# MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1873.

**The Daily Appeal has a larger circulation than all the other Memphis daily papers combined.**


## COTTON.

Now that thousands of busy hands are in the snowy cotton-fields, and nimble fingers are picking the silken fibre of our beautiful staple from amidst the browning leaves of the plant, let us linger awhile over the chalked "bole" and renew our acquaintance with the history of this still mighty king of commerce, around whose cultivation, growth, and gathering cluster the hopes of so many southern homes. The earliest historical reference we find of the cotton-plant was made by Herodotus, about four hundred and fifty years before the christian era. He speaks of the trees of the East Indies "bearing as their fruit, fleeces more delicate and beautiful than those of sheep." This was doubtless the cotton-tree, still found in India, and attaining a hight of twenty feet. When Alexander the Great invaded Asia, his generals brought back accounts of this tree, which astonished the learned Greeks of that day, particularly when it was known that a fine cloth was manufactured out of the fibrous fruit of the cotton-tree. Cotton is a native of the tropics, but marching with the times, it is now almost a cosmopolitan. The name is supposed to be Arabic, coming from *kotou*, whose definition is that descriptive of the downy, fibrous substance attached to all plants of the genus *malvacæ*. It found its way into Greece and Rome from India soon after its discovery by the Greek invaders of the oriental countries. We are told that Verres, during his campaign in Sicily, had tents covered with this material, and Cæsar, to the delight and astonishment of all Rome, covered the Forum with cotton awnings, and the sacred-way from his own house to the Capitoline hill. These cotton fabrics were richly dyed with bright tints from the east, and one of the finest passages in Emilie Castelar's new book on old Rome and new Italy, is descriptive of the fine effect of the sunlight tinted as it passed through these awnings on the swaying crowds of Roman citizens viewing the gladiatorial exhibitions. These Hindoo cotton fabrics were wonderfully fine, and although woven by hand, have only been excelled in fineness by the most perfect of our modern machinery. Almost the very same kinds of cotton-cloth are made at this day in India that were made in the time of Cæsar. The Indian of the east has a portable loom, very rude and simple in construction, which he carries about with him, and adjusting it to a tree in the open air, will by the delicacy of his touch turn out in a short time muslin of wonderful fineness. These wealthy are great favorites among the rulers of Greece long before India, and before the grand drama of Christ's passion made sacred the city of Jerusalem. The fair maids and matrons of Athens had as "strong a weakness" for these Indian muslins as have our no less fair women for real cashmeres, and for the costly point-lace of continental Europe. The city of Calicut, on the Malabar or western coast, should be sacred in the eyes of every daughter of Eve. Thence came originally those cotton fabrics "so fine that you could hardly feel them in your hands," and the thread of which is scarcely discernible, now called *calico*. Calicut was the principal cotton mart for the supply of the more western nations of Asia, and driving a heavy trade in this article, gave it its name. It was used in the east for turbans, and so light and fine and transparent was the cloth, that we are told that thirty-five yards of it weighed only four ounces. A single point of cotton has been spun out in time to reach more than one thousand miles. Cotton was a very scarce and costly article eighteen hundred years ago. While the linen and woolen fabrics were manufactured by the Egyptians, they do not appear to have known anything of our naturalized majesty, king cotton. The Egyptian mummies, as is well known, were wrapped in linen cloth, and it was in that material that the body of our Saviour was enfolded when the tomb of Joseph received its heavenly guest. Cotton was first planted in this country in 1621, two hundred and fifty-two years ago. It was planted as an experiment, and we are told that its "plentiful coming up was at that early day a subject of interest in America and England." Its "plentiful coming up" is still a very interesting subject to both these countries. We have notice of the growth of the plant in the "province of Carolina" in the year 1666, and seventy years afterward we hear of its cultivation in gardens as far north as the eastern shores of Maryland; and in 1776, the memorable year of all others of American history, we find it cultivated in the county of Cape May, New Jersey! We presume, however, that in these isolated instances, the plant was cultivated more as a garden ornament and exotic than anything else. It was only after the revolution that it became at all to be regarded as a plant for field culture. At the beginning of the war of the revolution, we read of General Delagall "having had thirty acres of green seed-cotton under cultivation near Savannah." In the year 1748, Charleston exported, among other things, "seven bags of cotton wool, valued at three pounds eleven shillings and fivepence a bag." Six years afterward there was another shipment, and in 1770, there were three more bags sent to Liverpool. In 1784, we learn that eight bags shipped to England were seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States! The exports gradually increased each year, but in 1790 there were only eighty-one bags exported. The first Sea Island cotton was raised on the coast of Georgia in 1786. The seeds were obtained from the Bahamas. This cotton thrives only in certain localities in this country, being limited to a narrow strip of land lying along the coast of South Carolina, and south of the Santee river, and the islands near the mouth of the Savannah river, Georgia. The cultivation of the cotton in South Carolina increased rapidly, and in 1826 it sold as high as two dollars per pound. From South Carolina the cultivation of this plant rapidly extended to the other southern States, and for the eight bags seized as being too much for the United States in 1784, we have three million nine hundred and thirty-odd thousand bales as the crop of 1872-3. As our farmer readers peruse these few items in the history of our great staple, let them bear in mind what great results can spring from small beginnings, and make the history of the cotton-plant the text of sermons to their children on the virtues of patient and well-directed labor.

