W.
 Carlisle, Thos. J., Hon.
 Conley, Mrs. Nancy
 Conley, Harry
 Cash, John
 Chamberlain, Mrs. Della
 Chamberlain, Mrs. M. C.
 Chamberlain, Miss Cora
 Corey, Joseph
 Corey, Mrs. S. H.
 Connelly, Mrs.
 Calder, Mrs. J.
 Crandell, Mrs. Delia
 Carlin, D. B.
 Drake, Miss Ethel
 Dietz, Mrs. Oswald
 Erwin, Wm.
 Ewing, W. J.
 Farmer, Miss Sallie
 Farmer, Miss Kate
 Flemming, Mrs. Pat.
 Goldstein, S.
 Goodwin, W. G.
 Griffin, Arthur
 Gleason, Oscar
 Graham, Miss
 Gledhill, G. H.
 Harder, Mrs. Mary
 Hartman, L.
 Hartman, Margaret
 Hartman, John
 Hartman, Mrs. J.
 Hartman, Thomas
 Hartman, J. H.
 Henly, Mrs. Lena
 Haran, Mrs. Mary
 Hunnicutt, Mrs.
 Hunnicutt, Walter
 Hall, Mrs. Sarah
 Hammel, Albert
 Harkness, C. D.
 Jones, Ed. J.
 Jones, E. L.
 Jennings, J. B.
 Kaufman, Mrs.
 Kenny, Mrs. Julia
 Kenny, Jessie
 Kiesle, Charles
 Kiesle, Ed.
 Legras, Edward
 Lumpkins, Thos.
 Moyle, Mrs.
 Matill, John
 McAfee, J. A.
 McIntosh, R.
 Marsh, Howard
 Miller, Jessie
 Merricke, Albert
 Morgan, W. T.
 Morgan, Eliza
 Maloney, Pat.
 McMillin, Daniel
 McMahon, John
 O'Donnell, Mrs.
 O'Neal, John
 O'Neal, Mary
 Price, Mattie
 Price, Maggie
 Perryman, Reuben
 Parham, A. K.
 Parker, John
 Ragsdale, B. F.
 Ragsdale, Mrs. B. F.
 Robinson, Ed. H.
 Ryan, Father P.
 Rose, Porter
 Rector, R. S.
 Singleton, Thos.
 Singleton, Harry
 Singleton, Mrs. Mary
 Singleton, Mrs. Thos.

Schneidman, Jacob
 Schneidman, Sue
 Schneidman, Louisa
 Salters, John
 Sweeney, Mary
 Schleissinger, E.
 Schnee, Geo.
 Stanfield, child
 Stanfield, Fannie
 Sullivan, John J.
 S. Savage, Henry
 Scheveir, Henry
 Scheveir, Mat.
 Swofford, Ed.
 Stewart, —
 Stewart, Mrs. E.
 Spencer, Mrs.
 Schwatzenburg, Mrs.
 Tabler, John
 Tally, Hugh
 Underhill, W. D.
 Varillo, John
 Warren, Kate
 Warner, Andrew
 Weinneate, Chas.
 Weinaike, Andrew
 Wilkenson, Mrs. P. A.
 Wiltze, Ralph
 Whites, 137; colored, 56;
 total, 193.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bleets, H. W.
 Colored man
 Davis, Mrs.
 Hackett, Harris
 Heines, Wm.
 Iglauer, Mr.
 Lewis, Rev.
 Lewis, S., servant,
 Lewison, Mr.
 Lock, Jasper
 Muller, Chris
 Offner, Blanche
 Roback, H.

Clinton, Miss.

No report furnished.

Clinton, La.

Butler, John S.
 Camrer, J. I.
 Cafert, J. J.
 Dixon, Mrs. Lucas
 Dapnes, Abraham
 Drehr, Richard
 Drehr, Miss
 De Grey, James
 De Grey, James, child,
 Dupues, H.
 Hernon, Mrs.
 Marston, Geo.
 Marston, David
 Marston, David
 Marston, Miss
 Mahoney, Mr.
 Mandon, Geo.
 Newson, James, child,
 Neson, Mrs. Libby
 Neson, Miss Libby
 Neson, Mr. Libby
 Reilly, Miss Mary
 Reilly, Rev. John A.
 Reilly, Geo.
 Reilly, Willie
 Rutherford, Dr., nurse,

Collierville, Tenn.

Allison, R. J.
 Brown, Mrs. M. R.
 Brown, M. R.

Brown, Miss M. R.
 Boyd, Mrs. S.
 Branch, O.
 Bowner, J., colored,
 Bonner, Joe
 Bonner, Jack
 Branch, Oliver, colored,
 Carson, Dock
 Bogan, Emma
 Dodson, Chas.
 Duval, W. J., child,
 Davis, Taylor
 Davis, G. H.
 Estes, T. L.
 Evans, Mrs.
 Galvin, Mrs. J.
 Galvin, Mrs. J., child of
 Hays, Will
 Harris, J. T.
 Harris, J. T., infant,
 Hayes, Fred.
 Hodges, James
 Hatch, Love, colored,
 Holland, A. J.
 Holland, Willie
 Hayes, Mrs. G. H.
 Hart, Mr., colored,
 Hays, Gid.

Hart, Mr.
 Hatch, Love
 Jones, Tall. P.
 Johnson, Peter
 Leuck, Mrs. Dr.
 Leuck, Mr. Dr.
 Leon, Mrs.
 Logan, Henry
 Leak, Sam
 Leak, Mrs. L. J.
 Leak, Miss
 McLean, Miss
 Mangum, Mrs. S.
 Mangum, S. D.
 Madison, Chas. and Sam
 McElwee, Charley
 McElwee, S. J.
 Northcross, J. M.
 Nelson, Mr.
 Owen, Tom
 Perkins, Mrs. P. A.
 Perkins, Dr. P. A.
 Perkins, Ben
 Persons, Jas. and Irving
 Porter, L. A., colored,
 Potter, L.
 Perkins, R. McC.
 Raymond, C. L.
 Rodgers, Harry
 Rodgers, Mrs. F.
 Ross, Elbert
 Scott, G. W.
 Scott, G. R.
 Sommers, Willie
 Sommers, Eckie
 Webb, Miss W.
 Webb, Mrs. D. A.
 One unknown.

Cook's Landing, Miss.

No report.

Covington, Tenn.

Wiseman, W. J.

Courtland, Ala.

Newsom, A. J.

Dalton, Ga.

Bohannon, Mrs.
 Hogan, Mary

Danville, Ky.

Craft, John Young

Decatur, Ala.

ers, Mr.
 Cramer's son
 Edwards, —
 Fennell, Miss Sallie
 Gill, Mrs. D.
 Gilson, Mr.
 Henry, J.
 Houk, R.
 Houk, Mrs. A.
 Heavitson, Mr.
 Howard, Mrs. M. J.
 Johnson, Thomas, rail-
 road clerk.
 McCarty, Mrs.
 McCarty, Miss
 Polk, Mrs. G.
 Williams, Mrs. J., col.,
 Whitten, Rev. Joel

Delaware Breakwater—Schooner Ida Lawrence.

Barrett, A.
 Warrington, Isaac H.
 Seven sailors.

Delhi, La.

Ardevin, Henry
 Blakey, D
 Bishop, Miss Lizzie
 Bishop, Lillie
 Berry, James D.
 Colbart, Mrs.
 Colbart, Mr.
 Fontaine, Percy
 Fontaine, Ben
 Gilson, C. H.
 Hogan, Thos.
 Hedrick, John
 Hedrick, J. E. C.
 Kincaid, S. A.
 Lilly, Mrs.
 Lilly, Dr. T. W.
 Lilly, Wright
 Montgomery, Mrs.
 Montgomery, S.
 Moss, Rev. P. H.
 Merrett, Mrs. S. J.
 Mastin, Geo.
 Meagher, Miss C.
 Netherly, Miss M.
 Schmackle, R.
 Williams, Mrs.
 14 (colored)

Delta, La.

Brown, Mr.
 Branch, Edward
 Brown A. V.
 Berry, Annie
 Brodie, Ad.
 Clements H. W.
 Crossman, Susan
 Cashman, Charles
 Cook, Shott
 Caskern, Mrs. J. B.
 Conway, Moses, child
 Coorkern, J. B.
 Cohen, Sam
 Coorkern, Mrs.
 Cramer, Mr.
 Eugene, John
 Floyd, Annie
 Humprey, Miss
 Hargue, W. L.
 Johnson, Harry

Kuhn, Sam
Kaiser, Edward
Lanier, Rob
Larkin, Mrs. E. J.
Lawrence, Mrs. M. E.
Larkin, Mrs. E. J.
McIntosh, Wm. H.
Merman, Henry
Nortin, Julius
Ober, Lulu
Ober, Prof.
Swede, Gus A.
Short, Wm. P.
Tarror, Howard
Vanepes, Henry
Wallace, Wm.
Wilkerson, Katie
Walter, Harry

Donaldsonville, La.

Antonio, Mr.
Alford, Mattie (col'd)
Boudreaux, Adile
Bosco, Carl
Boronica, Ouida
Brand, Emile
Bergerson, Mathilde
Bergerson, Paul
Cheevers, Ed.
Cocorillo, Francis
Carlo, Charles
Carlo, Calisse
Cambre, Camille
Drach, Ed
Duke, Evalina
Duffel, Clarence F.
Domingo, F.
Fuch, Jos. A.
Folse Joe (col'd)
Faillomisca, Joe
Falcon, Louisa (col'd)
Faillonca, Jos.
Guedry, Leontia
Gauthreaux, Mrs. G.
Gauthreaux, Leonce
Gauthreaux, George
Greggs, Wm.
Genazzine, Austide
Gona, Victor
Gentl, George
Guedry, Mrs. Paul
Gueveive, Mrs. P.
Gallata, Vincent
Gomez, Frenzel
Gaire, Alexandree
Green, Wm.
Goodloe, G. (col'd)
Hick, Emilia
Hiss, Louisa
Hiss, Willie
Hiss, Rosa
Harris, Leon
Harp, Mrs. Anna
Hilton, Maud
Hether, Fred
Hutton, Thomas
Herron, Cecil
Hether, Jos.
Hsley, Chas.
Israel, C. B.
Israel, Henry L.
Joseph, Leon
Johnson, Julia (col'd)
Jardel, H. L.
Kennedy, Jack
Kenner, John
Keating, Jesse (col'd)
Krause, Frank
Krause, Lulu
Kraus, Wilhelmina
Kline, Frank
Kruze, H. C.
Little, Wm. S.
Loeb, Alex

Loeb, Henry
Loeb, Emanuel
Lafargue, Emma
Lafargue, Raoul
LeBlanc, Rene
LeBlanc, Ed
LeBlanc, Lawrence
LeBlanc, Emilia
LeBlanc, Alba
Landry, Stella
Landry, Julia
Landry, Mederic
Landry, Uloze
Landry, Julia
Landry, Mrs. Augustine
Landry, Euphrasia
Mollere, Louis
Maher, Joe
Melrusse, M.
Muncaster, L.
Maurin, Walter
Melancon, Ada
Michel, Elziphord (col.)
Mayse, Henry
McBermott, Mr.
Naive, Jean
O'Conner, Chas.
Proffitt, Annie
Perez, Letitia
Pope, Joe
Pfortzmeiner, L.
Pinch, Xavier
Prepar, Salvador
Pyliski, James H.
Profield, Anne
Rodrige, Celestine
Rodrige, Victorine
Rodrige, Klebert
Rodeillor, Alice
Sommerville, Mary
Sommerville, Allen
Solares, Anthony
Stranger, A.
Smythe, Augusta
Savadras, Mrs. Vic.
Smith, A.
Shewmaker, H. C.
Stucker, Wm.
Terrio, Octava
1 unknown,
Varinnani, Marie
Vite, Deserve
Varinani, Celestine
Wilson, Irene
Well, Sam
Wiggins, Jackson
Willis, Mrs. P. C.
Willis, Clara A.

Dry Grove, Miss.

Callendar, Hiram
Callendar, Lulu
Cherry, Frank
Clowers, Elizabeth
Coker, Miss Jennie
Coker, Miss Mary
Caston, Mrs. Bettie
Caston, Edith
Caston, Wiggin
Caston, Charles
Caston, Wm. Tho.
Cokes, Mrs. Elizabeth
Cook, Mrs.
Douglas, Mrs. Sarah
Douglas, Miss Netta
Dickson, Dr. Geo.
French, Geo. C.
Flewellen, Mrs. Sarah
Flewellen, Mrs. Zella
Flewellen, Mrs. Sarah
Flewellen, Miss Jane
Griffin, Calvin
Godman, Dr. Harry
Horton, Miss Nellie

Johnson, Mrs. Amanda
Johnson, Mrs. Mary C.
Johnson, Miss Maggie
Kyle, W. D.
Kyle, Miss
Morgan, Mrs. Elizabeth
Morgan, Chas.
Morgan, Geo.
McDermott, Pat.
Obrien, Emmet
Stubbs, Mrs. Phoebe
Stubbs, Jack
Stewart, Hugh
Stewart, James H.
Stewart, Willie
Stewart, Arthur
Stewart, Nettie
Terry, two children.
Williams, Dan
Williams, Mrs. Dan
Williams, Walter
Williams, Calvin
Williams, Henry
Wall, Thomas

Dunboyne Plantation, La.

Edwards, Miss
Hubbard, Major
Hubbard's wife
Hubbard's mother-in-law.
Williamson, Dr. W. B.

Elliotts, Miss.

No report.

Erin, Tenn.

Bradley, Mrs. L.
Grigsby, Dr. J. P.
Humphrey, C. S.
Nichols, W. B.
Reynolds, J. H.
Rushing, R. W.
Stanfield, M. M.
Simpson, G. W.
Stanfield, Mrs. M. M.
Stanfield, Mrs.
Stanfield, Mr.
Stanfield, M. M.

Fernandina, Fla.

One mate,
One seaman,
No report.

Florence, Ala.

Brown, James
Bernhard, Mr.
Cox, James
Cox, Joseph
Crow, Joasie
Cain, Jane
Grob, Mr.
Lambert, Mrs.
Price, J. H.
Perry, T. M.
Pelty, Johnnie
Pelty, Mrs.
Pelty, two children,
Rodgers, Thomas
Ragsdale, John
Ragsdale, Claudia
Rice, Will H.
Rice, Miss Nora
Reid, John S.
Tinbeck, Mr.
Wade, A. C., child,
Twenty-six colored.

Franklin, La.

No report furnished.

Frayser's Station, Tenn.

Alexander, Mrs.
Caraway, Miss
Erskine, George
Pipe, O. H.
Watkins, James
Young, John

Friar's Point, Miss.

Alcorn, Geo. R.
Alcorn, Mrs. Geo. R.
Dwyer, J. W.
Rucks, Judge Jas.
Maynard, Jos.
Wood, Mr., colored.

Fillmore, Ky.

No report.

Fulton, Ky.

Bennett, Mrs. Sam
Woodriddle, Amanda
Boaz, Dr. C. D.

Gadsden, Tenn.

Cornatar, George M., jr.
Finder, Wm. F.
Richardson, Capt.
Saunders, R. G.
Smith, Julia

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Brown, Mrs.
Brothers, Clodius
Buck, Wm.
Degelman, Chas. Eng. Str.
John Gibson
Hall, Wm.
Knuedler, Wm.
Porter, Joseph
Plymede, Hugh
Walker, Wm.
Walker, Loring
Walker, Alice
Young woman, name unknown.

Gallman Station, Tenn.

No names reported.

Galloway, Tenn.

Amos, Mrs.
Greer, Nannie
Hodges, J. W., jr.
Hodges, Lovie
Humblette, Mrs.
Moore, Mrs.
Perkins, Mrs.
Tarry, Dr. Thomas H.

Garner's Station, Miss.

No report.

Gardner's Station, Tenn.

Scobey, Mrs.

Golden Lake, Ark.	Hayes, Bettle Handy, C. G. Jenkins, Mrs. Susan Jones, F. Jones, Thos. E. Loyce, George Lavinder, Frank Lavinder, Harry Lavinder, Jasper Moore, Miss M. B. Milam, R. P. Netherland, James, jr. Netherland, Parvin Owens, N. J. Owens, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. N. J. Patterson, N. S. Patterson, Smith Patterson, Mrs. Virginia Prewitt, C. V. Prewitt, Earnest Prewitt, Dr. N. W. Prewitt, Miss Nannie Prewitt, Dr. J. H. Prewitt, Mrs. J. H. Prewitt, S. E., jr. Prewitt, Mrs. Mary Prewitt, May Stinson, Mrs. A. Stinson, Miss Eugene Stinson, A. F. Stinson, Samuel Stinson, Charles Smith, Mrs. M. Smith, Beauregard Swann, Booker Tucker, Mary Tucker, Susie Thompson, Ella Thompson, Evan Thompson, Albert Woods, W. J. Woods, Mollie Woods, Annie Woods, Willie Woods, Katie Woods, James Unknown, 3	Boswick, Charles Boswick, Joe Blackburn, Elvira Black, Mose Cox, Mrs. Connell, James Cheatam, Dick Chiesa, J. A. Corney, James Cuffall, Edward Cuffall, Louis Cuffall, Willie Clark, Gen. E. J. Cooper, Robert Coughler, Gus. Clayborne, G. W. (col.) Duffy, Michael Duvall, Emma Diggs, Bennie Diggs, Fannie Davidson, James Dorman, George Elliott, G. W. Elliott, Mrs. G. W. Ehler, Mrs. Ehler, Wm. Ehler, boy Finneghan, ——— Frendt, Henry French, Margaret French's child Fox, Mat. Fox, Josephine. Fleischer, Mrs. Forister, Gus. Finlay, Helen Flecher, A. Funoy, L. M. Green, Rev. D. Green, Stephen Gray, Elijah Guy, Mrs. N. Guy, Griffin Greatman, A. Gossett, J. Gallagher, Frank Griffin, Lorenza Griffin, Charles Grant, Aleck Gregory, James Haycraft, W. A. Harris, Dave Harris, Capitola Harris, Henry Harris, Willie Hawkins, Emma Habicht, Theo. Habicht, Mrs. Husk, Jack Hays, Jackson Haman, Lou. Houston, Bryant Houston, Jonas Hamberger's baby Huntley, Charles Hasburg, Mrs. B. Hon, Long. Irving, Charles Johnson, M. W. Jones, Mrs. Johnson, Lizzie Johnson, W. W. Jones, Ella Jones, M. Jones, Mary Jarvis, Mary Kretschmar, W. P. Kinstler, A., girl Kinstler, J. Kelly, Fannie Kyle, Mark Kyle, ——— Kress, Eliza Ketter, Calvin Lee, Sow	Laurien, Henry Longley, L. M. Lock, Julius Meyer, Marcus Maybrig, a girl Morris, Mrs. D. Morris, B., a girl Morris, Dave Morris, Miss M. Morris, M. Marie, a cook Manly, W. J. Manford, John Morgan, C. E. Morgan, C. S. Morgan, R., girl Morgan, L. E. McCullough, R. McCann, J. McAllister, Gus. McKenzie, Ed. McCall, Dr. J. S. McClellan, Thomas McClellan, James Martlett, J. T. Marshall, W. Marshall, Ralph, jr. Marks, Caroline Moray, Alex. Miggins, Thomas Mowbray, Mr. S. Maskey, Louisa Mengers, James Mellier, C. F. Nelson, N. J. Nelson, J. H. Nelson, Judge John Perry, ——— Perry, James Perry, child Perry, Fred., boy Perry, Mrs. T. P. Perry, T. P. Perry, boy Perry, boy Perry, James, jr. Pryor, ———, girl Pryor, Mrs. F. Pryor, child Pogle, Mrs. Julia Platt, Annie Porter, W. L. Phillips, Len Pernell, Emma Putnam, H., boy Polls, Mrs. L. Page, Rev. Tilman Quickwhite, W. Rogers, Henrietta Radjeskey, R., girl Radjeskey, J. Radjeskey, Lewis Ratchlitz, Julius Simpson, John Scott, ———, girl Scott, Miss W. Scott, Garrett Stream, George Smith, Minnie Smith, Nancy J. Smith, Mrs. F. P. Smith, Abe Smith, Frank P. Shows, Charles Sutton, Steve Shaw, T. B. Stuart, Stephen Stovall, Lyman Shanahan, Mrs. B. Shanahan, Dan Strather, Jerry Shortez, Mrs. Shortez, girl Steinburg, E. Small, Mrs.
No report.			
Germantown, Tenn.			
Allen, Miss Nellie Buster, J. C. Carpenter, Sidney Carpenter, Sidney, jr. Clark, S. C. Clark, Mrs. S. C. Edmonson, Ellen Gorman, James Gorman, Nellie Hurt, B. F. Hurt, Mrs. B. F. Hurt, W. S. Hurt, Julian Hurt, Robert Lee Hurt, Thos. Johnson, Jennie Kelly, Bettle Matlock, Mrs. Carrie V. McKay, Dr. R. H. Miller, Mrs. W. E. Miller, Laura W. Miller, V. R. Moore, H. J. Mooreman, Randall, col'd Neal's two children. O'Neil, Wm. O'Neil, Mary Rogess, J. H. Rhodes, L. A. Rhodes, Mrs. Cornelia Reneau, Sallie E. Rainey, Lee B. Roberts, J. S. Robinson, America, col. Shepard, Sallie B. Spivey, Jack, colored St. Clair, Dr. Simmons, Rev. R. S. Simmons, Mrs. R. S. Simmons, Mattie Lou. Walston, Jno. C. Walker, Sallie W.			
Gill's Station, Tenn.			
Pullen, Mrs. Ben. K.			
Goodrich Landing, La.			
No report.			
Grand Junction, Tenn.			
Boyd, Hilliard Ball, C. W. Belew, Mrs. R. W. Bass, W. W. Bledsoe, Mrs. Mary Brook, Sam Brook, Henry Beaty, Dr. J. H. Culligan, Julia Clampett, Robert Clampett, Mrs. Mollie Clampett, Harris Clampett, Chalmer Campbell, Mrs., child of Flannery, Dennis Flannery, Mrs. Dennis Flannery, Mary Hewitt, Miss Hawkins, Frank Hagard, N. P.	Alexander, F. F. P. Amburg, Rachael Alexander, Mayor Aleck, ——— Archer, Dr. Ballard, J. S. Ballard, Mrs. J. S. Ballard, Mrs. R. J. Ballard, J., baby Ballard, Mrs. Bannon, John Becwman, Mrs. Buckner, J. H. Brown, George Brown, Wm. Barnhurst, Mrs. J. S. Barnhurst, John Berry, Anna Byrnes, Pat Byrnes, E. J. Bathke, C. Bathke, Mrs. H. Belfield, Eliza Burton, Bahn Butler, W. B. Bigelow's child Bigelow, Charles Bailey, H., child of Barr, Forest Brazier, George Brooks, D. E. Brooks, Mrs. F. Barnett, Phillips Bird, George	Greenville, Miss. Harris, Dave Harris, Capitola Harris, Henry Harris, Willie Hawkins, Emma Habicht, Theo. Habicht, Mrs. Husk, Jack Hays, Jackson Haman, Lou. Houston, Bryant Houston, Jonas Hamberger's baby Huntley, Charles Hasburg, Mrs. B. Hon, Long. Irving, Charles Johnson, M. W. Jones, Mrs. Johnson, Lizzie Johnson, W. W. Jones, Ella Jones, M. Jones, Mary Jarvis, Mary Kretschmar, W. P. Kinstler, A., girl Kinstler, J. Kelly, Fannie Kyle, Mark Kyle, ——— Kress, Eliza Ketter, Calvin Lee, Sow	

Sanford, Mrs. G.
Stafford, Dr.
Stevens, Mrs. M.
Sylvester, Tom
Sanda, Ben
Simphonorf, J.
Telfer, Wm.
Trammel, George
Trammel, Mrs.
Taylor, Wm.
Trigg, A. B.
Tilley, W.
Underwood, Toll.
Vaughn, Harry

Grenada, Miss.

Ayers, Will
Ayers, W. J.
Ayers, Miss Jennie
Ayers, Miss Lizzie
Armstrong, Rev. J. K.
Armstrong, Coleman
Applegate, —
Anderson, Col. Butler P.
Angevine, Capt. S. L.
Angevine, Miss M.
Bakewell, Mrs. Irene
Beck, Willie
Beauchamp, W. T.
Beauchamp, J. W.
Beauchamp, Willy
Beasley, Mrs.
Bishop, Miss Addie
Bishop, Miss Belle
Bishop, Eugene
Bishop, Mrs. J. M.
Bristol, D. C.
Bristol, Miss Emma
Bowles, R. S.
Boatwright, Mr.
Burke, James
Belew, Mrs. W. A.
Bailey, Mrs.
Barnes, Mrs. Sallie
Barnes, Thomas
Barnes, T. P.
Burt, Henry
Burt, Miss K.
Cromwell, George
Cromwell, John
Coffman, Mrs. R.
Coffman, R.
Coffman, Charles
Coffman, Mrs. Charles
Coffman, Miss Kate
Clarke, Miss Kate
Coon, G. T.
Conlay, Maj. M.
Conlay, Landon
Carl, Price
Carl, Ella
Carpenter, German
Campbell, G. W.
Campbell, J. H., jr.
Cawein's child
Chandler, Wm.
Crowder, R. W.
Crowder, D. C.
Collins, R. A.
Collins, George
Carey, Joseph
Cole, W. T.
Cole, Mrs. W. T.
Davis, Hugh R.
Davis, Cally
Davis, Clayton
Davidson, Mrs.
Downs, S. L.
Doak, Mrs.
Doak, Miss Lulu
Doak, B. M.
Doak, Johnnie
Dejernet, Samuel
Dejernet, Sallie

Derrick, H. S.
Derrick, Mrs. H. S.
Eli, Miss Eliza
Eli, E. G.
Eason, John
Eskridge, Walter
Eskridge, Fox
Eskridge, W. C.
Eskridge, Maude
Fitzgerald, Dr.
Fields, Harry
Fields, Mrs.
Fields, Thomas
Fields, Mattie
Flippen, Mrs.
Flippen's child
Flippen, Samuel
French, Mrs. L.
Friedman, M.
Fenner, Fred.
Garner, Abb.
Gillespie, Dr.
Gillespie, Mrs.
Gray, Judge J. C.
Gray, J. C.
Gray, J. N.
Gray, Eddie
Graham, Hugh
Gerard, A.
Gage, Ben
Gage, Dr., 2 children
Hughes, Dr. C. W.
Hughes, Mrs. C. W.
Hughes, Mrs. (old lady)
Hughes, Mrs. J. C.
Hughes, Miss Mary
Haffington, Miss Maria
Haffington, Miss Mary
Haffington, Samuel
Haffington, Mosie
Hall, Charlie
Hall, F. K.
Hall, Dr. W. W.
Hall, Mrs. W. W.
Hall, Rev. J. G.
Hall, Mrs. J. G.
Hawley, Frank
Hummel, Lunwig
Haddick, Rev. H. T.
Hawkins, Dr.
Hawkins, Mrs. Dr.
Hooks, David
Hooks, Mrs. D.
Hart, Harry
Holly, Frank
Hirshburg, Samuel H.
Heshburg, Herman
Holt, D. H.
Houseman, Chas.
Hosbime, Martha
Irwin, Prof. R. A.
Irwin, Mrs. R. A.
Ingram, Mrs.
Ingram, Eugene
Ingram, Miss Florence
Ingram, Walter
Irby, Tom
Jones, H. M.
Johnson, Alice
Kirby, Pete
Kirby, Mrs. Pete
Kirby's child
Kendrick, Lula
Kettle, Mrs.
Kettle, Mrs., child
Kendall, Samuel
Kendall, Thomas
Knox, John
Lake, George W.
Lake, Mrs. George W.
Lake, Miss Annie
Lake, Miss Delia
Lake, Gus.
Lacock, Miss Minnie
Lacock, Miss Alice

Lacock, Miss Helen
Leedy, Mrs. Sallie
Latham, Wm.
Lehman, Dr.
Long, Mrs. W. E.
McMillian, Mr.
McMillian Mrs.
McSwine, Alice (col'd)
McClean, Mrs.
McClean, Miss Lula
McMillen, Mr.
McMillen, Mrs.
Mole, Mrs. Maria
Mayhew, Robert
Marshall, Tom F.
Marshall, Samuel
Mitchell, Charles
Mitchell, Frank
Mitchell, John
Mitchell, Mary
Mitchell, James
Morrison, Joseph A.
Morrison, Mrs. Joseph A.
May, Dr. W. B.
May, Mrs. W. B.
May's nurse
McDonald, Mrs.
Mahon, Robert
Moore, Dave
Moore, John T.
Milton, Dr. J. L., mayor
Morrow, John
McCampbell, Rev. Jno.
Miller, Sallie
Meador, James
Newell, Charles
Newell, Mrs.
Newell, James
Peacock, T. E.
Peacock, Miss Minnie
Poitevant, Jacob
Poitevant, Mrs. Jacob
Poitevant, Miss Mollie
Powell, Thomas
Peebles, Miss Eannie
Parker, Mrs. J. S.
Phillips, Tom
Postell, Mattie
Rosser, Ida
Rosser, Addie
Redding, Wyatt M.
Rush, Mollie
Rafaesky, Alex.
Rafaesky, Henry
Ringgold, Dr.
Ringgold, Mrs. Dr.
Rollins, O. B.
Rollins, Marshall
Rensch, Miss A.
Rivers, Mr.
Rattler, Henry
Roes Barry
Robert, Mrs.
Sheppard, Katie
Sadler, Mrs.
Sadler, Miss Rosa
Sadler, Walter
Sadler, Joseph E.
Sadler, Amos
Sadler, Robert
Shankle, Mrs. E.
Shankle, Wm. T.
Shankle, Robert
Shankle, James.
Scanlen, Mr.
Scanlen, Mrs. Johanna
Scanlen's two children.
Shaw, Frank
Spencer, Mrs.
Stokes, John
Stokes, James
Stokes, Mrs. J. C.
Strong, Mr.
Sherman, Joseph
Sherman, infant, H. B.

Stevenson, Robert
Signiaco, Mrs. Alice
Satterfield, Miss Jennie
Smith, Mrs.
Sanders, O. P.
Sanders, Mrs. O. P.
Sanders, Mollie
Sanders, A. P.
Sanders, Mrs. A. P.
Steele, John
Telfair, Sallie
Thomas, John
Turner, Aleck
Thompson, C. F.
Vinson, Mrs. E. E.
Wright, Mack
Wilson, Mrs.
Wilkins, Dr. J. R.
Woolfolk, Dr.
Welsh, Prof.
Welsh, Sidney
Wile, M.
Wile, Emanuel
Wright's, John, child
Williams, S. R.
Walton, Judge Tom
Wood, J. K.
Weigert, Charles
Williams, J. A.
Williams, Isaac
Wolf, Mrs.
Young, Robert
Young, Mrs. Robert
Young, A.

Gretna, La.

Goodlet, James R., jr.
Gale,
Mathews,
Sutton,
Walter,

Handsboro, Miss.

Andrews, Daniel
Bailey, Matilda
Blacklidge, John G.
Cleary, Mary Ann
Cullivan, John
Cullivan, Walter
Hempstead, Edward
Lyon, Dr. J. E.
Murphy, Mrs. J.
McBey, Alex.
McBey, Mrs. D.
McBey, Mrs. E.
Odom, Charles
Poleicho, M.
Vierling, Georgia
Waycott, Monica
Zundt, Joseph

Harpersville, Miss.

No deaths reported.

Haynes Bluff, Ark.

Ferry, son of Dr. R. H.
Ross, Jessie
Snyder, two daughters

Harrisonburg, La.

Knight, Mr.
No others reported.

Helena, Ark.

Miller, J. B.
Withers, Gertrude

**Henderson's Land-
ing.**

Hays, Dr.

Hernando, Miss.

Anderson, Mrs. B. P.
Avera, Col. J. C.
Allen, Tilda (col.)
Bobo, Hellen
Baker, James H.
Bullington, Dr. E., mayor
Campbell, D. C.
Campbell, Charles
Connelly, Mike
Connelly, Mrs. Bettie
Coghill, Jack (col.)
Case, W. W.
Deinheart, Eddie
Deinheart, Mrs.
Dockery, Frank (col.)
Durhardt, Lewis
Durhardt, E.
Durhardt, Mrs.
Flaherty, James
Flaherty, Mrs. Maggie
Ford, J. B.
Felstead, Mr. J.
Gideon, D.
Gideon, Mrs. D.
Gillespie, Eddie
Gillespie, Katie
Gillespie, Mrs. J. C.
Haack, Henry
Haack, Julius
Haack's baker
Harder, Miss Ella
Harder, Miss Anna
Hickling, R.
Hickling, Mrs. R.
Hickling, Ferdinand
Hickling, Edwin
Hildebrand, Mrs.
Jones, Tom
Johnson, Mrs. Barbara
Johnson, Mrs. Mena
Johnson, Hope
Johnson, Sam (col.)
Jackson, Robert
Kellogg, O. M.
Kaplin, George
Legan, Pat
Lewis, S. G.
Murray, Miss Mary
Moon's child
Monroe, J. A.
Monroe, Mary
McNeese, Mrs. S. R.
McKay, Donald
Niles, Mrs.
Niles, (old col. man)
Pullin, Miss Laura
Pullin, Miss Ella
Pullin, Miss Kate
Pullin, Miss Ruth
Pullin, J. P. M.
Powell, Dr. J. W.
Reid, Mrs. S. I.
Rice, Nathan (col.)
Soeifker, Miss M.
Soeifker, America
Swartz, Mr.
Swartz, Mrs.
Thompson, A. D. (col.)
Taylor, Henry (col.)
Taylor, Parthenia (col.)
Vorndran, Mrs. P.
Vorndran, Mr. P.
Vorndran, Mrs. E.
Vorndran, Mr. E.
Vorndran, C. J.
Vorndran, Martha
Vorndran, Lizzie
Wood, Miss P. O.

West, Mrs. R. R.
Walker, Robert (col.)
Waller, Mrs. A.
Washington, Mary (col.)
Wise, Robert (col.)
Wilcox, Jimmie

Hickman, Ky.

Amberg, Miss Irena
Amberg, Joseph
Amberg, Miss Vic.
Anderson, Dr. J. M.
Anderson, Miss Belle
Bearger, Herman
Bearger, John
Bearger, Miss
Bearger, Mrs. John
Brevard, W. A.
Baltzer, Phillip
Bailey, Edward
Buckner, W. T., jr.
Blanton, Dr. C.
Buncho, Andy
Buncho, Mrs. Andy
Black, Joseph
Bright, David F.
Barnes, Doc.
Barnes T. D.
Barnes, Will
Beaster, W. H.
Bondurant, Mrs. J. J. C.
Bondurant, Miss Jennie
Bondurant, child
Betts, W. C.
Buck, T. C.
Barry, Mrs. John
Coffey, Wm.
Catlett, Dr. H. C.
Cole, Miss Lotta
Cobb, Charles S.
Corbett, Dr. W. D.
Corbett, Mrs. W. D.
Cook, Dr. J. L.
Dozier, Thomas C.
Donevant, George
Davis, Miss Lula
Davis, Gus.
Dodds, Robert
Dale's Wm., son
Echard, Eliza
Echert, Miss Lou.
Farris, Tom
Fortune, B. W.
Frenz, W. J.
Funk, Fred.
Farris, Dr. J. W.
Gleason, T. E.
Gleason, Burt
Gleason, Hallie
Gardner, Mrs. C.
Gardner, W. H.
Gardner, Meta
Greenup, John
Gibb, Frank
Glaser, R.
Glaser, Joseph
Hendricks, Mrs.
Hendricks, Miss Louisa
Hendricks, Miss Anna
Hendricks, John
Hendricks, two children
Heatherly, Mac.
Hertweck, Max.
Hertweck, Mrs. Max.
Harness, N. P.
Holt, R. D.
Hancock, W. W.
Holman, Mrs.
Hallyburton, Mrs. Cora
Hallyburton's son
Jones, Thomas M.
Kingman, A. D., jr.
Kingman, Katie
Kingman, Muff.

Kreiger, Miss
Kreiger, two children
Kitchison, ———
Kesterson, C. H.
Kirger, Mrs.
Keistner, M.
Karcher, Miss Mary
Karcher, Miss Josie
Karcher, Miss Eva
Luttrell, Miss Cattie
Luttrell, John
Luttrell, Mrs.
Lacy, Miss
Lane, T. J.
McCain, Wm.
Morrow, Lutha
Metheny Robbie
Manuel (a baker)
Monroe, Lewis
Mangle, Ed.
Mangle, Mrs. Ed.
Miller, Frank
Miller, Mrs. Frank
Miller, Joseph
Millett, John
Muse, Miss Annie
Maggie, at hotel
McConnel, James
Mason, Charles
Nelson, N. L.
Nelson, Mrs. N. L.
Neal, Michael
O'Neal, Mike
Overton, Mary J.
Overton, Maggie
Prather, Dr. R. C.
Prather, Dr. Hugh L.
Prather, G. B. (mayor)
Pollard, Ed. M.
Parham, Miss
Puckett, Geo. W.
Pohm, Mrs.
Person's child.
Person, Louisa
Ray, ———
Reasoner, Wm.
Rouliac, George G.
Reid, R. J., jr.
Simons, John
Sherron, Thomas
Sherron, Joseph
Sherron, John
Smith, O. P.
Seagrist, Frank
Seagrist, Mrs. Frank
Seagrist, Orto
Seagrist's son
Stoner, Kate
Stoner, Fred.
Shoemaker, John
Shoemaker, A.
Sohm, Miss Eureka
Sohm, Willie
Sohm, John
Sohm, child
Stone, John
Scherbe, Emil
Samse, S.
Samse, Mrs. Ida
Samse, F.
Samse, Charles
Samse, Mrs. F.
Samse, Henry
Scharie, Emil
Sampree, Ida
Stephens, Mrs. E.
Sollis, Henry
Sollis, Mary
Titus, Nelson
Thomas, Miss Sallie
Thomas, J. C.
Thomas, T. W.
Thomas, Thad. N.
Thomas, Margaret

Terger, Charles
Vandiver, Mrs. Nancy
Wilson, Mrs. F.
Wilson, G. F.
Wooten, Lee T.
Witting, ———, son
Witting, Mrs. J.
Witting, Mr. J.
Witting, John, sr.
Whall, Mrs. H.
Whall, Eliza
Wilburn, Henry
Yancy, Dick
Young, Mrs. Nancy
Young, Ella
Young, James
Young, Mary
Young, Mrs. N. B.
Young, Mrs. Abb.
Young, Abb.
Young's son

**Holly Springs,
Miss.**

Abernathy, Sam
Armstrong, Mr.
Brown's A., son
Brown, Garland
Bateman's first child.
Bateman's third child.
Boyd, Ben
Bonner, Charles
Bonner, Sam
Chenowith, John
Chenowith, C. R.
Chism, James
Compton, Dr. Wm. M.
Crump, Brodie
Crump, Wm.
Campbell, R.
Craft, John
Daniel, Dick
Daniel, Mrs. Dick
Davis, Clarissa (col.)
Dunne, P. R.
Dougherty, Mrs. Dr.
Demny, Laura
Downs, L. L.
Downs, Mr.
Franklin, Isaac
Fankell, Dr. M.
Faulkner, Judge K.
Freeman, Yates
Foot, James
Fort, James
Ford, James W.
Fort, Robert
Featherstone, Winfield
Goldstein, Mrs. C.
Goodrich, A. W.
Ganter, Frank
Glasse, Mr.
Holland, W. J. L.
Hagan, Mr.
Hogan, M.
Ingraham, Lotta
Johnson, Hal. (col.)
Knapp, Mrs.
Krapp, Mrs.
Lake, Delia
Lewis, D.
Leake, Mrs.
Lynch, Virginia (col.)
Moore, A. L.
Moore, Fox
Marratt, W. J.
Makin, Mr.
Miller, Mrs. E. D.
Manning, Dr.
McClain, Robert
McKinney, W. O.
McKrosky, H. A.
McLean, Robert
Nabers, R. D. Col.

Nuttall, James
 Nuttall, Mrs. James
 Oliver, D. J.
 Oliver, Bart
 Oliver, B. P.
 Oberta, Father
 Pryor, Mrs. Sam
 Patton, Mrs.
 Quiggins, Ingie
 Ross, Dr. John
 Record, Miss
 Reed, Clem
 Smith, L. A.
 Smith, Gus
 Smith, Vic. (col.)
 Snider, Phil.
 Snider, Chas.
 Snyder's son
 Tandler, Isaac
 Todd, W. R.
 Thompson, Lewis
 Thomas, Mrs. E. A.
 Walton, Judge Thos.
 Wilshire, A. T.
 Webber, P. J.
 Webber, Mrs. P. J.
 Watson, Mrs. R. L.
 Watson, Richard
 Walker, Jimmie
 Waite, Julia
 Wooten, Win.

Hope, La.

No names reported.

Hopefield, Ark.

Bailey, Mrs. (col.)
 Bailey's boy (col.)
 Bruce, Mrs.
 Burrie, Mrs. (col.)
 Carpenter, John
 Connelly, Mrs.
 Costello, Austin
 Drake, Archie (col.)
 Everett, W. E.
 Guthrie, Michael
 Guthrie, Jerry
 Hawkins, Mrs.
 Leonard, Mrs.
 Munne, Mrs. Sarah
 Quinlan, Thomas
 Stack, Jerry
 Stack, Mrs.
 Stuart, Bill (col.)
 Man, name unknown.

Horn Lake, Miss.

Collins, Wm.

Huntingdon, Tenn.

Simpson, Mrs. James R.

Huntsville, Ala.

Brock, John
 Booth, T. J.
 Clark, W. A.
 Edwards, Ida
 Edwards, Frank
 Fisher, Jonathan
 Gohen, Fannie
 Gohen, Margaret
 Reagin, W. R.
 Solomons, Pauline
 Zolenka, Maggie

Jackson, Miss

Adams, Mrs. E. G
 Brunson, Alonzo L.

Barrett, William
 Bonner, Pierce (col.)
 Black, Robert
 Beasley, Pinkey (col.)
 Burton, Wesley (col.)
 Bailey, Edward
 Bayol, John F.
 Barrett, Minnie
 Cosmani, C.
 Cosmani, Mrs.
 Clark, Matt.
 Clint, Birdie (colored child)

Chancy, Daniel
 Crawford, Fannie (col.)
 Clancy, Mrs. Daniel
 Crawford, Dan. (col.)
 Dwight, C. W.
 Douglas, Willie (col.)
 Devotey, Moses (col.)
 Dickson, Milly (col.)
 Devine, Bettie
 Douglas, Sally (col.)
 Daughy, Mrs. P. C.
 Ewing, Wm.
 Eschelmann, Daniel
 Eschelmann, Henry
 Glannier, B. F.
 Galloway, Rev. C. B.
 Gotthelf, Dr.

Granberry, Junius
 Granberry, George C.
 Granberry, George, jr.
 Granberry, Miss Ida
 Haley, Maria (col.)
 Hammond, Eli (col.)
 Harris, Ann (col.)
 Harrington, Jane (col.)
 Harrison, Annie (col.)
 Hill, Annie (col.)
 Jones, Robert (col.)
 Johnson, Mrs. W. H.
 Jackson, T. J. (col.)
 Joseph, Allen (col.)
 Johnson, Susan (col.)
 Johnson, C. Eva
 Kolb, P.
 Ledbetter, J. H.
 Langley, Marcellus
 Moore, Maggie (col.)
 Moore, Mamie (col.)
 McCallum, Wm.
 McCallum, Mrs.
 Muller, Wm.
 McInnis, Fannie
 McDonald's T., child
 Morton, George (col.)
 Muller, Joseph
 McInnis, Mrs. T. (col.)
 Newman, Ophelia (col.)
 O'Neal, N.

