

**YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS.**

**Disease First Recognized in 1691 in West Indies Since When It Has Been Epidemic There.**

**Story of Its Visits to the United States, Invading Northern as Well as Southern Cities, and Destroying Many Lives.**

A special from Chicago to the Enquirer says: The history of yellow fever in the United States, with the awful memories of the summer and fall of 1878 still rising like ghostly specters, is well calculated to arouse dread of what may ensue between now and the frosts of autumn. With the frightful death lists of the past before them it is small wonder that the people of the Southern cities are in a condition bordering on panic.

In New Orleans yellow fever prevailed to some extent every year as far back as the records go and up to 1890, with the exception of the years the city was under the military control of Gen. Ben Butler. Then the regulations of wartime completely interdicted travels from the tropics.

In 1890 the city changed its system of quarantine from the absolute interdiction of commerce, which offered incentive to "run the blockade" to a more reasonable detention of vessels from infected parts that kept the suspects from seeking entrance to the city surreptitiously.

The mortality in New Orleans in the years of the greatest yellow fever pestilence from 1847 to 1878 was:

Year	Deaths.
1847	2,259
1853	7,970
1854	2,423
1855	2,070
1856	3,889
1867	3,093
1878	4,000

Yellow fever was first recognized definitely in the West Indies, and since 1691 it has been epidemic there.

In the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries the disease created havoc

along the whole Atlantic Coast of the United States, spreading to seaports as far North as Maine, and into the cities of Canada.

In 1893 the city of Philadelphia, then having a population of 40,000, was stricken, and 4,000 persons—10 per cent of the population—died.

Four years later Philadelphia suffered another visitation, with a death loss of 1,300, and in the year following 3,645 deaths from the fever occurred.

In 1798 New York also was attacked by the epidemic, 2,080 persons dying, while Boston gave 200 victims to the disease in the same year. In 1802 Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and Charleston suffered extensively from the spread of the fever along the coast, but since that time epidemics have been confined more nearly to the Southern States. New York, however, has never been immune.

In 1853 there was a widespread epidemic, taking in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. In 1867 there was another epidemic, more limited in area, but particularly virulent in Galveston, Texas, where the mortality reached 1,150. Then occurred the great epidemic of 1873. In that year Memphis furnished 2,000 victims. New Orleans proper lost only 225 from the disease, but the neighboring town of Shreveport lost 750.

Then came the most terrible year of all—1878—a year whose mention causes a shudder throughout the land, and whose numerals are synonymous with death in the cities of New Orleans and Memphis.

The fever invaded 132 towns in Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Kentucky. There were more than 74,000 cases, and the death roll reached the tremendous total of 15,934.

Thousands upon thousands of citizens fled from Memphis and New Orleans, but of the population that remained in the former city—about 19,600—or 70 per cent, sickened, and 5,150 or more than 25 per cent died. In New Orleans the mortality was about the same. It is estimated that the loss to the country in a commercial way as a direct result of the epidemic was above \$100,000,000.

The epidemic of 1878 furnished heroes whose names will live with those who fell in the Civil War of a decade and a half before. The North not only sent thousands of dollars and train loads of supplies to the stricken cities—whole train loads of coffins, for "send coffins" was the cry from the South—but physicians, nurses, ministers, priests and others volunteered by the hundreds with their services.

After fighting valiantly for weeks the epidemic invaded the ranks of the nurses and doctors and those who came as the emissaries of God. In Memphis seventeen resident physicians and twenty-eight volunteers from other cities sacrificed their lives. Ten Roman Catholic priests, eleven Sisters of Charity of the same church, a half score of ministers of Protestant denominations, also were among the volunteer workers who died in their heroic work.

There has been no outbreak of the fever since 1878 to excite widespread alarm until this year. In 1893 there was a scare, 1,076 cases prevailing at Brunswick, Ga., but only 46 persons died. In 1897 there was another scare, 59 deaths occurring out of a total of 620 cases.

Previous to the Spanish-American War Havana had been the chief infected port from which yellow fever penetrated to the States. Science and the warfare on the stegomyia fasciata, following American occupation, cleansed Havana of the scourge. A Panama victim is believed to have brought the fever to New Orleans and started the present epidemic there.

In Reality.



Extract from letter sent by Mr. Higgins to long-absent friend—You remember, dear old boy, the remark I used to make that if ever I got married it would be to a woman who knew her position—and kept it. Well, I've found that woman!

**DR. JUAN GUITERAS.**

**Great Fever Expert Discusses the Fever Mosquito Theory.**

Crowley Signal.