### IS IT A NEW OR OLD DISEASE?

The same malarial fever that ravages Shreveport has pervaded the valley of the Tombigbee river for three years past. It is there known as the "yellow disease" "splenic-fever." A most intelligent member of the faculty writing from Shreveport says, "we differ, some holding that the destroyer of our people is most malignant yellow-fever, while others think it the 'yellow-dis ease' peculiar to the malarial lowlands of the south. It is not at all contagious, but becomes epidemic from purely local causes, and no man ever had it who has not spent the night in the poisoned district or been shut up with it. It becomes epidemic and continues to rage just so long as the cause exists, or there is material for it to feed upon. The disease exists at this very hour in many places in Alabama and Mississippi along the coterminous boundaries of these States. It is ushered in with a severe chill of the congestive type. This chill is recognized by great internal heat and extreme coldness of the surface, the fingers feeling numb and the lips presenting a blue appearance. This chill lasts sometimes for twenty-four hours, or even longer, during which time the sufferer continually asks for blankets and ice-water, the former to wrap around his freezing form, and the latter to quench the raging fire that appears to be consuming his internal organs. This condition is followed by the appearance of the fever upon the surface, while the thirst increases, the tongue is parched and swollen, the face and chest red, eyes bloodshot and suffused, the respiration sighing, pulse quick and strong, great restlessness and anxiety, with considerable nausea. These symptoms continue for several hours, augmenting all the while. The patient now begins to vomit a dark, grumous matter resembling bile, and the surface of the body undergoes another change, and now presents a jaundiced, yellow appearance; the eyes become yellow, intense pains are felt in the region of the kidneys, and bloody urine is voided. The bowels are generally torpid, but sometimes a diarrhea attends the disease; when the latter is the case the discharge has a tarry appearance. At times a dark green perspiration oozes from the body, coloring the linen and imparting to it a fœtid smell. These symptoms continue from four to twelve days, and when not fatal leave the patient in an almost helpless condition, convalescence and recovery being slow. From this description of the disease, obtained from several physicians, it will be readily observed by the professional reader that there is a material difference between it and yellow-fever. The origin of the disease in Shreveport is well understood, and it may be traced to like causes wherever it exists. In Shreveport, too, more males are attacked than females, a fact recognized as one of the peculiarities of the fever now prevailing in this city. There are more men exposed, who go abroad at night, and their systems become impregnated with the poisons that drift about near the earth and generate the fatal disorder. We have a paper in which this "splenic fever," so-called because the spleen and kidneys are violently affected, furnished by Dr. Hendricks, of Mississippi, to a London medical journal. It may have interest for some of our professional readers.