O'Leary, Patrick
 Phillips, Johnnie (col.)
 Parker, Wm. L.
 Pierce, Harvey
 Roach, P. J.
 Reinheimer, Lewis
 Redding, Judy
 Smith, Mary E.
 Scherell, Bertha
 Schiller, Daniel
 Sayle, Joseph
 Sweet, Wm. H.
 Simpson, Laf. (col.)
 Sizer, Henry E.
 Taylor, Wm.
 Taylor, Miss Louise
 Williams, Ann (col.)
 Wade, Creed (col.)
 Wilson, Andrew
 Washington, Gertrude (col.)

Wells, Joshua
 Watterson, P. M.
 Wallace, Malvina (col.)

White, Simon
 Whitehead, Dr.

Jackson, Tenn.

Hadaway, James
 Reardon Mrs.
 Wilson, Andrew

Jordan Station, Ky.

Alexander, Miss Belle
 Prather, Dr. Hugh

Key West, Fla.

No record furnished.

Lagonda, La.

Broussard, Facay
 Cringer, Frank
 Clark, Oliver
 Edgar, —, wife and daughter.

Lafourche Crossing, La.

Adams, August, child
 Ballard, Miss Jennie
 Bourgeois, Nolbert, and three children
 Bourgeois, Alie
 Cantrale, Miss
 Cauvin, Alc., child
 Guidray, Miss Aurelien
 Gutliam, Mr., child of
 Gabert, George
 Henry, J. H.
 Henry, Joseph, telegraph operator.
 Lefort, Mrs. Wallace
 LeBlanc, Robert
 Longerie, Mr. Y., child
 Leoron, James
 Ledet, Mr. Sylvre
 Leffal, Wallace

Louisville, Ky.

(See page 142.)

Mason, Tenn.

Brannon Young,
 Lannahan, John
 Nicholson, R. G.
 Parish, Mrs.
 Parish, Ella
 Phippen, Henry
 Phippen's child
 Rice, Rev. Dr.
 Spane, Thomas
 Somerville, Col. R. B.
 Sturdevant, A. J.
 Sturdevant, Mrs. Peter
 Sturdevant, Miss
 Sturdevant, N.
 Unknown, six (col.)

Madrid, Spain.

No names obtained.

McKenzie, Tenn.

Branch, W. P.
 Crutchfield, J. H.
 Cartis, C.

Memphis, Tenn.

Anderson, Mollie
 Anderson, Auguste
 Anderson, Willie
 Anderson, Martha

Abel, R. H.
 Atkinson, George
 Atkinson, A. O.
 Allison, M. M.
 Ames, Lewis F.
 Ames, Miss M.
 Ames, Willie T.
 Ames, Mrs. L. T.
 AMANDUS, Brother
 Austin, William
 Argi, Louis
 ALFONSO, Mother
 Aiken, Mr.
 Atkinson, John
 Amonett, child
 Anderson, John
 Arnold.
 Adams, Gen. C. W.
 Amonette, J. I.
 Avery, Allen G.
 Amish, M.
 Anderson, Sarah M.
 App, Kate
 AVENT, Dr B. W.
 Arnott, Kate
 Anear, A.
 App, Matilda
 Anderson, Henrietta
 Ains, Thomas
 Arnold, Maude
 Arnold, Mrs.
 Arnold, Ida
 Arnold, child
 Arnold, Lee
 Arnold, Mr.
 Arnold, Mollie
 Allen, Fred.
 Allen, D. A.
 Atchison, Emma
 Adams, Robert R.
 Aaron, C. F.
 Ackland.
 Ammonette, J. I. jr.
 Adams Franklin
 Allen, Lena
 Arlt, Lewis
 ARMSTRONG, Dr.
 Anderson, O.
 Armstrong, W.
 Amos, Mrs. A.
 Allington, J. S.
 Atkinson, Mrs. M. J.
 Anderson, Martha
 Ash, Willie
 Adams, Mrs. Lucy E.
 Allen, Lula Musby
 Anderson, J. W.
 Atkinson, William
 Adams, Mrs. Annie
 Avery, Major
 Allen, W. H.
 Allen.
 Arata, Mrs. Louisa
 Allen, Mr.
 Austin, Ran
 Bionda, Mrs. Kate
 Bergman, George
 Bergman, Mary
 Bloom, Moses
 Brown, Miss Ida
 Brown, Dixie G.
 Brown, Tom.
 Brown, Maggie
 Brown, E. B.
 Brown, Mrs. Emmet
 Banksmith, Minor
 Bloomfield, Morris
 BURGER, Dr. (col'd)
 Brennan, John
 Bahl, John
 Bell, Mary Bettie
 Bell, Annie
 Bell, Nannie
 Berry, E.
 Berry, James

- Bell, August
 Brooks, Ellen
 Barnes, Florence
 Brew, Michael
 Buchert, J.
 Borg, James
 Bitteman.
 Bitteman, Mrs.
 Bitteman, Isaac
 Barber, Mollie
 Bailey, Mary
 Bell, Mr.
 Bodinelli, Antonio
 Bennett, Charles
 Banks, David
 Brennan, Mrs. K.
 BOKLE, Rev. J. A.
 Bradley, Mrs. Martha
 Bedford, George J.
 Borge, Katie
 Brady, Martha
 Bickford, W. H.
 Baker, William
 Barker, J. B.
 Boyce, Josephine
 BORNADIA, Sister
 Bernard, E. H.
 Bismann, Henry
 Britten, W. T.
 Bussey, Mary E.
 Barron, Ellen
 Barnes, Sarah
 Barnes, W. C.
 Barnard, E. H.
 Bonner, Carrie
 Burns, Thomas
 Bruns, Mrs. Rebecca
 Bock, Isadore
 Bailey, Mr.
 Bailey, Robert
 Biggers, W. L.
 Baum, Elmira
 Bonner, John
 Bud, Mike
 Black, Katie
 Beechmont, Pierre
 Bender, Fred.
 Burke.
 Burke, Margaret
 Brun, Mike
 Brignadella, J.
 Bearden, William
 Boyd, Jack
 Beam, J. D.
 Brother, Ernest
 Bell, M.
 Bevers, M. J.
 Bozleman, Ernest
 Bradford, Mrs.
 Bolger, James
 Bowman, child.
 Bradford, R. B.
 Botsee, P.
 Bryson, Thomas
 Boylan, M.
 Burke, Mrs. L. L.
 Batty, Lutin
 Blanz, Clarence
 Ross, Peter G.
 Brauner.
 Bryson, Thos.
 Bird, John
 Bennett, Mrs. De Gray
 Beavens, Fannie M.
 Boddie, Miss Ella
 Brawner, Robert
 Best, Ione
 Bacigalupe, John
 Bouze, Maggie
 Bolge, Maggie
 Burns, A.
 Bradford, George
 Barker, Mrs. L.
 Brauns, Mrs. Capt.
 Bailey, Charlie
 Bollinger, C.
 Bunyan, Fred.
 Buckle, H. W.
 Brown, M. D. L.
 Brown, Mrs. P. P.
 Barnes, A.
 Baysted, Isaac
 Bretlicz, H. S.
 Bellte, Jacob
 Bardinello, Miss T.
 Brown, Henry
 Bullock, Mrs.
 Briggs, Horace H.
 Becker, George N. jr.
 Bacher.
 BEECHER, Dr. P. D.
 Blew, Miss Willie
 Blew, Robert
 Blew, Miss Zilla
 Blew, Mrs. R. W.
 Blew, R. W.
 Blew, Maggie
 Blew, James
 Blackmore, L. W.
 Belford, Hannah
 Burke, Andrew
 Barlow, J. W.
 BOND, Dr. T. W.
 Baker, T. N.
 Bergen, Frank
 Barnes, A.
 Brantz, Henry
 Bliss, Mary K.
 Brown, Lewis
 Burns, Lucy
 Bridgeport, Nancy
 BANKSON, Dr. J. S.
 Brooks, Mrs. R. E.
 Bulew.
 Brown, Col. A. S.
 Badinelli, A.
 Badinelli, David
 Barker, Hattie
 Burke, Thomas
 Balle, Fredrika
 Badinelli, David
 Heavens, Nora
 Bolle, Mrs. E.
 Boddie, Miss Jewell
 Bonne, Rishora
 Bernard, H.
 Barnes' son, (R. W.)
 Blech, R. E.
 BACON, Thomas
 Brown, Lucene
 Badger, Caroline
 Burk, Mrs.
 Beattie, John
 Bacigalupe, Vincent
 Bacigalupe, Mad. Vine't
 Bacigalupe, Alice
 Bacigalupe, Mary A.
 Bonivita, Mr.
 Bernard, H. H.
 Boiseau, D. E.
 BURCHAM, Dr. Robert
 Britton, Robert
 Borland, Miss Lizzie
 Burk, A. A.
 Brooks's son, (Will S.)
 Brooks, Charles C.
 Boddie, Miss Jessie
 Borden, L.
 Borden, Willie
 Borden, Annie
 Ballinger, Mrs.
 Baker, August
 Bras, Frank
 Bras, Miss Annie
 Bras, Fannie
 Bras, George
 Bollinger, C.
 Bennett, Mr.
 Boyd, Charles
 Birdie.
 Burk, A. A.
 Brady, Mary
 Botto, Tудie
 Butler, George
 Beck, Katie
 Bossieu, Sallie
 Brown, Jacob
 Burns's child
 Brown, Charles M
 Baker, J. C.
 Butler, Carrie
 Booth, James
 Brigg, Robert
 Buchignani, Tony
 Brown, P. M.
 Brum, Mrs. Annie
 Burlison, Mrs. M. J.
 BARTHOLOMEW, Dr.
 Burk, Michael
 Brown, P. M.
 Baker, S. L.
 Brock, Mrs. A.
 Britton, Robert
 Burke, Mrs.
 Brearton, James
 Brearton, Kate
 Billar, Joseph
 Bennett, Mrs. May
 Bilcher.
 Blalock, W. H.
 Brock, A.
 Brooks, Byron
 Brockvogle, William
 Blankenburg, William
 Bowen, Alexander
 Baudy, J. F.
 Barnett, Bettie
 Beatty, H.
 Burk, Mrs. Caroline
 Burk, Mary E.
 Bodie, Van
 Brockvogle, William
 Brock, Catharine
 Bale, Mary L.
 Brown, Jeff.
 Behrens, George
 Burns, Mrs.
 Bitney, John
 Boyd, Willie
 Bailey, Mrs. Kate
 Brock, Arthur
 Brown, A. W.
 Bismann, Charles
 Burns, Willie
 Black, Henry
 Berry, Mrs. Claude J.
 Bodell, Mr.
 Buckhalter.
 Brooks, Clarence B.
 Burke, Bartholomew
 Burr, C. H.
 Brock, Bessie E.
 Behn, Miss Katie L.
 Clark, Elijah
 Clark, Mr.
 Clark, Mrs.
 Cousins, J. S.
 Clure, Margaret
 Cloyd, Thomas S.
 Cannon, Mike
 Cole, Stella
 Cole, Rachael
 Cole, Gertrude
 Cole, R.
 Cunningham, M. J.
 Conlin, John
 Cloyd, T. A.
 Clark, Harry
 Cook, Eddie
 Canepo, Mary
 Canepo, Felicia
 Church, C. H.
 Corry, James
 Cummings, Margaret
 Crane, Charles
 Conlan, Maggie
 Campbell, Wm.
 Croker, Fritz
 Calhoun, W. A.
 Chandler, John F.
 Cooney.
 Connelly, Timothy
 Clements, Henry
 Cain, J. E.
 Cicalla, Paul
 Celeste, John
 Cairns, Juliet R.
 Chalmers, Vernon
 Conchila, T. S.
 Consadie, John
 Cleveland, P. W.
 Cainavan, Alice
 Calahan, John
 Cirulto, David
 Collin, Miss
 Craken, Mrs.
 Carnes, Mary D.
 Cornell, Mrs.
 Crositte, C. C.
 Clark, Barney
 Cook, Michael
 Conley, Dennis
 Corrigan, Mike
 Carlisle, Elizabeth
 Conotti, Cecelia
 Coyle, P. J.
 CROOK, Geo. W. L.
 Crook, David
 Chase, Wm., Sr.
 Carlston, Charles
 Cummings, Capt. John
 Cummings, Alex.
 Canepo, John
 Cadish, Mrs.
 Cadish, —
 Cronin, John
 CONSTANCE, Sister.
 Calaway, Elsie
 Cook, A. P. C.
 Costillo, Michael
 Cruikshank.
 Cook, Mrs. W.
 Cook, Stephen D.
 Canepo, James
 Cole, Frederick
 Chandler, Wm.
 Conrad, Mrs. J. F.
 Costella, Mike
 Connolly, John J.
 Comstock, Mrs. C. M.
 Carwin, Thomas
 Colman, Ben.
 Cordano, Tony
 Connors, Pat.
 Cardill.
 Cutting, Baxter N.
 Carr, J. T.
 Crowder's child
 Carson, Peter
 Croto, A.
 COLLINS, Rev. C.
 Check, Geo. A.
 Carmichael, Mrs.
 Clary, Michael
 Coarls, Angie
 Clark, Anderson
 Cronin, Pat.
 Chatnest, Geo.
 Child, Cole
 Clancy, Maggie
 Callahan, Miss Mary
 Church, Frank
 Church.
 Clark, Mrs. E. W.
 Clark, Mrs. N.
 Callahan, Maggie
 Castleman, B. D.
 Clapham, Mrs. G. E.
 Cunningham, Mike
 Christman, Radolph

- Collins, Thomas
 Cook, Richard
 Callahan, Frank
 Cuffey, D. E.
 Calhoun, Mrs.
 Coe, Lev. H.
 Coe, Mrs. Maria
 Coe, Mrs. Alice
 Coe, Jessie
 Caphut, Mr.
 Costello.
 Clark, Dr. S. R.
 Cook, John
 Clary, John D.
 Conway, Frank
 Carson, John
 Cox, Sarah
 Carroll, Sidney
 Cook, Mrs. George
 Cook, John
 Champlain, George
 Chinn, Walter
 Connell, Annie
 Collins, James
 Carroll, Ellen
 Coleman, Adam
 Conrad, Munroe
 Connell, Pat
 Carroll, Edward
 CHEVIS, Dr. C. L.
 Coss, Abe
 Carson, Ed.
 Cleary, John D.
 Cleary, —
 Cleary, Mary Ann
 Cavanaugh, Martin
 Carteon, J. E.
 Clark, W. W.
 Courts, Lucy
 Chapski, Lewis
 Clark, R. H.
 Cooper, Katie B.
 Cars, W. Luala
 Clayton, Will
 Callisin, John
 Cargill's son, I. J.
 Christensen, Peter
 Connell, Ella
 Carlin, Katie
 Curtis, Mrs. Lucy
 Curlin, Mrs. Antoino
 Cannon, James H.
 Cannon, Francis
 Cannon, Bridget
 Crabb, John B.
 Clara, Mrs.
 Couch, Mrs. W. H.
 Clark, Annie
 Cicalla, Paul, Sr.
 Cleire, W. P.
 Carver, Mrs.
 Cazoretta, Peter
 Capshart, W. N.
 Crouder, Nancy
 Cook, George
 Caldwell, Fannie
 Carey, Albert
 Cohen, Harris
 Carlm, Frank
 Crowl, Henry H.
 Crowl, Alice G.
 Crouse, John
 Cook, Mrs. A.
 Canepo's child
 Connell, Thomas
 Camperdonico, L.
 Costoloe, Austin
 Conaway, Mrs.
 Carraway, Mrs. Ruth
 Cearaway, Wm.
 Clockton's child
 Cohen, H.'s child
 Canale, Peter D.
 Cockrell, Richard
 Cockrell, B. F.
- Cain, Mary
 Carpenter, Charles
 Clark, Eddie
 Christianson, N. P.
 Cleere, Mrs. Posey
 Cohen, Mrs. H.
 Campbell, James
 Clark, Mrs.
 Crampier, Mrs. Emma
 Clark, Thad.
 Carver, Thomas M.
 Coleman, Eddie
 Cowgill, John H.
 Condon, Miss Mary
 Decker, Prof. Henry
 Decker, Mrs.
 Dessauer, Fanny
 Duffey, James
 Davis, Sam
 Davis, Florence
 Davis, Florence
 Davis, George
 Donnelly, George
 Donnelly, Thomas H.
 Dolan, Andy
 Donnelly, Dennis
 Dairy, Frank
 Dugan, Daniel
 Donovan, Mrs. John
 Donovan, John jr.
 Duffey, Dan.
 Dewey, Ellen
 Dahlstrom, Frank
 Dahlstrom, Charles
 Danso, H.
 Dusen, Renhardt
 Dennison, W. L.
 Dunlap, Andrew
 Dunlap, Andrew jr.
 Dallmair, J.
 Donnelly, Minnie
 Davey, Thomas J.
 Demmons, Thomas
 Donoho, Mike
 Darby, Mrs.
 Davis, John
 Daly, Mary
 Daly, P.
 Dorson, Annie
 Dugan, Louise
 Donohue, Ella
 Dare, Charles
 Dowell, Frank T.
 Dunn, Ed.
 Dalton, Elizabeth
 Dalton, Mrs. Maggie
 Dalton, H. C.
 Dalton, Mrs.
 Duncan, O. J.
 Davy, Mary L.
 DALORA, Sister
 DICKERSON, Dr. P. M.
 Dolan, Mike
 Dewar, N.
 Duncan, C. H.
 Davis, C. C.
 Dewar, Norman
 Davis, Carrie
 Devoto, D.
 Devoto, A.
 Donaldson, Miss
 Davis, Miss A. M.
 Dea, Michael
 Davis, Bob
 Dolan, Michael
 Davis, Byron
 Downs, Mrs.
 Dooley, Mike
 Diland, Mike
 Dawson, Mrs. Dr.
 Downs, James
 Davis, Mary
 Davis, Ella B.
 Duncan, Anna B.
 Dickerson, James W.
- Dryfus, M.
 Darges, Fred.
 Doericht, Miss Amelia
 Dyes, Mrs. M. B.
 Devoto, Dave
 Dorson, John
 Dreyfus, Lee
 Dodges, Josie
 Dickerson, W. P.
 Dickerson, H. N.
 Dyke, Mrs.
 Dawson, Mr.
 Day, Owen
 Dawson, Annie
 Dunn, Mrs. F. P.
 DAWSON, Dr. G. R.
 Davis, Josephine
 Duffey, P. J.
 Dashiell, Frank
 Duffy, Mrs. T. W.
 Donohue, John
 Dicker, Mary
 Dupuy, W. P.
 Donk, R.
 Dolan, Maggie
 Dreyfus, L.
 Dravoid, Charles
 Davis, E. A.
 Dumser, Mary
 Darmstadter, Mrs. J.
 Dent, Giles
 Dyke, Mrs. Bettie
 Davis, Emma P.
 Dun, W. S.
 Doyle, James
 Duffy, Simon B.
 Damstadter, J.
 Dunn, Anderson
 Donoto, Raf. D. E.
 Davis, Charles J.
 Davis, George
 Donnelly, Thomas
 Dod, A. F.
 Duffy, Alice
 Dougherty, Thomas L.
 Debula, Eliza
 Dreyfus, Ben.
 Durk, Oscar
 Dominic.
 Dzincki, Charles
 Dalton, Ambrose G.
 Delany, Wm. J.
 DAVIS, Jefferson jr.
 Dean, George
 Diggins, George
 Droyer, Lizzie
 Dunn, Mrs. Mary
 Dunn, Paul
 Dolan, James
 Downey, Jo.
 Davis, Mrs. Lizzie
 Davenport, Patty
 Ennis, John
 ERSKINE, Dr. J. H.
 Edwards, John
 Ebler, Virginia
 Edwards, Robert
 EASLY, Dr. E. T.
 Everett, W. E.
 Edwards, Mrs.
 Enwright, Pat.
 Erksine, George
 Eryeh, Albert
 Echthevarne, G.
 Engell, Peter
 Eyke, Martin
 Elliott, W.
 Eagen, M. J.
 Esch, Emma
 Edmondson, Joanna
 Early, John
 Elliott, George B.
 Elliott, John D.
 Elliott, Joseph H.
 Elliott, Capt. William
- Epplett, Thomas
 Eberhardt, Henry
 Erck, Hattie C.
 Eyke, Margaret
 Early, W. T.
 Evans, Allen
 Edwards, Charles W.
 Edington, Charles
 ERASMUS, Brother
 Eisler, B. H.
 Erb, John
 Erb, Phillip
 EARLY, Rev. J. T.
 Eblen, E.
 Eddington, Aug.
 Erck, George
 Eberly, V.
 Fuchs, V.
 Fuchs, Mrs. Susannah
 Farrell, Mary
 Forbes, John C.
 Fealey, Sarah
 Forestry, Thos.
 Froese, R.
 Ford, Willie L.
 Fagan, Charles
 Foley, Thos.
 Foster, T. J.
 Fifer, Wm. S.
 Fritz, Lucy
 Fritz, John
 Fisher, Mrs. C.
 Felking, Eliza
 Fullerton, Mattie
 Fullerton, Ed.
 Fullerton, Mrs. Catharine
 Farrell, Pat.
 Flynn, D. P.
 Frank, Samuel
 Fenwick, Miss
 Frank, Sol.
 Flaharty, Grace
 Featherstone, W. S.
 Fowler, Mrs. J. J.
 Freidman, Mrs.
 Freidman, Henry
 Freidman, Lula
 Fields, Dora
 Frick, George
 Franks, Frank
 Frank.
 France, Henry L.
 Firth, R. F.
 Fenwick, Mrs. Julia
 Fenwick, Miles R.
 Flanagan, Katie
 Faher, Edward
 Ferguson, Harry W.
 Fairchild.
 Fuller.
 Flanagan, Ed.
 Farris, J. B.
 Flack, Clara
 Flack, Mrs. B.
 Flack, T. J.
 Flack, W. J.
 Flack, L. B.
 Flack, Jennie
 Flack, Laura
 Fithian, Hester E.
 Francis, E. G.
 Farrell, Hugh O.
 Finley, Jennie
 Faben, J. W.
 Flanery, Mike
 Forester, Simon
 Fause, V.
 Finley, Annie
 Foreman, William
 Fenoritz, Alice A.
 Fenster, Jack
 Fletcher, J. F.
 Faris.
 Firth, W. G.
 Foster, Ed. B.

- Fenster, Caroline
 Fenster, Jacob
 Fenster, Milly
 Fisher, John F.
 Flynn, Fred. W.
 Fabron, John
 Forth, R. N.
 Ferguson, C. W.
 Foster, Mrs. Annie
 Field, Mary
 Frederick, E.
 Foster, Ida
 Firth, Ettie
 Firth, M. E.
 Francis.
 Forbes, Dr.
 FISCHER, Charles G.
 Foster, Clara
 Foster, Charlie
 Forest, Mrs. E. G.
 Fly.
 Forney (infant)
 Flynn, Emmet
 Farris, Ed.
 Fenman, Kate
 Farrer, Ed.
 Fletcher, Mary
 FRANCIS, Sister
 Flynn, Eliza
 Fenacy, Margaret
 Ficklin, Mrs.
 Francis, (child)
 Fox, (child)
 Fisher, R.
 Fifer, Charles
 FORCE, Dr.
 Fazzi, L.
 Farrell, Mike
 Fort, Mary
 Finnie, Miss Willie
 Fisher, Dave
 Fitzpatrick, Mary E.
 Foy, E. A.
 Fitzgibbons, John
 Goodman, A. H.
 Glaentz, L.
 Glaentz, (child)
 Glaentz, Mary
 Garry, Bridget
 Glaeutzer, Wm.
 Gusman, Charley
 Gusman, Jennie
 Gillen, A. K.
 Grober, Annie
 Goodin, John
 Gibbs, George
 Gummer.
 Gibbs, Fred.
 Grau, Frank, jr.
 Gleese, Mary
 Grimes, Larry
 Gause, Frank
 Gane, Frank
 Goyle, Mary
 Griffin, William
 Grant, Mrs. Lou
 Grant, Lewis
 Gurlay, Henry
 Gleason, Archer
 Gotschick, Mrs. M.
 Green's son
 Grigsby, Mrs. Mary
 Griffin, John
 Graff.
 Groves.
 Grover, Fred.
 Greenpar, Fred.
 Graham, Mattie
 Graham, Wm.
 Green, Mrs.
 Gwinn, J. L.
 Gray, Mrs.
 Grant, Mrs. Margaret
 Grady, Thomas
 Gains, Mrs.
- Getz, Lena
 Gates, Frank
 Griffin, (infant)
 Gray, Walker
 Gray, Mary Ellen
 Gray, W. A.
 Gibson, Nathan
 Getshell, Miss
 Getshell, Mrs.
 Getshell, Linda
 Grant, Joseph
 GoRNG, Samuel B.
 Gleason, Mrs. M. J.
 Gates, Mrs. S. M.
 Granning, Wm.
 Gist, R. C.
 Gatland, J. Coutry
 Griswold, C. A.
 Gardner, H. C.
 Goermer, Mrs. Clara
 Grogan, Edward
 Grant, G. H. jr.
 Garsson, Frank
 Galney, H. M.
 Goery, Mr.
 Gill, Annie
 GERTRAUDE, Sister
 Griffin, Antonio
 Garrett, John
 Gibson, E. W.
 Goorich, David
 Green, Lizzie
 Gilbert, G. W.
 Goplin, N.
 Garry, John
 Gable, Sophia
 Griffin, Johnnie
 Gregor, Robert M.
 Gray, Miss Jennie
 GORRELL, Dr. J. O. G
 GLASS, Capt. Matt.
 Gaibler, Elizabeth
 Graves, Mrs. Jennie
 Griffin, Mary G.
 Gregg, Mr.
 Gregg, Mrs.
 Gregg, Miss Jennie
 Gregg's five children
 Goodlett, W. B.
 Govan, Eugene
 Gilmore, Wm.
 Genoka, Caroline
 Gimson, Wm.
 Greupe, Charles
 Garnett, M. C.
 Gordon, Willie
 Gurlock, Francis, sr.
 Gurlock, Francis, jr.
 Goebel, F.
 Goodman, A.
 Green, Manuel
 Gatti, James P.
 Green, Nat. S.
 Green, Mrs. Nat. S.
 Goodwin's child
 Grechan, Mr., sr.
 Gilmot's child
 Goodwin, E. B.
 Guitavo, Fondain
 Gasper, —
 Goppel, Miss Eliza
 Gossett, Miss Ella
 Gear, Mrs. Doela
 Galloway, Mary A.
 Goebels, Theodore
 Goldstein, Fannie
 Guthrie, Michael
 Griffin, Darrell F.
 Glass, Mrs.
 Gill, Henry
 Griffin, Mike
 Garrison, Fred
 Haskell, Mrs. H.
 Hahn, Moses
 Hodges, W. H.
- Huppert, Phillip
 Hill, E. J.
 Haessig, Daniel
 Haessig, Henry
 Halstead, W. H.
 Hills, Walter C.
 Hefferman, Jerry
 Harrington, H. S.
 Hollenberg, Carrie
 Hagge, Louise
 Hoffner, Rosa
 Holley, Luke
 Hall, James
 Hall, John
 Holland, R. C.
 Hunter, Sadie
 Haynes, Nannie
 Holliday, A.
 Harder, Henry
 Herman, Lizzie
 Hughes, John
 Hewitt, P.
 Hiser, Catharine
 Husse, Mrs. C.
 Honley, Daniel
 Hightower, Daniel
 Heyman, Howard
 Heyman, Maurice
 Heyman, Mrs.
 Hendricks, D.
 Holt, N. B.
 Hargan, Mildred
 Herbert, Henry
 Holst.
 Holst, George
 Holst, Theodore W.
 Hohlen, Amelia
 Hems, Angeline
 Hint, Otto
 Huber, J. J.
 Huber, Emily
 Hauser's child
 Heidman's child
 Hargan, Mrs.
 Hamilton, Chas.
 Harper, James
 Herbers, Frank
 HODGES, Dr. W. B.
 Harrison, M. J.
 Hope, John
 Hoffman, Jacob
 Hurt's child
 Hunter, Ida
 Hegge, John
 Hannigan, John
 Haggerty, James
 Haggerty's two children
 Hood, Mrs.
 Hayes, Gatsel
 Horn, Mrs. Maggie
 Hunt.
 Hoffman, Henry
 Hicks, George
 Harden, Henry
 Higgins, Wm.
 Hall, Rosa
 Haumsteine.
 Herbert.
 Hughes, Mrs.
 Hood, Thomas B.
 Harrington.
 Hamstein, Laura
 Herneson, Pauline
 Hyde, John
 Holt, Herman
 Hannstein, E.
 Hunter, Willie
 Hays, James
 Humes, A. R.
 Hodges, Mrs. E.
 Hope, George
 Harris, Willie
 Hickerson, Simon
 Hutchinson, Robert
 Hodges, B. M.
- Hawk, Mrs. M.
 Hudson, Wm.
 Hemmerly, John
 Hodges.
 Hill, Wm. A.
 Holt, Mrs.
 Hare, Henry
 Huhn, Paul
 Hickman, Wm. B.
 Heman, Max
 Hitzfeld, Will
 Hogden, Jas.
 Hanes, R. V.
 Hefflah, Wm.
 Horsley, Mollie
 Hope. —
 Haley, Captain
 Hanes, Miss Rosa
 Hewitt, Mike
 Himple, Mr. E.
 Henry, Lula
 Huesman, Fred. R.
 Heath, J. W.
 Hope, Tim
 Hill, W. P.
 Hauley, Margaret
 Hamilton, J. W.
 Higgins, H. C.
 Hotchkiss, Thos.
 Heath, J. W.
 Hays, Tim
 Hammock, R. S.
 Hagge, Mrs.
 Hagge's child
 Hrcks, Dr. John
 Hicklin, Mr.
 Haneustein, Julia
 Hudson, Ella
 Haston, V.
 Henman.
 Hagen, John
 HEADLY, Dr. T. J.
 Heigh, Mansfield
 Harton, W. H.
 Hough, Gustavus
 Horton, W. C.
 Harris.
 Hallows, Evaline
 Haggerty, John F.
 Haggerty, Anne
 Homan, Capt.
 Hunt, Wm.
 Hemple, Willie,
 Higgins.
 Holly.
 Hollingshead, C. B.
 Hland, John H.
 Hatcher, J. S.
 Hickman, Edward
 Halley, Joseph L.
 Henrique, John R.
 Harris, Davie
 Heldman, Wm.
 Howard, Mrs. C. W.
 Holt, John A.
 Hewitt, Thomas
 Hanly, Peter
 Harrington, A.
 Howly, Frank
 Hanly, Edward
 Hatch, Mrs. Manda
 Hinkle, Lida
 Hutsch, Theodore
 Harris, Ruth
 Hawkins, Sir Knight
 Holmes, Maria
 Hewett, Mrs. Jessie
 Hewett's, Dr., child
 Hamilton, A. W.
 Harvey, Walter W.
 Hawkins, A. S.
 Holland, T. P.
 Holston, Martha
 Heafy, Cornelius
 Henniger, Otto

- Halner, Mrs.
Harrington, Andy
Heldel, Robert
Hollywood, Mrs. John
Huniger, Fred
Hollywood, Lawrence
Helman, Fred
Hennerger, Miss A.
Harris, Mrs. Mattie
Haynes, Walter B.
Isaacs, Isaac
INGALLS, Dr.
Irby, Amanda
Irwin, Miss Emma N.
Ida.
Irwin, Mrs. John
Irby, Lizzie
Johnson's child, Jennie
Jefferson, Mrs. B.
Johnson, Mrs.
Jones, John
Jones, Hannah
Jamison, Wm.
Jehl, Edward
Jefferson, S. W.
Jefferson, Mrs. S.
Johnson, Chas.
Jones, Marie Ellen
Johanna.
Jacobi, Wm.
Jobe, Sam. M.
Johnson, J. S.
Johnston, T. N.
Jake.
Jacobi, J. C.
Johnson, Willie P
Jones, Frank
Jones, John
Just, Marcus B.
Johnson, Cora L.
JOSEPH, Maria, Mother
Superior.
Jones, Mrs. Rachael
Jones, Catharine
Jones, Anderson
Jones, Bob
Jones, Littleton
Jackson, Henry
Jackson, Colden
Jackson, R. J.
Johnson, Cyrus
Johnson, Ed.
Johl.
Johl, Mrs. Yetta
Jenkins, W.
Jenkins, Wm.
Joslin, Mrs.
John, Chicago
Jacobs, Joe
Jacobs, Mrs. Roberta
Joyce, Patrick
Jerome, Mrs. E. H.
Jefferson, Lewis
Jones, Mrs.
Jones, Lou
JOSEPHINE, Sister
Joet, Joseph
James, Alice J.
Jenny, F. J.
Jacobs, Dennis
Jones, Eddie
Jackson, Robt. Lee
Jackson, Mrs.
Juda, Charles
Jones, C.
Johnson, Edward
Jones, Charles
Johnson, Ben.
Johnson, John
Judge, Theo.
Jozner, Mary
Jacobi, C. L.
Johnson, Mrs. M.
Jehn, Mrs. Mary
Jukes, W. C.
- Jones, Daisy
Johnson, Edward
Jackson, Mrs.
Kiener, John
Kiener, Johnnie
Kiener, Joseph
Kaffki, Andrew
Kelly, John
Kelly, John
Kesillen, A.
Kery, James C.
Kirkland, Henry
Kroeger, Fred
Kealhofer, George
Kallaher, C.
Keenealy, Martin
Keining, Moses
Keslow, Thomas
Kallaher, Mrs. S.
Kastin, A.
Kern, Arthur
Kaufman, Lewis
Kroker, Mrs.
Kohler, Amelia
Keefe, Anna
Keefe, child
Knight, Andy
Kafer, R.
Kennedy, Mrs.
Knox, Florence
Keyer, Martin J.
Kenzler, Mrs. Margaret
Kenzer, Louis
Keffavor, Adolphe
Keller, Mike
Kellaher, F.
Kelhafer, Adolph W.
Kelly, John
Kelly, Mike
Keney.
Kaufman, Henry
Kellaher, John
Kelly, Lukeby
Kelly, Hannah
Kerr, James M.
Keifferlie, Mollie
Kahlfette, Irving
Kadish, Mrs. child
Kumpf, Willie
Kumpf, Matilda
Koch, jr., Wm.
Kraft, Peter
Kendall, Millie
Kester, Susie
Kellarhart, John
Kim, Richard
KNOWLTON, L. S.
Knowlton, Eugene W.
Kaiser, A.
Kilburn, H.
Kenney, James
Kameron, Louis
Kirwin, Dave
Kennedy, W. A.
Kirchner, Mr.
Kirchner, Alice
Kortrecht, Judge Chas.
Kercheval, E.
Kaufman, Charles
Kaufman, Samuel
Kendal, Peter
King, H. S.
Koch, Wm.
Kathriner, Emma
King, Margaret
Kendall, Robt.
Kutch, Kate
Klarutz, John
Koenig, J. M.
Kline, Miss
Kraus, Wm.
Koffod, Thomas
Kerr.
Kerr, Mrs. J. H.
Kerr, William
- Kerr, Mollie
Kerr, Charles
Kerr, Alexis B.
Krouse, Miss Carlotta
Kane, James
Kinnan, Thomas
Kraus, Mrs. B.
Kelly, John
Kraus, George
Kaufman, Mrs. L.
Kammers, Amelia
Kennedy, Florence
Kraus, Henry
KETING, Dr.
Keiger, Mrs. Rebecca
Kutsch, George
Kutsch, John
Kraus, Jacob
Lanigan, Bridget
Loney, R. H. A.
Lane, H. B.
Lillig, Willie
Lohman, Leo.
Lohman, Mrs.
Lauburg, John
Lute, Annie
Laherty, Kate
LU LING, a Chinese.
Loeb, Jacob
Leverson, Mrs. P. C.
Loeffel, C.
Lane, Jo.
Love, Allie
Lindsey, W. T.
Leopold, Isaac
Leiber, Albert
Leopold, Jack
Leshan, Miss A.
Landrum, Herbert S.
Landrum, George
Lacaganni, L.
Lacey, Capt. A. T.
Loneragan, James
Lane, Lucy
Lindsey, W. T.
Lerchy, Mrs. Rosina
Lego, Charles
Luven, Rosalie
Luster, Fred.
Leibert, Ferd.
Leath, Hamilton
Lonsdale, John G., jr.
Lieben, Miss A.
Lunn, Phil. H.
Lunn, Miss Rose
Lunn, Thomas
Lair, J. N.
Lenhardt, Wm.
Lavagna, Frank
Latch, Amelia
Latch, Louise
Latch, John
Lang, Augusta
Lipsom, Fanny
Leverts, Fannie
Luter, Jacob
Lochmeyer, Wm.
Lochmeyer, A.
Lemons, Nellie
Lynch, Mary
LeGueere, G. H.
LeGueere, Julia
Lory.
Lewis, Louisa
Linholm, John
Lohman, Kate
Livingston, Henry
Livingston, Fannie
Lee, James
Lutz, jr., J.
Lutz, Jacob
Lepp, baby
Love, Jenks
Lynch, Mrs.
Lynch, Wm.
- Lynch, James
Lynch, Mike
Lavallan, Katie
Lasalle, Mrs.
Lemmon, Tom.
Lawrence, S. M.
Lemon, G. W.
Lorentz, L. M.
Lewis, F. W.
Lacey, Mrs. C.
Lawrence, Jos. H.
Lindsey, Belle
Lippold, Willie
Lindenberg, Miss F.
Lombs, Annie C.
Linburg, John
Lewis, Clara
Lallar, Reuben
Lansford, W. W.
Lansford, Leoni
Lake, Daniel
Louis, Adeline
Lawrence, Jennie
Lehman, Y.
Lindon, Charles
Lowry, Eddie
Laurenz, C.
Lucas, Wm.
Leath, Henrietta
Lee, Charles
Lover, Robert
Love, Buddie
Loeffel, Joe
Love, Charlie
Lane, Adolph
Lertrud, Miss Louisa
Littlejohn, Lewis
Lonsdale, sr., Mrs. J. G.
Lewis, John
Lous, B.
Lyman, Henry J.
Leidy, jr., Eugene
Luetke, Louis
Lehman, Henry
Lankford, C. R.
Leach, John
Lonsdale, J. G., sr.
Lanham, E. W.
Lynch, Amelia
Lake, Miss Flora
Lolinski, Lewis
Lebadu, Mrs.
Leon.
Lake, Robert
Lehman, Mary
Ludlow, W. F.
Lake, W. H.
LOWRY, Dr. W. R.
Labesque, J. M.
Lamb, Ed.
Lumpkin.
Louis, George
Labrella, Major
Lowry, R. F.
Lowry, Mrs. R. F.
Lowry, child
Lay, Louisa
Lane, Richard
Malowney, Mike
Metcalf, Sam
Mariuschalk, Mr.
Miller, A.
Miller, Jennie
Miller, R. Ben
Miller, Jo
Miller, August
Miller, S. B.
Miller, Mrs. S. B.
McMahon, Mrs.
Madson, John
Metcalf, Emmons
Miverzagt, Wm.
Mitchell, R. W.
McKeon, W. James
McKeon.