Dr. Juan Guiteras, of Havana, one of the greatest living yellow fever experts, discussed the mosquito theory in New Orleans Thursday night. He said that since 1762 Havana was known to be the greatest center of yellow fever in the world. That the island was not without it winter or summer, and that every year there was an epidemic. After such a record it hardly seems possible that no fever exists there to-day, but Dr. Guiteras stated that since Sept. 28, 1801, there had not been a case of yellow fever in Havana excepting those that were imported from Mexico and Central America.

Dr. Guiteras said that this state of affairs was brought about primarily by the people having confidence in what was being told them, and being ready and willing to adopt any measures for the prevention of the fever. They obeyed instructions and obeyed them well. The speaker said that this phase of the question was not to be overlooked, and that nothing could be accomplished if the people did not co-operate and work together. The mosquitoes were fought in Havana. He said that if the people in the city, State, and South would not get so terror-stricken, they could accomplish more, and that the task of ridding the city of the disease would be comparatively easy. If neighbors would help in screening a yellow fever house, instead of running away and establishing a shotgun quarantine, matters would be greatly benefited.

"Suppose" said Dr. Guiteras, "that a boat should come into our harbor at Havana on which there was a yellow fever patient. Would we get out shotguns and drive the victim away? Indeed, we would not. Yellow fever patients are welcome to the city of Havana, after they get there. In case there was a victim in the harbor, a steam launched would be sent out armed with a mosquito bar. The launch would be met at the shore by a screened ambulance, such as you have here now, and that patient would be taken directly through the busiest part of the city to the other end of the town to the screened hospital. This has been going on since 1901, and not a single case of fever has developed during that time. In cases where the fever victims were accompanied by companions, by husbands, or wives, fathers or mothers, we have allowed the companions to occupy the same room with the yellow fever patients, and without bad results. One case I recall to mind was of two ladies with their husbands. Both of the ladies were stricken, but the men were allowed to remain with them in the respective rooms. One of these women died, but so certain were we that the disease could not be transmitted by any other means than by the mosquito that we allowed the man to walk out in our city within an hour after the death of his wife, with whom he had been during all her illness.

"There is a laboratory, where many tests are made, and where many different kinds of insects and secretions of yellow fever patients are daily examined, but that laboratory is absolutely free from fever, and my daughter, who was born in North Carolina, visits this room, even though she be a non-immune. She is very much interested in the work, and often visits yellow fever patients that have been imported to the city, but I entertain absolutely no fears for her. The daughter of the President of the republic; born in New York, is also an earnest worker, and she also, is a non-immune. I am simply telling you these things so that you may see for yourself exactly how your city stands. It is within our power to eradicate the fever, now and forever; better now than wait until it has too good a hold, for then it will be a hard, up-hill fight, and I think now that you will succeed."

Lines to the Old Man.

Dear John—We're having a fine time gathering shells by the seashore. All you have to do now is to stay at home and shell out the cash. Be good, and forward your salary every week.

P. S.—You can keep 50 cents a week for yourself.—Atlanta Constitution.

In Boston.

"Gimme some whisky," shouted the man who had rushed headlong into the barroom. "I want it bad."

**INDIGESTION'S RECORD**



"The best remedy I can prescribe for your indigestion, madam, is Green's August Flower. I know of several other physicians who prescribe it regularly."

Indigestion is making an awful record as a cause of sudden deaths. It is beating heart-failure in its ghastly harvest. You read in the papers daily of apparently healthy and even robust men being suddenly attacked with acute indigestion after enjoying a hearty meal, and of their dying in many cases before a physician could be called in.

For sale by Lafayette Drug Co.

**A Betrayal.**

"No," said the lady, "I am not pessimistic. I have a supreme faith in everything. Do you know, I have never had one of my confidences betrayed?"

**Studying Economy.**

"Pop." "Yes, my son." "Mamma says she's going to write an open letter to the newspaper. What's an open letter, anyway?" "Why an open letter is one which only costs a cent to go through the mail, my boy."

**Among the Officials.**

"How do you find business, cully?" inquired the bank cracksman who had boarded the freight at St. Paul. "On de bum," replied the safe blower who had got on at Milwaukee. "Too much competition on de inside has kill things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**Not a Lawyer.**

Mrs. Beauti—"Why did you refuse Mr. Blackstone?" Miss Beauti—"He's a base deceiver, ma. He has been pretending to be a lawyer, but he's an impostor." "Mercy me! How did you find out?" "When he proposed to me last night he didn't say 'whereas' or 'aforesaid' once."—New York Weekly.

**More Than a Hint.**

"If I should attempt to kiss you," asked the young man, "would you scream for your mother?" "I guess I would," the fair thing admitted, "but it wouldn't do me much good. Mother is visiting fifteen miles out in the country." A moment later something happened.

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