### BRAZIL, AND ITS TRADE WITH THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

In our complaisant patriotism we are sometimes betrayed into the fancy that ours, meaning the United States, is the greatest country upon the globe. In a political sense this is perhaps true, despite the tergiversation of office-holders and the rascality of administrative rings. But there is one country, even on this American continent, besides the territory of Uncle Sam, which if not our political equal, might well claim to be in physical extent and productiveness our superior, and that is the empire of Brazil, all, our neighbor, and friend on the other side of the isthmus of Darien. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that of Brazil is a stable that the government is monarchy, and that its constitution marching steadily on the modern progress; and all our readers will be gratified to know that the trade of Brazil with the Mississippi valley is growing in importance year after year, and promises to become ere long the source of immense revenue to our people. From a pamphlet issued by the New Orleans and Rio Janeiro steamship line, in connection with the Illinois Central railroad and Mississippi Valley transportation company, we glean many interesting facts touching the empire of Brazil and its trade with the outside world. The territorial extent of that Brazilian empire is larger than that of the United States. It has a seaboard on the coast of the Atlantic, from the Gulf as to Uruguay, of three thousand seven hundred and fifty miles, and comprises the enormous area of nearly three million square-miles. The largest rivers in the world water the empire of Brazil. We are disposed occasionally to go into raptures over our own great father of floods, the Mississippi, but even that great river grows small in comparison to the Amazon, which winds its mighty way to the sea, a distance of five thousand miles, draining Bolivia, Peru, Equador, Columbia and this great empire of Brazil. At Chasuta, a distance of three thousand five hundred miles from the sea, the Amazon is navigable all the year round for vessels drawing ten feet of water. It has no caving banks nor shifting sandbars, and hence its channel deepens as it nears its mouth, making it the noblest of navigable rivers. At a distance of two thousand eight hundred and thirty miles from its mouth it is five hundred yards wide; at two thousand three hundred and twenty miles from the sea it is three-quarters of a mile in width; at Gurupa, one hundred and thirty-five miles above its mouth, it is ten miles in width; and it is one hundred and eighty miles wide where, with a strong current and broad and deep channels, it enters the Atlantic! So immense is the interior navigation which it opens to the ocean that it is calculated that steamships and steamboats from one thousand to two thousand tons burthen could be advantageously employed in this river and its tributaries for a combined extent of ten thousand miles. The country drained by this river is one of the most fertile on the globe, and it is of peculiar interest to us that is products are of the kind that we want, while the products of our own country are in equal demand in Brazil. Every lover of that aromatic and exhilarating berry, coffee, which gives us

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates,"

will look kindly toward Brazil, whence it was introduced into the United States in 1808. There were only a few bags imported that year, but the amount increased annually until in 1871 the port of Rio de Janeiro sent us one million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and three bags of coffee; and the demand is still increasing. Of the exports of Brazil there are coffee, dye-stuffs, tapioca, saffron, isinglass, gums, copal, vanilla, sugar, rum, Indian-rubber, sarsaparilla, cabinet-woods, ironwood, mahogany, logwood, rosewood, diamonds, gold, silver, sapphires, topaz, opals, rubies, cocoanuts, cacoa, Peruvian-bark, arrowroot, sago, castor-oil bean, pimento, etc., etc., etc. These are all articles of daily trade, use or ornament with us, and in exchange for these Brazil is most anxious to take the flour, petroleum, rosin, lard, agricultural implements, shingles, glassware, cordage, hops, staves and hoops, pitch, tar, turpentine, pork, hams, corn, cornmeal, candles, cheese, soap, pilot-bread and crackers, white spruce, yellow and red pine, wooden buckets, domestics, brooms, and the thousand and one articles which in their production give employment to the people of the Mississippi valley. Now, these articles are at present supplied to a great extent by England, which country in 1870 exported to Brazil $23,909,192 worth of goods, to only $5,945,397 exported by the United States the following year. We of the Mississippi valley, being "comparatively next-door neighbors to Brazil," and being able to supply her with what she needs, and requiring for our own use her surplus products, should certainly be able to supplant John Bull, who is nine or ten thousand miles away on the other side of the Atlantic, and to sell our wares to Brazil cheaper than he can. It is true that the British West Indian islands, with the fine harbor of Kingston and naval-station of Port Royal gives the British a sort of neighborhood-feeling for the South American people, but Kingston is forty-one hundred and sixty-eight miles from Rio Janeiro, and in a commercial sense as much an American as a British station. Indeed, the Mississippi valley should supply Jamaica itself with those articles of prime necessity now furnished by England, for the imports of Kingston, amounting in 1871 to seven million dollars, comprise the very same articles imported by Rio. England has now a monopoly of this magnificent trade with Brazil. It belongs of right to us, and the only proper way to make this right good is to make it the interest of Brazil to buy of us instead of England. To this end the New Orleans and Rio Janeiro steamship line proposes placing FAST steamships in the trade between New Orleans and Rio, to put down freights to living rates, and to establish commercial relations with Brazil, touching her marine and commercial privileges, which will place her on a footing with the most favored nations. To this we say, Amen! Every man, merchant, manufacturer, farmer, or planter, in the Mississippi valley, from Duluth to the Balize, who desires the prosperity of the southern and western States, must desire the speedy consummation of the object aimed at.