- McKeon, Mary
 McKernan, M.
 Murphy, Frank
 Murphy, Eliza
 McCall, F.
 Morris, James
 Morris, James
 Morris, Alice
 Melvin, Robert
 Mack, Pat
 McGioully, D. T.
 Muller, Albert
 Muller, Mrs. John G.
 Maginnis, Annetta
 Malone, Josie
 Magevney, Thomas
 Mangus, Annette
 Michaelis, Gus
 McCann.
 Montgomery, Wm.
 McCune, Mrs. John
 McGarvey, J. R.
 Moffitt, John
 Minor, T. F.
 Manley, Margaret A.
 Manley, Maggie E.
 McCay, Catharine
 McMillan, Mary
 Myers, Adolph, jr.
 Myers, Adolph
 Moore.
 MANSFORD, E. J.
 McCauley, J. B.
 Merritt, Geo. R.
 Morgan, Walter
 McDowell, Mrs.
 McElroy, Wm. M.
 Malton, Uriah
 Morgan, John
 MENKIN, N. D.
 Maloney, Peter
 McCullough, Ben
 MITCHELL, Mrs. Dr. R. W.
 Mulligan, Richard
 Maher, Mike
 Murphy, John
 McKenzie.
 McCooney, John
 Mudd, John G.
 Moore, Ed.
 Moore, Virgil V.
 McCormick, John
 McLean, Robert
 McConnell, John
 McFresh, James
 McDougal, C. H.
 McLean, John W.
 Moran, Mike
 McKinley, Mrs. Ed.
 Moore, Miles
 McDonald, Rosa
 McCowell, Thomas
 Matemur, Father
 Mitchell, M.
 McKim, Dr. J. W.
 Mead, Dr.
 Mancher, Mrs. A.
 McKinley's child
 Meek, Miss S.
 Matthews, Mrs. Fannie
 McKenzie, Mrs. S. A.
 Mazetta, Anna
 McNickels, Thomas
 Mitchell, Mollie
 Murphy, Mollie
 Mitchell's boy
 McConnell, A.
 McFall, M. E.
 Morrissey, Margaret
 Mathews, Mrs. Fannie
 Morrissey, Peter
 Morrissey, T.
 McConnell, T.
 Mynatt, Thos. B.
 Margeaye, Jennette,
 Milenus, Father,
 Manly, Theresa
 McCloy, J. W.
 Milhrit, T. J.
 McArniste.
 McGrann, Miss Nellie
 Mathews, Fannie A.
 Mahny, Hannah
 Moore, Chas. G.
 Myers, Francis
 Malone, M.
 McConnell, Thomas
 McLaughlin, Florence
 Morrison, Channing
 Miller, Geo. S.
 McKinley, Mrs.
 Madhart, Elizabeth
 Mertz, Tenny
 Morrison, Charles
 Maloney, M.
 Monahan, Mrs. Ella
 McCallum, W. D.
 McGrann, Nellie
 Maffey, Samuel
 McShean, John
 McGee, Paul
 McCall, Henry
 McIlvain, Mrs.
 Murdock, Lotta
 Miller, Capt. Willie
 Mynatt, Wm. H.
 Multiger, Thos.
 Massei, Joseph
 McCarty, Thomas
 Magg, Geo.
 McKeogh, Martin
 Miller, Lela
 Menees, Dr. Thomas W.
 Maag, Mrs. Geo.
 Maag, Geo.
 McDonald, J. W.
 Mahaffy, H. J.
 Major, T. J.
 McGregor, Dr. T. H.
 McCann, Geo.
 McFreely, John
 McBride, Ella
 McDonald, Peter.
 McMamari, Mrs.
 McFlat, Wm.
 Mason.
 May, Wm. B.
 Mike.
 Mariam, G.
 Mancher, Gus
 Martin, Mary
 Mathias, Fred
 McMann, A. H.
 McManus, S.
 Marshall, E. C.
 Mhoon, W. J.
 Marshall, E.
 Mitchell, John
 Meagher, Annie
 Miller, Billie
 McCormick, Wm.
 Maltese, Mrs.
 Monnier, C. V. S.
 Myers, Wm.
 Mitchell, Mrs. John H.
 Malone, C. C.
 Mort, Gus A.
 Morrow, Miss Julia E.
 McCoy, Miss Minnie
 Moon, R. B.
 Merton, Cornelius
 McMinane, Francis
 McCrea, Mrs.
 Myers, John
 Montiverdi, Miss Kate
 McGillivray, David
 Meimann, Mr.
 Mathews, Mrs. Fannie
 Morgan, Mrs.
 Morton, Miss L.
 Mettern, Frank
 Mackall, Thos. F.
 Marguerite.
 Monteverdi, Mary
 Meath, John
 Moore, Jesse
 Muller, Geo.
 Muller, Mrs.
 Mitchell, John H.
 Miller, W. W. C.
 McMamara's child
 Moony, Rev. J. J.
 McClanahan, Thos. H.
 Marso, Mary R.
 Madison, John H.
 Marsa, Mrs.
 McDonald, Mrs.
 Marks, Jacob
 Mahoney's child (N. Y.)
 Mahoney, Eliza
 Mead, Francis
 Mulliken, C. R.
 Miller.
 McDowell, H.
 McCall, Robert
 Martin, John (Detroit)
 McCully.
 Mhoon, W. J.
 Mann, Sallie
 McDonald, J. W.
 Moran, John
 Michaels.
 Mueller, G. W.
 Moore, W. H.
 Mhoon, Miss
 Mack, Mike
 Michot, Eugene
 Michot, Minnie
 Michot, Lady
 Michot, Mrs. Eliza
 Michot, M. L.
 McGregor, Joe
 Miller, Joe E.
 Mannery, Pat
 Morrow, Mrs. Julia
 Morrow, Miss Julia
 Morris, John
 Mosby, Mrs. M. L.
 Miller, John C.
 Mhoon, J. S.
 Mitchell, Avery
 McNeal, Charles
 Montgomery, Dr. B. R.
 Mallory, Alrho
 Massingate, H. S.
 Meyers, Caroline
 Maley, May A.
 Meyers, Pete
 Martin, T.
 Madison.
 McNeal, James
 Monahan, Mrs.
 McKerney, Mrs.
 McDonald, Kate
 Manser, Philip
 Maloney, Mrs. Maggie
 Manuel, R. C.
 McDonnell, Con
 Morris, Mary
 Murphy, G.
 Myers, Ed.
 Mann, Eddie
 Meyers, Wm.
 Maloney, Grace
 Moore, Robert
 Mayer, W.
 Mayer's child
 Murdoh, Charles
 Morris, John R.
 McKay, D. L.
 Morton, Albert
 McCoy, Robert J.
 Marsden, John
 Monsarrat, Oscar
 McElroy, Sergeant
 Mattingly, M. A.
 Messick, Mr.
 McLemore, John
 Maher, Wm.
 Mead, Sarah A.
 McAnally, W. T.
 Marks, Moses
 Mahaffy, Leonora W
 Malsey, Caroline
 Myers, Mrs. Linda
 Mahan, Hannah
 Noonan, Mary
 Noonan, Mrs.
 Northup, John H.
 Nagle, Tillie
 Nelson, Mrs. Dr. A. W.
 Nelson, Miss Julia
 Nail, Mrs. May
 Northrup, Rachael E.
 Nutting, G. A.
 North.
 Nicholson, S. B
 Norman, Willie F.
 Nelson, Samuel
 Noland, Mary
 Norris, Mary E.
 Norris, Mrs.
 Norris, John
 Noel, Emily
 Nelson, Mollie
 Nicholson, Robert
 Novetsky, Annie
 Newman, James
 Newman, Mary
 Newsom, Ida
 Norman, J.
 NELSON, Dr.
 Nichols, W.
 Nichols, W. L.
 Neal, Mrs.
 Noel, Theo.
 Nutting, Baxter N.
 Neidig, F.
 Nicolati, F.
 NUGENT, Dr.
 Noella, Louis
 Noble, Robert
 Nail, Col. John H.
 Neal, Mrs. M. C.
 Norman, Mrs. A. A.
 Nash.
 Nutall, M. H.
 O'Brien, Mike
 Olstead, Tim.
 Oberst, William
 O'Donnell, Mrs.
 O'Brien, John
 O'Neal, Alice
 Omalry.
 OREY, Dr. Paul F.
 O'Brun, James
 O'Conner, Bridget
 Oxner, Martin
 O'Bryne, John
 Owens, John
 O'Conner, Mrs. Catharine
 Owen, Mrs. Julia M.
 Owen, Thomas J.
 Owen, Lizzie
 O'Hern, Hannah
 Onley, Miss
 Obermeyer, Joseph
 Oberst, Mrs. Catherine
 Only, John
 Oshen, Henry
 Oberst, Julia
 Oskman, Henry
 Oates, W. J.
 O'Haver, George
 O'Keefe, Mamie
 O'Donnell, Mrs. B.
 O'Brien, Mrs.
 Oertell, H.
 Owen, Andrew J.
 Osborn, Eliza
 O'Hern, Mary

- Orsin, Henry
 O'Gara, Mary
 Otto, A.
 Otto, George
 Otey, George
 O'Hara, James F.
 O'Day, Ella
 O'Leary, John
 O'Grady, Thomas
 O'Conner, John
 O'Maddox, Robert
 O'Brien, M.
 O'Leary, Mrs. J. O.
 O'Neal, L.
 O'Neal, Mike
 O'Bowden, Harry
 O'Brien, Willie
 O'Dell, Catharine
 O'Conner, John
 O'Clements, T. F.
 O'Donnell, Wm.
 O'Conner, Ellen
 O'Neal, Mrs. Maggie
 O'Nettie, G.
 Offerd, Alfred N.
 Pease, Lucy
 Pease, Fannie
 Packer, Charles
 Paine, Maggie
 Page, (child)
 Paul, W. P.
 Pagell, Charles
 Price, Ed.
 Pollock, Samuel
 Patton, Bud
 Patton, E. S.
 Precont, G. L.
 Pratt, Petty
 Pearsell, A.
 Piper, August
 Patillo, R. F.
 Powers, Ed.
 Plischke, C. H.
 Plischke, Mrs. C. H.
 Pohl, Ann
 Pohl, Theodore
 Pilegrins, Rosamond
 Parotil, Vincent
 Pryor, Green
 Porter, Mildred E.
 Porter, William
 Porter, W. E.
 Perkins, N. P.
 Paegels, Mrs. Amelia
 Paegels, Otto
 Pocal, Henry
 Powers, John H.
 Pattillo, L. C.
 Plummer, Frank
 Pao, John
 Phillips, Wm.
 Page, John F.
 Pearce, Mrs. Nancy
 Philmont, Annie
 Pica, Victor
 PARSONS, Rev. C. C.
 Powell, W. T.
 Prescott, Walter
 Fresh, F.
 Perdeau, B. D.
 Perfect, Earnest
 Patchell, James
 Piper.
 Park, J. G.
 Powell, W. L.
 Peck, F. B.
 Pohl, Mrs. Thos.
 Pharew, Phil.
 Payne, M.
 Patillo, R. H.
 Partlow, Mrs. F.
 Phillips, Mrs. Mattie B.
 Page, Miss M. B.
 Pearsall, Miss Ida
 Pearsall, Miss Clara
- Patchell, Mrs.
 Perry, Leonora
 Plummer, Al.
 Plummer, B. F.
 Plummer, Mrs.
 Pellegrame, E.
 Peters, Thomas
 Powers, R. W.
 Perry, Sommers
 PIERCE, Dr. Hyland
 Payne, Mary
 Phister, Jacob
 Peabody, Geo. N.
 Patterson, Joseph
 Pierce, Nellie
 Pullen, Mrs. Ben. K.
 Powers, Mr.
 Partee, Charles L.
 Palmer, Lucinda
 Palmer, Elizabeth
 Poyner, Mr.
 Parker, J. C.
 Probert, Geo. C.
 Pittman, Miss Carrie A.
 Palmer, Ella
 Fugo.
 Porter, Charles
 Peabody, John M.
 Pearl, Emma
 PEOPLES, Dr. Berlin
 Penacoe, Louis
 Pritchett, T. T.
 Peoples, Jesse
 Pope, Charles
 Provenzale, (child)
 Pope, Willie
 Pillson, Elizabeth
 Pollard, J. E.
 Provenzale, M.
 Pope, Nura
 Piaggio, Vic.
 Prescott, O. F.
 Plain, Katie
 Palmer, H. L.
 Phillips, Minnie
 Pritchitt, Mrs.
 Plain, Mrs. Carrie
 Persons, Albert
 Fugh, W. T.
 Patton, Maggie
 Paterson, Martha
 Paine, Grimmy
 Pollard, Mrs. M. L.
 Fugh, Mary A.
 Phelan's child, (P. H.)
 Peterson, John
 Posey, H. J.
 Perry, (child)
 Quenn, Mary
 Quigley, Mary
 Quinn, Mike
 Quinlin, Eugene
 Royster, F. W. jr.
 Rear, August
 Reid, George
 Robertson, George
 Round, Miss Bell
 Romaggi, John
 Rentz, John
 Riley, James
 Rubenstein, Pike
 Ryan, James
 Robertson, Eliza
 Ressler, Fred.
 Ross, Benj.
 Reing, C.
 Roberts, John
 Rowan, W. G.
 Randle, Fred.
 Root, Irving
 RENNER, Dr. J. E.
 ROBERTS, Rev. Father
 Riley, Mrs. Sarah
 Roper, Miss Annie
 RUTH, Sister
- Robinson, William
 Reynolds, Harry S.
 Rosebrough, Rev. Dr.
 Roper, Miss Lizzie
 Roberts, Sarah
 Ramsen, Mary
 Reynolds, Miss Fannie
 Reynolds, Frank
 Rutter, John
 Rogerson, Julian A.
 Reiner, Martin
 RICE, Dr. John L.
 Rynders, John
 Reilly, Kate
 Redford, M. W.
 Ruil, Walter
 Roberts's son.
 Roemheld, John
 Rancoskey, H.
 Robbins, Miss Annie
 Reignders, John
 Rutter, Miss C.
 Reynolds.
 Reynolds.
 Reynolds.
 Rostinger, J.
 Revoll, Lena
 Ruffin, Freddie
 Ringer, Lafayette
 Rinkhardt, Mrs.
 Roberts, Mrs. H.
 Rosenthal, Aug.
 Russell, Maggie
 Russell, Joe
 Robinson, Ben.
 Roush, John A.
 Rehkopf, Q. F.
 ROGERS, Dr. John C.
 Ryan, Elizabeth
 Ryder, Patrick
 Riley, Mrs.
 Reugg, August
 Ring, Maggie
 Ring, Dan.
 Rezzonica, Mrs. C.
 Rezzonica, R. S.
 Roby, Joseph R.
 Rummel, A.
 Ryan, Stephen
 Ringwald, Miss
 Ringwald, Ed.
 Robeson, Mary
 Rue, Vincent
 Riley, Mike
 Roadman, John
 Reckford, Fannie
 Reinert, Joseph
 Ragio, Mrs. Mary R.
 Ragio, Amelia
 Rudd, Wm. A.
 Rice, Annie
 Rubenstein, Lena M.
 Radt, M.
 Ryan, Ellen
 Ravenly, J.
 Ravenos, A.
 Raverall, Alfred
 Ravinale, Alfred
 Reder, Ada
 Reider, Fred.
 Rounds, Mrs. James
 Risk, E. F. jr.
 Rogers, Capt. Joseph
 Rose, J. A.
 Ramsey, C.
 Retwick.
 Rash, Richard L.
 Rosselle, William
 Reardon, Conn.
 Reid, George
 Reid, E. F.
 Reid, Wm.
 Rogers, Emily
 Rich, Henry
 Ringwald, S.
- Regan, James F.
 Raggio, John
 Robinson, G.
 Radd, Mrs.
 Roberts, Susan
 Rushton, William
 Ruffin, Joe
 Raggo, Miss Lizzie
 Rounds, James
 Ryan, Jack
 Rivoil, Mrs. Lou
 Restmeyer, Mrs. Fred.
 Revoll, Lizzie
 Rossi, John
 Reed, Ross
 Ryan, James
 Ruffin, J. B.
 REINHART, Dr.
 Rill, John
 Ruffin, Mollie
 Ralston, Walter
 Ralston, Mrs. James
 Richards, Thomas
 Robinson, Clark
 Rushing, Miss
 Rushing, Mrs.
 Ringwald, Stella
 Richards, Mattie
 Redford, J. R.
 Roper, Jasper
 Roach, Mrs. Delia
 Richardson, Jane
 Rooney, J. P.
 Roach, Lena
 Roper, Mrs. Maggie
 Rapp, Ann R.
 Sauer, Rabbi F.
 Schalscha, Hanna
 Schalscha, Ida
 Schalscha, Fannie
 Smith, Mrs. B.
 Smith, Ann
 Smith, John
 Smith, Frank
 Smith, Mrs.
 Smith, jr., W. J.
 Smith, John
 Smith, John
 Smith, John
 Smith, John
 Smith, Emma
 Smith, Charles M.
 Smith, M. F.
 Smith, Hester
 Smith, Sam
 Smith, Dave
 Schultze, Henry
 Schindler, C.
 Schwab, Antony
 Shute, Frank
 Saunders, T. B.
 Schlemmer, Charles
 Slemmer, Henry
 Sauter, Charles
 Strauburg, Earnest
 Stanberg, Ed. A.
 Spronce, J.
 Seales, Geo.
 Scherner, Abe
 Sturdivant, Mrs.
 Samuels, Morris
 Sullivan, Loritta
 Spherly, John
 Speckernagle, Wm.
 Schafer, Herman
 Shepperd, Thos.
 Shepperd, Francis
 Sales, Ella
 Scully, Agnes
 Stahn, Henry
 Stalm, J. N.
 Stewart, Maggie
 Selziger, H. G.
 Sepp, Mary
 Sandey, Clara

- Sweeney, Ed.
 Salziger, H. G.
 Solomon, E.
 Shipley, Mathias
 Scully, Charles
 Shelby, Mat.
 Shelby, Mat.
 Steneth, John
 Sherry, Patrick
 Schaper, Alice D.
 Shea, Thomas
 Saunders, Clara
 Schuler, Emma
 Sturla, Fred.
 Schneider, Jacob
 Steman, Joseph
 Stillman, Henry
 Stephenson, E.
 Sullivan, M.
 Sullivan, Mary
 Sullivan, Mrs.
 Strehl, Mollie
 Strehl, child
 Schmuck, Peter
 Swatkey, Mary
 Strong,
 Starrett, Mrs. Frances E.
 Starrett, Eddie
 Shauders, Mrs.
 Steele.
 Slowart, W. F.
 Sneeringer, E. F.
 Strausburg, Chas.
 Slowart, Mrs. J. M.
 Slagle, Josephine.
 Schulze, A. F.
 Swift.
 Stansbery, Chas.
 Saunders, Wm.
 Spellman, Wm.
 Spilman, P.
 Seessel, Geo.
 Stanley, Mike
 Sullivan, Dennis.
 Stomburg, Arthur
 Sprigg, John
 Speers, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Schultz, A. C.
 Stack, Margaret
 SLATER, Rev. Dr. E. C.
 Slater, Miss Sallie
 Slater, Mrs. E. C.
 Slater, Miss Mollie
 Sheppard, B. E.
 Sterlie, Helen
 Schuler, Mollie
 SISTER
 Smith, Mrs. B.
 Schultz, Mrs. A. F.
 Schaff, Mrs.
 Saylor, Jo.
 SCHAPE, Fred. C.
 Starratt, James
 Schultz, Gullus
 Sullivan, Thos.
 Sweney, child
 Simmons, L.
 Saltalamachin, F.
 Stovall, Mollie
 Small, Mrs. M.
 Simmons, Mrs.
 Sullivan, James J.
 Steele, Mrs. C. L.
 Spain, Lucy
 Selvin, John
 Slack, Lizzie
 Shuttleworth, A.
 Sweeney, James H.
 Snyder, Kate
 Simmons, Julian A.
 Stewart, C. Young
 Stewart, Miss Sarah M.
 Sticky, James
 Stephenson, Wm.
 Sailor, Mrs. Mary
 Shilly, Geo.
 Stretch, Sarah Ann
 Snyder, Mrs.
 Sutton, Willie
 Sears, J. J.
 Stephenson, W. D.
 Stewart, Sarah W.
 Stewart, P. E.
 Stewart, C. T.
 Steinkuhl, Mary
 Scott, Martin
 Souhr, Josephine
 Schneider.
 Shumaker, Peter
 Shuttleworth, Annie R.
 Schaefer, J.
 Schneider, Cora
 Schuyler, Rev. L. S.
 Smith.
 Swan, August
 Shelten, Mrs. M. L.
 Shaw, James
 Steinhuhl, Margaret
 Stephenson, Miss
 Schepper, W. B.
 Slaughter, Sam
 Street, Fannie
 Strain.
 Shorter, Clara M.
 SCANLAN, Rev. Father
 Steele, Mrs. C. L.
 Scharif, Alex.
 Stein, Mary
 Solari, Tony
 Shields, Peter
 Scully, J. H.
 Stephens, Julian
 Spine, W. H.
 Smith, Josie
 Smith, D. P.
 Smith, H.
 Smith, Eliza
 Schuday, Margaret
 Sassinan, Frank
 Shears, Mr.
 Shrud, Fred.
 Scarafotts, Joseph
 SCHERRIE, Sister
 Schudi, Mrs. Margaret
 Steele's (child) Mrs.
 Schutz, Mrs.
 Schlich, Mrs.
 Schilling, L.
 Shumecks, sr., Mr.
 Stoll, August
 Sanders, Martha
 Scheller, Mrs. Methua
 Scheller, Mr.
 Sebrall, Mr.
 Scheley, F. W.
 Stokes, Mrs. Ann
 Sauer, P. H.
 Schilling, Ferdinand
 Snigg, Ed. J.
 Sour, Ada
 Strasman, Ben.
 Schroder, Caroline
 Sutton, Geo.
 Schneider, Mrs.
 Shelton, R. W.
 Schroeder, Caroline
 Smith, Nellie
 Schroeder, H. L.
 Sheperd, W. B.
 Sheperd, Mrs. W. B.
 Sheperd, Miss Daisy
 Sullivan, Mrs.
 Sudy, Mrs.
 Sheehan, John
 Scullen, Tim.
 Shaw, Mrs. Kate
 Stratman, A.
 Stanley, John R.
 Stanley, Mrs. P. P.
 Spain, Mary Ann
 Scullen, P.
 Saur, Mrs. Margaret
 Strehl, Mr. J. A.
 Schumeyer, Ed.
 SAMPLE, Dr. J. F.
 Shippard, Wm
 Stewart, Thos.
 Schulz, C.
 Smith, Phillip
 Spiegel, Paul
 Scypper, Miss Mima
 Sward, Miss Lena
 Smith, August
 Strange, Miss
 Schultz, Wm.
 Shoemaker, Morris
 Scales, Ollie
 Slack, Mrs.
 Stone, James
 Stowe, Mrs.
 Strikers, Elvira
 Shroyer, W. P.
 Saupé, Susan
 Saupé, Frank
 Scruggs, Judge P. T.
 Shevenill, Miss
 Stowe, Ida
 Smith, Mrs. H. D.
 Shilin, W. H.
 Smith's child (W. E.)
 Stevenson, Nelson
 Stowe, Maude
 Sheehan, Mrs.
 Schroyer, Mrs. Margaret
 Somers, Mrs. Margaret
 Shicer, Jennie
 Shehan, Mrs. C.
 Trumbull.
 Tindall, Miss
 Tighe, Peter
 Tighe, Peter Aug.
 Tighe, Samuel
 Tracey, Maggie
 Trigg, A. N.
 Turner, Thomas
 Tierney, Maggie
 Tierney, Charles
 Thorn, Birdie
 Thorn, Bertha
 Thweat, A.
 Tweedy, Thomas
 Tait, David
 Turner.
 Taggart, R. L.
 Tate, Lucy A.
 Thumel, A. F.
 Tarby, Michael
 Thomas, Rev. A.
 Thompson, R. A.
 Townsend, Willie
 Townsend, Miss
 Taylor, Annie
 Tibbs, J.
 Thompson, Jerry
 Thomas, Caroline
 Trigg, Jo. W.
 Thompson, Mrs. Mattie
 Thompson, Willie
 Taylor, Lou
 Townsley, Sam.
 Tusher, Patrick
 Theobas, Thomas
 Town, Ernest
 Torrance, Hugh
 Thrall, J. C.
 Tufel, Miss B.
 Thweat, Noble
 THECLA, Sister
 Toulson, Charles
 Thomas, Henry
 Thompson, Charles G.
 Thompson, Al.
 Temps, Willie
 Termoth, Bernard
 Thompson, Billie
 Thixton, W. C.
 Tilton, R.
 Tobin, Ellen
 Tuffall, Julius
 Taylor, Charles
 Terry, John H.
 Tufel, Bettie
 Tuck, Francis
 Trainn, Thomas
 Tighe, James
 Teufel, Josephine
 Thompson, Mrs.
 Tomeny, Hal.
 Tobins, Mike
 Tobins, Mike
 TUERCK, Dr.
 Tate, Jesse M.
 Tomeny, Helen
 Taylor, J. B.
 Thixton, child
 Taylor, John B.
 Tait, Wm.
 Thoma, Pauline
 Taylor, Michael
 Thompson, Aggie
 Tomeny, Mrs. J. M.
 Tomeny, J. M.
 Taylor, D. S.
 Taylor, A. W.
 Taylor, Park
 Thomas, Alma
 Thompson, S. H.
 Thompson, D. H.
 Tildson, Fannie
 Tilson, F.
 Taylor, Jessie
 Taylor, Samuel
 Taylor, Dave
 Townsend, Joseph
 Thoma, Charlotte
 Turner, Thomas
 Thompson, Samuel
 Ullman, Carl M.
 Untram, Charles
 Uhl, Nick
 Varner, Tom
 VERONICA, Sister
 Veishier, John
 Vanhook, John
 Vorbrink, Joseph
 Venable, Mrs.
 Venable, Joseph
 VINCENTIA, Sister
 Virgeson, Marion W.
 Vanhorn, W. C.
 Vantroostenberg, Father
 Voegeli, Henry J.
 Voegeli, Mrs. Henry J.
 Violet, Thomas
 Varley, Thomas
 Volkner, Fred.
 VonKunz, C. A.
 Venn, Mrs.
 Venn, Clara
 Venn, Mary T.
 Voorhies, C. V.
 Vaccaro, A.
 Vaughan, Manuel
 Washer, Hattie
 Wood, Wright
 Wright.
 Wright, Robert
 Weick, Charlotte
 Wilder, Lillie
 Winters, Thomas
 Wheeler, Lillie
 Warner, Tom
 Wande, Albert
 Welsh, Mike
 Welsh, Mary
 Wray, John H.
 Wray, Mrs.
 White, Bertie
 Winston, Charles
 Walsh, Lizzie

Walsh, Thomas
Walsh, Katie
Walsh, Martin
Walsh, Daniel V.
Walker, Ceryl
Wildberger, Stella
Walton, C.
Wild, Ed.
WATSON, Dr. K. P.
Woodworth.
Woodworth, Mrs.
Waggener, Mike
Woodruff, Wm. C.
West, Anthony
Weidt, G. Annie
Woolter, Jo.
Wallace, Mrs.
Wells, Frances
Wells, John
Wildberger, John
Warren, Jennie
Wezy, J. W.
Watkins, Belle
Weidlam, John
Woodward, A. B.
Weiden, Frank
Wendler, John
Williams, Ed.
Williams, Sarah E.
Williams, Maggie
Williams, C. M.
Williams, Caroline
Williams, Ed.
Wilson, John O.
Wilson, Mrs. M.
Walker, James M.
Wiley, W.
Waldron, James
Winstein, Josephine
Wadron, Polly
Welstein, Mrs.
Woods, Josephine
Waldon, Jack
Walker, Wm.
Wolf, Mrs. Emma
Warneke, Mrs.
Wolf, Augustus
Werrick, child
WILLIAMS, Dr. R. B.
Wilbert.
Woerne, Wm.
Warneke, Caroline
Westfield, A. J.
Wilson, Mrs.
Willoth, Mrs.
Woods, Mrs.
Ward, Lillie
Williamson.
White, Mary S.
Wagoner.
Wilhelmine, Sister
Whitfield, Thomas
White, Robert
Williams, Mrs. N. H.
Wallin, Bettie
Willhirst, E.
White, M.
White, Lewis
Walsh, Bridget
Ward, T. F.
Wilson, Wm.
Wisely, Julia
Woern, Louisa
Woodlaw, David A.
WOODWARD, Dr. J. D.
Wardlaw, D. A.
Wright, Harry
William.
Warring, H. L.
Walsh, John
Ward, J. C. sr.
Ward, J. C. jr.
White, Eugene D.
Walker, W. J.
Wesche, A.

Wescher, Mrs.
Wescher, A.
Worsham, Ed. R.
Weller, Henry Clay
Waggener, W. A.
Welsk, Kate
Welsk.
Winter, Charles
Ward, Horatio J.
Willis, William
Walsh, Andrew
Worsmick, Mrs.
White, M.
Willhert, Adolph
Waffon, Wm.
Worth, H.
Waggener, J. H.
Williams, Robert E.
Winson, S.
Wilson, Mrs. S.
Wilson, Hellena B.
Wosnick, Joseph
Williams, Oswald
Witte, Wilhelm
Wright, Mrs.
Warneke, Fritz
Ward, Lillie
WHITE, Dr.
White, Gotlieb
Wright, King
Ware, J. Hopson
Whitford, Mrs. E. L.
Welsh.
Waller, Mrs. M. B.
Wilcox, J. H.
Wood, Jonathan
Walsh, Martin
Wright, Casper
Walsh, Dennis
Wells, Mr.
Williams, Davy
Whitmore, Mr.
Wolf, Mr.
Wyle, Wm.
Woods, Martha
Walsh, John
Willard, Mary Ella
Warner, David E.
Weaver, J. B.
Woods, George W.
Whalen, Andrew
Welsh, Charlie
Washington, Mrs. E. B.
Whipple, Mrs. E. A.
Weaver, Mrs. J. B.
Wright, Pat. E.
Warner, F.
Wright, Mrs. Josie
Windler, Francis
Williams, W. T.
Wells, Mrs.
Williams, Peter
Wiggins, James
Walsh, Johnnie
Webb, Macon
Warner, Carrie
WENDELIN, Brother
Webber, Ed.
White, Martin
Wupperman, A.
Wright, A.
Whitfield, Wm.
Woodruff, Andrew
Walsh, Patrick
Winchester, Louisa
Wellman, Cary
Wellman, M. C.
Williams, Wallace
Wilform, W. Scott
Weatherby, Wm.
Young, Fannie
Young, Annie
Young, Thomas
Young, Thomas
Young, John

York, Wm. J.
York, F. P.
Yonkers, Mrs.
Yenger, Lewis
Yarby, Austin
Zanoni, Mrs.
Zoanne, Baptiste
Zimmerman, Ann
Zeigir's child
Zoyer, Tillie
Zanone, Mary M.
Whites, 2,806
Colored, 914
Unknown, 657
Total, 4,377

Mississippi City, Miss.

Brockatt, Mrs. W. B.
Brockatt's child.
Carter, Col. M. A.
Mayer, Fred.
Mayer, Albert
Rowland, Mrs.

Moscow, Tenn.

Allen, Emma
Allen, Bertha
Cowan's J. S. R. infant
Calaway, Marshall
DeAragon, Mrs. Dennis
Epp, Mrs. Wm.
Epp, Mrs. E. A.
Epp, Fred.
Goley, Fred.
Hazlewood, T. B.
Hill, Dr. J. S.
Layton, Willie
Layton, W. J.
Layton, Mrs. M. C.
Marsh, Ed. (col. nurse)
Maas, Mrs. H.
McConnel, Mrs. C. W.
Oharro, —
Smith, John
Steger, Jack S.
Steger, Mrs. E. A.
Stover, Mrs. R. B.
Stover, Mattie
Simmons, Miss Nannie
Simmons, Miss Annie
Storm, Fritz
Staun, Harry
Wade, Sidney Y.
White, Mrs. R. B.
Wheeler, Dr. J. M.
Wright, Lucy

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hopson, Dr. H. R., of
Memphis.
Hicks, Dr. (at Memphis)

Mobile, Ala.

Both, Rev. Victor
Fort, R. B.
Marley, Father, at
Whistler.
Unknown (col.) woman.

Morgan City, Miss.

Clare, Samuel
Farrell, Miss
Hennessy, James
Martin's Wm. daughter
Warchiell, Daniel W.

Napoleon, Ark.

No record furnished.

Nashville, Tenn.

Atkins, Mrs.
Eastman, John U.
Haggard, Wm.
Laurent, Emile C.
Looney, Wm. Z.
Martin, Mrs. M. P.
Maury, Edward
McGaughey, —
Sheetz, H. C.
Thompson N. B.

New York.

Lindley, Dr. N. A.
Reilly, Wm.
Sheetz, Wm.

Norfolk, Va.

No Names.

Nubbin Ridge, Tenn.

Walker, Thos. J.

Louisville, Ky.

Able, Gabriel
Berryman, Eddie
Coleman, Sam.
Casey, Mike
Croghan, David
Coffee, Patrick
Connell, J. B. M.
Davis, H. R.
Dryfus, Samuel
Ernest, Geo. M.
Ernest, Mrs. Geo. M.
Fisher, Charles
Flynn, Meta
Gary.
Gallenher, N. G.
Hollahan, Mary
Heidelberg, Louis
Haskill, Ben.
Haffmeister, Johanna
Hellrig, Rudolph
Howard, John
Jones, Sebastian
Laurie, Mary A.
Leake, W. L.
Lawton, R. H.
Lutz.
Moore, Richard
McKenna, Mrs. Annie
Maney, James
Morris, James P.
Mudd, Nathaniel
Plunkett, Charles
Ryan, Mrs. Mary
Ritter, Alice R.
Rawes, Mrs. Geo.
Shaw, William
Samuels, Henry B.
Shannahan, Maggie
Scalley, M. E.
Sellar, John
Sellar, Therese
Saltalamachie, Frank
Tedro, Mrs. Annie
Winn, Fred.
Worsham, Clifford
Voss, Ann
Voss, Ernest
2 colored

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

- Arberies, Giovanni
 Antonio, Marzd
 Admirall, Isabella
 Antonio, Mary
 Ambers, Daniel
 Ackerman, Joseph
 Archidell, Antonio
 Adams, L.
 Adams, James
 Arms, Harrey
 Antoine, Male d'
 Aschenbrenner, O.
 Anten, Anna A.
 Amendt, Flor.
 Anderson, Christian
 Anderson, Ida
 Avery, James
 Anderson, F. B.
 Aborg, Mrs.
 Augor, L. E.
 Aubin, Geo. S.
 Adams, Jeanie
 Artigue, Fred
 Anastapiades, A.
 Adams, Louis
 Adams, George
 Adams, H. D.
 Arnold, E.
 Armstrong, E. L.
 Anthony, F. M.
 Alonzo, A.
 Arnault, Peter
 Alderman, E. J.
 Auer, Julia W.
 Allen, Lebean V.
 Augbecker, Aug.
 Adams, W. N.
 Augustin, J. A.
 Adams, Flor. G.
 Aikens, Jonn W.
 Ahern, Patrick
 Antonia, H. L.
 Alber, J. N.
 Appfel, Gab
 Ahlburn, Henry
 Adler, Wm. S.
 Assanti, J. DeP.
 Allen, Mary J.
 Appley, Blanche
 Augustine, Joseph
 Anderson, Martin
 Ayrand, Bascal
 Adams, Teresa
 Adams, Aleck
 Ames, Laura
 Alexander, F. G.
 Ault, Alvis
 Adele, Aloysius
 Andry, Charles J.
 Allen, Nich.
 Astrado, Antoniette
 Antelny, Leonce
 Artus, Marid
 Abram, J. J.
 Allen, W. D.
 Abtte, Johannah S.
 Abbot, Clara
 Ansbery, Hugh
 Arnett, F. C.
 Archaffenberg, F.
 Armas, D'Anna
 Argentum, A. G.
 Abner, E. D.
 Anseman, Ernest V.
 Arcott, Lizzie
 Armstrong, S. H.
 Arin, Benedito
 Anderson, Charles W.
 Arthurs, Wm. E.
 Arnauld, Genel
 Apken, Joseph
 Alito, Francisco
 Adelton, Wm.
 Andrien, Jules
 Albers, John A.
 Anthony, Francois M.
 Alonzo, Antouie
 Amault, Peter
 Arnold, Edward
 Armstrong, Ellen L.
 Acker, Zavier
 Avaril, Camille
 Abadie, Henry
 Adler, Jennie
 Adamzig, Jacob
 Ankar, Bessie
 ALBERT, Sister Josephine
 Aranes, John P.
 Avery, James
 Andrews, Eli
 Arnato, Carneto
 Anderson, Augustine
 Antonio, Andre
 Arastase, Mrs. Alex.
 Adams, Mrs. Eliza
 Aneek, Joseph
 Arnold, Mrs. J. N.
 Adler, Albert
 Appley, Blanche
 Augustins, Joseph
 Allen, Richard
 Aycock, Joseph
 Allen, Charles
 Angela, ———
 Allen, John
 Andrette, John
 Abadie, Warie
 Amitte, Mr.
 Abrahams, Elias
 Addicks, Mat.
 Arbogas, Jacques
 Auguste, Mrs.
 Antonini, Adolph
 Aitken, Elizabeth B.
 Anderson, Christine
 Anderson, Sarah
 Anderson, Martha
 Argenton, Antonie G.
 Apps, Henrietta
 Abodie, Jean L.
 Anthony, Michael
 Aufdemot, Mary
 Benedits, Salvadore
 Bruchert, A.
 Bird, John
 Benton, Rosalie
 Burke, Jack
 Bibren, Charles
 Bugge, Diddenka
 Brady, Mary
 Bokenfohr, F.
 Becker, Mary L.
 Bruguiere, L.
 Brennan, Joseph
 Brummer, T.
 Barlow, Mary
 Benning, C. A.
 Bussa, Fred.
 Balancia, Paul
 Brown, Miss Kate
 Betzer, Henry
 Baer, Joseph
 Brown, Joseph
 Bruneau, J. M.
 Bercier, Al. M. L.
 Broyer, L. A.
 Betancourt, J.
 Brady, James
 Behla, Anna
 Bonge, Wm.
 Bainsfather, J. C.
 Berges, Laurent
 Brady, Theresa
 Bueler, Josephine
 Bouisse, Odillie
 Bellalme, Ernan
 Barry, Mary L.
 Burns, Robert
 Bernardo, Louisa
 Becker, Paul
 Basil, Jo.
 Bernauer, Charles
 Begarrie, Jean
 Butts, Warren S.
 Brown, L.
 Bradley, Wm.
 Biri, Henry
 Brady, ———
 Bundy, Louis F.
 Bergmann, Wm.
 Baldwin, Charles
 Bringgold, R.
 Bausney, Sam.
 Britton, Annie
 Braig, James
 Blein, Juliet
 Burns, L. L.
 Bradford, C. E.
 Bathe, Mrs. Berth
 Bridge, Wm. B.
 Brady, Andrew
 Baker, George L.
 Bell, Laura
 Baker, Eli
 Bemar, Louis
 Bernier, E. M.
 Beaumann, C.
 Brecht, J. E.
 Burner, Margaret
 Burns, Edward
 Bersier, Paul
 Bickman, H. F.
 Blake, Richard J.
 Bailey, Agnes
 Bonnacarrere, M.
 Bussani, A.
 Boshaus, Wm.
 Boyarella, Jos.
 Bourgoyne, H. V.
 Bruns, Otto
 Burkhardt, Geo.
 Barnes, J. D.
 Barnes, Robert
 Beauchere, C. K.
 Bailey, Kate
 Boyle, Ada
 Bardin, Joseph
 Boreau, Mrs. D.
 Bergeret, Jean M.
 Boigelle, Mrs.
 Byrnes, James
 Bruns, Wm. H.
 Braudel, Louisa
 Balles, Bernard
 Battu, James T.
 Balds, Isadori
 Beverung, Fred.
 Beratina, Antonio
 Brunnert, August
 Boehm, John
 Budey, George
 Barbe, John
 Brown, Thomas
 Berlin, R. Alice
 Berry, H. D.
 Bottick, Charles
 Berley, John
 Buchman, Gotria
 Bruet, Eugene
 Bounier, Jean
 Bartel, Henry
 Bacher, Marie L. J.
 Bercher, Fred
 Buffer, Auguste
 Bourgeois, H.
 Batemore, George
 Bacagalopi, J.
 Baratine, B.
 Bonneau, Henry
 Boucher, Charles
 Brewster, Mrs. M.
 Bander, Anna
 BAUMANN, Rev. G.
 Braraton, Anna
 Baumstark, L.
 Bruce, Marie
 Bower, Elizabeth
 Bessier, Marie
 Breen, Aleck
 Barnes, W.
 Benton, Charles
 BYRNE, Dr. J. G.
 Bruccolori, Rosalie
 Berry, Ellen
 Bantz, Catharine
 Bretz, John B.
 Barret, Patrick
 Brady, James
 Benecks, A.
 Behune, Bern. J.
 Barrett, John
 Beccockque, John
 Bonhager, Fred.
 Browne, Mrs. E.
 Burns, Elizabeth
 Braus, Perre
 Bruns, Rosalie
 Bence, Charles
 Bowers, G. B.
 Bowman, Mrs. Anna S. +
 Brodel, Bernard
 Brown, Mary B.
 Burns, Robert C.
 Bugge, W.
 Barnett, John
 Boe, Louis
 Bache, Katie
 Birchman, Katie
 Benza, Richard
 Bofil, Paul H.
 Bond, James W.
 Brickel, Philip
 Batheiny, F. J.
 Blank, Charles T.
 Bogart, Francisco
 Benz, Nellie
 Bernheim, J.
 Bashounse, F. V.
 Broker, Louisa
 Bauder, George
 Bobo, B. A.
 Bruno, Joseph
 Bailey, Kate
 BARNES, Sister
 Berno, D. F.
 Beck, Fred.
 Block, Gabe
 Bertrand, Aug.
 Buogacre, Ed.
 Blanchard, W.
 Babb, W. T.
 Boden, Emile
 Behreus, Henry
 Bauman, John
 Baker, C. L.
 Bergery, James P.
 Burkman, Julius
 Brindamour, V.
 Bernard, Maria
 Barber, Charles
 Bronges, Celina
 Boutinaro, Peter
 Berna, A.
 Burk, Elizabeth
 Bandard, Sim. J.
 Benulier, Will.
 Bernard, Philip
 Bennclair, Charles

- Billiski, Wilhoit
 Bache, Anna
 Brady, Charles
 Bobilote, Mary J.
 Bachman, Joseph
 Bloemeyer, C. H.
 Bernias, William
 Babbit, A. D.
 Buckhart, Bertha
 Benzel, Alice
 Biedinger, Josephine
 Brase, Julius
 Borgas, Albert
 Berner, Teresa
 Burvan, C. A.
 BRIGETTA, Sister Mary
 Berricks, John
 Burns, Franklin
 Bridges, Abram B.
 Baker, R. J. H.
 Brady, F. W.
 Banzano, Blank
 Burke, Fritz
 Burst, Augustus
 Brown, Sophia C.
 Blanco, Catherena
 Buffier, Augusti
 Bourgoin, H.
 Bercier, Oscar L, F. L.
 Bercher, Fred.
 Biringman, John
 Barnes, Robert
 Barnes, Jeff. D.
 Buckhart, George
 Boyle, Ada
 Beauchare, Charles K.
 Bousleaur, William
 Burgoyne, Henrietta B.
 Burns, Otto
 Busana, Antoinette
 Bogaretta, Joseph
 Brady, Andrew
 Baker, George M.
 Burg, Catharine
 Brens, Ida
 Bamatto, John
 Black, J. W.
 Bullet, William
 Boline, Dora H.
 Bloodgood, C. B.
 Birch, John
 Beret, Marie
 Bird, Annie
 Buckley, Mary D.
 Bettison, Agnes S.
 Bourny, Mary F.
 Banas, Mary W.
 Bares, Willie
 Black, Edmund
 Berthand, Mary A.
 Benecke, A.
 Bourg, Philip
 Bastino, John
 Bargone, John D.
 Bullit, Louisa
 Baldwin, Culbert S.
 Blza, Adam
 Bertucci, S.
 Bahl, Fred.
 Bluemenson, Ig.
 Beverly, Reed
 Bise, Cleavely
 Behrens, William
 Bathelar, Mary E.
 Block, Blanche
 Blessey, Florence A.
 Block, Alice
 Brown, Augusta
 Bieblizka, Anna
 Britten, Edward
 Block, Lucy
 Bouffette, Charles
 Bassett, Nicholas
 Bawman, Aleck
 Baldwin, Mrs. Ella W.
- Bonnetts, Mary
 Blanca, Jean Marie
 Bancourt, Lucene
 Benson, C. L.
 Bell, George
 Bloman, Henry
 Bacas, Marie
 Bender, Andrew K.
 Bamford H.
 Bonich, Mrs. Rosa
 Bonich, Victoria
 Beacondray, Aug.
 Brugiens, John
 Bell, Frank
 Blocher, Herman
 Berg, Charles
 Blume, Charles
 Burgniens, James
 Bernhardt, John F.
 Boyle, P. J.
 Breman, Edward
 Benz, Mary E.
 Brennan, Willie
 Braun, Matilda
 Begue, Peter
 Bennedettode, G.
 Basby, Mrs. Sallie
 Balla, Cusmus
 Blasini, Elizabeth
 Brun, Patrick
 Bryant, Anna
 Buras, Mary A.
 Brown, W. J.
 Berniol, Aleck
 Braselman, Guy
 Boyne, Hubert B.
 Brewster, Annie S.
 Bordeware, Perre
 Beaudeaus, Didie F. X.
 Balla, Mrs. Rosa
 Brickmann, Herman
 Barr, Albert
 Burke, Mary
 Bossant, Edgar
 Butler, Walter J.
 Birdsell, Henry
 Brimstone, Alex.
 Berry, J. A.
 Barr, James E.
 Bernhardt, Pauline
 Bremmer, H.
 Buck, M. J.
 Barnett, Fred.
 BEECHER, Rev. J. C.
 Benton, Charles
 BYRNE, Dr. J. G.
 Bruccolori, Rosalie
 Berry, Ellen
 Bentz, Catharine
 Bietry, John B.
 Barrett, Patrick
 Brady, James
 Barnes, Edmund W.
 Brock, Anna M.
 Brion, Henry De.
 Bocker, Peter
 Boyle, Charles
 Bruno, Marie
 Boraso, Dominico
 Bremond, Hilarian
 Briffa, Benedetto
 Bissorn, Andreas
 Brown, Malone
 Baier, John
 Brady, James
 Britton, John
 Bundy, Mrs. L. F.
 Balsamo, Leo.
 Belon, Louise
 Bush, Samuel
 Bender, H.
 Brown, Edward J.
 Braun, Louis
 Brady, Thomas J.
 Berderau, A.
- Blapes, Charles
 Bradley, Robert L.
 Belaire, L. H.
 Bluhm, Louis
 Bannon, Andrew
 Bauman, Henrich
 Brentano, Adolph
 Battle, William
 Baily, Mary
 Brown, Gregory
 Barnes, Robert
 Bell, Joseph
 Benson, Alfred
 Brown, Edward
 Brandt, Christina
 Bagale, Mrs. G.
 Bacher, Joseph
 Barthelmy, L. H.
 Brown, Anna M.
 Brady, E.
 Behrena, C.
 Brennan, Edward
 Bell, Charles R.
 Berzie, Mary J.
 Babcock, Orson S.
 Buchler, Rudolph
 Bayst, August
 Beryans, Joseph
 Beaumont, Samuel
 Buono, Salvador
 Barnes, Miss Harriet
 Brugnien, Amedee
 Bauman, Fred.
 Burns, Thomas
 Beroni, Lena
 Byers, Edward M.
 Bohne, Henry
 Burns, Mr.
 Bauman, Sophie
 Baltz, Alexander
 Benzie, B. M.
 Billard, Lucie
 Barnes, Matilda J.
 Bertrand, Henry
 Baurmann, John
 Baker, C. E.
 Barkman, Julius
 Buell, Jimmie
 Bonner, Jeff.
 Blake, James
 Baratinni, Maria
 BUTLER, Sister T. C.
 Birkenroad, Julius
 Berkel, Fred. W.
 Bordes, Mary
 Biggie, Paul
 Brouc, Jean
 Baur, Theodore
 Barry, James
 Catania, George
 Cruchent, Mrs. A.
 Cloney, Miles
 Connelly, John
 Constantine, —
 Cullen, Mary Ann
 Cunningham, Wm.
 Cruchent, Jose
 Clark, Walter
 Connor, Michael
 Clairal, Felicie
 Cochran, James
 Camella, Salvador
 Cordes, Mrs.
 Comfort, Wm.
 Cotogniro, Anthony
 Curtis, James
 Coughlin, Richard
 Christopher, John
 Conners, James
 Cazzella, Santina
 Chapsky, Hugo
 Cullen, Alice A.
 Carran, Mrs. O. J.
 Carriere, Frank N.
 Coates, Mrs. S. A.
- Camiensi, F.
 Camille, Gustave
 Canroy, Fred.
 Cabariot, Mrs. Rosa L.
 Chietta, Pietro
 Cartel, Leon
 Cleaver, Henry
 Conners, —
 Carnovan, Carlo
 Cosenana, Maria
 Cazoux, Bernard
 Collins, Mary
 Canepa, Rosalie
 Croix, Dela
 Chapman, Henry
 Christy, Henry
 Camila, Crestina
 Clain, August
 Cundiff, Jas. B.
 Christiana, A.
 Casio, Geronimo
 Clamous, John
 Claude, Mrs. M.
 Clement, Louis
 Campbell, Sarah
 Casey, Mary
 Cazerens, Wm.
 Carbin, Nicola
 Church, John
 Catalana, Rileta
 Checappella, Phillip
 Cashil, Emma J.
 Cornelius, Philip
 Callery, Ceelia
 Catalona, A.
 Craft, Charles
 Charles Henry
 Conrad, Lena
 Campbell, E. E.
 Clark, Maggie
 Caldwell, M. F.
 Casey, Hugh W.
 Charlton, Wm.
 Crammond, J. E.
 Coffey, F. D.
 Curia, Dominico
 Canius, G. A.
 Camo, Lizzie
 Clavich, Mateo
 Cullen, John M.
 Cohen, Rebecca
 Coppersmith, Henry
 Carrallina, Louisa
 Connolly, Maggie
 Cazant, Alexander
 Connel, Dan. R.
 Curry, Terence
 Cential, Paschal
 Collins, Francis
 Clifford, Mary
 Cazale, Adelaide
 Copps, J. P.
 Cleary, Mary E.
 Converse, Daisy
 Chew, J. D.
 Covington, N.
 Councils, Mrs.
 Casteretto, J. B.
 Chandler, D. R.
 Cottam, R. A.
 Colley, Michael
 Canos, Rosa
 Clouzet, Rosette
 Chacoreau, Louis
 Clemments, John
 Camache, Jonathan
 Calleja, Joseph
 Cazeaux, Emile
 Canela, Antonio
 Clark, Sarah J.
 Chapman, J. F.
 Connigan, Mary
 Cochran, Mary A.
 Crawford, J. A.
 Chalan, Julius C.