### HOW TO BE USEFULLY ACTIVE IN DULL TIMES.

The number of country stores grows with wonderful rapidity. In a single county in Mississippi of five thousand voters there are from fifty to eighty flourishing little retail dry-goods establishments. Each great farmer is also a merchant, selling to his employes all that they consume of dry-goods and groceries. Trades-people of this character are numberless in eastern Mississippi. They never dream of going beyond Mobile, or Louisville, or St. Louis, in which cities they expend millions. Numberless, even now, as are these country merchants, they are constantly multiplied, and their trade becomes more and more important to this city. They are anxious to purchase supplies of heavy goods and groceries, boots, shoes and hats in this city. They have learned that no city in the valley of the Mississippi can compete with Memphis, and simply for the reason that five great competing freight-routes connect Memphis with Norfolk, New York and Boston. While barges and steamers transfer heavy freights at one-fifth the rates charged by railways, there is no city in the valley of the Mississippi capable of competition with Memphis as the proper purchasing market for bacon and cereals. Enormous burdens are therefore imposed upon merchants and farmers of eastern Mississippi, who propose to trade with Memphis. They are absolutely denied access to this city. Railway managers thus tell the people that Memphis is the market naturally to be preferred, and therefore the extraordinary discriminations are made against Memphis and in favor of Mobile and St. Louis by the Mobile and Ohio road. While our vanity and self-love are thus flattered our pockets are robbed of incalculable sums, and while Memphis merchants stand still, contemplating the retreating figure of yellow-jack on the one hand and the money market, shaken by a frightful congestive chill, on the other, they should devise ways and means by which this delightful region along the Mobile and Ohio railroad may be made tributary to the paralyzed trade of our hapless city. To make Memphis rich, prosperous and the foremost city south of St. Louis, it is only needful that we have cheap transverse railway lines bisecting the Mobile and Ohio at Okolona, the Mississippi Central at Holly Springs and at Oxford, and the Memphis and Ohio at Brownsville. Then it will be found that they who have constantly asserted that Memphis was surely destroyed by natural roads, have been misled. The Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central roads, over which Memphis has wept so piteously, if crossed by cheaper roads from Memphis, charging lower rates of freight, become the greatest possible benefactors of our city. They populate and enrich broad districts forced to trade with Memphis, and these cheaper roads, employing light machinery, and lasting through many years, become the best possible means of investment. It is only necessary to construct one of these narrow-gauge highways to assure the completion of the rest, and while dull days hang heavily on our hands, and we can only fill orders for the merchants in our immediate vicinity, those remoter being forced by inimical railways to trade elsewhere—while these are the facts of our condition, we should devise plans to remedy insufferable evils. There are worse afflictions that rest steadily upon Memphis than these successive spasms of misfortune which have cursed us through a twelve-month. The "freeze-up," "epizootic," smallpox, indigenous cholera and yellow-fever signify nothing. These are ephemera evils, and only terrible because they have followed so closely and continuously in each other's footsteps. When they have done their worst—and surely Memphis has been blest in the lightness of the touch with which fell diseases have passed us by—when the last of the grim procession of deadly woes has disappeared behind the rusty veil of autumnal frost, the greater curse to trade and extensive commerce than all these mortal and ephemeral evils still remains operative and ruinous. Lateral roads still desolate the country, as would an invading army, about Memphis, and our own broad-gauge roads, for want of competing narrow-gauge local lines, are forced by competition with one another to establish systems of freight-charges ruinous to this city. We only need a narrow-gauge road to Brownsville and Paris to reduce by two-thirds freight-charges between these towns and Memphis, and to turn the whole wealth of West Tennessee in this direction. A cheap road to Oxford or Holly Springs destroys McComb's capacity for mischief and makes his system of roads tributary to Memphis. In fact, the very roads now devoted to our ruin would be made most subservient to our purposes by competing narrow-gauge lines. While deploring evils of absenteeism, and of the temporary suspension of the banks of the country, it is well to count the cost of an easy remedy for all the woes that have restricted the trade of Memphis. Local narrow-gauge roads will make Memphis the greatest city in the southern valley of the Mississippi.

In New York and other large cities a chief result of the money panic is the distrust of stocks and bonds of any character, and confidence in real-estate, which, of all classes of property, affords the safest investment. The New York *Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and other papers, have taken pains to inquire of competent parties as to the truth of this, and find that the eyes of the public generally in those cities are turned to real-estate as to something which cannot be affected by stock-gamblers or speculative bankers. The Chicago *Tribune* says that every panic thus far in the financial history of the country has concentrated the attention of capital to improved real-estate. Property of this class can't break, for, although trade may be dull and transactions few, the price remains fixed, for the property is still productive. The rents still go on, even though there may be no immediate disposition to buy the property. It remains more stable even than government securities. The result will be the same in the case of the present panic.

### A TOUGH STORY.

**A Distillery in Full Blast Found in a Quarry Worked by Sing-Sing Convicts.**

NEW YORK, September 29.—About three months ago it was noticed that many convicts and some keepers at Sing-Sing, in the quarry-gang, were more or less intoxicated when they went in at night, and many were the devices to catch the supposed smuggler of liquor. Friday night one of the guard heard a convict talking in his cell, and say, "I've always been a good friend to you, why don't you sit up straight?" The guard looked in and saw the convict addressing a pop-bottle, which he then took from him. It had the odor of whisky, and the convict was drunk. When questioned by the warden he said he bought the whisky from the quarry distillery, at one dollar per bottle. Under a ledge, hidden by some boards, the warden found John Short, a convict, at work in his distillery. He had an iron kettle boarded over, which he used as a boiler, and some old barrels, containing, for the most part, a mass of bread, corn, tomatoes, apples, potatoes and carrots. The still was in full blast, and from a half-inch gas-pipe, twisted into a worm, ran a good stream of tolerably fair spirits. John was searched, and six hundred dollars found in his possession. He sold his stuff at one dollar for a pop-bottle. Keepers, he said, were good customers, and helped him rig up his establishment, and he had just completed arrangements to supply some of the neighboring saloons with his products. The still produced an average of five gallons a day.

Two roughs, who while partially drunk, called out to President Grant in a rude and boisterous manner as he was passing to church in Washington, Sunday, with his family, were arrested and taken to the Central guard-house, yesterday morning, were fined by the police court five dollars on the charge of loud and boisterous conduct on the street.

### SPLENIC FEVER.

**Description and Mode of Treatment of the Disease, by Dr. Obadiah Hendrick, Prepared in 1869.**

**A Paper Read for Discussion before the Noxubee County Medical Society, Macon, Miss.**

The novel character of the disease, our meagre knowledge of it, the barrenness of our scientific works upon the subject, the existing difference of opinion that prevails in relation to its pathology and treatment, the consciousness of the imperfections of our observing and reasoning faculties, connected with the fact that we are forced to rely almost exclusively upon our own personal observations to direct us in the fulfilment of the difficult task, conspire to make me feel sincerely distrustful of my ability to discharge appropriately the duties you have assigned to me on this occasion. It is not strange that there should be some divergence of opinion. That it is so, is perfectly natural. Providence has wisely ordained that we should all not view objects through the same mental medium or regard them from one standpoint. This conflict of mind is the great propelling power to efficient advancement in scientific attainments; therefore we should felicitate ourselves that we are making steps in the proper direction to healthful professional progress. As you proceed with the discussion much that is, doubtless, worthless and absolutely hurtful will be eliminated, while the little, if any, that is positively useful will be preserved and assimilated. This is the refining process through which all the fundamental and settled principles of science have to pass that are worthy of our esteem and confidence. The crude article which I submit to the test of your mental crucible to-day cannot escape the trying ordeal, trusting that if nothing sufficiently worthy in it is discovered to commend it to your regard, it may at least lend your scrutinizing and analizing minds to the development of some important truths.

For the last three years intermittent and remittent fevers have prevailed extensively throughout this and adjoining counties of Alabama, and I believe more or less in all the gulf and southern Atlantic States. The primary attacks have generally been mild, yielding promptly to the ordinary treatment pursued in such cases, with an occasional one manifesting some degree of obstinacy. Relapses have been frequent, almost certain, so much so, indeed, than when they did not occur it was an exception to the general rule.