- Calvert, Mrs. M. A.
 Corry, Arthur
 Caleb, Rosa
 Cashell, Eugene
 Connelly, James
 Cohan, Mary
 Chalin, Fred.
 Carlisle, Edward
 Cashell, Joseph
 Coltraro, Callora
 Cohen, Nidam
 Clark, Elizabeth
 Cutter, Ella J.
 Comstock, C. B.
 Cook, Wallis
 Charles, S.
 Curien, Armauld
 Corull, James
 Conget, L. A.
 Cunie, Fran.
 Canan, Phillip
 Clark, James
 Curtis, Truman
 Carmille, Mrs. A.
 Court, Atrica
 Cowperthwaite, Henry
 Charton, J. N.
 Compter S. A.
 Cox, James K.
 Campbell, M.
 Calligan, N.
 Charto, Jacinno
 Cabero, M. C.
 Catola, Jean
 Capus, Henry
 Cook, Thomas N.
 Chavargny, Louise
 Cable, George B.
 Chibnall, Wm.
 Caruso, Luca
 Cady, Jacob
 Canella, John
 Conte, Pierre
 Crews, George
 Conry, Fannie
 Cuiltre, Emille
 Casanbor, Alex.
 Cahill, James
 Corbin John H.
 Conrad, Emma
 Cavanaugh, Martin
 Cook, John Lewis
 Clarac Joseph
 Coughlin, James
 Chopen, Anna
 Carbos, P. G.
 Caster, Camille
 Condon, Richard
 Clayton, Joseph
 Chew, J. D.
 Converse, Daisy
 Christ, George
 Charton, William
 Cramond, J. Emily
 Caffrey, F. Demoret
 Capo, Prosper
 Clarke, Maggie
 Conrad, Lena
 Callery, Cecelia
 Campbell, Ester E.
 Catalana, Antone
 Charles, Henry
 Carey, Hugh W.
 Chambora, John
 Coumes, Blaise
 Carambat, E. D.
 Coates, Maud A.
 Cox, Teresa A.
 Clark, Sarah J.
 Chapman, John T.
 Cundiff, Virg. T.
 Cazaloote, Bertrand
 Colegoro, Dimetry
 Ciesta, Antonio
 Corisse, Pierre
 Casson, Widow
 Colome, Henry
 Chantelou, Edward
 Cassady, Emanuel
 Chariton, Eva L.
 Castopper, Antonie
 Case, George
 Capuano, Julia
 Cooper, James
 Carroll, Timothy
 Colozero, Annieall
 Conovan, John
 Conway, Michael
 Coyne, Thomas
 Coffey, George B.
 Chaery, Bertha
 Close, David
 Christina, Leonarda
 Ciocco, Giachin
 Capriana, Aug.
 Castaing, Cath.
 Connell, R.
 Costello, Miles
 Canto, Gabriel
 Comanda, Goetano
 Collins, J.
 Cohen, Joseph H.
 Cohen, Solomon J.
 Camash, Robert
 Connelly, Andrew
 Calamara, Antoni
 Clark, Sarah S.
 Carbo, Tony
 Cogshall, S. W.
 Cahnhley, Theo.
 Cohen, Lena
 Coffin, Francis
 Cribbins, Joseph
 Casey, John W.
 Ceres, Gabriel
 Chapsky, Albert
 Conolly, Joseph
 Colinsky, Earnest
 Coockmeyer, Louisa
 Caw, Herbert
 Ceres, Marie
 Chabretto, John
 Crellambon, L.
 Cardenas, Andrew
 Clorzette, Rosette
 Chacoreau, Louis
 Clements, John
 Camach, Jonathan
 Callija, Joseph
 Cazeaux, Omille
 Canela, Antonio
 Chadwick, Joseph
 Conley, Mary
 Craren, Margareth
 Camilla, Anna.
 Cohen, Henry S.
 Champagne, Louis
 Chiaca, Theo.
 Correns, Concetta G.
 Correns, Concetta
 Coleman, Ella
 Caldovora, Angelina
 Canfield, Martin
 Croze, Camille de Bres
 Chevreau, Marie
 Chadwick, Winfred
 Converse, W. H.
 Clars, Bridget
 Carney, William
 Cicero, Salvador La.
 Chatornez, John
 Coulan, James
 Campbell, Anna
 Chiappetta, Antonio
 Cramond, Henry A.
 Cheehan, Laurence
 Cherrowillet, Cezar
 Conrad, James
 Cefalu, Concheta
 Cousins, Mary E.
 Cahill, Patrick
 Catral, Jacob
 Clark, Margaret
 Clary, Joseph M.
 Crabe, Perrie
 Collings, Joseph W.
 Clarke, Myra May
 Costley, T. W.
 Croll, Anna M.
 Connors, Thomas
 Clement, Charles
 Czarwick, Anton
 Caffrey, Patrick
 Charlton, Ida L.
 Carter, Mary
 Colica, Gisvan
 Capus, Henri
 Chavigny, Louise
 Cooke, Thomas F.
 Carey, Joseph R.
 Carbarini, Anna
 Collier, Genevive C.
 Cleary, Mary E.
 Cymris, R. A. St.
 Camille.
 Clark, Helen C.
 Calamar, Dominico
 Capley, Albert R.
 Camblong, Bevnara
 Coleman, Wood
 Calderaro, Manuel
 Dunn, Louisa
 Duer, Michael
 Drullott, Joseph
 Doufoug, Alexandre
 DePasquall, Marie
 Duthill, Mrs. A.
 Dousse, Henry
 Divincozo, Antonio
 Dulshelmer, Stella B.
 Deylemann, John
 Dotto, Antonio
 D'Heremberg, Mrs. A.
 Duprey, Francois
 Dietrich, Barbara
 Dillman, Mrs. Della
 Benny, Michael
 Dohoney, Michael
 Depke, Fred. H.
 Diedrich, Alevs
 Dreenerding, Phil.
 Despow, Marie
 Duffy, James
 Dedelot, Marie
 Doane, Albert C.
 Daverde, Pierre
 Doran, John
 Desforges, Louis B.
 Dantin, Eugene
 Dandous, Mary
 Daley, Patrick
 DeBlanc, Mary L.
 Doran, Michael
 Delaney, Michael
 Dupreux, Mrs. Julia
 Davis, Louis
 Duc, John
 Dermody, James A.
 Douceys, Mrs. Bernat
 Derr, Henry W.
 Dicks, Eva
 Dibetta, Philomena
 Doyle, James W.
 Dietrick, W. A. L.
 Dertel, Louise
 Dupont, Gabriel
 Della, Magdalena
 Dietrick, E. B. G.
 Donahoe, Julia
 Daray, Jeanne
 Duboier, Charles
 Dutilh, August
 Dantoni, Maria
 Durgin, Daniel
 Daunterive, B. B.
 Dasiagne, A.
 Dencausse, F.
 Drury, Ellen M.
 Desuda, Marco
 Donnelly, James
 Deneur, J.
 Dorenberger, L.
 Dusuan, Gustave
 Dautignan, M.
 Defess, Marie
 Dolan, Frank
 Dawson, James
 DeLancy, James
 Dansoni, Maria
 Devere, Kate F.
 Doyle, Wm.
 Denerling, G.
 Dupuy, Chas.
 Dwyer, Wm.
 Durring, Levinia
 Dayeson, Pierre
 Dobbs, Mary
 Devere, Thomas
 Drouett, C. M.
 Dutrey, Marie
 Dominique, Mrs. J.
 Dixel, George
 Dubret, Martha
 Daly, Mary A.
 DeForest, James S.
 Delarno, Angelo
 Davis, H. W.
 Dufour, J. B.
 Davis, S. A.
 Dwyer, Theresa
 Desdunes, M'Ida
 Duchin, Victor
 Dautrive, Marie J.
 Denn, James
 Dilkenkopier, W.
 Denice, Mable
 Durward, G. H.
 Donnelly, Mary J.
 Duprat, Aleck
 Davenport, Sam.
 Dupont, J. M.
 Doughty, C. F.
 Duba, J. S.
 Duffy, Owen
 Dagehn, Wm.
 Deal, John E.
 Dowie, Robert
 Donagan, Mary
 Druck, Henry
 Drop, N.
 Deshane, H.
 Doaul, Owen E.
 Duer, Jacob
 Dummermath, John
 Dally, Thomas
 DeLa, Renos M.
 Daborg, Raym'd
 Depke, Aug.
 Dowling, Wm.
 Davis, Oliver
 Dilaruza, Rosa
 Dixon, Mary
 Damilo, L. S.
 Domerque, J.
 Dupuls, Louis
 Dupuls, Marie
 Downeys, Jean
 Daniels, Mary
 Dorson, Robert
 Davis, Felicia
 Duzere, Jenn N.
 Dubois, Michael
 Degat, John
 Daly, Michael
 Deering, H. F. T.
 Dejan, Gaston E.
 Doudle, Charles
 Demuth, Maggie L.
 Duboretti, John

- Drier, M.
 Daly, John
 Dawson, H. E.
 Dugerre, Pierre
 Dargle, Julia
 Doherty, C. C.
 Davis, Jo.
 Deitrick, Aug.
 Duffy, Willie
 Daubitz, Paul
 Doane, A. C.
 Deltoz, Miss B.
 Degan, Laurence
 Doune, Susan
 DeBodlin, T.
 Durby, Joseph
 Disbia, Oscar M.
 Delery, Aug.
 Daniels, Joseph
 DeLate, Edward
 Dierman, John
 Ditton, Jas. A.
 Doyle, Mary
 Diermann, Barb.
 Donehue, Michael
 Doyle, Margaret
 Delgad, B. H.
 Decan, Geo. R.
 Darlin, Thos. A.
 Duco, Armand
 Duncan, Thos. F.
 Deferes, Marie
 Daley, Mary
 Ditz, Constance
 Dicket, Philip
 Doughty, Charles
 Duffy, Owen
 Dargin, Wm.
 Dufour, Jean B.
 Dwyer, Terasa
 Davis, Lina A.
 Dennis, Harry Wm.
 Deering, Lavina
 Dietz, Joseph
 Davizan, Pierre
 Donnelly, Joanna
 Danhauer, E.
 Decker, Katie
 Delacroix, M. A.
 Debat, Paul W.
 Detham, Augustine
 Dennagro, S.
 Diermann, Val.
 Danorelle, John
 Dionias, Marie
 Doussau, Marie
 Deveness, L. H. H.
 Divestin, M. M.
 Dietz, Joseph
 Dovel, D. E.
 Dertilo, —
 Davis, Jerry
 Defustus, E. C.
 Dumerges, John
 Deroche, Rosa
 Devlin, Jack
 Doyle, Agnes
 Dietz, Rosanna
 Demerest, George
 Dennuzio, Natale
 Davidson, Rev. A.
 Duff, Maggie
 Day, Thos. O.
 Drewry, James
 Dooley, M.
 Donolly, James
 Donaldson, Mioma K.
 Davine, Mary Ann
 Delay, J. H.
 Davis, L.
 D'Amico, Victor
 Drum, Mary I.
 Doyle, George
 Douley, John
 Durand, A.
 Delaney, John
 Duncan, John
 Doyle, Mary
 Dupuy, Blanche
 Doerr, Lewis
 Dambelli, Jo.
 Dedon, Annie
 Daoley, Mrs. Jane
 Davenport, Thos. F.
 Davies, Mary
 Dufreshon, Lewis
 Donnelly, Pat.
 Davis, Mary J.
 Dielman, M.
 Dissac, Eugene
 Dahl, Charles
 Dana, Caleb R.
 D'Mega, Hen. Estelle
 Darzic, Kate
 Despommiere, Auguste
 Desham, H.
 Doshul, Owen E.
 Duer, Jacob
 Dummernuth, John
 Daily, Thos.
 Dourin, Marie
 Dillon, Melanie
 Davis, Joseph
 Davis, Theresa
 Daubauer, Geo.
 Exterstein, Aug. W.
 Edmondson, Rebecca
 Elger, George
 Elder, A. M.
 Escudet, Josie
 Everett, George
 Edler, Louis
 Edwards, T. B.
 Elernburg, George J.
 Eagan, James
 Erne, Caroline
 Erdsmandorff, Maria
 Eßinger, Marie
 Ebner, Mrs.
 Eudeffries, E.
 Estrado, John
 Earse, John A.
 Every, Luciana
 Eagan, Kate
 Elerman, Joseph
 Elliott, George
 Encus, Mary
 Engel, John
 Eciner, Frank
 Emanuel, Mary
 Eßinger, Lucie
 Evers, H. M.
 Ewing, Emma
 Escat, Alice
 Emerlein, H. John
 Eeveran, Benedict
 Elgere, Ed.
 Elsenon, N.
 Elder, Alfred
 Elsienger, C.
 EPIFLORIAN, Sister Mary
 Evans, B. F.
 Estebenet, F.
 Eustice, M.
 ECKLOTT, Bro. Sylvanus
 Escacaz, Jean E.
 Ellison, Laura
 Eagen Mrs. Ann
 Escudi, Vincent
 Eaton, Joseph
 Esterbaler, Françoise
 Edwards, James W
 Esecuref Jo. M.
 Estrado, Raymond
 Eubanks, Jennie
 Escobedo, Jo. A.
 Enrich, Alice
 Eagan, Anthony J.
 Evans, Fred. J.
 Eustace, Joseph
 Eyrich, Adolphe
 Estrade, Paulino
 Eggers, William
 Erlicher, John
 Eutriken, Samuel
 Eupel, Barbara
 Eßinger, Lucie
 Ehrenberger, Amelia
 Eaves, Alfred
 Eberhardt, Mrs. M. M.
 Edler, Alfred
 Elsenoolin, Nicholas
 Erlinger, Caroline
 Elgire, Edward
 Elms, James
 Escude, Theophili
 Forest, John J.
 Fintuarance, Michael
 Fitzpatrick, Mary
 Fitzpatrick, Kate
 Fenney, Denny
 Forest, Annie
 Frank, A.
 Fitzpatrick, William
 Ford, John
 Flourade, Florence
 Frederick, Charles
 Fitzpatrick, Jule
 Ferrer, Catellina
 Fitzpatrick, Camelia
 Fulner, Auton
 Ford, Mrs. Anna E.
 Fitzgibbons, Mrs. E.
 Fernon, John
 Flynn, Annie E.
 Foster, Edgar
 Francis, Marie
 Fox, Thomas
 Fenicro, Andrew
 Fitzgibbon, Aud.
 Foriassil, Marie
 Frederick, Frank
 Fernandez, Margaret
 Franz, Anna
 Ferguson, A.
 FLANNAGAN, T. (Bro. C.)
 Farina, Muncio
 Freenor, Charles
 Ford, Hannah
 Ford, Alice
 Flack, George F.
 Flinch, Joseph
 Faust, H. Ludwig
 Fishr, Louisa P. G.
 Fahrner, Annie
 Finnegan, C. A.
 Flake, Catharine
 Fry, Violet
 Fallar, Hogan
 Fix, Mina
 Ferguson, E. G.
 Flemming, William
 Flannaghan, John
 Fonvirgue, R.
 Fitzgerald, G.
 Founney, Louis
 Fritsche, Robert
 Fort, Mary C.
 Fitzgerald, A. J.
 Ferrer, Roza
 Foester, Paul
 Flynn, Margaret
 Fust, Mary
 Fisher, Antonio
 Felin, Lizette
 Flack, Annie M.
 Ferand, Cozamar
 Foisher, Louiza
 Fust, Mrs. Kate
 Feguat, Joseph
 Funk, F.
 Ferguson, Lonise
 Franze, Ida
 Fisher, Louis
 Francis, J.
 Ferrand, J. J.
 Florimon, Frank
 Ferran, Salvino
 Friend, Victor
 Faure, Jean Paul
 Flannegan, Joseph
 Freted, Nicolena
 Fisher, Elizabeth
 Funk, F.
 Fold, Henry
 Foley, John
 FOSTER, Rev. Tipp.
 Fortoricia, A.
 Frice, Sophia
 Fischer, L.
 Fisher, Daniel
 Fable, Charles
 Flourcade, Catharine
 Frency, Lillian
 Faure, Jeanna
 Foutrot, A. Frances
 Fishel, Mrs. Lewis
 Ford, Michael
 Ferana, D.
 Foster, Charles
 Favalora, Angelo
 Fulton, Miss A. M.
 Fallon, John
 Frenderberg, George
 Flynn, Kate E.
 Foerster, Fred.
 Freitag, Fred.
 Francisco, Jo. H.
 Ferina, Peter
 Fletcher, Henry
 Fitte, Louisa
 Frederico, Guseppe
 Frennara, Ignazio
 Ferguson, Mary L.
 Feahney, Kate
 Fallar, John
 Fix, Minor
 Ferguson, Ellen G.
 Fuchs, John
 Falche, Dominico
 Fazello, Rose
 Ferina, Joseph
 Fidelio, Vicenzo
 Franco, Nicols
 Florentine, D.
 Frege, Emile
 Fitzgerald, Eugene
 Faber, Philip
 Ferry, Joseph
 Fazzin, Elizabeth F.
 Ferrar, Macali
 Fritz, Emile
 Flori, Stephano
 Fuero, Lacioano
 Fazelli, Phillippi
 Foucou, Oval
 Fine, Henry E.
 Francis, Eddie
 Fahey, J. L.
 Foley, Edmund J.
 Francis Mrs. G.
 Fernandez, A.
 Frelling, Henry
 Florrion, Francois
 Fernandez, Anna M.
 Foster, Zella E.
 Ferris, Mrs. A. M.
 Formaris, Eugene
 Fitz, William
 Ferguson, Eliza
 Ferrier, Gabrille
 Flynn, James
 Fritz, John D.
 Fitze, Joseph R.
 Frichette, Jane
 Fischer, Daniel
 Freret, Arnaud
 Ferring, James
 Freck, John
 Frank, George

- Fonvergue, Raoul
 Flemming, William
 Flanagan, John
 Fourcade, Cath.
 Freudenthal, Albert
 Foley, William
 FOSTER, Rev. T.
 Fitzgerald, Katie
 Funck, George
 Field, Clara
 Fiedeman, William
 Fearson, Lula A.
 Porter, Arthur B.
 Graham, John
 Gallagher, Morris
 Gernou, Julia
 Gilmore, Louis J. B.
 Griffith, Grace
 Gorman, John
 Gorgis, E.
 Gerlinger, Lewis
 Geheeb, Charge
 Guerchaux, E. D.
 Gover, George W.
 Graham, L. R.
 Gibbons, Pat.
 Griffin, John
 Gerard, A.
 Graney, James
 Gurt, Marin
 Gatte, Carman
 Gross, Mrs. K. F.
 Gallagher, Ed.
 Gauche, Viola
 Gaunall, B. R.
 Guirrin, Mrs.
 Gardner, Wm. F.
 Graham, John F.
 Gray, Minerva
 Girard, Ulger
 Groch, Fred.
 Gerard, Caroline
 Gull, E. A.
 GHEE CHOW AH
 Gavilina, Antonie
 Graumann, A.
 Gallagher, P.
 Gaviane, G.
 Goser, Henrietta
 Gorman, J.
 Gillare, Edward
 Gregory, Thomas
 Grisbam, Norah
 Goal, Mrs.
 Gallaway, Wm.
 Gleason, John
 Gleny, Andrew
 Gay, Charles
 Gilman, W. S.
 Gerachi, Natale
 Gardon, Macilda
 Gast, John
 Galle, Josephine
 Garces, Joseph
 Gage, Marie
 Gladinger, W. S.
 Gunther, Joseph
 Gaszara, Pasq.
 Giller, Eli C.
 Gannon, Steven
 Garritty, Daniel P.
 Glass, Henry
 Garcissi, Anna
 Guenault, Oscar
 Gamotis, Miss A.
 Graffe, John, jr.
 Gutenberg, R.
 Gateman, A.
 Guerin, C.
 Galigman, Mary
 Guerins, Stefano
 Gally, Mary
 Green, Margaret
 Gites, Wm. F.
 Gourgoi, J.
- Gascisi, Maria
 Gammon, Thomas
 Geneva, Adesio O.
 Goushoff, C. R.
 Gilbert, Otta
 Gallagher, Jas. P.
 Geraley, Louise
 Gary, Bridget
 Glavearo, Mattie
 Graves, H. F.
 Gebauer, G.
 Gardner, K.
 Glaviano, L.
 Gillartin, America
 Givens, Mary V.
 Groom, L. A.
 Gregory, Maggie
 Gormley, Ala.
 Gillis, K. H.
 Gaston, Paul
 Grauzin, Carrie
 Gerard, Geo. W.
 Goldsmith, Wm.
 Golinimo, S.
 Garcise, Joseph
 Grauna, Antonio
 Gordere, Louis
 Greatna, G. H.
 Gearday, Mrs. Bazil
 Geale, John
 Glacier, Louis
 GALLAGHER, Dr C
 Grosseweiler, E. G.
 Gerday, Pauline
 Gregeris, Demetry
 Guthrie, Joseph
 Giargi, Joseph
 Garauffo, Paulini L.
 Goldsmith, Henry
 Gallagher, Thomas J.
 Gadol, Jean Emile
 Graude, Antonio
 Gillen, J. J.
 Gibbons, Mrs.
 Grafenhein, Jacob
 Gillespie, Michael
 Glenn, W. L.
 Geuder, Andre
 Guiseppe, Giacommo
 Glenn, Phillip
 Garcia, Julia
 Garcia, Anna
 Grauel, Karl
 Gorman, Joseph
 Gouffier, Francois
 Gloetten, Barbara
 German, Lize
 Golden, Bernard A.
 Gell, Edward
 Gunseead, Oscar
 Gudenan, Peter
 Gregory, Michael
 Gocke, Anna
 Gannon, Steven
 Garrity, Daniel P.
 Glass, Henry
 Gardner, J. P.
 Gibbons, Maggie
 Giardino, Antonio
 Grant, Mary L.
 Grebe, Louis
 Gorman, James
 Guderain, Maggie
 Graff, Dillon
 Glass, Mrs.
 Glass, Edward
 Gauman, John M.
 Gueitas, Colombau
 Gugel, Henry
 Geehan, Laurence
 Gueble, Rene
 Gebhard, John
 Guinshorn, F. J.
 Garrity, Mary E.
 Garrera, Antonio
- Gosweiler, Emile
 Gaillardo, Gaetano
 Gleason, John A.
 Griffin, G. W.
 Geretz, F.
 Gunnell, Florida
 Gardere, Jennie
 Gunnell, Sarah
 Gaillardia, Angelina
 Gibbons, Edward
 Gadd, James
 Gordon, Henry
 Gormley, Ala.
 Gillis, R. H.
 Gregory, Miss Mag. H. C.
 Gaston, Paul
 Griffin, Eliz.
 Gay, Edward J.
 Grayburn, Mrs. Minnie
 Gillis, Elizabeth
 Guerin, Isabella
 Gross, N.
 Gaillardanno, Alice
 Garcissi, Joe
 Grunewald, Henry A.
 Green, Barnes
 Goelzenleuchter, L.
 Gas, Jennie D.
 Gregory, Joseph
 Greier, Henry
 Gliss, Lizetta
 Gannon, Frank
 Gilmore, Robert
 Gruber, Jacob
 Guillot, Albertine
 Guinault, Oscar
 Garcisi, Anna
 Gatts, John
 Gardy, Eliza
 Granna, Anna
 Gurniot, Heloise
 Gernon, Robert K.
 Garbini, G.
 Graurin, Paul
 Goetz, J A E
 Haseer, Magdalena
 Hartel, Samuel
 Hernandez, Paschal G.
 Hammond, Sarah
 Hughes, Delia
 Haganan, M.
 Henry, Fanny M.
 Herbeline, Blanche
 Harris, Annie
 Hauton, Sophia M.
 Harran, Wm.
 Hughes, James
 Howes, Chas. J.
 Healy, John
 Hirne, Edward
 Healy, Thomas
 Henderson, Viola
 Hett, Juliana
 Hilbert, Henry
 Hyland, Michael
 Henry, O. H. P.
 Hilborn, Manetta
 Hunter, O. B.
 Henry, Wm.
 Healey, Pat.
 Head, John
 HERNDON, Dr. C. L.
 Hunt, Wm. B.
 Heap, Joseph
 Holich, W. P.
 Heissel, Joanna
 Hamilton, Sam.
 Hess, John L.
 Hunson, Thos. J.
 Hagan, Mary
 Heels, Willie
 Hackey, James
 Harrison, Caroline
 Henry, Mary A.
 Hughes, Joe E.
- Herbert, Charles
 Hurschman, M.
 Hamilton, C.
 Hutchinison, H.
 Healy, M. H.
 Howe, R. A.
 Huge, Louisa
 Hamilton, Robert
 Hogan, M.
 Hardousette, E. L.
 Hausler, Kate
 Hotard, Jas. E.
 Howgneltas, F.
 Hartnutt, E. J.
 Hausche, Robert
 Henis, A.
 Harrigan, Patrick
 Hasta, Antonio
 Held, Gerhard
 Held, Frank A.
 Hart, John
 Hubert, Peter
 Hubbes, Christian
 Holabeiser, Jo.
 Higginbotham, Helen A.
 Hamblet, Henry
 Hennessy, M.
 Hans, John
 Huhner, George
 Hashern, L. A.
 Hughes, R. G.
 Herron, Mrs.
 Holland, Emily
 Hogan, Vincent
 Hahn, Henry
 Hollerbach, Ella
 Hayes, Henry
 Hauslauer, Christian
 Hill, Harry
 Holahan, Mary
 Harrison, E. W. B.
 Hughes, Grainger
 Haiyi, Geo.
 Hearn, Joseph O.
 Hany, Victor
 Hassan, A.
 Hasse, Robert
 Hussey, A. W.
 Harrison, Geo. H.
 Highly, Mrs. Harriet
 Huff, Jacob
 Hansburg, Thos.
 Hemard, W. J.
 Herman, F.
 Hansen, John F.
 Hinton, Fred.
 Hendricks, Mrs. Sophia
 Hubbert, Mrs. Catharine
 Hartnett, M.
 Holmes, S.
 Hughes, M. E.
 Hudson, Annie
 Harris, Louis
 Harvey, Willie
 Huss, Alphonse
 Heimke, F. W.
 Hahn, Wm.
 Hawly, Ellen
 Hargan, Mary L.
 Hupp, Wm.
 Howe, Mrs. O. M.
 Honder, John
 Hayes, Charlie
 Hare, James M.
 Himes, Wm. E.
 Houla, Rhoda
 Humbert, Jean
 Haskin, C. M.
 Hammozed, Ed.
 Howe, Isabel
 Hamei, Eliz.
 Harder, Emile
 Haul, Mrs. Alfred
 Heck, Mrs. John
 Haas, Adolphus

- Hancy, Albert O. C.
 Hunt, H. H.
 Hart, John
 Herweg, S.
 Harsey, Henry
 Kern, A. S. J.
 Hoff, L. L.
 Hestler, Maria
 Heyn, Margaret
 Horteriche, Master
 Hupp, Rosa
 Hauharlt, Oscar
 Herriman, A.
 Harden, Wm.
 Hall, Albert J.
 Herris, A.
 Hussey, G. A. C.
 Hacker, Edward
 Harrison, Stella
 Harden, Fanny
 Hoskins, Ezekiel
 Hogan, Hattie
 Huss, Charles
 Horn, Wm.
 Hall, J. R.
 Hauck, Nicholas
 Hausell, Maggie M.
 Hart, John
 Harris, L.
 Hardy, Geo. W.
 Haywood, Carrio
 Hatch, Emile H.
 Herring, C. Marie
 Hofer, Mrs. Josephine
 Hart, Charlotte C.
 Heilt, J. W.
 Howard, George W.
 Hoffman, Frooich
 Hauton, Geo. A. J.
 Holzer, Kate
 Hofer, Anna
 Holland, John H.
 Hahn, Wm.
 Hess, Edward
 Hall, Geo. F.
 Hamilton, Eliz
 Hodge, Mrs. E. K.
 Houston, Mary
 Holger, Fritz
 Hagan, Mrs. M. A.
 Heiman, Moritz
 Haberg, Louis
 Hein, Otto
 Hudson, Anna
 Hogan, Calloni
 Hines, John
 Heisch, Catharine
 Harrison, Claudia
 Harrison, Loretta
 Hartner, Margaret
 Hauk, Louis
 Hall, Thomas
 Heider, John
 HEIDENREICH, Rev. Jno.
 Haar, Peter
 Holgern, L. H.
 Holland, Emly
 Hogan, Vincent
 Hahn, Henry
 Hollenbach, Emma
 Hayes, Henry
 Hill, Harry
 Holahan, Mary
 Harris, John A.
 Harrison, E. W. B.
 Hughes, Granger
 Holsen, Elias
 Hagan, Pat
 Hinsh, Marie
 Hillari, Pierre
 Hahl, Jacob
 Hodgins, John M.
 Heffner, Frances M.
 Husted, Louisa
 Hart, A. M.
- Hanneman, Julius
 Harrington, Patrick
 Heath, J. M.
 Harris, Joseph
 Heaton, Nath. E.
 Havenae, E. D.
 Hundy, Mrs. Alice
 Henschel, Louis
 Harrison, M. A. V.
 Haber, Lena
 Harris, Richard O.
 Haley, Timothy
 Huber, Rosie
 Huber, Theresa
 Holler, Adam
 Hoehn, Sophie M.
 Heidengsfelder, H.
 Hagan, Patrick
 Hervinean, Mrs. Marie
 Hailing, A. J.
 Huff, Fred C.
 Handy, Thomas H.
 Helmke, Wilhel.
 Harper, Wm.
 Hawkins, Henry
 Hughes, M. H.
 Hoffmeister, Lydia
 Hemard, Mary
 Hirsch, Eugene
 Heissel, Michael
 Hupp, Wm.
 Hines, W. E.
 Howe, Mrs. Olympe M.
 Honlay, Rody
 Hayes, Charlie
 Humbert, Jeannie
 Haskins, Charles M.
 Hare, James M.
 Hogan, Arthur S.
 Heino, Victor
 Hagan, Mary C.
 Henrich, Emile
 Hagen, Henry
 Haly, Charles
 Habthorne, Ida
 Hosrey, Catharine
 Heino, Victor, Sr.
 Hallor, Henry C.
 Honold, C. A. G.
 Harper, Robert L.
 Hayes, Patrick
 Hurlay, John
 Hall, Albert J.
 Hilliard, Jane
 Houlihan, Patrick
 Howard, John
 Hodges, George
 Howe, Mary I. J.
 Hertzler, John
 Hestler, Marie
 Hufft, Lenra Lee
 Hussey, Geo. H. C.
 Haleslaur, Ch.
 Irvine Hugh
 Israel, Estelle
 Ingersol, Merona B. G.
 Ittman, Rosa
 Irby, Sanders
 Icolina, Nicola
 Imbau, Hortaise
 Inwood, Harold
 Isler, F.
 Ito, John
 Ireevy, P. W. J.
 Ingraham, J.
 Irwin, D. C.
 Issacs, Samuel
 Icolina, Arcola
 Irby, Mr. V. R.
 Inman, Gabriel J.
 Irwin, Charles T.
 Johnson, Elizabeth H.
 Joyce, John
 Jones, Mrs. Annie
 Johnson, Christopher
- Jahn, John
 Jacobs, Lewis (col.)
 Jones, Mary
 Johnson, M. A.
 Jeffries, Anna
 Jeffrey, M. J.
 Johnson, Nadim
 Jackson, Sam H.
 Jac, Placide
 Jones, Mary
 Johnson, Andro
 Jeakle, Samuel
 James, Wm.
 Jeness, Helen
 Johnson, Mrs. Carrie
 Josephene, ———
 Johnson, Isaac
 Johnston, Wesley
 Johnson, John
 James, Fredrick
 Jensen, Fred
 Jacobs, Edwin A.
 Jeannorut, John
 Jacornett, Mrs. Lucie
 James, Elvira
 Jones, Joseph
 Jones, Louis
 Jones, George
 Jones, William John
 Jacolin, Nicola
 Jensen, Lizzie
 Johnson, Oscar
 James, Levi C.
 Jordan, Charles
 Julius M. C.
 Jett, Carrie L.
 Johnson, J. B.
 Jordan, John B.
 Johnson, Cecile
 Johnes, J. J.
 Jackson, Louis
 Jacobson, Louis
 Jacobs, Ester
 Jones, Charles
 Justus, Doroithia
 Johausenbach, A.
 Joint, Sarah Ann
 Jones, Mary
 Jacob, Henry
 Joubert, Emma
 Johnson, Katie
 Jackson, John
 Jackson, Joseph
 Jincenor, Lejohn
 Jacobson, A.
 Jaomed, Gaetano
 Jonan, Alex
 John, Leon T.
 Johnson, D. M.
 Juergen, H. Jr.
 Jones, D. W.
 Johnson, Charles E.
 Jolisant, Edna
 Jay, Arthur
 Jeffries, Anna
 Johnson, George
 Juary, Ginseppe
 James, A. K.
 Kearney, Evaline
 Killian, R. J.
 Kuntz, A. G.
 Keir, A. J.
 Keever, M.
 Khip, John
 Klein, Rosa
 Knoblock, Charles
 Kiefer, Emile Mary
 Kirkham, Dora E.
 Kelz, Louisa
 Karll, Emile
 Kenny, Pat.
 Kienemann, George
 Kampman, E. T.
 Koswig, Albert
 Knechel Aug.
- Kottelli, Nicholas
 Kuhn, Laura
 Killenea, Thomas J.
 Kiutz, Teresa
 Kieneman, Charles
 Kennedy, Mary A.
 Kerzey, A.
 Krail, Viola
 Kampman, F.
 Kelly, Henry
 King, Lizzie
 Kennedy, Edward
 Kisser, John
 Kattman, Clara
 Kinney, Thomas
 Korke, Ken
 Kilbride, Nora
 Keys, William
 Keene, Mary B.
 Keutsgel, Joseph
 Kessel, Kath.
 Kelly, William
 Krail, Mary J.
 Kringer, Carl.
 Kaughman, R. C.
 Kern, William A.
 Kenner, Peter
 Kruse, William
 Kutz, Frank J.
 Kelly, Ida
 Kieler, Soobia W.
 Krumpelmann, E.
 Kersalich, Sam.
 King, Maria A.
 Keith, Robert
 Keller, William
 Keaghey, Mary D.
 Kelly, Mary
 Kohause, H. E.
 Kochler, Maggie
 Kennedy, Thomas
 Keen, Theodore
 Kern, J. E.
 Kozenser, Johanna
 Keltling, John H.
 Keltling, Louis
 Kronopsky, Francis
 Kearny, Lawrence
 Kliempeter, W. B.
 Krentle, F.
 Klinger, David
 Kennedy, John
 Kiernan, Francis E.
 Kupfer, Edward
 Kister, Emile
 Kennedy, Peter
 Keegan, Mary
 KEGAN, Sister Mary
 Kavaney, John
 Kearney, J. Watts
 Kenney, Edward S.
 Krumpelman, Theo.
 Kiernan, Kate
 Killum, George
 Keller, William
 Kuetenmacher, F. A.
 Keoves, Margaret
 Kelly, Mrs. Ann
 Krucker, John
 Kaiser, John
 Kilelia, Annie
 Kuhner, Joseph
 Knooys, Marie L.
 Kerny, Jacob S.
 Kroeper, J. G.
 Keith, J. H.
 Klein, Joseph
 Kremer, Paul M.
 Kent, S. J.
 Kappes, William
 Kenney, John B.
 King, Ellen
 Kenny, James
 Kerwin, M.
 Kaninski, Joseph