During the year 1868, new and grave symptoms were developed, manifested in an altered state of the blood with a tendency to hemorrhage from some of the internal organs, especially the kidneys. This has been so uniformly observed by the profession that a new and distinct name seems to be demanded for it, and from the number suggested, the mind of the profession seems to be unsettled as to what it shall be called, (hæmatitric fever, *hæmaturia intermittens, exothemic, purpuremia*, etc., names indicative of the most prominent symptoms, and all of which I conceive to be objectionable, as they ignore what appears to be the universal organic lesion. In following the general rule observed by nosonomists, such names should be selected for diseases as have reference to their true pathology, suggesting to the mind the particular organ or part involved. The first change of this character in this form of fever is observed in the spleen, which organ, failing to perform its functions properly, the alteration of the blood takes place, and an anæmic, cachemic, and purpuric state of it is produced. Secondly, it becomes hypertrophied and indurated by frequent recurrences of chills and fever, in which condition it can no longer serve as a diverticulum of the blood to prevent congestion of important contiguous organs. Hence the name splenic fever is proposed, which conveys to the mind a definite idea of the organ involved, and from which pathological condition proceeds the altered state of the blood, tendency to hemorrhage, discoloration of the skin, and other grave symptoms. In its indurated state, the organ is thickened and becomes unyielding in its texture by the interstitial deposition of coagulable lymph. Consequently, with the loss of its spongoic texture, it does not invite the influx of blood, as it should in its healthy, soft and vascular state. The blood thus failing to get access into its usual place of retirement, is forced into other channels and contiguous organs, the vessels of which become distended to such an extent, and, from their weak and fangible condition, burst, and hemorrhage results. Its hypertrophied state may, from its mechanical pressure, have some influence in throwing an unusually heavy current upon the kidneys, or the return of it interrupted in such a manner as to cause venous congestion. Now, it is not always the case that the hemorrhage takes place from the kidneys, as it has been observed to occur from the bowels under similar circumstances. A plausible reason for this is, that the volume of blood falling, as in the other instances, to get entrance into the reservoir, is, from some cause, thrown upon the bowels, instead of the kidneys, with such force as to cause their vessels to yield.

From the sympathy known to exist between the skin and the supra-renal capsules and symptoms that accompany disease of these organs, may it not be that the discoloration of the skin is produced from their congestion, causing some functional disturbance? The discoloration appears simultaneously with the hæmaturia, or quickly follows it, and disappears soon after the kidneys resume their healthy functions. Some regard it as jaundice, but the alvine evacuations show that the bile is not interrupted in its passage through the natural channel. The bright, yellow hue of the skin, its rapid subsidence after the kidneys have begun to secrete healthy urine, taken in connection with the fact that the bile is still poured out into the bowel, forces us to the conclusion that we must look to some other source for the cause of this symptom. It is most likely the result of change or introduction of some foreign element into the blood.

The theory here suggested in relation to this form of fever does not conflict with what physiologists regard as the functions of the spleen, viz: a blood-making organ, a reservoir for the blood, and protector of the abdominal viscera, when a large amount is suddenly thrown upon them from the extremities and skin by the centric determination induced by a chill. It is confirmatory of the assumed theory of its functions, which is still regarded by physiologists as conjectural.

Thus, we have endeavored to account for the prominent symptoms of this disease, upon a plausible, if not rational, theory, according with the general received opinion of physiologists in regard to the function of the organ involved. It is true that the minds of physiologists are not settled on this point; and we are forced to the alternative of making the best use of the knowledge we possess, until, from further experimental research and investigation, we arrive at the truth.

In the treatment of this disease our attention is first directed to the pain in the *lumbar* region and the hemorrhage, usually the most urgent symptoms demanding relief. If the bleeding has not progressed to the extent to threaten prostration, dry cups are applied freely to the *lumbar* and *sacral* regions, followed by a *sinapism* sufficiently large to cover those regions and the *hypogastric*. Astringent diuretics are indicated, such as uva *ursi*, or buchu, in combination with *alkalies* and *nitric ether*. *Sinapisms*, or some of the preparations of opium, are resorted to for the purpose of relieving the pain and restraining the hemorrhage. From six to eight grains of quinine should be given for two days in succession, night and morning, either by the mouth or by injection, with the view of equalizing the circulation and preventing a recurrence of the paroxysms. The nausea and vomiting are exceedingly troublesome in a majority of cases, precluding us from any medication through that organ. In such cases ice, alkalies, lime-water and milk, creosote, oxalate of cerium and svapnia may be advantageously given. A blister drawn over the epigastric region exerts a favorable influence. When the patient is being rapidly exhausted more energetic and efficient remedies for arresting the bleeding are demanded, and stimulants, acetate of lead and opium are called into requisition. The tincture of *ferri, mur.* is an excellent hæmostatic, and acts well in improving the impoverished condition of the blood. With purgatives we have but little experience, believing them to be contra-indicated, especially the mercurials in purgative or alterative doses. If the bowels do not act spontaneously, an *enema* should be given once every two or three days. With the view of replenishing the blood as rapidly as possible, nutritious diet is allowed, consisting of substances that are rich in elementary substances, fluid, and easily assimilated—such as wine, whey, egg-nogg, milk-punch, essence of beef and chicken. When the stomach will not retain it, it should be given by injection, in combination with some anodyne to prevent its ejection from the bowels.

During the convalescence bitter tonics and the ferruginous preparations are required, in conjunction with diuretics. Among the latter, acetate potassa or gin act well, and are peculiarly adapted to children. When repeated attacks of chills and fever threaten to culminate in splenic-fever, the antidotal and tonic properties of quinine and iron, in conjunction with the eliminating effects of diuretics, should be sought for and persevered in for a considerable time, to prevent the occurrence of such an unfortunate result. The average rate of mortality, as far as my observation extends, is ten per cent., including in the estimate every form of disease, from the mildest to the gravest.

The general impression prevails that the black population is exempt from its attacks. It is true that they do not seem to be so susceptible as the white, as but few cases have been observed among the negroes. A case of it occurred in the person of a negro man on the plantation of Dr. L. F. McLeod, in this county, which proved fatal.

Relapses of chills and fever have occurred in one-fifth of the cases that have come under my observation, in from one to six months, all following mild attacks.


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The Steel Beater is worthy of high consideration, as the fibre, instead of being thrown at once, as by ordinary gins, with considerable dirt and debris into the lint-room, is held by it, being cleansed by repeated instead of as in ordinary gins, a single action of the bristles.

We guarantee the quality and yield equal to that of any other gin.

Call to examine samples and obtain circulars at our store, **No. 37 Union street.**

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TO PLANTERS.

THE "CHAMPION GIN"

And Cotton Huller

For Ginning Cotton, with or without previous picking from the boll. First Premium (Blue Ribbon Diploma) awarded to it at the Louisiana State Fair, April, 1870.

I have taken the General Agency for the sale of the above Gin, and have one on exhibition at my office,

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Where my friends and the public are invite to call and examine into its merits as a GREAT LABOR SAVER.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. GALBREATH.

N.B.—This Gin is particularly adapted to Horse Power. aug10

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OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK

COMPLETE.

We Sell to MERCHANTS Only.

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Dry Goods, Notions

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Men's and Boys' Clothing,

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E. P. REID & CO.,

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No. 346 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

PERSONAL attention to filling orders for Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, Kraut, Figs, Feet, Pickles, etc. sep28

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WE will furnish Bagging, Ties and Plantation Supplies to customers, and make liberal advances on cotton in store.

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Near corner Union and Front streets,

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SPECIAL attention paid to Receiving, Storing and Selling Cotton. Will make liberal advances on same.

Have in store for sale 1000 Cotton Baskets, and are receiving new lots daily sept1

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We are also agents for the Southern Star Cotton Gin, manufactured at Germantown, Tenn.

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Issues policies upon Fire, Marine and Inland Risks. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance of Dwellings and Contents made a specialty. sept1

NOTICE.

Competition is the Life of Trade.

FROM and after this date (September 23d), we propose to sell the **Choicest Cuts of Meat for 12 1-2 cents,** and all other meats for 10 cents, and will always have on hand the choicest meats the markets afford. We will keep our meat-shop in rear of the store **No. 380 Alabama street.**

We always have a choice select stock of GROCERIES, and guarantee satisfaction to all. Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

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Crushed, Powdered, Cut Loaf and Granulated Sugar, White and Yellow Coffee Sugar.

In barrels and half barrels.

GOLDEN SYRUP & SYRUP MOLASSES

In barrels, half-barrels and kegs, suitable for trade.

Orders addressed to EDWARD Y. WARE, Secretary, will receive prompt attention.

Price lists will be sent when desired. sept1

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Will be paid to any person who can prove that one of our FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES or BURGLAR PROOF SAFES has ever been Broken Open or Robbed by Burglars, up to the present time.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, September 5, 1873.

1873 - AUTUMN AND WINTER. - 1873

We have received an unusually large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, which we offer, to merchants only, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

WILLIAM R. MOORE & CO.

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