- Knatz, Joseph
 Koehler, Ferdinand
 Kiernan, Edward
 Keenan, Edward
 Kaufman, William
 Kay, C. H. D.
 Kratz, John
 Kroggman, H. C.
 Kilbride, Nora
 Kenney, James
 Koike, Benjamin
 Knatz, Ferdinand
 Kraft, Anna
 Kern, William
 Kavenangh, Cath.
 Kohl, Theo. H.
 Kreeger, Rosa A.
 Kauffman, D. C.
 Kerr, W. E.
 Kenner, Peter
 Kretz, John
 Kenney, Marion
 Lee, George W.
 Lauza, Nicholas
 Lehsy, Maria
 London, Edgar G.
 Locquet, Ida
 Lera, Mary
 LaGlaise, D.
 Larkin, D. W.
 Lialia Nicolina
 Letamier, E.
 Lindner, Aug.
 Levi, Charles
 Latino, Rosario
 Landwehr, F. W.
 Liet, John
 Lewis M. P.
 Loewer, Mrs. M. E.
 Levi, Mark
 Lichtentein, C.
 Lichtenfield, E. B.
 Long, Sarah J.
 Lewis, Mrs. Ann
 Liebman, Paul
 Lewis, John
 Link, Louisa
 Lespominet, J.
 Labadi, Peter
 Leuschner, R.
 Lee, Mrs. Mollie
 Lorch, Henry
 Levi, Caroline
 Latena, R.
 Long, Edwin
 Laville; Miss M.
 Labre, John B.
 Lederz, Constant
 Lascascio, Antonio
 Lenfant, Eugene
 Laroude, John
 Langballe, R. P.
 Latina, Nicola
 Latove, Mrs. C.
 Lasmar, Robert
 Lanero, G.
 Levy, Sam. J.
 Landreaux, M.
 Laydon, Pierre
 Lyons, Robert A.
 Lochert, M.
 Lochert, Regina
 Laine, Eva C.
 Lafon, Joseph L.
 Lutersbacher, B. A.
 Lafosse, J. B.
 Liebel, Martin
 Liebel, Theresa
 Lorie, Mrs. F.
 Lala, Margaret
 Lewis Mary A.
 Leveniah, Emilie
 Lohman, Henry
 Lacoume, Eulabe
 Lata, John
- Lethiegae, Henry
 Lever, Catharine
 Lewis, John J.
 Lohr, Ross H.
 Luke, Peter
 Landwehr, M.
 Lacassagne, L.
 Logan, M. E.
 Lippo, M.
 Lorch, R. P.
 Larque, Jules
 Levy, Moses
 Luluhardt, C. L.
 Landrum, May E.
 Luke, Elizabeth
 Lateno, John
 Lange, Mrs.
 Levy, Arthur
 Langboles, E.
 Legier, Marie C.
 Lopez, Mrs.
 Lois, Henry J.
 Louis, Geo. F.
 Lawry, Frank B.
 Locourage, Benoit
 Lyskle, Wm.
 Leippert, Geo. W.
 Lusca, Mateo
 Lavallee, Barbara
 Lavallee, Caroline
 Lacaze, Emily T.
 Lacase, Michael
 Loutan, Ernest
 Lawraver, A. Rose
 Lochert, Mrs.
 Laforte, Jean
 Lambert, A. J.
 Louis, Miss E.
 Lebar, William
 Leone, Gossip
 Lenagrau, Lawrence
 Longreen, Peter
 Lutcher, Henry G.
 Lathroy, Lyman
 Loeb, Henry L.
 Lafoze, Rosalie
 Lafaett, Mary
 Lahey, Charles
 Lacey, Patrick
 Layne, Enos T.
 Lempasion, Anton
 Large, G.
 Lafourch, E. B.
 Ludlow, Blanche
 Lundy, Charles S.
 Lyre, Thomas
 Lopez, Phillip
 Lina, B. F.
 Leclerc, Augusta
 Lee, Wm.
 Lord, Chas. H.
 Lochert, Sebastian
 Labour, J. B.
 Landrake, Wm.
 Lewis, H.
 Lacassagne, L.
 Lavallee, Barbara
 Leglaize, Catherine
 Leglaize, Elizabeth
 Lang, Martin
 Leone, Mary
 Lynch, Katie
 Lippseheatz, Theo.
 Levy, A.
 Lembo, Luigi
 Lambert, Alice H.
 Leche, Milson A.
 Leary, Bridget
 Loos, Julius
 Lowry, Lezina
 Leblane, John
 Lardner, Thos. R.
 Lowry, Wm.,
 Levy, Jacob
 Lestere, Donald
- Lochni, Minnie
 Labrousseau, Julio
 Lebetgern, Engene
 Labarbe, Gustave
 Lambert, James
 Laucaze, Julius
 Lebaneri, Charles
 Lenton, James
 Lee, Mary Ellie
 Lusse, —
 Lantine, Sarah
 Lyons, James
 LAWLOR, Sister Loyola
 Levellier, Emma
 Loiseau, Hyacinthe
 Lawler, Henry T., jr.
 LAMY, Rev. John
 Lacaze, Edward
 Lesassier, B. B.
 Lascar, Jennie
 Lefranc, Lorena
 Lungo, Francesco
 Lehbeher, John
 Lewis, John
 Leslie, Thomas
 Long, Jane
 Lopez, Emily
 L'Esponde, Pierre
 Leonis, Moses
 Latemier, Julie
 Ledues, Alice
 Lapon, Jean
 Lyle, John
 Ledig, Walter A.
 Lehmann, M. W.
 Lattien, Julia
 Lenac, Louisa
 Lunn, Mary E.
 LEHMAN, Dr. Isidore
 Lambardi, Emile
 Lala, Francisco
 Lohmann, Gertrude
 Levy, M. C.
 Lerm, John
 Lee, Henry
 Lacour, Mary De
 Lalemana, Mrs.
 Lynch, Mary
 Laughton, John C.
 Lawson, Addison
 Lamantis, C.
 Lehleitner, Willie
 Leon, Theo.
 Lambert, Urban
 Lopez, Victor
 Lowe, John
 Link, Alois
 Lear, John N.
 Latine, Razada
 Lannanna, Antonio
 Long, Edwin
 Longaret, James
 Long, Luther
 Long, John
 Lopez, Margaret
 Lamm, —
 Langrois, Louis
 Lotz, Susan A.
 Lalla, Francisco
 Levingston, Roy B.
 Lawton, John
 Lank, Rosa
 Lacoste, Jean
 Levillier, Joseph
 Levy, Mary
 Lowe, John
 Lowden, Lawrence D.
 Lebatice, Louisa
 Leary, Solomon
 Lapelsroux, Francis
 Larsen, Julius
 Lowinsohn, Louis
 Lagenbecker, Leonora
 Latugo, Mag.
 Loechner, Anna
- Larsen, P. W.
 Loubert, Clarence
 LESKO, Rev.
 Lyons, Robert A.
 Lochert, Regina
 Lochert, Michael
 Leslie, Charles
 Locassie, Rosalie
 Loeb, Adelbert
 Laduke, Joseph
 Lanasa, Guiseppe
 Levenson, Frederick
 Luiza, Antonio
 Ladd, Charles C.
 Lerouge, Anthony F.
 Masson, Mrs. Matilda
 McStea, Terrance
 McDonald, Michael
 McCammon, Moses
 Malasguiva, Luigi
 McMamara, Mary
 Moser, May
 Maniouloux, Eugene
 Marks, Callioun
 Murphy, Mrs. Mary
 Mazounave, Pierre
 McGovern, John
 Mailhes, Marie
 Merriam, Wm.
 Madison, J. H. (col.)
 Mofett, Charles J.
 McQuirk, John D.
 Mahoney, Mary Jane
 Miller, Leonora
 Maiting, Miss Nina
 Moody, Fred.
 Monalxen, Wm.
 Martello, Gaetano
 Moses, Jacob
 Massens, Adeline
 Mone, Peale
 McConville, Peter
 McNeal, Mattie
 McSweeney, Deboreb
 Maher, James
 MARY, SISTER
 Masson, D. B.
 McCormick, Charles
 Mehrents, Gertrude
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Ann
 Meinke, Mrs. Joseph
 McCanley, Mary
 Manaboy, Joseph
 McKinnay, Maggie
 Mulder, Daniel
 Moncusa, Mary T.
 Manning, Regina
 Mancoosa, Rosalie
 McGuire, Kate
 Mahler, Edward
 Murphy, Lawrence
 McCormick, Anna T.
 Mann, Henry C.
 McDermott, Frank
 Manala, Mrs.
 McDonald, John
 Manala, Para
 Metzler, Frank
 Meyer, Charles
 Maendina, Antonio
 Mohr, Jacob
 McCall, Mrs. Ellen
 Meyer, Theresa
 Maloney, Laurent
 Mout, John
 McKenzie, Mary C.
 McNeal, —
 McArthur, Daniel
 Magdeline, Julius
 Murphy, James
 Mentel, Mrs. Mary
 Mesritz, Alex.
 Moser, Charles
 McEwen, Samuel
 Mayer, John

- Morton, Harry
 Miller, Ruby
 Maguire, Winifred
 Meyer, Henry
 Manuel, Mrs. L.
 Martella, Rosalie
 Murray, Lillie
 Miller, Ella
 Martin, Madame
 Moses, Mrs. Max.
 Maari, B. A. A.
 McClain, Wm.
 McCain, John
 McLennan, Frank
 Meyer, John
 Moore, Eugene W.
 Montedonico, John
 Miller, Charles
 Murphy, Geo. A.
 McMamara, L. W.
 MILLET, Rev. J. M.
 Malloy, Mary E.
 Mohr, Caroline H.
 McEnery, Margaret
 Miller, Rosalie
 Miller, Louis S.
 Mickler, Conrad
 Moran, Eugene M.
 McConnel, Mrs.
 Monroe, Ella
 McGuin, Patrick
 McBride, Mary C.
 McDonald, James L.
 Mundz, Mary
 Moore, Thomas E.
 McCove, Geo. P.
 Moriarty, James
 Murphy, Phillip
 McGarvy, Mary
 Manyon, Andrew
 Monette, Mrs. G.
 Mather, John
 Mayne, Mary
 Munson, Louisa
 McStay, Francis
 Mouldous, George
 Maley, Charles
 Murphy, John
 Miller, Louis
 Munson, Louis
 Miller, Anthony
 Majorin, Angelo
 McManus, John
 Majorana, Rosa
 McManus, Emma
 Moreldehouse, Josie
 Moran, Mary
 Mitchell, Peter
 Morris, Bridget
 Milhot, Louis
 Marks, Adelaide
 Murphy, John
 Meadloon, Em
 McMert, Lizzie
 Martinay, Mary G.
 Makin, Patrick
 Makin, Julia
 Mitchell, R. D.
 Mack, James
 Monasterio, J. B. R.
 Morris, Edward T.
 McArthur, Wm.
 Manne, Joseph
 Mattei, Charles
 Mazon, Mrs.
 Mozlet, Frank
 Magenta, Santa
 Markey, Josephine
 McGuire, Willis
 Miller, Joseph C.
 Meyer, Charles A.
 Moncref, Mrs. E. A.
 McCune, James
 Morrissey, Patrick
 Manale, Anna
- Murray, George
 Morris, Henry
 Maneisso, D. J.
 Madison, M.
 McBride, Patrick
 McClane, John
 MARIINGUES, Rev. J.
 Montizini, Jean M.
 Meunier, E. J.
 Morrow, John B.
 Mackae, Geo. L. J.
 McGraw, Martin
 McCarthy, Eugene
 Monroe, Mary C.
 Mohr, Edwin
 Mains, Fred.
 Moroney, John C.
 McGuirk, Kate G.
 Mellies, Theresia
 Morere, Wm.
 Mitchell, Jack
 Meyer, Barbara
 Mason, Fred. M.
 Maloney, James
 McManus, John
 Marino, Salvatore
 Morell, Robert
 Miller, Fred. W.
 Martin, Michael
 Mararour, Henry
 Manning, Dennis
 Myhan, Mary
 Meyer, Henry
 Molaison, Maria
 Metlige, Mulita
 Maurin, Joseph C.
 Maaroner, Louisa E.
 McHenry, George
 Magendre, Oscar
 Murphy, John
 Marigny, Blavebe
 Murphy, John
 McDermott, J. J.
 McQuinlan, Joseph T.
 Marsh, Ernestine
 Manneaux, Francis
 McEwan, John
 Miles, Virginia E.
 Miller, Wm. H.
 McGain, Sam
 Marigny, Miss B.
 Mailho, Charles
 McGill, Daniel
 Michael, Paul
 McMannus, Thomas
 McClintock, Aleck
 Mosset, Ernest C.
 Morganstein, A.
 Miroy, K. Eugene
 Murray, Thomas
 Marcault, Maria A.
 Maunus, A. M.
 Matles, Pauline C.
 Marchand, Victoria
 Moore, John F.
 Morris, H. N.
 Mankin, H.
 Mild, Jacques
 Marshall, J. A.
 Moore, E.
 Michaelis, Ern
- Manassas, Simon
 MORLEY, Dr. Thomas
 Mustachia, Joseph
 Macazo, Francisco
 Morton, A. W.
 McGloin, Charles
 Mantree, Tony
 McKay, Mary E.
 Momgae, Ettiene
 McGrath, John
 McMahon, Mrs. C.
 Meyer, Otto
 Mathews, Robert
 Mulhenru, Hugh
 Morris, Margeret A.
 Moriggo, Mary
 McTigue, Sister Augusta
 Mitchell, Carrie
 Moran, Joseph
 Murphy, Wm. J.
 Mathers, Henry
 Monier, Henry D.
 Melbourne, Lou.
 Monier, Frank
 McManus, Miss A.
 Michalis, Catharin
 McManus, David
 Mirable Nich. J.
 McQuillon, John
 McMullen, Chris.
 Martin, Geo. M.
 Michaelis, Clara
 Merendina, G.
 Marinino, P.
 MURPHY, Rev. T.
 Murray, Daniel
 Morey, Mrs. D. B.
 Murphy, Patrick
 Moony, Bridget
 McArthur, Hugh
 McConnell, James
 Morris, Miss Betsy
 Mannion, Lawrence
 Malone, Patrick
 Moore, Mary
 McCabb, Eliz.
 Miller, Maggie
 Malony, Michael
 Murphy, Sarah Ann
 Margee, Mary C.
 McQuaid, Lizzie
 Mentel, Bosanna L.
 McSweeney, Pat.
 Mathews, Louis
 Mansen, Charles
 Meunier, Julie
 Mullholland, David
 Meh, John
 McDonald, Mrs.
 McIntyre, Wm.
 McDonald, R. G.
 McClaffry, Peter
 Millet, Marcellin
 Mahoney, Thomas
 McDonald, R. A.
 Mathen, Wm.
 Mignon, Philomena
 McClure, Mrs. Mary
 Moxon, Fred. B.
 McMurray, Mary E.
 Madelfreche, P.
 Madary, Wm.
 Mulvey, Jane A.
 Mosfeld, F. L.
 Martha, Mary A.
 Masser, Teresa
 Moore, John
 McClosky, Kate Ann
 Morris, Robert
 Miller, Geo.
 Miret, N.
 McClosky, Geo.
 Mond, Labeire
 Morton, John
- Murphy, John
 Momus, Mary L.
 Marino, Salvatrice
 Murphy, R. P.
 Matas, Joseph
 Mousohur, J. D.
 Morris, James
 Mears, Fred.
 Morris, Mrs. M.
 Moses, Isaac
 McDonald, Wm.
 McCardell, Thomas
 McDermott, J. J.
 Mayer, Bernard
 McCormeal, Wm.
 Murphy, M. G.
 Morpelt, Jean W.
 McTique, August
 Mastaisch, Mat.
 Mills, Mollie
 Meush, Fred.
 Meza, J. J. D.
 McIntosh, James
 Moses, Alice
 Murray, John
 Maugriocia, Mary
 Maugriocia, Jena
 Moran, Emile G.
 Moore, Edward
 McGuire, James
 McKenly J.
 Maya, Fred.
 McCoy, Charles
 Martin, Rose
 Manlornioux, F.
 Muir, T. B.
 Miller, Alice G.
 Michaelis, Annette
 Meeke, T.
 McDonald, Alec
 Malony, Thos.
 Mager, Mary
 Meyers, Thos.
 Mayner, Joseph E.
 Mohl, F.
 Michramers, John
 McCormick, Mary
 Mathewsen, C. C.
 Minges, B.
 McKay, Daniel
 Moore, Henry
 Meyer, George
 McGuire, M.
 McGibbins, M. J.
 Malverhill, P. R.
 Martin, John
 Moody, Wm. A.
 Macon, Fred. M.
 Myer, Barbara
 Marrion, S.
 Maloney, James
 McManus, John
 Morrell, Robert
 Miller, F. W.
 Miller, Wm. C.
 Martin, Phillip
 McGoey, Mary
 Mitchell, Sarah
 Meyer, Robert, A.
 Mandell, Anna
 Meyer, John F.
 Munster, Fred. F.
 Moore, Susan
 McGrath, Charles P.
 Morquet, Marguerite
 McWhirter, Wm.
 McCorneal, Tony
 Munster, Joseph E.
 McCullough, Ellen
 Muritzen, Otto
 Merichen, Henry
 Moses, Jane
 Mitchell, Harry
 McCormick, Andrew
 Miller, Louis

McNamara, Eliz.
 Mendelsohn, C.
 McArdie, Joseph P.
 Meyer, Samuel
 Mayer, Karl
 McGuire, Mrs. B.
 Martin, Joseph
 Mavorans, J. M.
 McQuillon, Mary
 McDonald, Andrew
 McArey, Michael
 Meyer, Anton
 Moltzgay, V.
 Muller, Kath.
 McCarthy, Dan.
 Miedner, Mich.
 Newbauer, Henrietta
 Negrotto, Mrs D.
 Nadeau, Francois
 Nolling, Eliz.
 Nuberg, Leon
 Norton, Ann
 Noble, Kath.
 Neal, John
 Nicholvyk, Peter
 Neumiller, J.
 Nelson, Mary
 Ney, L.
 Nussbaum, John
 Nicholls, H. S.
 Newhouse, Josephine
 Noble, Sam. W. H.
 Nessaus, Jules
 Noe, Arbogast
 Nari, Emma E.
 Nosley, Mary
 Noyer, Sophia
 Newhouse, Lee
 NICOLAUD, Rev. B.
 Newall, Wm.
 Nelson, Mary
 Norwood, Eliza
 Noble, Edward
 Nanty, Extreme F.
 Ninnt, Joseph
 Nicholson, Mary C.
 Noisseaux, Joseph
 Nobles, Charles E.
 Norvell, Reed
 Norvell, Clement R.
 Nagle, Henry
 Nolan, John
 Nobin, Pat.
 Nies, Charles
 Norvell, Mrs. Mattie
 Narbon, Michael
 Newman, Albert
 Novaille, Charles
 Newhouse, Leopold
 Niedel, Michael
 Nugent, James
 Naumburg, Benj.
 Neumann, Theo.
 Ney, Henry F.
 Nelson, Mary
 Ney, L.
 Norcross, Albert
 Navaret, Louis
 Netzer, Ernest
 Neailly, Joseph
 Nuss, Anna W.
 Norden, Anthony
 Notari, Rosalin
 Natali, Charles
 Navalles, Joseph
 Noble, Anna L.
 Obrey, Sidney
 O'Keefe, Anna
 O'Neill, W. J.
 Obhoff, Joseph
 O'Connell, Henry
 O'Connell, Mary
 O'Connell, Anna
 O'Connors, John
 Oppenheimer, S. W.
 O'MALLY, Sister F.
 Oppenheimer, J.
 O'Conner, Thos.
 Oden, Lizzie H.
 Ochesie, John
 O'Connell, Thomas
 Oepferkuck, Mary
 Owens, Wm.
 Oletio, Francisco
 O'Bryan, Mary
 Oster, Charles
 Osborn, J. T.
 O'Neal, Owen
 Olin, Heder
 O'Donnell, A.
 Orpheus, Wm.
 Owens, Owen
 O'Hara, Michael
 O'Rourke, Michael
 O'Bryan, Mary M.
 O'Neal, Thos.
 Obers, Kate
 Oliver, Louis
 Ohlenschlager, G.
 Oberts, Sarah
 Oliva, Helena
 Osterman, Giovanni
 O'Brien, Della
 O'Connell, Henry
 Olin, Amanda
 O'Brien, Marian
 O'Vierna, Bridget
 Oswald, Mary J.
 Ortepp, August
 Orkus, John
 O'Brien, Edward
 Oppenheimer, Henrietta
 O'Brien, Mrs. Mary Ann
 Pendergrast, James
 Peterson, Charles
 Pyckard, Lucine
 Pettet, Clancy J.
 Pernet James E.
 Pendergrast, Mary
 Paul, Andrew
 Plattsmier, Anna
 Poeschell, Louis J. C.
 Pfaukucker, H.
 Pequi, Francois
 Puches, Charles
 Patten, Amos
 Pernal, Joseph Y.
 Peix, Fredrick
 Poltharst, Christian
 Ponge, Albert
 Polleino, V. M.
 Poporny, A.
 Phillips, Jules A.
 Ponjade, Henry
 Pezold, Emil L.
 Pablo, John
 Pitro, Antonio
 Prince, Alfred
 Porteous, John P.
 Price, R. B.
 Phillips, John
 Petriman, William
 Pope, Henry
 Pavice, Picena
 Packert, Dedrick
 Perry, Thomas
 Plankent, Mary
 Phillips, Elizabeth
 Pratt, Charles B.
 Peterson, O.
 Petzetsky, Joseph
 Poretto, S.
 Place, Paul
 Pickens, Charles
 Poque, Victor
 Palmasino, D.
 Poulsen, James
 Piez, Joseph
 Pastor, Mary
 Palthon, M.
 Philbert, Philip
 Prilleaux, Adolph
 Pohlman, John
 Pepper, John P.
 Pettetory, Louisa E. E.
 Place, Mary C.
 Pupor, Josephine
 Pericapa, John
 Paderner, Jean
 Pohnlich, F.
 Potfork, Samuel
 Pedro, Josie
 Payenne, Jean M.
 Pinda, Philip
 Pope, Edmund
 Phillip, Archy
 Pascoe, Agnes
 Pettis, Louisa
 Protine, Jean W.
 Paschke, Otto
 Poole, William
 Powers, Mary
 Petralia, Antonio
 Peters, E. W. W.
 Parker, James C.
 Pike, Z. M.
 Peters, Samuel J.
 Philipin, Theo.
 Peterson, John C.
 Paysse, Jean M.
 Pellip, Peaton W.
 Pujo, Marie
 Peters, Margaret
 Pheffer, E. W.
 Pelletier, Paul R.
 Peres, Pierre
 Polk, John
 Pradella, Cath.
 Paillet, Francois
 Pefer, Cora
 Perez, Santo
 Porello, L.
 Penser, Joseph
 Perriland, Remy
 Perault, F.
 Place, Gervais
 Potts, R. M.
 Ponder, Mary
 Porticq, Antonio
 Perez, John B.
 Pearson, L.
 Purdon, James S.
 Price, William
 Palezzini, Andrew
 Pastorius, John
 Palmer, John
 Paysse, Andre
 Pitard, Henry
 Pritchara, E. J.
 Patterson, Mrs.
 Ponder, John
 Perkins, Mary J.
 Peetz, John
 Phillips, F. A.
 Phelan, Charles R.
 Pyott, James
 Palmer, George N.
 Perone, Francisco
 Pounds, John
 Pascal, Macrez
 Pellegrims, Simone
 Pourcian, Felix G.
 Pellissier, Martin
 Peilert, Charles
 Panellees, Manuel
 Paretti, Jean
 Perregat, Paul
 Peterson, Antoine
 Pond, Gertrude
 Pool, Annie
 Prestice, Dominica
 Pontico, Marie S.
 Plancharde, John J.
 Payne, Henry
 Pettit, Louis
 Pons, Lawrence
 Payzale, Jean B.
 Peniston, John J.
 Pepper, Joseph P.
 Patterson, Jones
 Pena, Lelia M. S. Dela
 Paulian, C. F.
 Pavane, Antonio
 Pys, Joseph
 Pednour, N. E. J.
 Quinlan, D. O. C.
 Quigley, H. W.
 Quinn, John
 Quinn, Thomas
 Quane, John
 Reynard, Barth
 Rothass, William
 Rothass, George J.
 Rheiffer, Charles
 Ritzmann, George
 Reiley, Timothy
 Runy, Mary E.
 Rice, John A.
 Russo, Gisvami
 Reeves, James J.
 Riley, Mary
 Rose, Blancee G.
 Robertson, Leutman F.
 Reynolds, James H.
 Rowell, Mrs. H.
 Reyff, Joseph
 Reid, Albert
 Richards, William
 Rerch, M. J.
 Ritzens, Willie
 Reichert, Mrs. Bettie
 Roehrs, Louise S. M.
 Robertson, John
 Riutte, Julia
 Roberts, William Y.
 Ritchie, James M.
 Reynolds, Emma P.
 Rabeneck, Richard
 Roth, John G.
 Rosa, Franco
 Bluffy, Frank
 Raunch, Henry
 Reyner, Mary A.
 Redwood, Gustave
 Reinhardt, Jacques
 Rourk, Jane
 Roach, John
 Roebeker, John
 Robertson, Mildred
 Resegnet, Louis
 Roubillac, Eliza P.
 Robinson, Elizabeth
 Rollin, Joseph
 Roeker, August
 Rousseau, Edith M.
 Rogers, Anna
 Reinerth.
 Ross, M. B.
 Rodriguez, Arthur
 Ratine, Josephine
 Raymond, Maggie
 Raback, F.
 Roubellac, Alph
 Rickett, Joseph
 Riley, Mary
 Riard, Nettie
 Richlemann, George
 Rossie, Jobe
 Riddell, Holma P.
 Restine, Joseph
 Roth, Gustave
 Revel, Henry
 Robinson, Josephine
 Richard, Percy C.
 Rempp, Joseph
 Romer, Valentine
 Rachore, Mrs. Pierre
 Rummel, William

- Ruf, Frank
 Rogers, James
 Rauer, Marie
 Rosche, J. H.
 Rosenbaum, C.
 Richardson, M. S.
 Rottenberry, H. W. A.
 Raurind, E.
 Rokbein, Wm.
 Relleux, Geo.
 Roux, J. B.
 Robathoank, H.
 Rundle, George
 Ross, Edward
 Rudolph, T.
 Reinhardt, H.
 Redon, Leon S.
 Redon, Leon S. Jr.
 Rieler, Ida J.
 Rohr, N.
 Reidhufer, George
 Ruffier, James
 Roehlet, Otto H.
 Rulef, H. H.
 Richardson, G.
 Rickerty, Lizzie
 Rechner, Anna
 Ryan, George
 Regende, R. R.
 Rennyson, L. A.
 Richardson, Mrs. Sarah
 Raymond, Mary C.
 Rank, Mrs. P.
 Roust, Alice C.
 Reems, Elizabeth
 Ryan, Elizabeth
 Rous, Spencer
 Roche, John H.
 Randon, Carl
 Rosa, Mary
 Rhodes, Miss E.
 Rank, Willie
 Ray, Mary M.
 Ricks, Tena
 Rive, Julius
 Roney, Pat H.
 Reinhardt, John N.
 Rommel, Fred
 Regend, Leonie O.
 Robinson, George
 Reel, Henry
 Reinhardt, Fred
 Rowerty, Frank
 Randall, Joseph
 Rodites, Salvador
 Ridley, Mrs. James
 Riley, Simon
 Ragouso, Joseph
 Rem, George
 Reynolds, J. S.
 Rossarth, John
 Reffy, Hubert
 Rosseau, S.
 Richards, Grace H.
 Rowell, W. Irvine
 Rogers, John
 Redman, Margarette
 Roibenack, E.
 Roland, Frank
 Remington, Geo. W.
 Reuder, Michael
 Rossi, Mrs. Julie
 Reif, Sophia
 Riley, Genevieve
 Ruppel, John
 Reid, John
 Rice, John
 Ramesa, C.
 Romer, Adolph.
 Ringer, Mrs.
 Roussel, Frank
 Robinson, Thomas
 Richards, Chester
 Reynolds, R. E.
 Rogers, Rebecca
- Reinhardt, Oscar
 Rosseler, Louis
 Rosone, Antonoe
 Roblet, Ed. Paul
 Rigon, Mary E.
 Ruge, Victor
 Robinson, P. C.
 Rochet, Joseph
 Ray, Ben. A.
 Reeder, U. S.
 Raymond, Fred
 Rademacher, J.
 Ryan, James
 Rogers, Anna
 Rudenberg, Ada
 Roche, Geo. W.
 Rampurty, John
 Rapp, Fred
 Roche, Laura
 Rous, Mary A.
 Richardson, M.
 Revilla, Angelo
 Rowanes, B.
 Rino, Paul
 Rosenbaum, Mrs.
 Reamer, Bella
 Robins, Louesa
 Roella, Joseph
 Remech, S. K.
 Roth, Jacob
 Robertson, Rozelle
 Renandson, G.
 Renandin, John
 Reeder, Joseph
 Ritza, G.
 Rumples, George
 Rodrigue, Paul
 Raymer Henry
 Rivere, Frank E.
 Ratzell, Louis.
 Reynolds, W. L.
 Robinson, Ellen
 Rando, Joseph
 Riley, Thomas
 Raymond, John
 Ref, D. O.
 Rettel, Louise
 Roth, Gustave
 Rieule, Simon
 Ryan, Edward
 Robinson, Geo. P.
 Rative, Henry
 Reist, Gustave
 Ryan, Mary E.
 Raffael, A.
 Red, Aug.
 Reidling, Rosa
 Roussel, Blanche
 Stann, Rosa
 Sehunaman, Aug.
 Smith, Georgiana
 Stahl, Jacob
 Sampoon, C.
 Schaeffer, Frank
 Scherf, Albert
 Stewart, Thos. H.
 Scott, Geo. R.
 Smith, John
 Slater, Oliver H.
 Spana, Joseph
 Schluter, A. F.
 Stewart, F.
 Saltanichia, F.
 Straus, Morris
 Steth, Wm. B.
 Sherlock, James
 Scanlin, Francis
 Striever, J. G.
 Stark, W. N.
 Smith, Bella
 Salles, Gabriel
 Sanden, Mathew
 Shepperd, S. K.
 Singer, Christina
 Sabat, Peter
- Solomon, Fannie
 Salvato, Francisco
 Seeber, John
 Seebolt, Frank
 Spinito, Cesare
 Sampson, Hannah
 Stegman, Joseph
 Stern, Sophia
 Silverstein, M.
 Scheffel, Mrs. E.
 Schweitzer, George
 Scarbonie, Luc.
 Schreiner, Fred
 Stepprich, M. D.
 Siegel, Fred H.
 Salman, Estelle
 Stehaing, Rebettie
 Sebastian, Louise
 Stern, M.
 Smith, John
 Saradet, H.
 Schumacher, E.
 Sadevia, Salvader
 Smith, E. H.
 Squan, Victor
 Spliedt, C. F.
 Sillman, Bertha
 Smith, Mrs. S.
 Schaul, L. H.
 Sweetman, C.
 Schlunberg, M.
 Stevens, Florence
 Scheimoner, Peter
 Schildnedt, C.
 Spahm, S.
 Swift, James
 Schlichte, Edmin
 Smith, Fred
 Smith, Robert
 Smith, John E.
 Schroeder, John
 Seeler, Simon
 Saylor, Thomas E.
 Shifferstein, V.
 Schomillar, M.
 Echere, John
 Sullivan, P. J.
 Schultz, Emille
 Schwaner, J.
 Shawhan, J. N.
 Singer, Wm.
 Smith, C. A.
 Scheendorff, F.
 Squire, Mrs. Joseph
 Smith, Mary
 Smith, Henry
 Senocuski, A.
 Sabadi, George
 Schoff, Joseph
 Sabathe, Mary
 Stein, Mary M.
 Schillaght, J.
 Sullivan, Samuel
 Schummer, Frank
 Stafford, Elizabeth J.
 Smith, Henry
 Schummer, Henrich
 Seifer, M. M.
 Schenrer, Jacob
 Schenrer, Mary
 Strother, Ira B.
 Steele, Leda J.
 Simonds, Mrs. D.
 Spreen, Fred.
 Sheridan, Maggie
 Sheridan, James A.
 Spess, Robert G.
 Stamter, N.
 Smith, C.
 Sweetmon, Millie
 Shepley, Martha
 Speeze, W. F.
 Sims, John H.
 Sternburg, L.
 Smith, Teresi
- Soners, Charlie
 Shallack, Anna
 Steppick, M. D.
 Schnechen, Berge
 Stephenson, T. F.
 Smith, Wm. M.
 Saunden, Charles
 Shumaker, Millie
 Schibe, Alice
 Schwennelien, J.
 Stumpf, C. A.
 Schalumbrecht, J. L.
 Saxton, Robert John
 Schillect, J.
 Soubil, Jean
 Smith, John A.
 Smith, Joseph
 Schloeser, Joseph
 Swyler, James
 Sherry, M. L.
 Stafford, R. B.
 Exax, Philip
 Schultzele, Margaret
 Steefel, George
 Smith, Mary R.
 Smith, Sarah
 Smith, Henry
 Solares, Romain
 Schiff, Mrs. Joseph
 Schwarz, Edna
 Scharff, John P.
 Soumeillans, H.
 Schott, John
 Sancier, Leela
 Sullivan, John
 Silberstein, David
 Simmone, Felid D.
 Small, M. Louisa
 Sanders, James M.
 Scally, John
 Stortz, Henry
 Shakeiort, William
 Schwarze, Karl
 Schroeder, Mary
 Selerin, Jean P.
 Schmidt, Louis
 Samuels, Ruth M.
 Smith, Charles
 Searcy, Nella
 Stanley, May
 Stanton, Mrs. Julia
 Shardy, Octave
 Sueck, Louis
 Sherlock, Annie
 Suarez, Maximo
 Smith, William
 Schroeder, Henry
 Seng, Charles
 Schoen, Jacob
 Springman, Louis
 Stevenson, Mrs. M. B.
 Southmayd, G. F.
 Starck, Charles E.
 Sipido, Albert
 Smith, Charles
 Stouder, John
 Scanlan, Patrick
 Small, George S.
 Small, George S.
 Sneed, John
 Schaefer, Mary
 Shuto, Edward P.
 Sommer, Julius
 Schrumph, Arthur
 Smith, Celia
 Seibel, Daniel
 Sullivan, Patrick
 Scollier, Alphonso
 Storz, John M.
 Seenauder, Mary H.
 Salorz, Lydia
 Schelles, John
 SALISA, Sister
 Scheltn, Carl S.
 Skire, Antonio

- Sullivan, Helen
 Scott, John
 Schuler, Robert R.
 Saunders, Fred. M.
 Sanford, William
 Steele, Francis P.
 Schelmann, Eugene
 Salvant, Josephine
 Schaeffer, John
 Simmons J. M.
 Smith, Henry
 Sangerson, Mrs. B.
 Seerville, Henry
 Sneider, Ida
 Soniat, E. E.
 Sage, J. E.
 Schmidt, L. E.
 Soubrier, A.
 Schnackler, John
 Scanlan, Thomas
 Sailes, Mrs. Mary
 St. Clair, Henry S.
 Stack, Patrick
 Stephens, Joseph D.
 Sanderzon, William
 Sanderson, Mrs. William
 Sullivan, James
 Soniat, Louise E.
 Smith, Annie M.
 Sontag, George
 St. Clair, Mary
 Searing, Robert B.
 Schmaltz, Julia C.
 Schahill, Mike
 Scancas, Henre
 Schoen, Theo.
 Staub, Oswald
 Silverstein, Lena
 Schmitt, Mrs. C.
 Sprague, Daniel R.
 Schueler, Joseph
 Schiro, Antonio
 Sparks, Florence H.
 Sansoucy, Aug. P.
 Sansoucy, Madame
 Sinnier, Jean B.
 Schmidt, Julius
 Shearer, Oliver W.
 Seigel, Emilie
 Shannon, Michael
 Stine, Martin
 Sansoucy, Alfred
 Steinhardt, Sarah
 Smith, William
 Smith, John H.
 Shannon, Annie
 Smith, Lawrence
 Schulling, Henry
 Smith, Edward
 Schaefer, Aug.
 Scott, John
 Schuidt, William
 Scheurmann, Charles
 Schnieder, Henry
 Seynanoski, E. Van
 Schneider, Aug.
 Sullivan, Thomas
 Smith, Margaret
 Simmons, Mrs. H.
 Sweetman, Nich.
 Simon, Adolphus
 Schumaker, Henry
 Schermann, Simon
 Schmidt, C.
 Souberville, Louis
 Serre, Kate
 Shannon, Malinda
 Sanders, Monie J.
 Scott, William
 Sill, Henry
 Serwinski, Aaron
 Smith, Henry
 Saladino, J.
 Schmidt, Sophie
 Smith, Eva
- Sutura, Christiana
 Schneider, William
 Sullivan, Joseph
 Silver, Manuel
 Schevantz, Hermann
 Smith, Maggie M.
 Stonehouse, Emanuel
 Singer, Rosa
 Sarvatori, Major
 Sabala, Mary Ann
 Sturgess, W. A.
 Smith, John H.
 Stringer, Alfred D.
 Tainter, H. W.
 Traylor, Alber
 Tarrant, Walter
 Toll, John
 Thibant, Christian
 Tredger, John
 Taylor, Ashton
 Turner, Gus. H.
 Thanos, Orillo
 Trank, Anna
 Tortorice, Peter
 Taylor, Mary E.
 Tammie, William
 Toussaint, M.
 Thompson, Charles
 Thirreat, William
 TRAWICK, Rev. M. T.
 Toehe, Mary A.
 Toka, Frank
 Thomas, Ann
 Topse, Gernard
 Tebalt, John
 Totto, Vincenzo
 Tony, Charles H.
 Teutsch, J.
 Taylor, Ada
 Tourtabite, Lucien
 Toby, James J.
 Trichanard, G.
 Trichanard, A. C.
 Tyler, Charles
 Taleisour, Mrs. C.
 Taafte, E. R.
 TAYLOR, Dr. J. Theus
 Thompson, D.
 Tansen, Louis
 Trenchard, V.
 Thearam, Aleck
 Tarle, Samuel H.
 Tashe, E. E.
 Thomas, Charles M.
 Turney, H. M.
 Turney, C. R.
 Trau, V. Alex
 Thomas, Maud
 Taylor, J. W.
 Treiforde, R. N.
 Tierney, M. M.
 Tierney, Thomas J.
 Tonman, Hubert
 Trampatore, Cologers
 Tucker, Mary L.
 Thompson, Bertha E.
 Talbot, Charles
 Tamporella, Mich.
 Trombly, Aug.
 Todd, James
 Tertrou, Jules
 Tsoleppert, Robert
 THERESA, Sister Mary
 Troull, Hubert
 Toujet, Margaret
 Terry, Mary
 Timmons, Edward
 Traub, August
 Trois, John
 Turpin, John
 Tracy, John P.
 Tamme, Emily
 Twitchell, Grace
 Tonmilla, Jean
 Turner, James
- Tournier, J. J.
 Thoman, Johannes
 Taylor, John
 Teiglehueter, Cath.
 Tolland, D. W.
 Tromanovich, S.
 Touce, Mary
 Twomey, Elio
 Thomas, Ignatius
 Troessard, Geo. A.
 Thompson, Ida
 Taylor, Eugenia
 Tujague, Bernard
 Thilberger, Fred.
 Thorpe, Adelaide
 Templet, Josephine
 Taylor, Howel L.
 Treil, L. Nado
 Trauth, Mrs. Caroline
 Tollivan, Pauline
 Turpin, John
 Tocca, Emma
 Tape, Gerhard
 Touzan, Emile
 Thuer, John K.
 Urdgis, Catharine
 Ulard, Gustave.
 Up, Fanny
 Ubee, Richard
 Urger, Lena
 Vaccari, Vin.
 Voiscult, Louis
 Vicha, Catharine
 Vergez, J. Ed.
 Vonwesterhayen, T. B.
 Voslon, Michael
 Vicknar, Marie
 Vincent, Edward
 Veasey, Ellen
 Vogl, G.
 Vulcon, Henry
 Vermis, P. D.
 Verhoff, Charles
 Vocaro, Maria
 Vanier, Mrs.
 Vincent, G.
 Vas, Joseph
 Vanderhoofer, F.
 Venta, J.
 Volte, Francisco
 Verges, Charles
 VINNE, SISTER M. N.
 VanHoooven, A.
 Valencia, Viel.
 VanHoove, ———
 Vagelsaenge, J. G.
 Vivar, Mary S.
 Verdichizzi, Jo
 VanOstern, Eva M.
 Vilter, Max
 Vogeley, Charles
 Venus, Charles F.
 Voconowich, C.
 Vidoo, Amedee
 Vogel, Mrs. Martha
 Vacaro, Antonio
 Verlander, Georgianna
 Vosbergh, John K.
 Vaccaro, Antonio
 Vigard, George
 Vanier, A.
 Volois, Henry
 Valnote, Poble
 Vessee, Mrs. Julia
 Vocheran, Claude
 Vamote, Joseph
 Voss, Mattie A.
 Verges, Jean P.
 Veavant, Fred S.
 Vilter, Bertha
 Verges, John
 Viendahaar, Lewis
 Vanderheiden, F. A.
 Voigt, Frantz
 Vitrano, Maria
- Voight, Mrs. Clara
 Vincent, J. B. P.
 Veaux, Pierre
 Willet, Henry
 Williams, S.
 Wyrth, Henry J.
 Williams, R. E.
 Wagner, John
 Walsh, James
 Winstein, A.
 Whall, Aug.
 Woodsen, Philip
 Wardwell, D. W.
 Waltz, Charles
 Wolf, Eva
 Witt, Albert C.
 Werneal, Mrs. L.
 Wilkins, Louis
 Wassermann, A.
 Wighther, Garcana
 Work, Charles A.
 Wendling, Geo.
 Walter, Augusta
 Williams, W. H.
 Waugh, Henry
 Wolfert, Fred.
 Weisch, Jennie
 Wolf, Willie
 Walter, Nicholas
 Wright, Mary A.
 Wals, Ad. J. A.
 Walsh, Amelia
 Wambaugh, R.
 Woods, Joseph
 Wernett, Joseph
 Wilber, H. W.
 Walthier, Henry L.
 Warner, Leo
 Waterman, M. G.
 Wiseman, Catharine
 Walthier, Charles T.
 Williamson, Warren
 Williams, Mrs. Annie
 Welch, Patrick
 Wall, Henry
 Warfield, John
 Welsh, Thomas W.
 Wheeler, Wm. J.
 White, George
 Walsheng, John
 Walsh, John L.
 Wheeler, Mary A.
 Wood, W. C.
 Wachenfield, Mary
 Williams, Alfred
 Weiner, Emilie
 Walker, Mary
 Ward, John
 Worth, Pauline
 Williams, Pinckney
 Wright, Robert
 Wilson, Cora A.
 Wright, Ruth J.
 Werner, Mary E.
 Williams, Annie M.
 Warner, Geo.
 Wilson, George H.
 Wilson, Thomas
 Woods, Rosina
 Worthberg, Mrs. Neuvia
 Williams, Sam. E.
 Watts, Harriet
 Williams, Henry
 Wahl, Dorothea
 Winterberger, Mary
 Wain, Wm.
 Whitaker, John F.
 Wise, Wm.
 Weinang, Fritz
 Wilkins, Mary E.
 Wyley, Wm. T.
 Wolcot, Rosa
 Wagner, Elenora
 Wallace, Margueretta
 Wright, Mr.

Weltense, Louis
 Wilkinson, Thos. C.
 Williams, ichael
 Williams, aggie
 Welch, John
 Weish, innie W.
 Wertz, Wm. H.
 Welman, rs. C.
 Waters, Sam.
 Webmeyer, F.
 Walker, Ed.
 West, Henry
 Woodworth, abel
 Wellpool, John
 Watenlifer, K.
 Weinzentied, Chas.
 Wunder, . L.
 Welsh, Jennie
 Wuernasa, ic. A.
 Williams, Lillie
 Wuaranara, S.
 Wolff, John W.
 Wight, John
 Warle, C. H.
 Walter, Herman
 Weathers, Joseph
 Wight, Charles
 Webel, Emma C.
 Wight, Frank
 Walsh, ary E.
 Weisenberg, Joseph
 Wick, rs. Sarah W.
 Wischer, Bernard
 Watson, C.
 Werner, George
 Williams, Eugene
 Weiss, John K.
 Williamson, F. E.
 Williams, Alice
 Williams, Annie
 Willbrath, Aug.
 Wiggins, Eliz. R.
 Wall, Wm. E.
 Ward, John J.
 Welling, Jonas
 Welsh, Mrs. Bridget
 Winstead, T. H.
 Walin, Jacques A.
 Wockerborth, Adolph
 Wahl, Fred.
 Welsh, Wm.
 Wilhelmine, Eliz.
 Wangenheim, Albert
 Weigel, Charles
 Wilson, Dr. Norvell W.
 Woolf, Willis K.
 Wall, Alice
 Walker, Charles,
 Walsh, Wm.
 Wassern, Henry
 White, Nicholas
 Wilson, William
 Welsh, Johanna
 White, James
 Warheit, N.
 Wichmann, Jaaques
 Wilteumuth, John
 Wood, Charlotte M.
 Wiggering, John
 Wernick, O. O.
 Wunsch, Helena
 Williams, Alice
 WEIMERS, Rev. C. J.,
 Wizohski, Henry
 Wogan, Louis G.
 Wekman, Margaret
 Williams, John
 Williamson, Frank E.
 Weaver, John
 Williams, Joseph
 Wild, Am.
 Wuerpel, Ada O.
 Wylie, Patrick
 Wessenberger, Martin
 Young, Wm.

Young, Anna
 Young, Peter
 Yuille, Mrs. Kittie
 York, John
 Young, Louise
 Yob, Henry
 Yung, Magdalena
 Young, William
 Young, Charles
 Youngblut, E. J.
 Young, Annie R.
 Yaegan, John
 Youngz, Agnes
 Zerega, Maud A.
 Zlidel, Franz
 Zoeller, Mrs. Mina
 Zerega, Alber
 Zaconi, Gaeltane
 Zamanta, M.
 Zetlmann, Andrew
 Zerega, Charles
 Zichlcl, G.
 Zemmer, Theo.
 Zill, Annie V.
 Zappa, Henry
 Zable, Ernest
 Zellman, Isawra
 Zella, Conicoonda
 Zenser, Dr. W.

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Charles, Father
 Ryan, Joseph
 Strout, Col.

Osyka, Miss.

Addison, Mrs. John
 Baramon's child
 Bullion's daughter
 Bardalis, Jennie
 Bonds, Martin
 Bonds, Mrs. Martin
 Borus, Frank
 Borus, Edward
 Butcher, Willie
 Cortney, Mrs.
 Cahn, Adolph
 Cutrer's child
 Cerf, Isaac
 Dreyfus, Manuel
 Donois, Wm.
 Dreyfus, Lehman
 Eastman, Mr.
 Feithen, Mrs.
 Ford's four sons, Dr.
 Human, Isaac
 Hart, Mrs. Hyman
 Jones, Willie
 Keating, Henry
 Loeb, Mrs.
 Miller Margaret
 Ott, J. A.
 Rehorst, Henry
 Rehorst, Joe
 Richards, Bill
 Redmond, Charles
 Raoul, Griffin
 Sipple, Margaret
 Schnider, Caroline
 Schnider, Jacob
 Smithner, Jacob
 Varnado, J.
 Varnado's son
 Weil, Charles
 Weihs, Augustus
 Wolf, Meyer
 Wolf, Henry
 Wales, Ben
 Colored, 2
 Total, 50

Paincourtville.

No names reported.

Paris, Tenn.

Arnold, Mr.
 Beeler, J. H.
 Carroll, Ed.
 Chester, Price (col.)
 Ernest, Mrs.
 Foley, Pat.
 Kendall, Alf. (col.)
 Lewis, W. J.
 Layton, —
 Lawton, Mr.
 Milan, Dr. E. E.
 Nance, J. W.
 Steed, W. H.
 Tedro, Mrs. (col.)
 Tedro, J. H. (col.)
 Tedro's child (col.)
 Warren, E. F.
 Williams, Emma (col.)

Pass Christian, La.

Babin, V. (col.)
 Berry, C.
 Chandler, Mary T.
 Champlin, Lou.
 Cary, Mrs.
 Courteney T.
 Cezerin, Beajio
 Doran, J.
 French, Bennie
 Fulger, Joseph
 Gibson, John, jr.
 Gibson, Frank T.
 Hart, Lena
 Hart's Junias child
 Hiern, Mrs. Finley B.
 Holley's N. child
 Jeffries, Prof. J. S. B.
 Jeffries, Miss M. R.
 Jeffries, Miss
 Jeffries, B. L.
 Maloney, Miss
 Pecante, Madame John
 Shannon, Frank
 Spierier, Mrs. A.

Pattersonville, La.

Bernard, Mrs. Louisa
 Bernard, George
 Bernard, Charlie
 Bourke, Clare
 Bourke, Alidia
 Broussard, Alice
 Baker, Frank
 Cox, Lelia
 Cropper, Ernest T.
 Corndy, Amelius
 Consienne, Adrian
 Clarke, Oliver
 Dowdall, Mrs. Sidney
 Dauphin's niece
 Duffy, M. E.
 Davies, R. G.
 Edgar, Irwin
 Edgar, Mrs. Irwin
 Edgar, Miss
 Felterman, Mrs.
 Gross, Mrs.
 Gonaux, J. L.
 Hayes, Willie
 Holland, James
 Hall, Henry, sr.
 Innerarity, Catharine
 Kellar, Richardson
 Knight, Rev. Mrs. Joseph
 Leblanc, C. O.
 Martin, R. R.
 Mayloz, T. W.

McDonald, J. H.
 McIlvain, Joseph
 Oglesby, Mrs.
 Palfray, Mrs. Charles
 Palfray, Miss Sidney
 Prichard, Willie
 Roach, Dr. M. A.
 Riley, Mr.
 Stanton, Miss
 Stansbury, Mrs. Angelina
 Stansbury, Anna
 Sturgis, Mary
 Sturgis, James
 Steele, Geo.
 Tarleton, Mrs. Dr. T. W.
 Topham, Camie
 Topham, Theriot
 Theriot, Lillian
 Theriot, Emmet
 Vetter, Miss Helena
 Vetter, Charles
 Vinson, A. D.
 Waggoner, Fred.

Pearlington, Miss.

Carre, R. B.
 Graves, Polena

Pecan Grove, La.

Baker, Frank
 Creophor, E. T.

Pensacola, Fla.

No names furnished.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Tate, Mark

Pilettown, Miss.

No names reported.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

No names reported.

Plaquemine, La.

Altimus, J. F.
 Alexander, James
 Biehler, Leontine
 Barker, Fabian Alchus
 Bauzau's child
 Barker, Mary Eva
 Bruske, Ophelia
 Brunet, Pierre
 Bonvy, N. C.
 Barker, C. O. D.
 Billings, Frank
 Bell's daughter
 Burnes, Patrick
 Burnes, James S.
 Brown, Edward
 Bergeson, Z. R.
 Charles, Bruce
 Bruce, Adelaide
 Blouin, Sidney
 Barbay, Mary
 Barton, Joseph
 Barthel, M.
 Barthel, Dominique
 Babin, Alphonse
 Brown, Arthur
 Brown, Aristide
 Brown's infant
 Blanchard, Laura
 Broissac, Charles
 Blouin, R. M.
 Brown, Joseph
 Coomes, Camille
 Chastant, Sidney

Chastant, Laura P.
Cotten, Alonzo A.
Cotten, Alex.
Chiapella, Angelo
Chapman, Mat.
Chapdevielle, Paul E.
Dolan, James
Dolan, Maggie
Dolan, Ellen
Daigre, P. O.
Daigre, Albertine
Daigre, Felix
Dupuy, John
Dupuy, M. A.
Dupuy, Daniel
Dupuy, Honore
Dupuy, Joseph
Dupuy, Amirinie L.
Dobel, C. V.
Durand, L. A.
Dominique, Chas.
Dominique, Willie
Dominique, Joseph O.
Derocher, M. V.
Donnell, Emile
Emde, Philip Henry
Fudenberg, Daisy
Francois, —
Frey, Sebastian
Foote, Julia
Foote, Mrs. L. H.
Gambra, Petronilla
Graud, Alfred
Graud, Adele
Gill, John
Gourrier, M. O. D.
Grassin, Julien, jr.
Grassin, Sebastian
Gerehart, Rufus
Gordon, A. J.
Hart, Michael
Hebert, Agnes
Hebert, Agnes
Hebert, O. O.
Hebert, M. D.
Hebert, Effie P.
Haase, Lucias M.
Haase, Cornelia
Huth, Frank
Harrold, Adam
Harrison, Rev. Thos. H.
Harrison, Mrs. Eliza
Hoffman, Sarah
Hall's child
Johnson's child
January's Wm. child
Keiser, Frank
Kellar's child
Kerne, Alciconia
Kerne, Mrs. Jules
Kleinpeter, Cropper
Kleinpeter, Raymond
Loeffel, Edgard
Loeffel, Valentine
Lyndol, Mary
Lever, Mary Lucy
LeBlanc, Nora
LeBlanc, Elisha
LeBlanc, Ellen
LeBlanc, Catherine
LeBlanc, Ella
LeBlanc, Winthrop
Lee, Mrs.
Leftwich, Beulah
Loeffel, Frank
Laudry, Maj. J. A.
Litz, Chas. Boyd.
Lainssy, J. G.
Lainssy, Coralie
Labauve, Noemie
Lawless, —
Marshall, George
Miller, —
Mathers, Octave
Martinez, P. M.

Martinez, P. O.
Marchand, —
Marchand, Thrace
Mire, Aristide
Mathews, Schamyl
Mathews, Essie
Molinaire, James
McGehee, John J.
Marionneaux, M. M. B.
Malvier, Edward
McCart, Pat.
Moret, Eugene
Martin's, John, child
Newman, Mary Ann
Newman, Eugene F.
Newman, Lola
Narcisse's wife
O'Neil, Mrs.
Pomeroy, Wm. S.
Pordie, Joseph
Pfiester, Z.
Parks, Peter
Parchard, Lutitia
Pecqueur, Philip
Parker's, Scie, child
Price, Eliza
Raffroy's, Xaviers, child
Rischter, A.
Robert, Joachim
Rills, Mary Zora
Roth, Mrs. E. M.
Repp, F.
Repp, Frank Saunders
Ravier, George
Ritter, Emily
Ritter, Henry W.
Roche, Mrs. C.
Schnebelen, Paul A.
Schnebelen, Eugene M.
Schnebelen, Marie V.
Schnebelen's infant.
Sanford's child.
Saurage's Paul, child.
Scie, Rev. J. H.
Schwing, Willie A.
Schwing, Louis E.
Schwing, Ella L.
Schwing, Geo. B.
Sallman, Wm.
Sola, Octavia
Stein, Louisa
Slack, Carrie A.
St. Pierre, Mrs. Marie
St. Pierre, Joseph
Schlater, Allena
Schlater, Willie P.
Shelly, Mary
Terrel, George
Terrel, Julia
Terrel, Willis
Torres, Emile
Thevenot, Marie
Thevenot, Mrs. Elise
Taylor, Wash.
Tolmer, Wm.
Unknown, 2.
Voight, L. A.
Wilson's, John, child
Wiseman, Mrs.
Weil, Soloman
Willis, M. E. L.
Wails, C. C.
Webb, Dr. Wm. D.
Weston, Mary W.
Whaley, Simpson
Washington, Mary
Wasser, Richard
Young, Miss E. H.

Point-a-la-Hache, La.

Berret's, Joe, son.
Landry's, L., 2 children
Merrill, De Dr.

Port Barrow, La.

Greer, Joseph
Greer, Eugenie
Greer, Estelle
Guess's, Wm., child
Gorden, W. Russell
Green, Lizzie
Green, Gayosa
Gilchrist, Malcom
Goosehorn, Sarah
Goza, Mrs. Emily
Goosehorn, Thomas
Goza, George
Humphreys, Ben
Humphreys, Eva
Humphreys, Mrs. D. B.
Hasie's, Maj., child
Harris, Simon
Huber, Mrs.

Port Eads, Miss.

Moan, Mrs. Capt.

Port Hickey, Miss.

No names reported

Port Hudson, La.

Heitzler, Sallie
Marks, Jacob
Marks, Hanna
Marks, Abe.
Slawson, Dr. D. D.
Slawson, John
Williams, Eugene
Whittaker, Dr. J. B.
Woods, Dr. G. W.
Woods, Frank
Woods, Clara
Woods, L. B.

Port Gibson, Miss.

Barret, C. L.
Barret, Mrs. C. H.
Bertron, Rev. S. R.
Broughton, James
Bertron, Mrs. J. C.,
daughter of Gov.
Humphreys.
Barret, C. H.
Burnett, Sallie
Broughton, John
Bromly, Dr.
Butler, James
Brock, Wm. W.
Boggs, Mary
Bock, Capt. J. F.
Cessna, Love G.
Cessna, Dr. child of
Crowley, John
Couch, Wm.
Duvall, Mary
Duvall, Mahala
Dougherty, Murray
Dempsey, Andy
Day, Joseph
Daugherty, Wm
Daugherty, May
Day, Willis
Day, Charlie
Disharoon, Alice
Bisharoon, William L.
Emerich, Alex.
Emerich, Daniel
Emerich, Lilly
Ely, Nannie
Evans, R. Lindsey
Evans, Mrs. R. Lindsey
Fairly, Major J. D.
Fife, Mrs. Eliza
Fife, Mrs. Wm.
Fife, Butler
Fife, Wm., child
Faust, Mr.
Fife, Wm.
Faust, Mrs.
Foster, Mrs. Alice
Flowers, Armstrong E.
Griffing, Emma
Green, Ellen
Greer, Mrs. Mary
Greer, Lavinia

- Scharff, Mrs. Geo.
 Simonson, Mrs. H. J.
 Strobridge, Dr. J. G.
 Shreve, Mrs. Charles
 Scharff, Geo.
 Sprott, Dr. W. D.
 Stewart, T. N.
 Shafer, A. K. jr.
 Snodgrass, Dr. H. C.
 Trevillian, Mrs. Thos. C.
 Thompson, Lee A.
 Tucker, Mrs. Adaline
 Thaler, Mitchell
 Thaler, Rudolph
 Thaler, Tobias
 Thaler, Mrs. Mitchell
 Thaler, Adolph
 Thrasher, Judge John B.
 Ungerer, Fritz
 Vertner, Jane V. D.
 Wheelless, Capt. H. S.
 Weeks, Charley
 Walker, N. S. (child)
 Wheelless, Miss Mary
 Weeks, Jimmie
 Wright, Mrs. M. M.
 Wallace, Miss Mollie
 Wright, James
 Williams, Amy (col'd)
 Woods, John B.
 Young, Mrs. Dr. Thos.
 Young, Dr. Thomas
 Adams, Albert (col'd)
 Addison, Susan (col'd)
 Addison, P. and child
 Addison, Albert (col'd)
 Addison, Aggie (col'd)
 Anderson, John, sr. (col.)
 Anderson, John, jr. (col.)
 Austin, Grayson (col'd)
 Austin, Rose (col'd)
 Austin, Robert (col'd)
- Raleigh, Tenn.**
 Cleere, Emma V.
 Cleere, Mrs. W. P.
 Goodman.
 Gear, Dosca
 Heiner, Mrs.
 King, Amanda
 Lemburg.
 Newberg.
 Ringwald, Jesse
 Ralston, James
 Ralston, Walter
 Shovenall, Mrs.
 Shovenall, Miss Lena
 Taylor, Miss Mollie
- Ricohoe, Miss.**
 Marlose, S.
- Rocky Springs, Miss.**
 Andrews, Jack, sr. (col.)
 Austin, Grayson (col'd)
 Andrews, Jack, jr. (col.)
 Brock, William
 Boggs, Mary
 Boggs, Mrs.
 Cesna, Love
 Duval, Mrs.
 Duval, Mrs.
 Duval, Natalie
 Ely, Mrs. Nannie
 Emerick, Dan.
 Emerick, (child)
 Emerick, Tillie
 Emerick, Alex.
 Flowers, A. E.
 Glazy, Mrs. Emily
 Glazy, George
- Gashon, Thomas
 Gashon, Sallie
 Haring, Ellen
 Henderson, Mrs. Levi
 Henderson, Sue
 Henderson, John
 Harper, George (col'd)
 Harper, Mrs. Emily
 Holl, Harriet
 Lum, E. C.
 McLemore's child
 McLean, George
 Pheland, Charley (col'd)
 Parker, Mrs. S. O.
 Sessing, Miss L.
 Thompson, Lee
 Wright, Mrs. M. M.
 Wallace, Mollie
- Sardis, Miss.**
 No names reported.
- St. James's Parish, La.**
 Chanvin's, P., child
 Sarrazin's, child
- St. Louis, Mo.**
 Benner, H.
 Brown, George
 Boehn, August
 Bunton, William
 Byrne, E. R.
 Colden, Henry
 Clark, Lee
 Decker, Eddie
 Daniels, T. O.
 Effert, Jake
 Fortes, C. H.
 Gilmore, C.
 Hendricks, J. O.
 Jennings, J.
 Langley, S. J.
 Lepere, Emma
 Malen, F.
 Mahler, Louisa
 Morgan, Pat.
 Nelson, C. H.
 Nelson, W. O.
 Payton, James
 Possati, Peter
 Pittman, Scott
 Parsons, C. M.
 Runolds, M.
 Stephani, G.
 Vaggart, W.
 Walker, W. J.
 Woodward, A.
- Senatobia, Miss.**
 Creager, C. W.
 Davis, Mrs. Mira
 Dean, Mrs. D. L.
 Dickey, Dabney
 Dickey, Mattie
 Dickey, George
 McGehee, Margaret (col.)
 Parker, Mrs. Cora
 Sanders, Mrs. A. V.
- Shelby Depot, Tenn.**
 Stewart, J. R.
 Sackett, Eddie
 Sackett, Walter
- Smith's Station, Miss.**
 Brooks, Aaron
 Jewel, Mrs.
- Smithland Plantation, La.**
 Smith, William
- Snyder's Bluff, Miss.**
 No report.
- Somerville, Tenn.**
 Albrecht, Mrs.
 Bowers, Mrs. Jennie
 Boales, Harvey
 Bowers, P. H.
 Bowers, Miss Annie
 Burton, Patsey (col.)
 Bracken, Eliza (col.)
 Cooper, Henry J.
 Cabler, L. F.
 Conrad, J. W.
 Cabler, Mrs. L. F.
 Cloyd, Rose (col.)
 Cabler, Zack (col.)
 Eastham, E. J.
 Freeman, John
 Ford, Dr. E. C.
 Fraser, Henry (col.)
 Gilliam, Wm. H.
 Greenway, W. W.
 Harris, Dr. Edmund W.
 Hobson, Dr. Joe L.
 Howell, Rev. F. M.
 Humphrey's Liza, child
 Holloway, Esther (col.)
 Hendon, John (col.)
 Jackson, Eliza (col.)
 Jones, Bob. (col.)
 Jones's, Bob, daughter (col.)
 Jones's, Vick, child (col.)
 Lattin, Miss Juno
 Lattin, John S., sr.
 Lyons, Mrs. Mary
 Moore, Knox
 Plummer, P. B.
 Plummer, Mrs. P. B.
 Privette, B. H.
 Perry, Mrs. Gus. (col.)
 Pulliam, Junius
 Pulliam, George
 Reed, Ben. (col.)
 Ross, Lerena (col.)
 Reed, Jane (col.)
 Scruggs's, C. R. child
 Small, Frank M.
 Schurar, Rev. J. M.
 Shaw, Henry (col.)
 Taylor, Wash. (col.)
 Webb, Mrs.
 Witwa, Mrs. W. C.
 Weatherly, James
 Weatherly, Wm.
 Williamson, Spencer (col.)
 Williamson, Alice (col.)
 Unknown boy.
 Unknown, Etta
- Stoneville, Miss.**
 Brown, Ida
 Byrne, Jno.
 Burdett, Walsh.
 Burdett, Miss
 Burdett, Nathan
 Crockett, Sam
 Dawkens, Geo.
 Davis's three children
 Evenittz, J. E.
 Foley, B. F.
 Gerdine, Dr. A. S.
 Gaddis, Dr. Thos.
 Griffin, Dr.
 Hill, J. W.
- Hartman, M.
 Jones, Henry
 Kirby, Dr.
 Kleiber, jr., Jacob
 Kleiber, sr., Jacob
 Kamsler, Adolph
 Lemler, Henry
 Lamkin, Mrs. Nancy
 Monk, Henry
 Moozinski, M. J.
 Moozinski's child
 McAllister, C. K.
 McAllister, Mrs. A. W.
 Montgomery, Mrs. Wm.
 Montgomery, Dr. Wm.
 McLean, Mr. Phil.
 Melvin, Mrs. Rebecca
 McKeon, Pat.
 McDonald, Andy
 Oden, Dr.
 O'Brien, Thos.
 Olson, Dan.
 Priest, sr.
 Priest, jr.
 Quinn, Pat.
 Stevenson, James
 Stone, D. L.
 Snowberger, Blanche
 Spears.
 Shannahan, Dan.
 Walker's, J. B. son
 Winters, Eddie
 Winters's child
 Winters, Jack
 Winters, Mr. C. A.
 Wingfield, Willie
 Wingfield, Walter
- Southwest Pass, La.**
 Flynn, Mrs. M. E.
 Flynn, Jessie Louisa
 Flynn, Mary Elizabeth
- Stevenson, Ala.**
 Rose, Porter.
 Welch, Mr. T. J.
 Child from Germantown
- Stevenson's Plantation, Miss.**
 Stevenson's, J. A., jr. child
 Vinson, Mr. (overseer)
- Summit, Miss.**
 Griffin.
 Griffin.
 Griffin.
 Willhoft, Mrs.
- Sulphur Springs, Miss.**
 Caldwell, Wells
 Frentil, John
 Jones, Louisa
 Kennedy, M.
 Schaeffer.
- Sunflower, Miss.**
 Badford, A. V., Sheriff
 Bookout, Capt. Ben C.
- Tallulah, La.**
 Askw, Mrs.
 Fell, Henry
 Griffin, T. P.
 Williams, Robert

Tangipahoa, La.

Barrow, Mrs. Alex.
 Barrow, Wm.
 Butler, Tom (colored)
 Carter, Dr. W. N.
 Cutrer, Rachel (colored)
 Daley, John
 Daley, Mrs. John
 Daley, Harriet
 Daley, Lizzie
 Fisher, Martha
 Fairchild, Wm.
 Frogg, Peter
 Harvey, Clark
 Hodges, Noel
 Hodges, Eugene
 Hodges, Jennie
 Hyde, Serena
 Hyde, Willie
 Hall, Mrs.
 Jones, Mrs. Serena B.
 Jones, Hattie
 Jackson, C. (colored)
 Knoff, Capt. L.
 Kohlhaas, Jos.
 Kohlhaas, Mrs.
 Kennon, Dr. C. E.
 Kennon, C. R.
 Kennon, Hubert
 Lewis, Mrs. Mary
 Losey, Charlie
 McDaniel, John
 McGehee, F. D.
 McGehee, Harriet (col.)
 Nelson, C. (col.)
 Prince, Annie
 Ricks, J. D.
 Russell, Fred
 Russell, Johnnie
 Susey, Dr. H. A.
 Susey, Ida A.
 Simmons, Wm.
 Simmons, Jennie
 Smith, Nelson (col.)
 Teatons, Mr.
 Varnardo, Sammie
 Waller, Mrs. Green
 Waller, Jessie
 Waller's, Jessie, child
 Waller, Penn
 Waller, Alcina
 Wall, Abe
 Wall, Dempsey K.
 Wolf, Rosifia
 Weathers, Geo. (col.)
 Wheat, Peter (col.)

**Terre Aux Boeuf,
La.**

Bolton.
 Myrick, M. A.
 Peoples, Mrs.
 Peoples' Mrs. child

Terrene, Ark.

Abraham's two children
 Cohn, Johnny
 Keely, John
 Loebe, Louie
 Mayson, Dr.
 Shelby John (col.)
 Zadeck's, Ben. child
 Zadeck, Mrs. Ben.
 Zadeck's child
 Zadeck, Ben.

Thibodaux, La.

Abort, M. T. C.
 Agatha, Sister
 Ancofin, Numa
 Albert, Thomas
 Adam, Robt.

Ayot, Vilfried
 Anfort, W. C.
 Altaman, Martine
 Bondreaux, Theodrule
 Bondreaux, Philomene
 Bondreaux, Nenville
 Bondreaux, Joseph
 Bondreaux, Azelia
 Bondreaux, Wel
 Bondreaux, Edgard
 Bondreaux, Eulalie
 Bondreaux, Wm. Louis
 Bondreaux, Charles
 Bondreaux, Jules
 Bondreaux, Mrs.
 Bondreaux, Hebert
 Bondreaux, Oscar
 Brown, John
 Bourgeois, L. N.
 Bourgeois, Mathilde
 Bardreaux, L.
 Bourgeois, Sarah
 Bourgeois, Mrs. Justhian
 Blanchard, Robt.
 Badeaux, Allen, jr.
 Baricleux, Eugene
 Brockhoff, Louis
 Brockhoff, Oscar
 Brockhoff, Louise
 Blanchard, E. N.
 Blanchard, T. L.
 Bussow, Henry
 Ballard, Eugenia
 Bourgeois, N., jr.
 Bourgeois, Alcesti
 Bourgeois, Young
 Bourgeois, N., sr.
 Bourgeois, Cecile
 Chol, E., jr.
 Curtis, Jolive
 Callarie, Eugenia
 Champagne, Abel
 Champagne, Francis
 Cogan, John
 Cement, Mrs. Joseph
 Clement, Mrs. U.
 Clement, Clevville
 Clement, Theophile
 Cantrale, Josephine
 Castro, Neville
 Chamlin, Bertha
 Candienne, Villier
 Cluasson, Octave
 Concannon, James
 Chinamen, 2
 Durgan, Thomas
 Dionne, Theresa
 Dionne, Louis
 Damerean, Dr. P.
 Dugas, Joseph
 Doucet, Alphonsine
 Doucet, Mathilda
 Davidson, Eva
 Dias, Ed.
 Duhamel, Calixte
 Dupre, Nenville
 Estivan, Marcelin
 Erskine, Mrs. John
 Erskine, John
 Erskine, Polexanie
 Feta, Valmon
 Forest, Celestine
 Forest, Cyprien
 Forest, Felicien
 Lanestine, Sister
 Fulford, Anna
 Guillot, Mrs. A.
 Guillot, Mrs. Louis
 Gros, J.
 Gros, Zephir
 Gaudert, Lem
 Ganbury, Julia
 Guidry, Julia
 Guidry's Ad., child
 Gros, H.
 Gros, L.

Gantreaux, Orville
 Hargis, Marie
 Heber, Thomas
 Hebert, Arthur
 Hendricks, Dennis
 Hoffman, Sam
 Hawk, Robt.
 Hebert, Theresa
 Hebert, Alfred
 Henry, Joseph
 Itcibs, Anna
 Josephine, Sister
 Jules, Charles
 Knoblock, Bertha
 Loiseaux, Joseph
 Legendre, Louis
 Legendre, Emile
 Legendre, Adolphine
 Legendre, Gustave
 Lefort, Mrs. W.
 Lafond, Mrs. Josephine
 Lagarde, Frank J.
 Lagarde, DeHlab
 Lagarde, John
 Lefeim, Robt.
 Ledet, Silver
 Ledet, Mrs. Amedec
 Lirette's child
 Leron, Joseph
 Leron's, child at
 Leblave, Robt.
 Leblave, A.
 Lovia, Ida
 Movant's child (Ulysses)
 Morris, Charles
 Molaison, Onzeippe
 Martin, Anna
 Martin, Eulalie
 Mure, T. K.
 Maronge, Onzeippe
 Murray, Willie
 Murray, Mollie
 Naguin, Joseph
 Naguin, Mrs.
 Naguin, Arthur
 Naguin, Louise
 Nicholls, Madge
 Pochon, Jean
 Patterson, Harrison
 Perrin, Adolph
 Pichon, Alice
 Rogers, Emile
 Richard, Charles
 Richard, Marie
 Ragan, Ella
 Ribet, J. M.
 Robertson, Adam
 Roth, Angelina
 Robert, Henri
 Sevin, Mrs. Joseph
 Sevin, Josephine
 Sevin, Mrs. Onzeippe
 Schiffersteine, Marie
 Sabourin, Dr. C.
 Saunders, Ralph
 Toups, Mrs. Overstie
 Toups, Clebert
 Toups, Marie
 Turner, Charles
 Troclair, Ida
 Troclair, Joseph
 Taylor, Daniel
 Taylor, Charles
 Thibodaux, Mrs. C.
 Thibodaux, L.
 Thibodaux, Georgina
 Thibodaux, Mrs. H.
 Thibodaux, Elder
 Thibodaux, Angele
 Tarcliff, Oliver
 Tarcliff, Mrs. Victor
 Temple, Horace
 Turgeon, T. D.
 Uhrman, Martin
 Walch, James

Terry, Miss.

Grayson, Lisa (col.)
 Grayson, Jane
 Godman, Dr. H. R.
 Samson, Joe (col.)
 Unknown, one

Trenton, Ky.

Hord, C. C.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Rhinehart, Alex.
 Rhinehart, Sidney

Tuscumbia, Ala.

Belcher, Crabtree
 Clark, Mr.
 Christian, Mrs. A. C.
 Cooker, DeWitt (col.)
 Garver, Sandy
 Desprey, Dr.
 Gilbert, Mrs.
 Goldman, Mrs.
 Halpine, Mrs.
 Jones, Mrs.
 Jones, Miss
 Jarman, Mrs.
 King, L.
 Morton, Tom.
 Mamish, F.
 Mamish, Mrs. F.
 Osborne, Sandy (col.)
 Prout, Ed.
 Ross, Mrs. S. A.
 Rather, Mrs. G. F.
 Stamps, W. L.
 Stamps, Mrs. W. L.
 Smoot, Mrs.
 Smoot, Miss
 Williams, Chas.
 Warren, Mervyn
 Young, Wm.
 Unknown, two (col.)

Union City, Tenn.

Curlin, Amos

Valley Home, Miss.

Black, Mrs.
 Berry, Sam.
 Grose, Mr.
 Murphy, Smith
 Marthier, Mr.
 Montgomery, Lena
 Montgomery, Humphries
 Payne, Wm.
 Payne, Geo.
 Russell, Mrs.
 Thompson, John
 Thompson, Mrs. John
 Thompson, A. J.
 Thompson, Bettie
 Turnipseed, Dr.
 White, Mr.

Vicksburg.

Arnold, Geo. W.
 Arnold.
 Arnold, Maggie L.
 Allen, Minnie
 Allen, Mary
 Allen, Capt. J. P.
 Allen, Mary
 Alexander, Jessie

- Alexander, A.
 Auter, Wm. M.
 Auter, Josie
 Atwood, Lizzie
 Alvis, J. W.
 Augustine, John
 Augustine, Mrs.
 Arthur, Paladore
 Alderice, Jo. J.
 Adams, Mary E.
 Adams, Mrs. R. C.
 Auguste, Virginia
 Arnold, Wm. Q.
 Augustus, Clayton
 Bryan, Henry M.
 Baurdo, Frank
 Burns, James
 Burns, George
 Burdo, Mamie
 Burdo, Mrs.
 Burdo, Charles
 Beerhings, Charles
 Burrell, Mattie
 Brown, Annie
 Bobb, Mary Stella
 Brooke, Frank T.
 Beltoni, A.
 Brown, Marx.
 Brown, Geo. F.
 Brown, John
 Brown, Fannie
 Burrell, Mrs. M. A.
 Brown, Burr
 Brown, J. C.
 BOOTH, Dr. D. W.
 BARBER, Dr. E. A.
 Boettcher, Fred.
 Bursley, A. A.
 Bowman, Mrs. R. H.
 Burk, Maggie
 Box, I. P.
 Bowen, J. J.
 Bowen, John
 Blanchard, J. S.
 Bodine, John
 Barnett, Addine
 Burtz.
 Benson, R. C.
 Burns, Peter
 Berg, Alfred
 Boswell, Amelia
 Boswell, C. S.
 Boswell, Mary E.
 Baum, Bettie
 Box's child
 Butler, Katie
 Butler, Alex. M.
 Bridge, George
 BLITZFELDT, Dr.
 Blake, Anthony
 Bitterman, Annie
 Bridges, Mrs. M. A.
 Bridges, A. L.
 Beresford, James jr.
 Bonizio, C.
 Bender, William
 Bradford, John
 Bennett.
 Black, D. R.
 BLACKBURN, Dr. M.
 Bacon, Arthur M.
 Bacon, Willis J.
 Boyle, Barney
 Bracket, John W.
 BENNER, Lieut. H. H.
 Black, A.
 Borbb, Antonio G.
 Buckley, Sandy
 Conway, Mrs. Bridget
 Conway, J.
 Conlan, Charles
 Cooper, Belle
 Clary, Cecelia
 Coakley, Mary
 Cambridge, J.
 Curtis, C.
 Connors, M.
 Clements, Wm. H.
 Clarke, Ellen
 Camillo, Mrs. B. C.
 Camillo, Nicholas
 Cooper, Milton
 Cooper, A.
 Crawford, M.
 Clarke, E.
 Clarke, Elisha
 Carrol, Mary
 Connors, E. F.
 Creighton, Emma
 Conway, James
 Conklin, Mrs. Cath.
 Claver, Charles
 Cody, H.
 Caskey, A. B.
 Catovin, Charles
 Calvert, Katie
 Clowery, Prima
 Cully, D. A.
 Carr, C. M.
 Chapman.
 Credoni, Mrs.
 Cudy, Mrs. M. A.
 Cox, James B.
 Cook, Henry W.
 Cook, Lucy W.
 Cameron, Mrs.
 Chatham, John
 Collins, Patrick
 Conklin, James W.
 Conway, Bridget
 Curran, Julia
 Corkern, J. B.
 Cunningham, Jas.
 Delaney, Mike
 Downs, Rosa
 Duffresne, Joseph
 Dohler, C. E.
 Devlin, Charles
 Durall, Emma
 Demarchi, Angelo
 Dexter, George
 Dickson, S.
 Dent, Frank, jr.
 Doyle, Bridget
 Doyle, Willie
 Delia, Mrs.
 Doll, Joseph F.
 Dixon, Lizzie
 Duggan, C. J.
 Davis, Margaret
 Davis, Mrs. Ann
 Davis, Frank
 Duffner, Lena
 Duffner, Bernard
 Dillon, C.
 Dardignar, J. R. P.
 Duffner, Ella
 Duffner, Lena
 Dougherty, May E.
 Dyke, John
 Dyke, Virginia
 Dorwert, L.
 Drushell, Minnie
 Drushell, Phillip, sr.
 Drushell, Phillip, jr.
 Damarchi, Thos.
 Davidson, John A.
 Davidson, E. B.
 Duffy, Annie
 Dohler, Richard M.
 Dwyer, D. W.
 Dennett, A. W.
 Duffner, Platt
 Dalton, J. M.
 Ellis, Willie J.
 Eggleston, Robert
 Eggleston, John F.
 Elliott, George
 Ertell, Mary
 Edwards, Albert
 Edwards, G. W.
 Engle, Nat.
 Edrington, W. H.
 English, James
 Evans, M. A. R.
 Fowler, George
 Fleming, W. S.
 Felton, Mrs.
 Franco, Mrs. Maria
 Fisher, Frank C.
 Foley, M. J.
 Franco, Mrs. Maria
 Fisher, Frank C.
 Foley, M. J.
 French, Mrs. F. V.
 Folz, Sam
 Foley, Maud
 Fox, Phillip
 Freeman, Lizzie B.
 Flieller, Cecelia
 FERRO, Dr.
 Fend, Ann
 Ferguson, J. F.
 Fitzpatrick, M. A.
 Fitzpatrick, D.
 Frerich, Robert
 Fousse, Carrie
 Frank, Eddie
 Frank, Rosa
 Frank, Mathew
 Fishback, Josephine
 Flowerree, Conway
 Frast, Katie
 FAIRCHILD, Wm. A.
 Ford, Laura
 Flowers, A. A.
 Fato, Houston
 Floyd, Annie
 Fiebleman, J., of Delta.
 Frank's child
 Filetz, Helen
 Fitzgerald, Mrs. Jennie
 Giovannini, D.
 Giovannini, Mrs.
 Girard, Mrs. Ellis
 Gehbora, Maggie
 Gibbs, C. H.
 Golden, James
 Guntz, Peter
 Gleeson, John
 Gillan, Henry
 Gomes, Toney
 Gerrard, L.
 Guise, Thomas
 Green, R. A.
 Green, Lulu
 Gussio, L. M.
 Gussio's child (Peter)
 Gibson.
 Gigtot, Jacob
 Gray, Willemena
 Gray, Mrs. E. L.
 Gray, J. W.
 Golden, Willie
 Golden, John
 Golden, Joseph
 Golden, Mike
 Geary, Mary
 Geary, Morris
 Geary, Willie
 Gramma, Mrs. E.
 Graff, J. W.
 Graff, Mary E.
 Gannon, George
 Gannon, Wm.
 Goodrich, T. W.
 Genella, Oscar F.
 Golberg, Mrs. C.
 GRANT, Sister Regis, M.
 Graff, J. H.
 Griffin, John
 Hanleyhan, Thomas
 Hollingsworth, F.
 Hayes, James
 Hirsch, Henry
 Hayes, M. E.
 Hayes, Lizzie
 Hill, M. M. C.
 Hutchison, G. W.
 Hunter, W. W.
 Haining, Louisa
 Hanly, Isaac
 Hardwick, Frank
 Huner, Mrs. Ida
 Harland, Gustave
 Hundermark, Alice V.
 Hundermark, R. A.
 Hennessey, Kate
 Hennessey, Frank
 Hennessey, Charles
 Hennessey, Mary
 Hubbard, Phil.
 Harris, John
 Harris, Mrs. F.
 Harris, B. S. J.
 Harris, Frances
 Harris, Milton
 Harrison, W. S.
 Harrison, C. B.
 Hassell, Mrs. Minnie
 Hainnessy, S. M.
 Hanwelina, Antoine
 Haining, Minnie
 Haining, Mrs.
 Haining, Katie
 Hossley, Mary J.
 Hance, Florence A.
 Hoggart, Phillip
 Hanes, Louis H.
 Hanes, Willie
 Hasie, Charles
 Hefleiger, George
 Hennegan, Patrick
 Hedrick, A. W.
 Huener, Ida W.
 Hammett, E. H.
 Higgins, James
 Hapheldt, Dr.
 Hassell, Samuel J.
 Hassell, P.
 Hance, Sophia
 Hirsch, L.
 Hall, Will. H.
 Hall, Edwin B.
 Hoggart, Stace A.
 Hammett, Bessie S.
 Hillyard, Mead
 Johnson, J. E.
 Johnson, A.
 Johnson, Frank
 Jones, C. E.
 Jones, Joe
 Jordon, T.
 Jordon, Mrs. M. L.
 Jolly, J. W.
 Jackson, M.
 Jackson, James R.
 Jamison, J. D.
 Jones, Thomas H.
 Jones, W. R.
 Jingles, A.
 Jingles, Mrs. Mary
 Jingles, Robert
 Jorden, B. N.
 Jones, Henrietta
 Kuntz, Louis
 Kaufman, Abe
 Klein, Frank H.
 Klein, Mary C.
 Kelly, Louis
 Kelly, John
 Kauth, Michael
 King, Willie M.
 King, Albert
 King, John
 King, Albert
 King, Henry
 Kinney, Patrick
 Kearney, John

Kearney, Martin
 Kennedy, Dan. P.
 Kendall, Thomas
 Kyle, David
 Knight, Mrs. C. C.
 Kendall, Charles T.
 Kellogg, C. W.
 Keiser, A. R.
 Klein, Annie M.
 Kluch, John
 Kalmbach, R. O.
 Kaiser, Edmund D.
 King, Lafayette
 Kidd, Virginia
 Katzenmeyer, J. L.
 Katzenmeyer, Mamie L.
 Lynch, Mary
 Lamkin, Mary
 Langford, R.
 Levie, J. R.
 Lavens, Wm. D.
 Loewentory, Abe
 Lawrence, Henry
 Lafayette
 Lambert, Mrs. C.
 Lewis, T. C.
 Laughlin, Terrance
 Latcher, John A.
 Lucett, Mrs. George
 Lacher, Barbara E.
 Lavins, John
 Love, Frank H.
 LaCroyx, Carrie
 Laughlin, M. J.
 Lane, N. V., Jr.
 Lahen, John
 McCallum, Joseph
 Murphy, George
 Murphy, Jerry
 Maican, J.
 Morrow, D.
 Mullen, Nick.
 Marks, J.
 McCabe, Mike
 McNamara, T.
 McNamara, M.
 McEver, J. A.
 Miller, E. H.
 Miller, John
 Myers, Sally
 Myers, H.
 McGuire, Mollie
 McManus, Father, J. H.
 McManus, Father, M.
 Molledo, T.
 Methua, J. G.
 Methua, A.
 McKenna, Annie
 McKenna, Hugh
 McKenna, Lewis
 Marona, Jo.
 Marn, Mrs. Mary E.
 Manlove, A. B.
 McCoy, Mollie
 McCoy, Hugh.
 McClendar, Mattie
 McElroy, Mrs. M.
 McHenry, W.
 McCready, W. L.
 Murphy, J.
 Murphy, Letitia
 McElvany, E.
 Murray, Sister, M. B.
 McGinty, G. W.
 Margnority, E.
 Morton, Richard
 McCann, John
 Miller, Fred.
 Malloy, Belle
 Ming, Henry
 Moore, W. G.
 May, Robert
 McGrath, Sister, M. C.
 Mitchell, James
 Mitchell, J.

Malien, J.
 McMillen, Maggie
 Maberry, Sarah
 Moody, Eva B.
 McGuire, E. C.
 Morrison, Eliza J.
 McCabe, Ella
 Mulverhill, B.
 Mullen, Mattie
 Monroe, Daisy
 Monroe, J. W.
 Massengale, Ed.
 Mann, Lelia
 Mitchell, Frank
 Monroe, L.
 McGinnis, Annie
 McCabe, Annie
 Miles, Thomas
 Meyer, Isadore
 McClelan, Mattie
 Marcus, Charles
 Marcus, Violet
 Marcus, Miss
 Mount, Stephen, R.
 Mayer, Isadore
 Mendell, Israel
 McGinty, Wm. J.
 Metler, Henry A.
 Mendell, Herman
 Mendell, Minnie
 Marks, G. E.
 Minor, Betsy
 McClendon, Matt.
 Martin, James
 Miles, Freddie B.
 Nolan, Thos.
 Netherland, M. E.
 Neville, Mollie
 Nathan, C. H.
 North, K. V.
 North, Geo. M.
 Norris, Dr. J. B.
 Neal, J. A.
 O'Brien, Jerry
 O'Brien, J.
 O'Brien, Jerry
 Owens, Tom
 Owens, Jane
 Owens, J. F.
 Owens, Mary F.
 O'Connor, Mary
 O'Sullivan, D.
 Owens, Bessie
 O'Neal, Patrick
 O'Neal, N.
 O'Leary, Ignatius
 O'Neal, Edward
 O'Hara, Clara J.
 Polito, Felice
 Parlee, M. G.
 Pierion.
 Ponito, Veto
 Parker, Allen
 Page, Marilla
 Perry, Henry
 Perry, Lizzie
 Podesta, Angela
 Parvanger, C.
 Perry, Miss Nellie E.
 Pasesch, Charles
 Pawder, S.
 Porterfield, Jeff.
 Potts, Dr.
 Phelan, W. J.
 Punikey, Mrs. Mary
 Peoples, W. H.
 Powell, Bessie R.
 Potts, S. C.
 Peale, Mary Belle
 Ratigan, Francis
 Roesehe, Lizzie
 Russell, W. R.
 Russell, Jesse
 Russell, Calvin
 Russell, G. A.

Russell, Thomas
 Rivers, Mary
 Ryan, Mary
 Ryan, Sally L.
 Ryan, A. L.
 Robinson, J. H.
 Ross, S.
 Rauen, P.
 Rutley, Harry
 Rice, Lee
 Record.
 Riddell.
 Roe, Phillip
 Roost, Caroline
 Roost, Caroline
 Roost, J.
 Ryan, Mrs. Ed.
 Ryan, Edward
 Roach, John D.
 Rose, Charles M.
 Rose, Walter
 Ruker, Susie
 Rosenthal, Ralph
 Roost, Rosalin
 Rooks, Minnie Z.
 Reynolds, J.
 Reynolds, James
 Rebay, Mrs. Eliza
 Rothchild, Eddie
 Rankin, A.
 Rigby, T. H. W.
 Rivance, P.
 Rivance, Miss Camilla
 REBAY, Dr. Geo.
 Ragan, Corian
 Riedel, Mrs.
 Rothschild, Albert
 Rockwood, Wm. M.
 Reide, Charles
 ROACH, Dr. J. S.
 Reynolds, Charles M.
 Russell, Mrs. Carrie
 Raum, Augusta
 Rouny, Jas. P.
 Stoltz, Paul
 Shelby, R. H.
 Schwink, L. T.
 Schwink, A. L.
 Stangel, Joseph
 Sagona, Peter
 Sagona, Frank
 Stultz, Frank
 Smoker, John
 Savord, Charles
 Spinelli, Arsenio
 Stephens, Samuel
 Schmidt, Adam
 Schmidt, Louisa
 Spillaine, John
 Stringer, M.
 Smith, W. H.
 Smith, R. F.
 Schwartz, L.
 Semple, J.
 Searles, E. H.
 Schumaker, Ben.
 Selen, W. F.
 Spengler, Albert
 Spengler, Jo.
 Stubble, A. M.
 Sheller, M. M.
 Sims, Robert
 Simon, A.
 Sefoldt, Maggie F.
 Slap, Nancy
 Shields, D. A.
 Smarr, J. W.
 Sally, C.
 Schuler, Rosa
 SAPPINGTON, Dr.
 Spalite, P.
 Sharp, C. P.
 Sally, Lilia
 Swafford, LeGrand
 Snow, John

Snow, Robert
 Shaw, F. O.
 Southerland, Charles
 Schular, Wm. J.
 Schlotman, C. D.
 Schendle, Mrs.
 Sagoni, John
 Stith, Oscar
 Susman, John
 Scandle, Julius M.
 Smith, Mary E.
 Scheller, Daniel
 Schendell, Bertha
 Sotolosky, W.
 Sutbrocker, Antoine
 Schendell, Marcus
 Schendell, Morris
 Spengler, Charles C.
 Schaffer, Louis
 Snead, Horace H.
 Smith, Percy
 Smith, Ida
 Steele, Sam.
 Smith, Ada A.
 Sangainetti, Charles
 Smith, Marshall A.
 Thompson, T. J.
 Townsend, Franklin
 Toney, Abel
 Touhey, Maud
 Touhey, P. J.
 Touhey, Miss
 Travis, Kate
 Travis, Mrs.
 Tatum, Ida
 Trainer, Tom.
 Thrift, Miss Eliza
 Tragasky, Della
 Taffe, C. F.
 Tompkins, L. C.
 Tanner, Sallie L.
 Tanner, Sallie R.
 Toohy, Mary
 Vocinkle, Louisa
 VTEELLO, Rev. John
 Vandenberg, Mary A.
 Vandenberg, Minnie L.
 Weinfeld, W.
 Weyer, John
 Walsh, Mrs. E. A.
 Walsh, J. J.
 Walker, J.
 Williams, Sarah
 Williams, R.
 Williams, Hattie
 Walters, Mrs.
 Walters, C.
 White, Joseph
 White, Maggie
 White, Mrs.
 Wehmer, G.
 Wadsworth, Clara
 Wehrman, Mrs.
 Wamsley, Julia
 Wamsley, Jr. George L.
 Watt, Helen
 Wagner, J.
 Woodruff, J. W.
 Ware, P. A.
 Weatherly, Willie
 WHITEHEAD, Dr. P. F.
 West, Mrs.
 West, Clotilda
 West, J. H.
 West, M. C.
 Willingham, Matt.
 Walmaly, T. M.
 Wood, G. V.
 Wood, Annie M.
 Warrington, James.
 Wilson, Robert
 Wehrman, Otto
 Wehrman, Lizzie
 Walker, T. B.
 Wolfe, Mary

Washington, Fannie
Wortz, Mrs.
WEAVER, Sister Agnes
Woods, Mrs. Sophia W.
Weyer, Joseph
Worthy, B.
Wahl, John M.
Yerger, Julia
Yerger, Geo. S.
Zimmerman, Jacob
Zollinger, V.
Zollinger, Aloise

**Water Valley,
Miss.**

Becton, J. E.
Bartlett, W. L.
Brooks, Bill (col.)
Brewer, B. W.
Block, E.
Conway, Kate (col.)
Donahoe.
Edstrom, Mrs.
Fly, Josh
Freeman, H. W.
Gross, M. A.
Gastine, N. U.
Gastine, Mrs. N. U.

Gower, Jack (col.)
Goodwin, Wm.
Howard, Jack
Hendricks, J. O.
Harriss, Dan. (col.)
Harvey, Albert (col.)
Jones, W. H.
Lees, Kenney
Long, R. A.
Ledbetter, Jack (col.)
McClure, John
Mala, Bill (col.)
Mouldin's child (col.)
Morrison, Jennie (col.)
Morrison, Angie (col.)
Miller, Miss M.
Miller, Lige
Miller, Jeff.
Pennington, L. M.
Pate, M. E.
Reams, Walter
Reed, Mrs.
Rees's H., child
Strong, O. W.
Summer, C. E.
Simmons, A. V.
Walker, Tom
White, William
Williams, Peter

White Haven, La. Shannahan, Mrs. Dan.
Winters, Jack
Winter, Sam.

Rains, Dr.

Whistler, Ala.

Marley, Rev. Father

Williston, Tenn.

Black, L. M.
Bryals, Thomas
Crawfore, W. M.
Crawford, W. H.
Dobbins, Dr. A. M. C.
Garvin, Dr. Joe G.
Garvin, R. W.
Koonce, R. M.
Wilson, John, sr.
Wilson, Joe
Walker, Jake H.

Winterville, Miss.

McAllister, A. W.
McAllister, C. K.
McKeon, Pat.
Montgomery, Dr. Wm.
Montgomery, Mrs. Dr. Wm.

Winona, Miss.

Blackston, Benj.
Campbell, Wm.
Harris, Francis (col.)
Kittrell, Jo C.
McGeure
Mingo, (col.)
Oury, Geo.
Oury, Lyle
Reese, Mrs.

Withe Depot, Tenn.

League, W. H.

Yazoo City, Miss.

Little, John, Rev. Dr.
Monton, Rev. Father
Ryan, Mrs. M.
Ryan's Mrs. M. child
Sister M.
Sister C.

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS OF 1878.

CHAPTER V.

ROLL OF HONOR, CONTAINING NAMES OF VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS, NURSES,
HOWARDS, RELIEF MEN, PREACHERS, TELEGRAPHERS, DRUG-
GISTS, ETC., WHO DID HEROIC SERVICE.

Dr. H. A. VEAZIE.

No brighter record was ever made on any field of honor than that of Dr. H. A. Veazie, of New Orleans, in the awful campaign of 1878. Born in the city of New Orleans, June 2, 1855, educated in the public schools and at Prof. R. M. Lusher's academy, he began the study of medicine at the age of sixteen, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana in his 21st year. He was for one year a resident student of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, then for one year was visiting physician of the same, and for two years one of the visiting surgeons. He was elected clinical teacher in the New Orleans School of Medicine and in the chair of oculistry and osteology, and at present is assistant oculist to the Orleans Infirmary. Barely twenty-three years of age, and just out of college long enough to have been recognized as a brilliant physician, surgeon, and oculist for whom high honors were in waiting, he was among the first to volunteer to battle for his fellow man against that dreaded foe man whose advent caused whole towns and cities to flee. By order of the New Orleans Howards, in charge of thirteen nurses, he went to Grenada, August 13th, on whose wet, lime covered platform, he was welcomed by the soon to be martyr, Butler P. Anderson, and his faithful friend Gen. W. J. Smith. He was at once put in charge of the patients, whom he cared for regularly until the epidemic ended there, despite the fact that six negroes, who drove for him, one after another, were stricken down. At last, taken ill himself, his anxious friends at New Orleans, and his alarmed father wishing to come to him, he telegraphed: "Grenada, Miss., August 25, 1878. M. E. Veazie: Do not think of coming up here. There are not enough nurses for the sick. They are dying for the want of domestic attention. I am perfectly well. Dr. Veazie." On one occasion he rode on a hand-car to attend the telegraph operator at the Junction; another time he went on a locomotive to wait on the sick at Garner's Station. Returning to New Orleans he was sent successively



Yours truly H. A. Veazie, M.D.

to Labadieville, Port Hudson, Lagonda, Ricohoc, and Morgan City. Every where he left a shining memory. May he live long in the land he has blessed.

Athens, Ala.

Howards.

Fred. Sloss
W. B. Russell

Bartlett, Tenn.

Nurses.

J. M. Jackson
A. D. Hale
Mrs. Echols

Baton Rouge, La.

Howards.

Andrew S. Herron
Andrew Jackson
W. Garig, Treas.
Leon Jastremenski

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Howards.

Col. J. W. Putnam
W. B. List
J. V. Toulme
E. H. Hoffman

The following deserve special mention for rendering assistance:

Rev. H. LeDuc
Col. J. W. Putnam & wife
J. C. Ballantyne & wife
Capt. J. V. Toulme
Miss J. Murphy
E. H. Hoffman
Maj. J. Williams
Geo. W. Maynard.
Capt. Louis de Paoli
Dr. Jamson & six nurses from N. O.
Willam Pervere
Mrs. A. M. Weston
Miss Josephine Welch
Dr. Edgar Deleny
Dr. Latham
Alfred Ulman

The following raised subscriptions:

Hon. J. H. Sylvester
A. Volkman
J. Roberia
Morne & Plue Club
N. Blatze
Mrs. Annie E. Avery
R. B. Avery
Chas. Peters (col.)
Eugene Ray (col.)
Louis Furnas (col.)
George Bracy (col.)

Bovina, Miss.

G. M. Goff, Pres. How'ds

Bolton, Miss.

Harris, Dr. J. C., of Galveston, Tex.

Bowling Green, Ky.

Dr. R. C. Thomas had charge of nearly all cases there, and through him Dr. Pinckney Thompson, President State Board of Health, offered his services.

Brownsville, Tenn.

Howell, J. H. President
Board of Health
Taylor, W. W., Secretary
Board of Health

Howards.

Haywood, Wills, sec'y
Russell, R. S., treas.
Province. Rev. S. M.
Etiene, Miss M. E., volunteer nurse
Gordon, R. L.
Wade, C. M.

Citizens Relief Committee.

McGrath, Mike, Mayor pro. tem.
Peebles, Charlie
Odell, John
Leigh, Willis
Russell, Daniel, Chief of Police

Walker, S. S., only printer who remained during the epidemic, had fever, but recovered
Mathes, G. A., ed'r States Westbrook, W. Ives, editor Bee

Cairo, Ill.

Citizens Relief Committee.
Morris, W. H., prest.
Williams, Wm., sec'y

Canton, Miss.

Howards.

Thomas, Geo. W., prest
Mosby, W. J., sec'y
Powell, Robert, mayor
Divine, S. C., relief committee
Lyons, Dr. J., phy.
Galway, Dr., phy.
Priestly, William

Chatanooga, Tenn.

Volunteer Physicians.

Drs. Lee, Olmstead and Knott, of Atlanta, Ga.
Blackburn, Dr. Luke P.
Frazier, Dr.
Fisher, Dr., Marietta

Delhi, La.

Pettit, D. R. Rayville, La.
Volunteer Physician.

Howards.

Berry, J. M.
Slattery, George
Feenan, P. B.
Thomson, E. W. druggist
Brumby, G. McD., local physician
Tresevant, Geo. W. C.

Delta, La.

Gilland, Dr., phy.

Donaldsonville, La.

Howards.

Winfrees, H. A.
Keating, J. M.
Maurind, F.
O'Maher, H. O.
Reynolds, A. J.

Gingry, Andrew
Vandegriff, Dr., phy.
McGalliard, Dr. phy.
Stone, Warren, from New Orleans, volunteer physician
DeVilleuenvue, Dr.
Duffell, Dr. John
Hanson, Dr. John
Legare, Dr. J. C.

Collierville, Tenn.

Howards.

Slater, O. L.
Webb, Dr., phy.
Bird, J. Edgar, of Louisville, nurse

Decatur, Ala.

Howards.

Littlejohn W. W.
Thomas, H. G.
Button, C. H.
Sauve, Dr., Hot Springs, volunteer physician
Dement, Dr., Huntsville, volunteer physician
Summers, Dr. T. O., Nashville.
Hall, Dr., Mobile
Young, Dr., local physician
Gill, Dr., local physician
Clopton, Dr., local physician
Frey, A. C., telegraph operator

Thompson, Beverly, telegraph operator
Bowman, Billy, Nashville, volunteer druggist

Colored Howards.

Willis, John
Polk, Grandison

Dry Grove, Miss.

Douglas, Rev. Dr. W. K.
West, Dr. G. W., phy.
Herring, Dr., volunteer physician
Drs. Jones and Deason, volunteer physicians from Crystal Springs
Metcalf, Dr., volunteer physician from New Orleans
Quijano, Dr., volunteer physician from Spain.

Howards.

Dabney, F. S., jr.
Holt, J. T.
Jones, J. R.
Murray, J. W.
Stubbs, J. C. (Mason)

Erin, Tenn.

Summers, T. O. vol. phy.
Wright, D. F., vol. phy.
Bibb, Dr., vol. phy.
Hunter, Dr., vol. phy.

Howards.

Haris, V. R.

Fulton, Ky.

Blackburn, Dr. Luke P., vol. phy.

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Mills, Dr. W. W.

Garner's Station, Tenn.

Howards.

Combs, Dr. J. L.
McSwine, G. L., 1st vice pres't
Harris, F. R., 2d vice pres't
Warren, C. V., treas.
Nicholetts, G. A., sec'y

Heroes.

Smith, Gen'l W. J.
Burke, M., sup't M. & T. R. R.
Gelyer, Dr. T. L., of Mobile
Williams, Dr. T. C., of Sherman, Texas
Smith, C. T., telegraph operator, Guthrie, Ky.
Payne, J. H., jr.

Germantown, Tenn.

Relief Committee.

Rhodes, L. A., pres't
Wright, A. J., treas.
Evans, R. R., sec'y

Florence, Ala.

Howards.

Thompson, John A.
Jones, H. C.
Wood, W. B.
Pickett, R. O.
Irvine, James
Wood, W. J.
Carson, C. F.
Barks, Wm. R.

Colored Howards.

Wytch, Jacob
Rand, Ben.
Hogan, Haley
Baugh, William
Spears, Annie
Miller, Pat.

Heroes.

Thompson, Rev. John A.
Thompson, J. A., nurse
Wood, W. J.
Barks, Wm. R.
Barks, George
Drs. Dowell and T. O. Summers, vol. phys.

Friar's Point, Miss.

Howards.

Rochester, J. W.
Cooper, Jo. A.
Kirkman, J., nurse
Berry, J. A., nurse
Suddoth, J. A., nurse
Hunter, Mrs., nurse
Henry, Mrs., nurse
Rochester, J. W., phys.

Grand June, Tenn.

Peeler, G. L., nurse

Greenville, Miss.

Howards, of Vicksburg, who came to Greenville's relief.

Laroy, Bishop
O'Berfield, Father
Fitzpatrick, Mr.
Ball, Dr.
Tooms, Dr.
Walker, Dr.
Archer, Stephenson,
Rev., was president of
Howard Association
and acting mayor
Currell, C. M., Dr.
Dunn, Dr.

Grenada, Miss.

Stone, Dr. Warren
Mandeville, Dr. W. R.,
phy.
Veazie, H. A., Dr., phy.
Ray, Dr., phy.
Gage, Dr., phy.
Relief Committee.
McCracken, Rev. Wm. C.
Smith, General W. J.
McCracken, Rev. Wm. C.
Campbell, J. H., sr.
Weigert, W. S.
Mullin, B.
Powell, J.
Walthall, Gen'l W. T.

Gretna, La.*Howards.*

Samuel, Mr.

Handsboro, Miss.*Howard Relief Com.*

Taylor, C., pres't
Davis, Joseph R.
Liddle, J. F.
Airey, W.
Mayers, P. K.
Myers, E. B.
Leger, B.
Four nurses from N. O.
Local Nurses.

Shaw, John
Johnberger, Mrs.
Latimer, Tom.
Switzer, Fred.

Helena, Ark.*Howard Association.*

Davis, J. Cole, pres't

Hernando, Miss.

Powell, J. W. Dr., phy.
Westbrook, J. P. R., Dr.
Sanders, L. L., Dr.
Jones, Tom., Dr.
Mrs. V. D. Covington,
heroine

Hickman, Ky.

Blackburn, Dr. Luke P.,
of Louisville, phy.
Gober, Dr. Daniel, of
Louisville, phy.
Leslie, Dr. J. D., of Lin-
coln, Neb., phy.
Morton, Dr., phy.
Farris, Dr.
Ray, N. M., nurse
Lewis, Mrs J. E., nurse
Cordon, Mrs. Anna, nurse
Steifer, Mrs Mary, nurse

Holly Springs, MissPhysicians who responded
to the Howards'
call:

Moreau, Dr. J. L.
Wilson, Dr. J. C.
Bubschmann, Dr. Chas.
Holdhoff, Dr.
Beyon, Dr.
Davidson, Dr.
Berthelot, Dr.
Davison, Dr. Thomas
Devron, Dr. D.
Miler, Dr. J. J.
Howel, Dr. George
Cantrelle, Dr. J
Pettit, Dr.
Gourrier, Dr. (N. O.)
Scott, Dr. (Ills.)
Sigur, Dr. (N. O.)
Metcalf, Dr. (N. O.)
Bailey, Dr. (N. O.)
Suaringer, Dr.
Gray, Dr. G. H. (Denison,
Texas)

Relief Committee.

Brittenhaur, Demps.
Flannery, D., Superin-
tendent Tel. Co.
Harrison, W. S.
Tucker, Capt. J. C. (Chi-
cago.)

Hopfield, Ark.

Dr. DeGraffenreid, phy.

Huntsville, Ala.

Dement, Dr.

Jackson, Miss.*Howards.*

Stewart, James D., pres't
Wall, E. G., sec'y
Power, J. L., treas.
Helm, Thos. E., direc.
Barksdale, E., direc.
Sidway, G. D., direc.
Harrington, Dr. G. K.,
Health Officer.
Craft, Dr. M.S., pres't City
Board of Health.
Johnson, Dr. Wirt, sec'y
State Board of Health.
Baley, Dr. P. S.
Hough, Dr. J. W.
Cade, Dr. C. G.
McD. Marshall, Dr. D.
Watkins, Dr. W. H., jr.
(N. O.)
Picheret, Father, Roman
Catholic.
Hunter, Rev. Dr., Presby-
terian.
Tucker, Rev. Dr., Episco-
pal.
Watkins, Rev. Dr., Metho-
dist.
McGill, mayor
Daniel, Dr.
Lemly, Dr. Byron

Jackson, Tenn.*Howards.*

Robinson, mayor

Labadieville, La.Pugh, Dr. S. B., vol. phy.
Bremen, D.

Larrente, S., nurse
Basset, S., nurse
Barthet, C., nurse
Munch, A., nurse
Gante, J. M., nurse
Hebert, O., nurse
Reynal, C., nurse
Gaingean, S., nurse
Ancain, E., nurse
Francioni, A., nurse
Francioni, J. L., nurse
Vienne, J. J., nurse
Derbes, R., nurse
Demers, Duncan, nurse
Sisters of St. Philomena
Convent

Howards.

Bienvenn, Dr. D.
Himel, D.
Bienvenn, D., jr.
Himel, Ad.
Munch, A.
Vienne, J. J.
Basset, J.
Ancoin, E.
Gerard, L.
McNeil, Dr. S. K.

Lafourche Crossing,**La.***Howards.*

Harper, Elder (col.)
Lichte, Dr.
Sabatier, Dr.
Sabatier, Dr. E.
Moore, Maj.
Springer, Maj.

Lagrange, Tenn.*Howards.*

Shelton, S. J.
McNamee, W. S.
Franklin, Dr., local phy.
Jones, Dr.

**Lebanon Church,
Miss.**

Quijano, Dr.

Little Rock, Ark.*Nurses sent to Memphis.*

Rhodes, A.
Reed, A. F.
Meade, Mrs. A.
Hunt.
White.
White, Abe
Jones, Mrs.
Baer, Mrs.
Nunn, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs.
Jones, Miss Rosa
Baer, A.
Smith, G.
Boyte, Phil.

Logtown, Miss.

Mead, Dr. A. J., phy.
Williams, Dr. Ed., phy.

Louisville, Ky.*Howards.*

Jacob, Chas. D., mayor
Lindenberger, J. H.
McClarty, Clinton
Robinson, Rev. Dr. Stuart
Ladies of Louisy. Flower
Mission

Longley, Major, proprie-
tor of Waverly Hotel,
nurse
Bell, Dr. T. S., phy.

McComb City, Miss.*Howards.*

Greiner, N.
Beard, J. A.
Watkins, John
Badenhausner, J. G.
Harper, John
Gibson, D. B.
Williamson, O. C.
Williamson, S. O.
Levy, Dr. (N. O.)

McKenzie, Tenn.Waterfield, Dr., of Mar-
tin, phy.**Martin, Tenn.***Howards.*

Crawford, B. A.
Johnston, W. F.

Volunteer Physicians.

Winston, Dr. (Dresden)
Hall, Dr.
Wise, Dr. (Memphis)
Waterfield, Dr.

Volunteer Nurses.

Cobb, John
Lynch, A. J.
St. Pere, Mrs. Maud
Preswood, J. Estes
Ewing, Mike

Druggists.

French, C. A. (Louisville)
Frederick, C. A. (Louisv.)

Mason, Tenn.*Howards.*

L. Blackwell
E. Coleman
J. A. Klapp
M. H. Elean
H. A. Lide

Doctors.

R. R. Hunter, Dr.
Nurses.

W. L. Sharkey
N. R. Williams
R. P. Jones
Wm. Neal
Mrs. Mary Myatt
Mrs. Nellie O'Connor
Wm. Reynolds
T. J. Tuck, Mrs.
Ed. Hood (col.)
Lewis Hurd (col.)
John Warr (col.)
Lou. Allen (col.)

Memphis, Tenn.*Howard Physicians.*

Abercrombie, J. B., city
Besanery, W. F., Jones-
town, Miss.
Bradford, G. D., Long
Point, Texas
Boyle, Sam'l, Baltimore
Bryan, L. A.
Cavenaugh, W. C., Mem-
phis
Collins, S. H., Cincinnati

Coleman, W. L., San Antonio, Texas
 Carswell, W. A., Americus, Ga.
 Childs, L. B., Fishersville, Kentucky
 Dale, Dr. J. E., Arkadelphia, Arkansas
 DeGraffenreid, E. F., Columbus, Ga.
 DeSaussure, P. G., Charleston, S. C.
 Davis, J. D., Lincoln, Nebraska
 D'Hulin, Gaudin, N. Y.
 Duncan, W., Savannah, Georgia
 Dowell, Greenville, Galveston
 Ess, H., Memphis
 Easton, Thos. S., N. Y.
 Fogerty, N. J., Columbus, Georgia
 Gelzer, Thos. L., Mobile
 Green, Dr. H. T., Shelby County, Tenn.
 Green, S. P., Memphis, city hospital
 Hunter, R. R., Kansas City
 Jones, Heber, Memphis
 Jones, P. S., Memphis
 Kuehne, August's, Dayton, Ohio
 Kimbro, A. L., Memphis
 Lowry, H. T., Cincinnati
 Lupp, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
 McMillan, E. W., Memphis
 McCully, W. A., Independence, Kansas
 McCormack, Dr. S. H., Terre Haute, Indiana
 McFarland, J. T., Savannah, Ga.
 Marabel, J. T., Memphis
 Nuttall, J. H., Memphis
 Overall, Geo. W., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 Orr, Dr. J. G., Cincinnati
 Pritchard, Dr. M., Virginia City, Nevada
 Purnell, H. W., Memphis
 Pittman, John, Memphis
 Palmer, J. D., Fernandina, Florida
 Rogers, W. E., Memphis
 Sim, F. L., Memphis
 Spencer, A. K., Charleston, S. C.
 Simons, T. G., Charleston, South Carolina
 Sheftell, B. F., Savannah, Georgia
 Saure, H., Hot Springs, Arkansas
 Tryon, W. A., Houston, Texas
 Tucker, Geo. W., Dallas, Texas
 Woolfolk, Dr. R. W., Orange City, Va.
 Wilkes, A. B., Lebanon, Tennessee
 Winn, W. B., Memphis
 Wendell, A. G., Minneapolis, Minnesota
 White, E. P., Detroit, Michigan
 Williams, T. E., Sherman, Texas
 Webb, A., Collierville, Tennessee
 Willett, E. Miles, Memphis

Yates, James, Charleston, South Carolina
 Younge, Easton, Savannah, Ga.
Nurses.
 Murdock, Miss, Milwaukee
 Reeder, Emma, Cincinnati
 Temple, Mrs. Lizzie, Cincinnati
 Collins, Dr., Cincinnati
 Schley, Mrs. Chas., Milwaukee
 Ward, Mrs. Carrie M., Memphis
 Hitchcock, E. B., Augusta, Ga.
 Le Vier, L. J., Chicago
 Ames, Mrs. M. L., Louisville
 Elden, Mrs. Ira, Washington
 Suancy, M. A., Shreveport
 Roister, Mrs. Theresa, Mobile
 Berlin, Wm. J., Memphis
 Cashmere, Jennie, Mobile
 Dittler, Harry, Shreveport
 Roach, Mrs. Mary, Memphis
 Stafford, —, Hernando, Miss.
 Sharkey, W. L., Memphis
 Wyatt, Mrs., Memphis
 Ludlow, F. S., N. York
 Mitchell, Capt. M. W., New Brunswick, N. J.
 Levin, L. J., Chicago
 Bocking, Mrs. Mary M.
 McDonald, Mary
 Oxe, Charles
 Garriss, Mrs., Norfolk, Va.
 Connors, Mrs., Mobile
 Mann, Mrs., Texas
 Wilson, Mrs. Anna, N. O.
 Cromwell, Mrs., Washington
 Craffey, Mrs. Mary, St. Louis
 Thompson, Mrs. L. H., in charge of lodging department of Howards
 Crum, John A.
 Silvey, Mrs., Washington
 Dunn, F. P., Memphis
 Henry, Mrs.
 Hoskins, Mrs. H.
 Donan, John
 Reed, Arthur F., St. Louis
 Schuyler, Rev. Louis S., St. Louis
 Schuyler, M. R., St. Louis
 Simmons, Julian A.
 Ashworth, Mary, Collierville
 Kelly, Rev. J. A., Camp Father Mathew
 Edmondson, Miss Joe, Park Avenue, Tenn.
 Watkins, Dr. P. B., Park Avenue, Tenn.
 Park, Rev. John, Park Avenue, Tenn.
 Duffy, J. J.
 Newsom, James
 Ingalls, Mrs. Dr.
 Davis, Carrie

Cole, Emma
 McCable, Captain
 Prescott, J. P.
 Snell, C. V.
 Jones, Mrs. Sarah
 Marechant, Mrs.
 Harrison, Ala.
 Johnson, Henrietta
 Jackson, Sarah
 Brown, Matilda
 Burrows, Mrs.
 Miller, Jane
 Lewis, Nancy
 Brownfield, Rachael
 Batts, Mrs. (Dallas, Tex.)
 Henrich, Mrs. John
 Catheret, Wm. (N. Y.)
 Kleiner, Mrs. Matilda
 Eleber, Mrs. Eliza
 Burke, Sam.
 Beners, Sam.
 Dupree, Bristol
 Gilgard, James
 Marceesy, C.
 Robinson, B.
 Haines, Smart
 Styles, Jules
 Ballard, Geo.
 Higgins, Jesse
 Jackson, W. H.
 Williams, J. G.
 Alexander, Thomas
 McClay, Wm.
Howards.
 A. D. Langstaff, pres't
 W. J. Smith, 1st vice-pres.
 J. H. Edmondson, 2d vice-pres't
 J. H. Smith, Sec'y
 J. G. Lonsdale, sr., treas.
 Ware, Col. W. W.
 Howard, Charley
 Smith, Maj. Jos. H.
 Johnson, John
 Young, Casey
 Dalzell, Rev. Dr. (Shreveport)
 Walthall, Maj. (Mobile)
 Stoddard, A. M.
 Conn, C. F.
 Wright, Genl. Luke
 Smith, J. J.
 Haight, Chas.
 Prestidgo, Col. J. S.
Meridian, Miss.
Howards.
 George, W. W., jr.
 Redwood, Dr., phy.
 Griffin, Dr., phy.
 Phillips, Dr., phy.
 Smith, Dr., phy.
 Towler, Geo. H., vol. phy. Mobile
Milan, Tenn.
Nurse.
 Miss M. R. Lapez
Howards.
 Dr. Harvey
 Dr. Harrison
 J. W. Blount
 W. J. Hines
Telegrapher.
 J. P. Chambers
Preachers.
 Rev. Weaver
 Rev. Fossich

Doctors.
 M. D. L. Jordan
 Bledsoe
 Harrison
Mobile, Ala.
Can't-get-away Club.
 Price, Williams, jr.
 Major W. T. Walthal
 Mr. Walthal
 Ira W. Porter
Doctors.
 S. S. Scales
 Shelden
 Wm. H. Beatty
 Thomas L. Gelzer
 O. S. Iglehart
 Wm. H. Ross, jr.
Morgan City, La.
Howards.
 B. F. Winchester
 A. B. Hoskyns
 W. B. Trash
 Wm. Mansell
 Capt. Lewis
 Jos. Greenburg
Moscow, Tenn.
Howards.
 J. J. Steger
Doctors.
 J. E. Murtah
 R. L. Knox
 A. M. Lyles
Nurses.
 James G. Gilgewater
 Ed. Marsh
 John Johnson (col.)
Nashville, Tenn.
Doctors.
 Summers, Dr. T. O., jr.
 Campbell, Dr. M.
 Bowman, Wm., druggist
New Orleans.
Howards.
 E. A. Burke
 E. J. Holmes
 Major R. C. Bond.
 Capt. Cornelius Beard,
 M. D.
 Lieut. M. E. Slaughter
 Capt. S. H. Buck
 Capt. John Augustin
 Capt. Ed. Flood
 Lieut. H. B. Ferguson
 Lieut. H. H. Baker
 Lieut. M. N. Wisdom
 Lieut. Peter Butz
 Lieut. W. C. H. Robinson
 Serg.-Major B. C. Mire
 Joseph Barangue
 Peter Barbarich
 Joseph Barangue, jr.
 Charles A. Mangin
 Manuel Trijo
 J. P. Nandon
 H. De Rance
 G. A. Williams
 R. H. Brunet, jr.
 Myles Sharkey
 C. L. Walker
 Frank Herron
 F. C. Zacharie

M. C. Barry
John Glynn, jr.
Victor Olivier
Frank Marquez
Benj. P. Leeffe
Phil. Munch
Isaac Scherk
Louis Tiemann
John P. Casey
H. H. Jenkins
F. L. Richardson
E. P. Couthreaux
J. A. Chalaron
B. C. Elliott
Major McIntyre
Henry Guy Carleton
J. W. Meader
Y. A. Woodward
W. T. Vaudry
D. A. S. Vaught
Henry Denegre
J. O. Nixon
Col. Wm. Wright
Gen. A. S. Badger
Capt. J. A. Wright
Capt. W. G. James
Col. Wm. Roy
M. M. Fuller
Augustus Reichard
John C. Golding
E. Steinhart
E. Benjamin
Lazar Levy
Ferd. Marks
H. Burkenroad
V. Oplatek
S. Marks
S. Herman
S. Mendelsohn
S. Sandak
S. Goldman
Simon Cohn
J. V. Dacosta
E. Florance
Isaac Newman
Charles Simon
Rev. J. K. Gutheim
Edwin I. Kursheedt
Ernest T. Florance
Morris Keiffer
J. V. DaCosta
Moses Mann
S. Herrmann
D. Dalsheimer
N. J. Schwartz
Amos Runkel
H. Burkenroad
A. Weil
A. Spiro
J. H. Levy
Charles Stitch
L. Dreyfuss

Osyka, Miss.*Howards.*

A. H. Gardner
J. W. Cutler

Nurses.

Miss Ollie Thompson
Miss Eugenia Davidson
Miss Eastman

Doctors.

Ellis.
Jones.

Pattersonville, La.*Executive Committee.*

Dr. H. J. Sanders

Pascagoula, Miss.*Disbursing Committee.*

Dr. Blount

Paris, Tenn.
Joe Bullock (Howard)
Dr. Bibb, of Nashville

Pearlington, Miss.*Doctors.*

Ed. Williamson
J. A. Mead

Howards.

John Poitevent
W. W. Toomer
W. T. Stocker
J. A. Favre
C. V. Johnson
A. Thompson
D. Dudley
J. W. Mibler
S. Myers
T. P. P. Ransom

Nurses.

T. R. Stocker
W. T. Stocker

Port Gibson, Miss.*Volunteer Nurses (Howards) without pay.*

Brown, jr., Wm.
Unger, Solomon
Planch, Rev. D. A.
Stiles, Hon. E. H.
Munger, Rev. E. H.
Russell, Irvin
Englising, Harry
Booth, B. J.
Sager, A.
Foote, W. E.
Walker, N. S.
Englesing, F. C.
Dry, Harry
Mason, Wm.
Mason, C. S.
Chisholm, B. F.

Volunt'r Nurses (not Howards) without pay.

Jones, Rev. Dan'l, priest
Wise, Rev. Jos. priest
Elizabeth, Sister
Julittie, Sister
Regis, Sister
Three unknown Sisters
Charity
Wilson, James
Wheelan, Wm.
Martin, Hon. John, M.C.

Druggists.

Hastings, John G., sr.
Maston, C. S.
Gordon, R. F.
Gordon, G. D.,

Telegrapher.

Chisholm, B. F.,

Colored Howards.

Richardson, Thos., P.M.
Dixon, Rev. A. H.
Goodrich, George.

Howards.

Gage, Jas. A., prest.
Fulkerson, W. B., sec. & treas.

Executive Committee.

Englesing, F. C.
Walker, N. S.

Disbursing Committee.

Gordon, R. F.
Foote, F. H.

Brown, Wm., jr.,
Unger, Sol.
Mason, C. S.

Port Hudson, La.*Physicians.*

Metcalf, O., (Natches, Miss.)
Muller, W.C., (Gr'd. Gulf New, R. A., (Rodney, Miss.)
Woods
Whitaker
Williams
Slawson
Veazie
Harrison
Buffington

Local Physicians.

Wharton, R. G.
Peck, A. H.
McN. Russell, Wm.
Thomas, E. H.
Hughes, W. P.
Allen, G. W.
Hemphill
McAlister, Edwin
Hooker, W. R.
Young, Thomas
Cessnia

Volunteer Nurses.

Foote, F. H.
Fulkerson, W. B.
Pecard, Jules

Senatobia.*Doctors.*

Carswell
McCully, W. A.
Overall
French W. A.

Howards.

Morey, Sam. F.

Somerville, Tenn.*Howards.*

Webb, R. E.

Summit, Miss.*Doctor.*

Sample, J. R.

Tallulah, La.*Doctors.*

Trezevant, Geo. T.
Kelley, Wm. D.

Nurses.

Ritchie, Mrs. S. R.
Griffin, Mrs. T. P.

Howards.

Adams, A. E.
Trezevant, G. T.
Case, Jas. M.
Kelley, W. D.
Rugarts, J. M.
Adams, A. E.
Eisley, Geo. S.

Howards.

Hebert, Jos. A.
Leon, J. Levy
Columbus, Turner, col'd
Taylor, Stuart, col'd
James, Jackson, col'd
Adams, A. E., druggist

Tangipahoa, La.

Russell, E. F.
Taylor, L. L., mayor
Lee, J. Orton
Kennon, W. H.
Hyde, Charles
McGhee, Frank
Harriss, Joseph L.
Drs. Ellis, of Osyka, Jemison, Henry Stone and Taylor, of New Orleans.

Terry, Miss.

Dabny, Col., nurse
Metcalf, Dr. H. L., phy.

Thibodeaux, La.*Howards.*

Grisamore, S. T.
Moore, J. D.
Legendre, M. A.
Sancan, F.
Ragan, W. C.
Ragan, J. C.
Alcoin, P. A.
Blanchard, Dr. J. E.
Keefe, L.
Drs. W. R. Mandeville, Fleetwood, Rogers and Dausera, of New Orleans.
Chaquard, G., nurse

Tuscumbia, Ala.*Howards.*

Stegar, A.
Kellar, A. H.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Drs. Sidney Mercer, Marx Levy, of N. O., and Keys Barnett, J. R. Reilley, Dr. Balfour, W. T.

Howards.

Roach, Thomas R.

Nurses sent by Homeopathic Association of New Orleans.

Powers, Mr.
Boyce, Wm.
Pons, Mrs.
Chittenden, Mrs.
Stout, Mrs.

Nurses sent by New Orleans Howards.

Keeley, Mrs.
Wilson, Miss Laura
Montgomery, Fayette

Terrence, Ark.*Nurses.*

Kelly, John
Henry, John
Crain, James
Johnson, J.
Smith, Mrs.

Water Valley, Miss.

Hudson, J. M., relief
Mullin, R., relief
Jamison, Dr., phy.
Gant, Dr. Harris, phy.
Lee, Geo. H.

Williston, Tenn.	Phillips, Jo. W., vol. phy.	Winona, Miss.	Yazoo City.
<i>Howards.</i>	<i>Volunteer Nurses.</i>	<i>Howards.</i>	<i>Howards.</i>
Crawford, J. K.	Boals, Addie O.	Turner, D. B., phy.	Powell, J. M.
Skidmore, J. S.	Barnes, Miss Lizzie	Wolf, Dr. S. J.	Veazie, H. A., phy.
Moss, J. B. S.	Wilson, Mack.	Hawkins, J. D.	
Walker, L. J.	Kender, Elam	Binford, Col.	

Relief Boat Chambers's Crew.

The cargo consisted of about one hundred and fifty tons of ice, between two and three hundred tons of provisions, clothing, and medical stores.

As the crew of this steamer was composed of what may be designated a little band of heroes on a journey into the jaws of death, it is deemed appropriate to give their names, which are appended as follows. Lieutenants Benner and Hall, in charge of the expedition; Surgeon Keys, United States Army, lately in charge of the Marine Hospital, Vicksburg, in charge of the medical stores; Dr. Frank W.

Reilly, representing the Chicago Relief Committee; Charles S. Snyder, St. Louis telegraph operator; Capt. V. M. Yore, master of the steamer; L. A. Haines, clerk; Thomas Wetzell, mate; Charles Duffy, and George Langell, pilots; Wm. Shepard, first, and John Williams, second engineers. Besides there were twelve deckhands and cabin-boys: W. S. Kessler, druggist; Horace L. Hyde, newspaper correspondent; H. Mulford, carpenter; Robert J. Matchman, steward; J. M. Dalton, watchman. There was a total of forty souls on board.

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS

OF 1878.

CHAPTER VI.

MARTYR DEATH ROLL OF CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, HOWARDS, CITIZEN RELIEF, MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, Y. M. C. A., KNIGHTS OF HONOR, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, A. O. U. W., I. O. M. A., TELEGRAPHERS, RAILROADERS, POLICE, SISTERS OF CHARITY, NURSES, AND A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE NOBLE HERO MARTYRS BUTLER P. ANDERSON AND DR. BENJAMIN WARD AVENT.

Dr. BENJAMIN WARD AVENT

Was born in Virginia, May 24, 1812, and removed when quite young, with his father, to Limestone County, Alabama, remaining there till his eighteenth year. He then removed and settled near Murfreesboro, Tenn. He received a fine classical education and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Walker, attended Transylvania University, Philadelphia, at which he graduated, and commenced the practice of medicine in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1834. In the fall of 1835, he married Miss Nancy Lytle, one of Rutherford's brightest and fairest daughters, moved to Murfreesboro, continuing to practice medicine until the commencement of the late civil war. He was then made surgeon general of the state of Tennessee, and served during the entire war, at one time on the staff of Gen. Buckner, and afterward had charge of hospitals at Kingston, Opelika, and other points. At the close of the war, he removed with his family to Memphis, Tenn., where in copartnership with Dr. Dudley D. Saunders, he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. During the epidemic of 1873 he stood firmly at his post, battling against the dread monster; but his health had somewhat declined, and at the out-

break of the fever in 1878 his numerous friends endeavored to prevail on him to leave the city, but he was firm in the belief that it was his duty to remain and do all he could in waiting upon his fellow men. On the 4th of September, while laboring day and night, he was seized with the terrible fever, and after lingering and suffering eight days he expired on the twelfth, and was borne to the quiet shades of Elmwood. He was a quiet, unobtrusive, modest Christian gentleman, always meeting his friends with a smile. In all the pursuits of life he was strictly a conscientious man, never deviating from the right line of rectitude. He was a lifetime student, possessing a rare accumulation of information in the profession which he so long honored. Being a sound thinker and ready writer, he has for years ranked high as a physician of ability. He attended strictly to his own affairs, never giving ear to harmful rumors of a neighbor. From early life he has been a faithful and beloved member of the Methodist Church and his life was truly a model one. The author of this book read medicine under Dr. Avent, commencing in 1843 at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and continuing until 1847, since which time he has known him intimately and pleasantly. Hence this tribute.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Bartlett, Tenn. | May, Tobe
Fields, Charles | Browsville, Tenn. | Sherman, Dr. |
| Mason. | <i>Soldiers.</i> | Beil's Depot, Tenn. | Ware, Dr. J. J., president
Board of Health |
| Munn, A. | Brooks, Corp. A. R., Co.
K., 18th U. S. Infantry | Hunter, Dr. J., vol. nurse,
phy., and Odd Fellow | Wills, Dr. W. S.
Guntlad, Dr. |
| <i>Preachers.</i> | Rowley, Wm., Co. F., 13th
U. S. Infantry | Bolivar, Tenn. | Cuthbert, Prof. E. B.
Holbrook, H. V. |
| Rice, Rev. Dr. | Bay St. Louis, | Coleman, Dr. A. A. | <i>Telegraphers.</i> |
| Rosborough, Rev. | Miss. | Bolton, Miss. | Graham, Chas.
Owen, Hop. |
| <i>Odd Fellow.</i> | W. B. List, vice-president
relief association | Myrick, M. E. A., P. M.
Price, Dr. | <i>Preacher.</i> |
| Wright, A. L. | Suarez, Mrs. Helen, wife
of Spanish consul | | Lane, Rev. J. W. (col.) |
| Baton Rouge, La. | | | (167) |
| <i>Steamboatmen.</i> | | | |
| Robbins, Capt. S. M. | | | |

Howards.

Obenchain, J. T.
Owen, Dixie
Bond, Hon. Lewis
Westbrook, Col. W. Ivie,
editor, and sec'y H. A.
Raynor, Juan
DuRoss, Barney F.
Scott, R. H.
Felsenthal, Gus
Warrington, W. H.
Kennedy, M.

Masons.

Russell, W. M.
Martin, Tom
Bennett, W. K., K. of H.,
A. O. U. W., I. O. M. A.

Buntyn Station.

Davis, Jeff., jr., vol. nurse

Cairo, Ill.

Nally, Thomas, editor of
the Bulletin

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carr, Dr., of the ill-fated
steamer John D. Porter

Clinton, La.

Cobert, Dr. J. J.
Reilly, Rev. John A.

Collierville, Tenn.

Luch, Dr.
Perkins, Dr. P. A.
Davis, G. H., mayor

Decatur, Ala.

Whitten, Rev. Joel
Henry, J. (P. M.)

Delhi, La.

Moss, Rev. P. H.
Lily, Dr. Thos. Wright

Delta, La.

Lanier, Robt., druggist

Donaldsonville, La.*Howards.*

Shewmaker, H. C.
Cecil, Dr. M. A.
Muncaster, Father J.
Stucker, Rev. M.

Dry Grove, Miss.

Cherry, Rev. Frank
Caston, Rev. W. Thos.
French, Rev. Geo. C.
Dickson, Dr.
Goodman, Dr. Henry
Stewart, Hiram P. M.
Cook, Mrs., vol. nurse,
(New Orleans)

**Edwards' Depot,
Miss.**

Williamson, Dr. W. B.

Erin, Tenn.

Grigsby, Dr. J. P.

Friar's Point, Miss. Chattanooga, Tenn.*Howard.*

Dwyer, J. W.

Masons.

Alcorn, George R.
Eucks, Judge James T.

Fulton, Ky.

Boaz, Dr.

Galloway, Tenn.

Tarry, Dr. Thomas H.

Germantown, Tenn.

McKay, Dr. R. H.
St. Clair, Dr.

Masons.

Rhodes, L. A., president
relief committee

McKay, Dr. R. H.
Simmons, R. S.
Hopper, H. C.
Clark, S. C.

*United Friends of Tem-
perance.*

Rhodes, L. A.
McKay, Dr. R. H.
Simmons, R. S.
Rhodes, Mrs. Cornelia

Odd Fellows.

Rhodes, L. A.

Knights of Pythias.

Baster, J. C.
Walston, J. C.

Patrons of Husbandry.

McKay, Dr. R. H.
Simmons, R. S.

**Grand Junction,
Tenn.**

Colored nurse, name un-
known
Beaty, Dr. J. H., of Mo-
bile, Ala.

Ball, Dr. C. W. (Howard),
New Orleans, La.
Prewitt, Dr. N. H.

Masons.

Owen, W. J.
Prewitt, Dr. N. H.

Knights of Honor.

Prewitt, Dr. N. H.
Prewitt, J. H.
Prewitt, C. V.

Bass, W. W.
Jones, Thomas C.
Paterson, N. S.
Hilliard Boyd, colored
porter

Canton, Miss.

Cogan, Rev. Father P.
Dugan, Rev. Father
McKie, Dr. N. W.
McKie, Dr. M. J.
Cage, Dr. A. H.
Lee, Dr. A. S.

Magruder, J. S.
Indian doctor
Sister Johanna, nurse

Ryan, Father P.
Brenner, Rev. G. H.
Baird, Dr. E. M.
Barr, Dr. G. N.
Baxter, Dr. G. A.
Carlisle, Thos., Mayor
Monger, W. T. (City Re-
corder)
Curry, C. W., druggist

**Grand Junction,
Tenn.**

Handy, J. H., tele. op.,
vol. from New Albany,
Ind.

Swann, Booker, tele. op.
Jones, T. E., expressman
Pledge, W. W.

Greenville, Miss.*Relief Committee.*

Elliott, G. W.
Page, Tillman, Rev.
Archer, Dr., from Point
Coupee
Nelson, John Judge,
(Pres. Howard Asso.
and acting Mayor)
McCall, J. S., Dr.

Grenada, Miss.

McCampbell, John, Rev.
Dr. (Presbyterian)
Hall, J. G., Rev. Dr.
Armstrong, J. K., Rev.
Haddick, A. S., Rev.
(Baptist)

Hughes, E. W., Dr.
Hall, W. W., Dr.
Woolfolk, Dr.
Gillespie, Dr.
Hawkins, Dr.
May, W. B., Dr.
Milton, J. L., Dr.
Ringgold, Dr.
Wilkins, J. R., Dr.
Milton, J. L., Mayor
Walton, Judge Thomas

Ayres, Will
Anderson, Col. Butler P.
Lehman (Louisville
druggist)

Irwin, R. A., Professor
Marshall, Thomas F.,
(tel. op.)
Redding, Wm. (tel. op.)

Handsboro, Miss.

Lyon, John E., Dr.
Odom, Charles

Hernando, Miss.

Powell, J. W., Dr.

Odd Fellows.

Bullington, E. Dr. Mayor
Pullin, J., P. M.
Kellogg, O.
Lewis, S. G.

Hickman, Ky.;

Cook, J. L., Dr. (Hender-
son)

Alexander, J. M., Dr.
(Tenn.)

Corbett, W. D., Dr.
Blanton, Dr. C.
Catlett, Dr. H. C.
Prather, Dr. Richard
Prather, Dr. Hugh L.
(Mo.)
Buck, T. C.
Frenz, Wm.
Prather, Ceo. B. (Mayor)
Farris, Dr. J. W. (Mo.)
Relief Committee.

Thomas, Thad. N.

Nurses.

O'Neil, Mike (Tex.)
Shoemaker, John.

Howards.

Thomas, S. W.
Nelson, N. L.
Frenny, Wm.
Prather, Dr. Hugh L.

Masons.

Harness, N. P.
Jones, S. M.
Nelson, N. L.
Brevard, W. A.
Corbett, Dr. W. D.

Odd Fellows.

Bright, D. F.
Lane, S. J.
Bearger, John
Samse, F.
Jones, S. M.
Donevant, Geo.
Thomas, Thad. W.
(printer)
Pollard, Ed. M. (tel. op.)

Knights of Honor.

Mangel, Ed.
Beltzer, P.
Gardner, Charles
Jones, S. M.
Simones, John
Harness, N. P.
Samse, F.
Prather, Geo. B.
Prather, R. C.
Kistner, M.
Scharfe, Emil
Segrist, Frank

Good Templars.

Askworth, J. B.
Gibbs, Frank
Kingman, A. D., jr.
Nelson, N. L.

Holly Springs, Miss

Manning, Dr. (Texas)
Lewis, Dr. John (Iowa)
Fennell, Dr. F. M.
Ross, Dr. John
Compton, Dr. Wm. H.
Bonner, D. Chas.
McKinney, Dr. W. O.
Oliver, Dr. D. J.
Demmy, Miss Laura,
nurse (N. O.)

Relief Committee.

Holland, W. J. L., chair-
man
Fort, Selden (treasurer)

Jackson, Tenn.

Reneau, Miss Sallie E.

Jackson, Miss.

Whitehead, Dr.
Galloway, Rev. C. B.
Gotthelf, Dr. (Jewish Rabbi)
Glannin, B. F. (tel. op.)
Royal, John A.
Wilson, And.
Parker, W. L. (Assistant P. M.)

Jordan Station, Ky.

Prather, Dr. Hugh (Hickman)

Labadieville, La.

Verriere, Dr. Paul
Francioni, A. (nurse)
Reynal, C. (nurse)
Gante, J. M. (nurse)

Lafourche Crossing, La.

Henry, Jos. H. (tel. op.)

Lagrange, Tenn.

Gray, Dr.
Pulliam, M. P., Howard
Humphries, Parson (col.)

Lake, Miss.

McCallum, Dr. J. C.
Tate, Dr. J. L.
Banks, Rev. Wm.

Little Rock, Ark.

Easley, Dr. E. T.
Goings, Sam. B.

Louisville, Ky.

Lawton, Dr. R. H. (Memphis)
Ernest, Nelly Chase (Paris)

McComb City, Miss.

Strawn, Dr. A. F.
Boyd, G. A., K. of H.
Leddy, Thos.
Ford, L. B. (tel. op.)

Martin, Tenn.

Howards.

Powell, Capt. J. L.
Dean, Capt. J. H.
Brawley, D. V.
Murphy, T. J. (tel. op.)

Masons.

Murphy, T. J.
Atkinson, A.
Boyd, W. J.

A. O. U. M.

Murphy, T. J.
Atkinson, A.
Vowell, H.
Loving, W.

Meridian, Miss.

Vail, Ben

Mason, Tenn.

Peete, Dr. J. S.
Rice, John, D.D.
Nicholson, J. G. (tel. op.)

Memphis, Tenn.

Telegraphers.

Keyer, M. J.
Mynatt, Henry
Goewey, H. M.
Gibson, E. W.
Langford, C. R.
Connelly, J. I.
Hood, Thomas
McDonald, J. W.
Allen, Howard
Henrick, J. R.
Hawkins, A. S.

Catholic Sisters.

Father Kelly, pastor of St. Peter's Church, has kindly furnished us with the following list: Alphonso, Mother, 34 yrs. Rose, Sister, age 30 yrs. Josepha, Sister, 44 yrs. Bernardine, Sister Mary age 40 yrs. Dolora, Sister Mary, 24 y. Verlonica, Sister Mary 19 y. Wilhelmina, Sister, 30 y. Vincent, Sister, 22 years Stanislaus, Sister, 21 yrs. Gertrude, Sister, 28 yrs.

Catholic Clergy.

The following is a complete list of the Catholic clergy who have died during the epidemic in this city, and also the volunteers from other points: Walsh, Rev. Martin, pastor St. Bridget's church, born in Ireland, 40 yrs. of age

Meagher, Rev. M. ass't pastor, Tipperary Co., Ireland

Asinus, Rev. Father, assistant pastor. German, age unknown
Maternus, Father, St. Mary's church

McGarvey, Rev. J. R., a volunteer from Harrodsburg, Ky., age 32

Bokel, Rev. J. A., from Baltimore, Md., age 27

Van Troostenberg, Rev. Bankson, Dr. J. S., Stevenson, Ala.

Scannell, Rev. J. P., a Burcham, Dr. R., Columbus, Ohio

Scannell, Rev. J. P., a Burcham, Dr. R., Columbus, Ohio
Chevis, Dr. L. A., Savannah, Ga.
Easley, Dr. E. T., Little Rock

Clergy.

Moody, Rev. Mr.
Bailey, Rev. A. F. (col.)
Slater, Rev. E. C., Methodist

Rosebrough, Rev. David Harlan, Dr. L. B., Hot Springs, Ark.
R. S., Methodist

Scruggs, Rev. P. T., Methodist
Arnold, Rev. S. C., wife Keating, Dr. M. T., New York and 5 children died

Parsons, Rev. Mr., P. E. McKim, Dr. J. W., St. Louis
Church
Schuyler, Rev. Mr., P. E. McGregor, Dr. T. H., Tipton County, Tenn.
Church
Thomas, Rev. Mr., German Reformed Church
Menes, Dr. T. W., Nashville
Montgomery, Dr. R. B., Chattanooga
Meade, Dr. W. C., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Nugent, Dr. P. C., St. Louis

Kim, Dr. N.
Heady, Dr., Sherman, Texas
Smith, Dr., druggist, Shreveport
Nelson, Dr., St. Louis
Burke, Mr., Mobile, Ala., Can't-Get-Away nurse
Carr, Tom, J., Little Rock
Huesman, Fred, Dayton, Ohio
Terry, J. H., Nashville
Allingham, Mr., Sherman, Texas
Basset, Col., Sherman, Texas
West, Mr., Little Rock
Heady, Mrs., Sherman, Texas
McClure, Myra, Jacksonville, Florida
McClung, Mrs., Russellville, Arkansas
Hodgkiss, Mr. Thomas, Shreveport
Muller, Joseph, Shreveport
Winkelman, Sister, St. Louis
Sisters Constance, Thesla, Frances, and Ruth

Resident Physicians.

Avent, Dr. B. W.
Armstrong, Dr. A. J.
Beecher, Dr. P. D.
Clarke, Dr. S. R.
Dawson, Dr. S. R.
Dickerson, Dr. P. M.
Erskine, Dr. John H.
Hodges, Dr. W. R.
Hopson, Dr. H. R.
Ingalls, Dr.
Lowry, Dr. W. R.
Otey, Dr. Paul H.
Rogers, Dr. J. M.
Robbins, Dr. W. H.
Rogers, Dr. John C.
Watson, Dr. P. K.
Woodward, Dr. J. W.

Volunteer Physicians.

Bond, Dr. T. W., Brownsville, Tenn.
Bankson, Dr. J. S., Stevenson, Ala.
Bartholomew, Dr. O. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Bus, Ohio
Chevis, Dr. L. A., Savannah, Ga.
Easley, Dr. E. T., Little Rock
Force, Dr. F. H., Hot Springs, Ark.
Forbes, Dr. J. G., Round Rock, Texas
Gorrell, Dr. J. O. G., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Harlan, Dr. L. B., Hot Springs, Ark.
Hicks, Dr. John B., Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Keating, Dr. M. T., New York

Howards.
C. W. Walker
Irving Olmstead
Wm. G. Brown, col'd
C. C. Antoine, col'd
W. U. Saunders, col'd
James Lewis, col'd
Geo. W. Bryant, col'd
T. B. Stamps, col'd
F. A. Riard, col'd

Nurses.

Miss Grace Griffiths, of Iowa
Miss Laura Demy
Rev. Palmer
Rev. Wayne
Rev. Waters
Rev. Kramer

Milan, Tenn.

Boyd, Dr. J. G.

Morgan City, Miss.

Rev. Father Chopin

Moscow, Tenn.

Dr. J. M. Wheeler
Dr. J. S. Hill
J. S. Steger

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dr. Hicks

Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. M. O. Bartholomew
Dr. M. C. Blackman

New Orleans.

Father Rjordan
Rev. A. J. Witherspoon
Rev. Foster
Rev. John Heidenrich
Rev. Lesko Priest
Dr. C. H. C. Hudon, of Kentucky
Dr. G. W. Kibbee, of New York

- Osyka, Miss.**
L. Dryfus (Howard)
J. A. Ott (Mason)
M. D. Bond (Mason)
R. Y. Raoul (telegrapher)
Dr. Moses Eastman
- Paris, Tenn.**
Dr. Milan
- Pattersonville, La.**
Dr. M. A. Roach
L. G. Gonan, druggist
Joseph McIvaine
- Port Hudson, La.**
Woods, Dr.
Slauson, Dr.
Whittaker, Dr.
Buffington, Dr.
- Port Gibson, Miss.**
Martin, W. H., Hon-
Young, Dr. Thomas
Strowbridge, Dr. J. G.
Spratt, Dr. W. D.
Snodgrass, Dr. H. C.
Bromley, J. I.
Young, Thomas
Volunteer Nurses.
Wheellis, H. S.
Ungerer, Fritz
Brock, W. W.
Couch, Wm.
Little, Samuel
Gordon, Willie Russel
(13 years)
Hall, Rev. Geo.
Parker, Rev. D. A. J.
Bertron, Rev. S. R.
Masons.
Barrot, C. H.
Wheellis, H. S.
- Bromley, J. I.
Jones, Thomas E.
Snodgrass
Farley, J. D., Capt.
Odd Fellows.
Loudier, A. J., P. G.
Wheellis, H. S.
Harris, Simon
Druggists.
Shreve, Charles
Shreve, Charles, jr.
Thrasher, Judge J. B.
- Senatobia, Miss.**
Dickey, Geo. (Odd Fel-
low)
- Smithland Planta-
tion, La.**
Smith, Dr. Wm. Danger-
field
- Somerville, Tenn.**
Hobson, Dr. Joe. L.
Harris, Dr. Edw. W.
Ford, Dr. E. C.
Schurar, Rev. J. M.
Howell, Rev. F. M.
- Stevenson, Ala.**
Porter, Rose (nurse)
- Stoneville, Miss.**
Gerdine, Dr. A. S.
- Tangipahoa, La.**
Suasey, Dr. H. A.
Kinnon, Kr. C. E.
Carter, Dr. W. W.
Suasey, H. A. (Odd Fel-
low)
- Masons.*
Carter, W. W.
Kinnon, C. E.
Hodges, Noel
Knoff, L.
- Terrene, Ark.**
Mayson, Dr.
- Terry, Miss.**
Godman, Dr. H. R., son
of Prof. Godman, of
Philadelphia.
- Thibodeaux, La.**
Sabourin, Dr. Chas.
Perrin, Dr. Adolph
Odd Fellows.
Maronge, O.
Sabourin, C.
Ehrman, M.
Ribet, J. M.
Elder, A. N.
Firemen.
Marange, O.
Sabourin, C.
Badeaux, A. J.
LeGendre, Emile
Layard, F. J.
Logarde, John
Martin, Elman
Ribet, J. M.
- Howards.**
Rockwood, Wm., pres't
Benner, Lt. of U. S. A.,
Relief Boat Chambers
- Whistler, Ala.**
Morley, Rev. Father
- Water Valley, Miss.**
Howards.
Freeman, H. W.
- Williston, Tenn.**
Dobbins, Dr. A. M. C.
Garvin, Joe G.
Masons.
Garvin, R. W.
Garvin, J. G.
Crawford, W. M.
*United Friends of Tem-
perance.*
Crawford, W. M.
Crawford, W. H.
Walker, J. H.
Garvin, R. W.
Dobbins, A. M. C.
- Winterville, Miss.**
Montgomery, Wm.
- Winona, Miss.**
Howards.
McGuire.
Eglaner.
- Vicksburg, Miss.**
Norris, Dr.
Glass, Dr.
Bridgefield, Dr.
Barber, Dr. E. A.
Whitesides, Dr.
Shannon, Dr. H.
Alvis, J. N., telegrapher
A Sister of Mercy, nurse
- Yazoo City, Miss.**
Monton, Rev. Father
Littlejohn, Rev. Dr.
Two Sisters of Charity,
nurses.

DEATH ROLL OF TELEGRAPHERS AND SOCIETY-MEN.

- Knights of Honor.** Freeman, T. F., Augusta, Mangan, S. D., Collier Restmeyer, F., jr.
ville, Tenn. Schultiz, A. O., Memphis
Ark. McKie, N. W., Canton, Sadler, Joseph E., Gre-
nada
Atkinson, A., of Martin, Forgu, Peter, Memphis McKie, N. W., Canton, Sadler, Joseph E., Gre-
Tenn. nada
Allin, S. T., Erin, Tenn. Gage, A. H., Canton, Miss. McCorkle, Thos. L., Cam- Stockart, Phil., Louis-
Barnes, Thos. P., Gren- dem, Ark. ville, Ky.
ada, Miss. Goldstine, L., Chattanoo- Minor, J. L., Danville, Steger, J. S., Moscow,
Brown, M. R., Collierville, Tenn. Minor, J. L., Danville, Steger, J. S., Moscow,
Tenn. Tenn.
Buckle, H. W., Louis- Miller, J. B., Memphis Stanfil, M. L., Erin, Tenn.
ville, Ky. Mitchell, R. W., Memphis Steed, W. H., Nashville,
Bunger, F., Little Rock, Tenn. Tenn.
Ark. Mungle, E., Hickman Sumner, F., Memphis
Bennet, W. K., Browns- Mueller, Aug., Memphis Schlemmer, H., Memphis
ville, Tenn. Gates, B. R., Memphis Morgan, C. E., Greenville Saunter, Chas., Memphis
Boaz, C. T., Fulton, Ky. Hall, W. W., Grenada Northcross, Jas. M., Col- Stuten, J. N., Memphis
Becton, J. E., Water Val- lierville, Tenn. Schelz, Carl, Memphis
ley, Miss. Herstein, Robert, Hunts- Nathan, C. H., Vicksburg Sertta, F., Memphis
Bloomfield, M., Memphis Hutton, A. J., Lagrange, North, W. B., Vicksburg Semones, John, Hickman,
Bowman, F. J., Memphis Huffert, M., Memphis Peacock, Thos E., Gre- Ky.
Byrnes, E. P., Greenville Herless, N. P., Hickman Pennington, L. M., Water Todd, J. R., Lagrange,
Cloyd, T. S., Memphis Holst, Geo. H., Memphis Valley, Miss. Tenn.
Clements, Henry Kleiner, J. R., Memphis Petty, J. T., Florence Telford, M. A., Memphis
Donahue, Daniel, Water Looney, W. Z., Martin, Ala. Thrall, J. C., Memphis
Valley Tenn. Roberts, C. S., Lagrange, Taffee, Chas., Vicksburg,
Eisler, B. A., Louisville, Ky. Ky. Miss.
Ky. Rogers, J. C., Memphis Urnergatz, W., Memphis
Elliott, J. D., Memphis Milton, John L., Grenada Worsham, Ed., Memphis
Elliott, Wm., Memphis Meyer, Chas. F. Belton, Texas Waller, H., Memphis
Elliott, G. B., Memphis May, W. B., Grenada White, W. W., Memphis
Fifer, W. S., Memphis McMiken, M. B., Canton, Miss. Wheeler, A. J., Memphis

Bluff City Grays.

Harvey, lieut.
Ferguson, corp.
Wheatley, corp.
Goodwin, private
Haynes, W. D., private
Everett, private
Spiegel, private

McClelland Guards.

Peck, sergeant
Cobb, sergeant
Harris, private
Lane, private
Crutcher, private
Carey, private

**Zouave Guards,
(Col'd)**

Hanson, W. N., lieut.
Brown, A. W., private
Lewis, Tom., private

I. O. M. A.

The families of each, or
their beneficiaries, will
be entitled to \$2,000 in
every case.

Samer, T.
Pearsdel, A.
Farris, J. B.
Schultze, H.
Miller, Wm.
Roush, John A.
Hall, James
Callahan, John
Dea, Mike
Maag, George
Sheehan, John
Rogers, J. C.
Harder, H.
Wolf, Aug.

Fifer, Wm.
Thrall, J. C.
Blew, R. W.
Holt, John A.
Venable, J.
Lacey, A. T.
Fenwick, J. D.
Tighe, Peter
McElroy, W.
Ennis, J. W.

Schneider, J. S.
Hogge, John
Minor, T. F.
Lyman, J. B.
Willet, J. H.
McGhee, Chas.
Mitchell, J. H.
Wells, J. H.
Gillen, A. K.
Watson, Dr. K. P.
Winter, Charles
Cain, J. E.
Walker, T. J.
Anderson, James W.
Darry, F. D.
Frescott, W. F.
Elliot, G. B.
Erskine, Dr. J. H.
Taylor, S. A., chairman
Butterberg, H., sup't

I. O. F.

Heretein, R., Huntsville,
Ala.
Lee, K., Water Valley
Miss.

**Telegraph Opera-
tors.**

Allen, J. H., Memphis,
(Chillicothe, O.)
Alvis, J. W., Vicksburg,
Miss.
Alley, S. H., Pascagoula,
Miss.

Bartholomew, Dr. O. D., Hood, Thos., Memphis,
Memphis, (Nashville). (Philadelphia)
Barnes, Woodland E., Irvine, Hugh, New Or-
leans, (Louisville)
New Orleans
Barnes, E. W., New Or-Keiger, Martin J., Mem-
phis, (Louisville)
Babbitt, A. D., New Or-Langford, L. M., Mem-
phis, (Montgomery)
Beeler, John H., Paris, Murphy, T. J., Martin,
Tenn.
Campbell, A., Canton, McDonald, Jno. W., chief,
Miss. Memphis, (Cincinnati)
Cayce, B. H., Holly Spr'gs Marshall, Thos. F., Gre-
Carr, C. M., Vicksburg, nada
(St. Louis)
Connolly, John I. Mem-
phis, (Philadelphia)
Callon; Thos., McKen-
zie, Tenn.
Curtis, C., Guthrie, Ky.
Dennett, A. W., Vicks-
burg, Miss. (Brook-
haven)
Everett, W. E., Hope-
field, Ark.
Foley, John, Memphis
Fairchild, Wm. L., Tangi-
paha, La.
Ferguson, —, Port Eades Raoul, R. Griffin, Osyka,
Fortune, B. W., Hick-
man, Ky. Miss.
Graves, A. P., Rossville, Swan, George D. Grand
Tenn. Junction, Tenn.
Thompson, J. V., Deca-
tur, Ala.
Gibson, E. W., Memphis Steed, W. H., Paris,
Goeway, H. M., Memphis, Tenn.
(Pittsburgh)
Garrett, K., Withe, Tenn. Samuels, M. B., Louis-
ville, (Brownsville).
Gross, M. C., Key West
Harvey, A. W., Tangi-Wiltshire, —, Holly
paha, La. Springs, Miss.
Handy, C. G., Grand Wells, J. M., repairer,
Junct'n (New Albany) died at Paris, Ky.
Henriche, J. R., Mem-
phis Woolf, Willis K., New
Orleans
Hawkins, —, Memphis Wallace, Robert J., East
Hunt, H. H., New Or-Pascagoula, Miss.
leans Walsh, D., Memphis

YELLOW FEVER HEROES, HONORS, AND HORRORS OF 1878.

CHAPTER VII.

AMOUNT OF NOBLE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF YELLOW FEVER
SUFFERERS, FROM ALL SOURCES, ARRANGED BY STATES.

ALABAMA.

Mobile, citizens.....	\$9,687	
Can't-get-away Club.....	15,850	
Fire Department.....	368	
		25,905
Montgomery, citizens.....		7,150
Selma, citizens		4,725
Huntsville, citizens.....		2,790
Eufaula, citizens.....		1,975
Other points.....		26,425
Total from Alabama.....		68,970

ALASKA , citizens	375
ARIZONA , various points.....	4,750

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, citizens.....	9,461	
Dr. W. E. Green.....	150	
Fire Department.....	175	
		9,786
Hot Springs, citizens	1,955	
Benevolent Association.....	1,760	
		3,715
Camden, citizens.....		2,162
Texarkana, citizens	2,075	
Auction	213	
		2,288
Other points.....		19,495
Total from Arkansas.....		37,446

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, citizens.....	36,200	
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	21,425	
Masons	3,716	
Provisions	2,617	
I. O. O. F.....	2,172	
California Theater	1,900	
Fire Department	2,160	
Chinese	1,200	
Churches	7,420	
J. J. Valentine.....	500	
Lazard Freres.....	735	
Hotels	2,500	
		81,945
Los Angeles, citizens.....		6,740
Sacramento, citizens.....		5,900
Santa Barbara, citizens.....		5,765
Oakland, citizens.....		4,300
Stockton, citizens.....		3,262
Petaluma, citizens.....		2,916
Other points.....		21,290
Total from California		132,118

COLORADO.

Denver Relief Committee.....	\$7,490
Other points.....	13,696
Total from Colorado.....	21,186

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, citizens.....	9,175	
Insurance men	3,140	
Churches.....	1,350	
Fire Department.....	375	
		14,040
New Haven, relief.....	4,216	
Fire Department.....	378	
		4,594
Norwalk, relief.....	4,157	
Other points.....	17,480	
Total from Connecticut.....		40,271

DAKOTA.

Deadwood City, citizens.....	3,150
Yankton	2,962
Other points.....	9,220
Total from Dakota.....	15,332

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Benev. Ass'n.....	7,652	
Relief Committee.....	6,411	
Odd Fellows	740	
Masons	1,060	
		15,863
Chester, citizens.....		1,960
Other points.....		11,116
Total from Delaware		28,939

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City, citizens.....	33,470	
Societies.....	2,000	
Schools.....	1,375	
M. E. Churches.....	375	
Workingmen	500	
		37,720
Georgetown, citizens		2,261
Total from District of Columbia....		39,981

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, citizens.....	3,267	
Fire Department.....	775	
Churches	795	
Masons	490	
		5,327

Key West, citizens.....	\$2,750		Fletcher & Sharp.....	\$675	
Wm. McCurry.....	200	2,950	Fire Department.....	500	18,875
Pensacola, citizens.....	2,967		Evansville, citizens.....	13,410	
Fire Department.....	375		Societies.....	3,906	
Knowles & Brent.....	150		Fire Department.....	450	
Seamen.....	320		Police.....	375	
		3,812	Telegraphers.....	225	18,366
Tallahassee, citizens.....	2,116		Vincennes, citizens.....		3,905
Other points.....	11,410		Terre Haute, citizens.....		3,040
Total from Florida.....		25,615	Logansport, citizens.....		2,933
GEORGIA.			Fort Wayne, citizens.....		2,100
Atlanta, citizens.....	17,460		Madison, citizens.....		1,761
Churches.....	960		Masons of the State.....		8,167
Masons.....	1,161		I. O. O. F.....		6,196
Odd Fellows.....	986		Telegraphers.....		1,321
Fire Department.....	455		Other points.....		51,162
Telegraphers.....	316	21,338	Total from Indiana.....		117,826
Savannah, Relief Committee.....	14,980		INDIAN TERRITORY		916
Catholic Relief.....	1,617		IOWA.		
Colored Relief.....	987		DuBuque, citizens.....	7,420	
Churches.....	850		Wm. Ryan & Son.....	500	
Fire Department.....	375	18,709	Howe's Circus.....	250	8,170
Macon, citizens.....		7,976	Davenport, citizens.....		3,962
Augusta, citizens.....		9,525	Burlington, citizens.....	3,160	
Columbus, citizens.....	6,942		John Dowling.....	250	
Eagle & Phoenix Factory.....	1,746		C. P. Squires & Co.....	100	3,510
Societies.....	1,350		Des Moines, citizens.....	1,072	
Fire Department.....	425	10,463	Hebrew Church.....	200	1,902
Rome, citizens.....		2,800	Council Bluffs, citizens.....		1,716
Athens, citizens.....		2,100	Keokuk, citizens.....		1,710
Thomasville, citizens.....		1,762	Other points.....		27,160
Other points.....		39,016	Total from Iowa.....		48,120
Total from Georgia.....		113,689	KANSAS.		
IDAHO, citizens		1,050	Leavenworth, relief.....	3,619	
ILLINOIS.			Atchison, relief.....	3,160	
Chicago, citizens.....	47,200		Topeka, citizens.....	1,914	
Relief Committee.....	33,275		Sundry points.....	13,601	
Masons.....	4,370		U. S. Infantry.....	250	
I. O. O. F.....	3,690		Total from Kansas.....		22,535
Public Schools.....	3,150		KENTUCKY.		
Hebrew Association.....	2,980		Louisville, citizens.....	23,140	
Bishop Foley.....	2,000		Clearing-house.....	17,100	
Churches.....	1,960		Hebrew Societies.....	4,834	
Y. M. C. A.....	1,875		Catholic Relief.....	3,160	
V. P. H. A.....	1,520		Knights of Honor.....	1,600	
Telegraphers.....	1,290		Masons.....	1,309	
C., St. L. & N. O. R. R.....	2,200		I. O. O. F.....	1,112	
Carter & Harrison.....	1,165		Knights of Pythias.....	400	
Grand Central Hotel.....	500		Y. M. C. A.....	930	
Fire Department.....	740		I. O. M. A.....	1,000	
Pullman Car Co.....	500		Fire Department.....	750	
Washington Ice Co.....	275		Police Department.....	675	
Potter Palmer.....	732		Telegraphers.....	625	
Miss Carrie Watson.....	275	109,497	Steamboatmen.....	613	
Caïro, citizens.....	6,755		Churches.....	1,605	
Chas. Kahn.....	375	7,130	Pullman Car Company.....	500	
Peoria, citizens.....		3,760	L., N. & Gt. S. R. R.....	5,000	
Quincy, citizens.....		2,647	Free Transportation.....	50,000	114,353
Rock Island, citizens.....		2,461	Paducah, Relief Committee.....	4,167	
Bloomington, citizens.....		2,116	Steamboatmen.....	490	
Freeport, citizens.....		1,960	Fire Department.....	375	
Springfield, citizens.....		1,910	Churches.....	375	5,407
Joliet, citizens.....		1,875	Covington, citizens.....		4,886
Jacksonville, citizens.....		1,865	Bowling Green, Relief.....		3,710
Other points.....		57,625	Henderson, citizens.....		2,375
Total from Illinois.....		192,846	Hopkinsville, citizens.....		1,940
INDIANA.			Grace Church.....		125
Indianapolis, citizens.....	11,350		Lexington, citizens.....		2,719
Relief Association.....	3,148		Frankfort, citizens.....		1,640
Benevolent Societies.....	1,762		Other points.....		31,967
Churches.....	790		Total from Kentucky.....		169,062
Lawyers.....	650				

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, citizens.....	\$43,296
Howards.....	27,460
Masons.....	23,100
Catholic Relief.....	17,890
St. Vincent Society.....	4,160
Homeopathic Relief.....	3,769
American Cotton Tie Co.....	2,000
Insurance Association.....	2,760
River Men's Relief.....	2,319
Telegraphers.....	1,206
Fire Department.....	1,275
Police Department.....	1,100
Mrs. Charles Morgan.....	1,000
Mrs. C. A. Whitney.....	1,000
E. J. Hart & Co.....	1,000
Ice Company.....	750
St. Charles Hotel.....	500
I. L. Lyons.....	500
Louisiana National Bank.....	500
	<hr/>
Shreveport, citizens.....	135,585
Baton Rouge, citizens.....	11,290
New Iberia Relief.....	1,980
Donaldsonville Relief.....	1,376
Other points.....	21,160
Various railroads.....	7,140
	<hr/>
Total from Louisiana.....	189,639

MAINE.

Portland, citizens.....	3,316
Augusta, citizens.....	3,110
Other points.....	13,195
	<hr/>
Total from Maine.....	19,621

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, through mayor.....	44,164
Archbishop.....	4,000
Churches.....	3,716
Masons.....	2,945
I. O. O. F.....	2,860
Y. M. C. A.....	2,716
Police Department.....	1,900
Telegraphers.....	1,061
Auction.....	750
Farmers and Planters Ek.....	750
	<hr/>
Other points.....	64,862
	<hr/>
Total from Maryland.....	86,022

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, citizens.....	43,617
Mayor.....	13,150
Leather merchants.....	9,175
Police Department.....	3,960
Fire Department.....	2,862
Ice companies.....	2,760
Henry L. Pierce.....	1,500
	<hr/>
Springfield, citizens.....	11,175
Needle Company.....	375
	<hr/>
Lowell, citizens.....	9,149
Worcester, citizens.....	7,400
New Bedford, citizens.....	7,260
Salem, citizens.....	4,306
Haverhill, citizens.....	1,290
Other points.....	31,277
	<hr/>
Total from Massachusetts.....	149,256

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, citizens.....	17,425
Societies.....	4,760
	<hr/>
Grand Rapids, citizens.....	22,185
Kalamazoo, citizens.....	1,965
Lansing, citizens.....	1,716
Other points.....	1,655
	<hr/>
Total from Michigan.....	13,150
	<hr/>
Total from Michigan.....	40,671

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, citizens.....	\$4,750
St. Paul, citizens.....	4,325
Other points.....	19,160
	<hr/>
Total from Minnesota.....	28,235

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg, citizens.....	27,460
Natchez, citizens.....	5,750
Jackson, citizens.....	6,490
Holly Springs, citizens.....	4,962
Grenada, citizens.....	2,209
Other points.....	39,170
Masons.....	4,160
Odd Fellows.....	4,460
Railroads.....	11,178
Catholic Relief.....	7,416
Colored Societies.....	6,420
	<hr/>
Total from Mississippi.....	119,675

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, citizens.....	49,419
Merchants Exchange.....	33,217
Peabody Association.....	13,160
Catholic Relief.....	4,962
Hebrew Y. M. S.....	3,988
Anchor Line.....	2,500
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,117
Fire Department.....	786
Steamboatmen.....	750
Telegraphers.....	410
J. F. Long.....	500
Watkins & Gilliland.....	500
Lindell Hotel.....	500
	<hr/>
Kansas City, citizens.....	21,612
Benevolent Association.....	7,465
Societies.....	3,400
Keystone Iron Works.....	1,000
	<hr/>
Other points.....	33,477
	<hr/>
Total from Missouri.....	112,809

St. Joseph, citizens.....	7,460
Springfield, citizens.....	2,117
Other points.....	43,490

Total from Missouri..... 199,353

MONTANA.

Helena, citizens.....	416
Other points.....	2,195
	<hr/>
Total from Montana.....	2,611

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, citizens.....	3,316
Lincoln, citizens.....	3,165
Nebraska City, citizens.....	1,300
Other points.....	7,410
	<hr/>
Total from Nebraska.....	15,191

NEVADA.

Virginia City, citizens.....	3,150
Eureka, citizens.....	2,362
Other points.....	4,169
	<hr/>
Total from Nevada.....	9,681

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, citizens.....	1,955
Other points.....	4,965
	<hr/>
Total from New Hampshire.....	6,920

NEW JERSEY.

Newark, citizens.....	9,140
Major H. Yates.....	3,461
Board of Trade.....	3,390
	<hr/>
Elizabeth, citizens.....	15,991
Patterson, citizens.....	6,115
Plainfield, Y. M. C. A.....	4,267
Other points.....	1,140
	<hr/>
Total from New Jersey.....	9,475
	<hr/>
Total from New Jersey.....	36,988

NEW MEXICO..... \$1,175

NEW YORK.

New York City, citizens.....	148,400
Southern Relief.....	90,564
Chamber of Commerce.....	39,416
Through Mayor Ely.....	31,590
Masons.....	16,375
Churches.....	15,610
Insurance Companies.....	9,413
Odd Fellows.....	8,200
Firemen's Relief.....	7,210
Police Department.....	6,410
Cardinal McClosky.....	6,000
Fur and Wool Association.....	5,000
Leather merchants.....	3,900
Medical Society.....	1,360
Herald.....	1,000
Sun.....	500
W. A. Camp.....	1,500
Seamen's Relief.....	1,400
Union Square Hotel.....	500
Astor House.....	1,000
Metropolitan Bank.....	700
Dr. J. F. Gray.....	500

Brooklyn, citizens.....	398,753
Buffalo, citizens.....	29,419
Rochester, citizens.....	17,190
W. H. Warren.....	9,110
Albany, citizens.....	1,000
Syracuse, citizens.....	7,410
Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	5,601
Oswego, citizens.....	4,000
Orange, citizens.....	3,619
Saratoga, citizens.....	2,260
Troy, citizens.....	2,118
Eric, citizens.....	2,009
Other points.....	2,000
N. Y. Central Railroad.....	167,180
W. H. Vanderbilt.....	1,500
Masons in the state.....	1,000
Odd Fellows.....	11,000
Telegraphers.....	7,490
Printers.....	3,716
.....	2,975

Total from New York State..... 679,340

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington.....	4,962
Raleigh, citizens.....	3,156
Charlotte.....	2,718
Goldsboro.....	2,116
Other points.....	17,918
Winston Tobacco Association.....	1,500
Masonic Relief.....	1,357

Total from North Carolina..... 33,727

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Citizen's Relief.....	23,417
Cotton Exchange.....	4,960
Catholic Relief.....	4,862
Church collections.....	3,900
Masonic Relief.....	3,962
I. O. O. F. Relief.....	2,975
Peter Tracy concerts.....	2,000
Steamboatmen.....	1,817
Police Relief.....	967
Firemen.....	508
Railroaders.....	510
Burnet House.....	500
E. Block & Son.....	500
Charles Kahn.....	410

Cleveland.....	54,088
Columbus.....	9,207
Springfield.....	8,482
Toledo.....	7,100
Dayton.....	6,713
Hamilton.....	3,612
Other points.....	3,886
R. A. Goodwin, Portsmouth.....	103,160
Fremont Malt Co.....	350
.....	200

Total from Ohio..... 196,298

OREGON.

Portland, citizens.....	\$4,150
First National Bank.....	500
.....	4,650
Salem.....	2,116
Other points.....	4,275

Total from Oregon..... 11,041

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, citizens.....	62,716
Relief Committee.....	31,210
E. Drexel & Son.....	13,617
Stock Exchange.....	3,947
Good Templars.....	3,765
Y. M. C. A.....	3,946
Masons.....	3,769
Odd Fellows.....	2,873
Fire Department.....	962
Catholic Relief.....	3,061
Protestant churches.....	2,918
Henry M. Houston.....	500
G. A. R.....	300

132,924

Pittsburgh, citizens.....	21,417
Foundrymen.....	8,710
Glass Blowers.....	3,160
I. O. W. M.....	2,000
Steamboatmen.....	1,500

Parker City.....	36,787
Harrisburg.....	3,920
Warren.....	3,850
Meadville.....	3,658
Altoona.....	3,498
Other points.....	3,310
.....	60,150

Total from Pennsylvania..... 248,090

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, citizens.....	7,910
L. H. Humphreys.....	500
Fire Department.....	150
Newport.....	8,560
Other points.....	1,975
.....	4,310

Total from Rhode Island..... 14,845

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, citizens.....	9,325
Chamber of Commerce.....	7,848
Churches.....	1,975
Odd Fellows.....	1,860
Colored Societies.....	1,386
Masonic Relief.....	1,262
Y. M. C. A.....	1,119
Police Department.....	396
Fire Department.....	275

Columbia.....	25,466
Greenville.....	2,916
Chester.....	2,276
Other points.....	2,190
.....	27,400

Total from South Carolina..... 60,242

TENNESSEE.

Memphis, citizens.....	37,460
Societies.....	17,800
Nashville.....	55,260
Chattanooga.....	21,496
Knoxville.....	9,415
Brownsville.....	7,296
Paris.....	9,160
Jackson.....	3,160
Columbia.....	4,856
Pulaski.....	2,980
Murfreesboro.....	2,749
Other points.....	2,148
.....	29,362

Total from Tennessee..... 145,882

TEXAS.

Galveston, citizens.....	13,492
Minerva Benev. Associat'n	6,420
Catholic Relief.....	2,174
Masonic Relief.....	1,760
I. O. O. F.....	1,322
Fire Department.....	421
Telegraphers.....	196
	<hr/>
	25,755
Houston.....	6,149
San Antonio.....	6,125
Brownsville.....	6,050
Dallas.....	5,830
Austin.....	5,173
Fort Worth.....	4,700
Waco.....	3,829
Sherman.....	3,716
Jefferson.....	3,250
Marshall.....	3,000
Paris.....	2,743
Other points.....	53,269
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Total from Texas.....	139,529

UTAH.

Salt Lake City.....	3,116
Other points.....	2,406
	<hr/>
Total from Utah.....	5,522

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, citizens.....	13,416
Churches.....	2,135
Tobacco manufacturers.....	1,875
Masons.....	1,756
Railroaders.....	1,128
Fire Department.....	625
Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.....	500
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Petersburg, citizens.....	1,765
Tobacco Association.....	1,345
S. N. Venable & Co.....	700
C. J. Jackson.....	500
	<hr/>
Norfolk, citizens and associations.....	4,310
Portsmouth, citizens.....	6,594
H. J. Thompson.....	1,852
G. A. R.....	300
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	225
	<hr/>
Danville, citizens.....	1,877
Winchester.....	2,750
Staunton.....	1,929
Lagrange.....	1,116
Yellow Springs.....	942
White Sulphur Springs.....	716
Other points.....	510
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Total from Virginia.....	47,016
	<hr/>
Total from Virginia.....	89,145

VERMONT.

All points.....	11,175
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WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling, citizens.....	4,796
Other points.....	9,115
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Total from West Virginia.....	13,912

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, citizens.....	17,492
Clearing House.....	9,125
Shardow Club.....	1,220
St. Andrew's Society.....	976
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Other points.....	23,753
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Total from Wisconsin.....	17,410
	<hr/>
Total from Wisconsin.....	46,163

WYOMING.

Cheyenne, citizens.....	1,502
Other points.....	1,357
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Total from Wyoming.....	2,859

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

Tents and supplies.....	100,000
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FOREIGN.

France.	
Paris, citizens.....	5,650
French fund.....	6,000
President McMahon and wife.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	12,650

Germany.

Count Bismark, 4,000 marks, }	3,500
Emp. William, 10,000 marks, }	

England.

Liverpool Relief Co.....	43,400
Merchants.....	3,925
S. B. Packard.....	500
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	47,825
London.....	36,920
Havanna.....	14,716
Other countries.....	49,200
Canada.....	11,126
	<hr/>
Total Foreign contributions.....	175,437

MISCELLANEOUS.

City of Mexico.....	4,165
St. John's, New Brunswick.....	500
West Point, gallant officer.....	500
U. S. Ship, Vandallia.....	500
Long Island Presbyterian Church.....	500
Isle of Wight.....	250
Shetland Islands.....	250
Blood, Wolf & Co., London.....	250
Count Den.....	100
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Total Miscellaneous contributions.....	7,016

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Alabama.....	\$68,920	Louisiana.....	\$189,639	Rhode Island.....	\$14,841
Alaska.....	375	Maine.....	19,621	South Carolina.....	60,242
Arizona.....	4,750	Maryland.....	86,022	Tennessee.....	145,882
Arkansas.....	37,446	Massachusetts.....	149,256	Texas.....	139,529
California.....	132,118	Michigan.....	40,671	Utah.....	5,522
Colorado.....	21,186	Minnesota.....	28,235	Virginia.....	89,145
Connecticut.....	40,275	Mississippi.....	119,675	Vermont.....	11,125
Dakota.....	15,382	Missouri.....	199,353	West Virginia.....	13,912
Delaware.....	28,936	Montana.....	2,611	Wisconsin.....	46,163
District of Columbia.....	39,981	Nebraska.....	15,191	Wyoming.....	2,859
Florida.....	25,615	Nevada.....	9,681	Canada.....	11,126
Georgia.....	113,684	New Hampshire.....	6,920	Foreign countries.....	164,811
Idaho.....	1,050	New Jersey.....	36,988	U. S. Government.....	100,000
Illinois.....	192,845	New Mexico.....	1,175	Miscellaneous.....	5,016
Indiana.....	117,826	New York.....	679,840	R. R. transportation, free.....	255,000
Indian Territory.....	916	North Carolina.....	53,727	Express Companies, free.....	255,000
Iowa.....	48,120	Ohio.....	196,298	W. U. Telegraph Co., free.....	44,000
Kansas.....	22,535	Oregon.....	11,041		
Kentucky.....	169,052	Pennsylvania.....	248,090		
				Grand total.....	\$4,548,703

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